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GEORGE Q. CANNON,

EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

[SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.]

By Telegraph.

GENERAL.

WASHINGTON, 27.—At 1.15 o'clock p. m. Sumner has been speaking an hour, and there is no diminution in the crowd listening to him, the galleries and corridors being, if possible, fuller than ever. And since the adjournment of the House, the floor of the Senate has become crowded with members and others, until there is hardly a square yard of standing room left.

Sumner's speech on his San Domingo resolutions, is very long, mild and dignified in tone, personal allusions being generally avoided; yet it is a severe arraignment of the President for violation of international law, and usurpation of the war powers. In his opening paragraph, Sumner distinctly asserts that it is now in evidence before the Senate, that the navy of the United States, acting under orders from Washington, has been engaged in measures of violence and of belligerent intervention, being war without the authority of Congress. The whole business, Sumner says, is aggravated, when it is considered that the declared object of this violation is the acquisition of half an island in the Caribbean sea, and, still further, that this violence has been employed to prop and maintain a weak ruler, himself a usurper, upholding him in power that he might sell his country; and, secondly, that it has been employed to menace the black republic of Hayti. The evidence, Sumner asserts, is conclusive that means have been employed by the Executive to secure aggrandizement by foreign territory which cannot be justified.

ST. LOUIS.—A Memphis special says Forrester, the alleged murderer of B. Nathan, appeared at Memphis three weeks ago, and remained there until a few days since when he disappeared simultaneously with the advent of a St. Louis detective, who was looking for him. It is reported that Forrester said, before leaving the city that, if a pardon was procured for the twelve years unexpired service in the Illinois penitentiary, he would deliver himself up on the Nathan charge, as he had no fears of the result of a trial.

WASHINGTON.—Among the prominent officials who came to the Senate chamber during the delivery of Sumner's speech, were Judges Davis, Miller and Bradley of the U. S. Supreme Court; Secretary Robeson, Postmaster General Cresswell, and Gen. Sherman. Nearly all the members of the House of Representatives were present, and there has not been so large a crowd present since the impeachment of ex-President Johnson. The speech was listened to with almost breathless silence, with only an occasional half suppressed applause in the galleries.

The following is an extract of Sumner's remarks: After enlarging upon the declaration that President Grant had placed himself at the head of a more powerful and costly Ku-Klux than those of the South, Sumner proceeded: Had the President been so inspired as to bestow on the Southern Unionists,

white and black, one half the time in zeal, with personal attention, personal effort, and personal intercession, which he has bestowed upon the attempt to obtain half an island in the Caribbean Sea, our Southern Ku-Klux would have existed in name only, while tranquility would have reigned everywhere within our borders. General applause in the galleries and hisses.

The Vice President: The Chair cannot consent that there shall be manifestations of approval or disapproval in the galleries, and he reprehends one as promptly as the other, if they are repeated he must enforce the order of the Senate.

Sumner proceeded: Now, as I desire the suppression of the Ku-Klux, wherever it shows itself, and the elevation of the African race, I insist that the Presidential scheme with the Ku-Klux on the coasts of San Domingo, and which, at the same time insults the African race in that black republic, shall be fairly represented. I speak now of that Ku-Klux of which the President is the declared head; and I speak for the African race whom the President has trampled down. Is there any Senator in earnest against Ku-Klux? Let him first attempt to suppress those on the coast of San Domingo. Is there any Senator ready, at all times, to seek the elevation of the African race, here is occasion for his best efforts."

NEW YORK.—The *Tribune's* Washington special says a rumor is current that the administration has decided to drop the San Domingo business for the sake of harmonizing the party. An inference is drawn from the remarks of Morton in the Senate yesterday, that if the Commissioners' report is unfavorable to annexation, he should favor the abandonment of the project. This declaration is thought significant in view of the fact that correspondents with the commission all announce the report as unanimously in favor of annexation. Another correspondent says it seems to be the general opinion of the commissioners that annexation is certain to involve the U. S. in war with Hayti. Baez admitted that Cabral controlled a thousand square miles of Dominica contiguous to Hayti, and acknowledged that he could not protect the Commissioners in their visit to that portion of the island. The impression is that the report of the Commissioners, when presented to Congress, will be really more unfavorable than otherwise to annexation.

WHEELING.—The *Register* says that on Friday night week, burglars broke into the Penitentiary and stole some twelve or fifteen pairs of boots, meat and other articles, and then made their escape; an entrance was effected by means of a ladder which was placed against the stockade.

Secretary Robeson has written a letter to Admiral Lee, in which he says "I herewith enclose a copy of a letter which purports to have been addressed on the 24th day of February last, by the officer commanding the *Tennessee* to Ben. F. Wade, Chairman of the Commission sent to San Domingo on that vessel. I thought it right to correct unfounded ideas therein contained, through you, the commandant of the fleet in those waters. You will perceive that in this letter the writer assumes, in effect, that if any person connected with the Commission was taken prisoner by the opponents of the Dominican government, within their lines, he would be regarded as a spy and might, under the rules of civilized warfare, be treated as such, because the United States, in the opinion of the writer, through the orders of its Executive to the naval vessels there, has chosen to take part in the internal conflicts of the Dominican republic. This statement is unfounded in fact and inference; the United States is dealing with the regularly constituted government of the Dominican republic in a manner and for a purpose not inconsistent with international laws; and though the right of revolution against a constitutional government may exist, until it is actually overthrown the legal representatives of

such a government have a right to officiate in all its relations with other people; and the right of revolution does not carry with it, to the revolutionists in a pending contest, the right to treat the agents of other nations as enemies when not in arms against them; but those agents, while so acting, have an international right to act in accordance with the laws of the existing government. But neither the United States nor its Executive has chosen to take part, or has taken part, in the internal conflicts of the Dominican Republic.

The situation is this: The President of the United States has, by the Constitution, the right to make treaties, subject to ratification by the Senate; and the Congress of the United States in '66 appropriated a considerable sum of money for the understood purpose of acquiring, by lease or purchase, part of the island of San Domingo and the bay and peninsula of the same, which was considered most appropriate for our purpose as a naval station; and the Republic of San Domingo itself, with its favorable position and natural resources, its friendly government and people seemed, for the purposes of commerce and civilization, the most desirable for the United States of those fragments of our continent which lie across the gateways of the domestic commerce shut up in the entrance to our great inland sea.

To initiate treaties is the constitutional right of the President, and he had the constitutional power to negotiate treaties for the cession of Samana, and the annexation of the Dominican Republic if, on proper consideration, he thought it right and for the interest of the country, whose interests are, to an extent, entrusted to his judgment. It is his constitutional right, if he did negotiate such treaties, to negotiate them with the existing government of the republic, which is confessedly the government, both *de facto* and *de jure*. These treaties were inchoate, and subject to be confirmed or defeated by the action of the Senate of the United States, and the people of the Dominican republic. But by such treaties, and pending such final action, the United States acquired an interest in the thing negotiated for which could not be rightfully disturbed by any other power. It was the plain duty of the Executive, to protect, if need be, the integrity of this constitutionally acquired interest, so that the subject of negotiation might remain intact until the final action of the ratifying powers be properly had under treaty. And by means of an appropriation of Congress for the purpose, we took possession of the bay and peninsula of Samana; this possession we still hold, and while our flag flies there we must protect it from interference, and the interest which it presents.

In carrying out its policy the government of the United States has not fired a shot, nor landed a man in a hostile attitude on the island of San Domingo; and neither has it interfered in the conflicts of the Dominican Republic, nor coerced any other power.

It simply announced to all people, generally, and particularly to such as appeared in a threatening attitude, its desire to protect, until disposed of, the interest it acquired in the republic, from all attacks from without its boundaries, and the interference of any foreign power; so that in the event of treaties being ratified there be left the thing contracted for; and hostile possessions intervening destroys not our pre-emption.

To do this is certainly not to make war or take a part in the conflicts of the country, nor to coerce nor attempt to coerce any power; it is but a simple performance of duty to Congress and to the nation, in preparing in the existing condition of what we constitutionally entered into negotiations constitutionally to acquire, under the orders of the Executive. It is a part of the duty of the ships of your fleet, which are at any time cruising in the waters of San Domingo, to maintain this status against every power, and while we would not yield the right to interfere with it to the most powerful govern-

ment, we cannot concede that right even to the weakest.

(signed) GEO. M. ROBESON,
Secretary of the Navy.

SAN FRANCISCO, 27.—The town of Truckee, California, on the Pacific railroad, is in flames. Several lives—women and children—have been lost. The town will probably be destroyed.

FOREIGN.

The *News'* special says the election in Paris passed off quietly, with an overwhelming communist majority. The revolutionary authority is completely dominant. The abduction of mayor Soisset increases the success of the revolution, which, within a week, will spread to all the large towns, and render the position of the government in the rural districts untenable.

LONDON, 27.—King William has suffered a relapse of his recent sickness.

Gen. Faidherbe has been summoned to Versailles.

The *Telegraph's* special says the government at Versailles orders Garibaldi's arrest on his appearance on French soil. Leflo retires, Chermabault, a late prisoner in Germany, succeeds him in the ministry of war. It is generally thought that the government is defunct. It is rumored that Thiers made an offer to resign. Aumale, mentioned as succeeding Thiers, says privately, when he has a hundred thousand trusted men, he will attack Paris, and probably Tours.

BRUSSELS, 27.—Negotiations for a final treaty of peace between France and Germany will soon commence. Declerique and Goulard, plenipotentiaries of France, arrived here to-day. It is expected that the first sitting of the representatives of both governments will be held this week. The French Embassy is the place agreed upon for the meeting.

The insurgents seized a gunboat on the Seine and captured the crew and important documents.

LONDON, 27.—In the House of Lords to-night the bill legalizing marriage with a deceased wife's sister was rejected.

LONDON, 28.—The *Times'* special says the Prussians are daily at the Versailles government to agree to the German occupation of Paris, and are daily refused.

The *Times'* special says Paris has nearly resumed its usual appearance. Of 500,000 electors 200,000 voted, and twenty members of the committee elected. It is expected Blanqui will be president of the new government.

The Queen of Sweden and not the King is alarmingly ill.

BRUSSELS, 28.—The plenipotentiaries of France and Germany met at two o'clock this afternoon, at the French legation. The opening proceedings were wholly formal. Credentials were exchanged and preparations made for future meetings.

VERSAILLES, 28.—Marseilles continues tranquil. At Lyons the regular authorities have resumed the administration of affairs, and at St. Etienne, where the "reds" obtained control for a while, the government officers have been restored and order now prevails. The army of Prince Frederick Charles, occupying France, which has been in motion for a few days past, is now stationary.

PARIS.—The commune was proclaimed in the place of the Hotel de Ville at 4 this afternoon. Speeches were made by the councilors, from a red clothed platform. The approaches to the place were enormously crowded with nationals, who often raised their caps on the points of their bayonets, zealously cheering the republic. Sixty guns were collected on the place and salutes fired.

This afternoon a sub-central committee was formed consisting of twelve members. M. Assy is real President and Garibaldi honorary President of the committee. Volgramie is suspended, and Garibaldi has been offered the supreme command of the national guards. It is not known whether he will accept. The commune will be officially proclaimed on Thursday next. Of 333,000 registered voters in Paris only a hundred and thirty thousand voted.