

POPULATION OF THE TERRITORIES - AN INVIDIOUS DISTINCTION.

On the 29th ult., Senator Buckalew, Pennsylvania, made a speech in the United States' Senate, on the subject of reconstruction. In the course of his remarks, he made an explanation of the reasons why there was so heavy a preponderance of Republican Senators in the Senate, and alluded, in that connection, to Nevada, Nebraska and Colorado. At the time President Lincoln was taking steps to re-organize the States of the South, the rapid introduction of new States in the West, made out of the then existing territories, was urged as a matter of policy. It was said that it was necessary to strengthen the free State interest in the West, so that when the South should be again represented, the political supremacy might still be retained by the North and West.

In accordance with that programme three bills were passed in 1864, one for Nevada, one for Nebraska and one for Colorado. It was provided in those bills that the proceedings for organizing State governments should be carried on to the very end, and the constitutions transmitted to the President of the United States, and he should by proclamation declare those territories admitted as States, without any further action by Congress. Congress beforehand, before the process of organization was complete, provided for the admission of those territories as States. It was not required that the proceedings should be completed, and the constitutions be laid before the two Houses, and an act of admission passed, as had been the previous practice. The idea was to introduce the new States rapidly.

Under the proceedings which were instituted in accordance with those bills, Nevada organized herself a State, chose her Senators and Representatives, and became a State of the Union, President Lincoln issuing his proclamation in pursuance of the law. Nebraska and Colorado failed to go in as States at that time. Nebraska applied last year, and was admitted, though not without contest. President Johnson vetoed the bill of admission, but it was passed over his veto by the requisite majority. Colorado applied for admission, and after a long contest, a majority of the Senate and of the House voted in favor of an admission bill; but it did not become a law. At the next session of Congress a bill of admission was again introduced, again passed, and met an executive veto. The bill could not be passed over the President's veto, and Colorado is still out in the cold, though her Senators are at Washington forming plans for her admission. Senator Buckalew, in his speech to which we have referred, quotes the official records to show how little these territories were entitled by population to admission into the Union. He says:

"Nebraska, at the last election held, which was in 1866, for Governor, had a total vote of 8,041; and for a member of Congress a vote of 8,892, being 851 more than the vote for Governor. Colorado had in 1866 a total vote of 8,996 on Delegate to Congress, and for the Legislature in 1867, the very latest vote, 9,349. In Nevada the whole vote for Congress in 1866 was 9,342. At the latest accounts which we have, in neither one of those three proposed States, bills for which were rushed through away back in 1864, are there ten thousand electors, who would represent only a population of 50,000, or less than half the number of inhabitants required, under the existing apportionment law, for a member of Congress.

These are the undisputed facts in regard to these three cases. Now, sir, let me call attention to some other facts

shown by authentic figures relative to other Territories. No enabling acts have been passed for any other of the western Territories, either in 1864 or subsequently. In New Mexico, at the last election, in 1867, there was a vote of 17,685 for a Delegate to Congress; in Montana, for Delegate to Congress, in 1867, there were 10,900 votes; in Utah, for Delegate to Congress at the election on the 4th of February, 1867, 16,281 votes; and in Idaho about the same vote for Delegate, or nearly the same vote as that given in Colorado in 1866. You see here there are several other Territories having a much larger population than these three, the attempt to introduce which I have described. Utah has a population more than double that of either one of them; New Mexico has a population also double that of either of them."

The objection which has been made to the admission of Utah as a State on the ground that she had not sufficient population is here thoroughly exploded. And, we believe, if the correct figures were obtained, that the difference of population in Utah and Nevada, and Nebraska and Colorado, would be still greater than stated by Senator Buckalew. We are pleased to see that the attention of the Senate and the country at large is being called to this subject. It needs ventilation, and we have no fears but that it will yet be thoroughly understood. Utah has suffered injustice. Rights, to which she is clearly entitled, have been withheld from her.

When Senator Buckalew referred to this subject, he was asked by a Senator, if either of the territories—Utah and New Mexico—had asked for admission. The inference he wished to be drawn from this question was that they had not received the same privileges as the other three territories, because they had not asked for them! Now, however true that might be of New Mexico, it is not true of Utah. Utah has asked for admission. For years she has been asking for admission. While Colorado was without a settler, or a discovered gold mine, while Nebraska had but very few residents, and while what is known as Nevada formed part of herself, Utah was asking for admission.

We do not allude to this subject because we envy Nevada, Nebraska and Colorado the privileges they have had granted to them. If they choose to assume the responsibilities and expense of State governments, and the President or Congress admits them as States, we have no objections to offer. We merely allude to them to show the invidious distinctions made by Congress in the admission of territories into the Union.

Whether Utah be admitted as a State or not, makes really but little difference to her inhabitants. In either case the sun will shine as brightly over her mountain vales, her soil be as fertile, her streams leap as joyously, and her people—contented and happy, will still rejoice in the blessings bestowed upon them by Him who controls all human affairs, and for the accomplishment of whose purposes they continually labor.

[Special to the Deseret Evening News.]

By Telegraph.

REVOLUTION IN JAPAN!

CONGRESSIONAL

GRANT AND HANCOCK!

300 LIVES LOST BY AN EARTHQUAKE!

THE CHINESE EMBASSY!

THE AMERICAN THEATRE IN SAN FRANCISCO BURNED!

TENNESSEE WANTS ANDREW JOHNSON FOR NEXT PRESIDENT!

BATCH OF EUROPEAN NEWS!

Washington, 15.—The Speaker laid before the House to-day a copy of the correspondence between Gen. Grant and Hancock, relative to the organization of the city council of New Orleans. Under date of Feb. 7th, Gen. Hancock telegraphed to Grant that he had removed nine members of the city council, two white and seven colored, for contempt of orders of the military commander, in proceeding to an election for recorder for the second district, which

is an elective office by the people and not by the council. General Hancock appeals to that portion of the reconstruction act which allows the District commander to suspend or remove persons from office, and provides, by appointment, from time to time for the performance of the duties of persons removed, as justification of his conduct. Under date of Feb. 8th, Grant telegraphed to Hancock to suspend the order until a full report of his reasons was received. General Hancock replies, under date of Feb. 9th, requesting Grant to reconsider his action, and that his order in the premises will not do to suspend or be withdrawn till Grant shall have a full report of the reasons for Hancock's action by mail. He then proceeds to vindicate his conduct in a lengthy argument. Grant replies that if Hancock's order, removing members of the city council, has been executed and the new appointees are in, he need not suspend under orders as directed. Hancock replies under date of Feb. 11, that the change in the city council was an accomplished fact when Grant's dispatch was received. During the correspondence, Hancock asked to be released in case Grant persists in disapproving of his order.

Havana.—Advices from Hayti state that the revolution in the southern part of the Island has become general. General Solomon is proclaimed President in place of Salnave. All the principal towns are in arms against the government and authority of Salnave.

Houis.—The consideration of the Kentucky contested election case was resumed, and the remaining resolutions reported by the Committee on Elections were adopted, declaring Smith not entitled to a seat, and directing that the Governor of Kentucky be notified that a vacancy exists in the second Congressional District.

London.—Earl Derby has been very ill, but a rumor prevalent this morning, that he died during the night proves to be unfounded. Sir G. Shea, one of the members of the Court of Queen's Bench, has also been very ill. Both are, however, recovering.

San Francisco, 16.—Advices received from Yokohama to January 25th. A revolution had broken out in consequence of the opening of the new ports. The young Mikado had been seized by the principal princes of the empire, Sotsuma, Choisu and Tosa. The late Shagoon, Strotobashi, has fled from Kiota to the Capital, and shut himself up in the Castle of Osaka, under the protection of the fleet of the allies. A distinct and solemn assurance has been made by the ministers that the treaty with the powers will not, in any way, be interfered with in the struggle. Strotobashi is collecting forces. The confederated Daimies have proposed nothing to the foreign ministers and are not likely to do so until after the assembly of the nobility of the empire in council. Meanwhile the country is without a recognized head, and the disturbance at Jeddo is serious. The entire palace, and chief inclosure of the Shagoon's castle, and the residence of the ladies of his court, were burnt down on the sixteenth. Two days after Sotsuma's chief palace at Jeddo was attacked and destroyed by the Shagoon's troops, and also considerable of his other property. The government disavow all quarrel with Sotsuma, but declare they only wished to dislodge a band of robbers, located in the palace destroyed. It is reported that a hundred and forty robbers were killed, and a hundred and sixty wounded. The government loss is fifty or sixty killed and wounded. Whether they were Sotsuma's men or not, a number made their way to a small steamer belonging to him, and steamed out of the harbor followed by a war vessel of the Shagoon's, which got the worst of the sea fight, and Sotsuma's steamer escaped. The new ports of Osaka and Kiogo were formally proclaimed open on the first, but no trade has been done worth mentioning.

Admiral Ball of the United States navy, was drowned at the mouth of the Osaka river on the 11th of January. The mouth of the river was closed with a frightful bar, and the Admiral had been waiting several days to cross. Finally he started, accompanied by flag Lieutenant Reed and thirteen men from Hartford, to go to Osaka. While crossing the bar the boat capsized, drowning all but three sailors. The bodies were recovered and buried near the mouth of the Osaka river.

F. G. Myburgh, the British Consul for the new ports, died on the 21st, of inflammation of the bowels. ZANZIBAR. January 25th, being the Japanese New Year's, all business was suspended. San Francisco, 16.—Shanghai advices to Jan. 15th, say that Sunghang, the Chinese ambassador, would leave China

for San Francisco Feb. 25th, with his suite of thirty persons. J. McLeary Brown, late Chinese Secretary of the British Legation, is his first secretary, and E. Drehamps, who accompanied him to Europe last year, is his second secretary. Two Chinese officials of the highest rank proceed as novitiates with the retinue. By imperial decree, Burlingame is placed at the head of the mission of the treating powers, signed, for the first time, by the Emperor himself. The mission is to be permanent, and as soon as Chinese officials fit themselves for foreign diplomatic duties, they will be made Envoys. The Embassy is considered by foreign residents in China as the greatest step in advance that has been taken by the Empire.

Pekin advices say that the rebels and mounted robbers have slaughtered great numbers; but there is no danger whatever of the capture of the capital. In Shantung thirty thousand rebels were killed and the Imperial troops have been everywhere victorious. Horrible barbarities have been committed by the Shantung rebels. Seven miles from Nengpo extensive coal beds have been discovered.

Nashville, 15.—The Conservative state convention have met in this city and have adopted measures, warmly indorsing the administration of Andrew Johnson, and declaring that the government was established to give protection and political rights, and to secure the material interests of the white race, and should be so administered. They propose to vote with the Democratic party, and declare that Andrew Johnson is the choice of the Democratic conservative people of Tennessee for the next President.

Charleston.—The convention has been occupied most of the day in discussing a resolution asking Congress to loan the State ten millions for the purpose of purchasing lands for the landless. Judge Underwood, to-day, remanded Churchill Combs to the custody of the military, and decided that Congress, which is the war making power, has not yet declared peace, and the country being in a state of armistice, the civil courts have no right to take prisoners out of military custody, unless the case goes to the Supreme Court.

General Schofield has issued several orders about registration. One of the orders is for a new registration at Richmond, March 2d; another provides that where voters have changed their residence they may register in the district where they reside; a third is for the guidance of the registration boards and directs that where a person has held a United States office and then voted voluntarily for secession, is he disqualified.

Tallahassee.—In the convention to-day, twenty members were present. Large crowds of colored people collected in the streets before the convention met. By request, Governor Walker provided a guard for the convention. The convention assembled without interference, and adopted an article relative to state officers, which provides that the election of Governor and Lieutenant-Governor shall be for the term of four years; and that the remainder of the State officers shall be appointed by the governor and confirmed by the Senate. A caucus was held at noon, when one of the minority members attended and proposed measures of conciliation, which were not agreed to. Two of the minority delegates joined the body in session.

Orleans.—The Democratic mass meeting, held in the St. Charles Theatre to-night was densely filled. Resolutions were adopted indorsing President Johnson, and affiliating the northern democracy. Ex-Governor Weller, of California, was one of the speakers.

Chicago, 16.—Washington specials say that General Steadman, collector of internal revenue at Orleans, has resigned his position. His resignation will take effect on May 15th. It is generally understood that the Committee of Ways and Means will report a bill increasing the currency at least 50,000,000. The pressure brought to bear upon the committee in favor of an increase in the currency, especially from the west, is very great. Senator Sherman, in his executive session yesterday, offered a resolution instructing the military committee not to report any more brevet nominations. This is intended to relieve the committee from the difficulty of reporting in General Sherman's case.

The St. Louis Common Council held a meeting to urge the Missouri Senators and Representatives to Congress in favor of the removal of the national capital to St. Louis; also asking the State Legislature to take action in the same direction.