

asa Delegate. I am aware that many gentlemen present have some objections to supporting Mr. Cannon, who has already been nominated by what is called the People's Party in Utah: they would rather nominate an independent candidate. They object to Mr. Cannon because he was nominated by what they call the Church Party; and they have objections to Maxwell because he was nominated by the "red-eyed" party. The Democrats at Baltimore waived the objections they had to Mr. Greeley, he having received the nomination at Cincinnati, on the grounds that there was no chance of success if they nominated a straight-out Democrat. Mr. Greeley was rather a hard pill for many of them to swallow, but they found, after they had voted for him, that he agreed pretty well with them. As a Democrat I am in favor of taking a similar course to that adopted at Baltimore, and accept Mr. Cannon, who was nominated here in the Tabernacle. It is true that many present may object to him because he is a member of the "Mormon" church, but I think, when we get the real feelings of a majority of the gentlemen present who have a right to vote, that this objection will be found to be trifling. There is no objection to Mr. Cannon as a gentleman, no objection to his personal character, none to him on the score of ability. I think, then, that the fact of him being a "Mormon" ought to have no weight on our minds. As Democrats we do not believe in entering upon political warfare on religious grounds. I think that, if we adopt the nomination made in the Tabernacle, and accept Mr. Cannon, not because he was nominated there, but because he is a man qualified to represent us as a people in this Territory, better than any other candidate that can be put in the field, we shall be taking a wise course. What chance have we to elect an independent candidate? What chance have we to elect a strictly Democratic candidate, suppose we put one in the field? Can we elect him? I say no. I am pretty well acquainted with the feelings of the great mass of the people in this Territory, and I can tell this Convention to-day, that for any other candidate than Mr. Cannon they can count on but very few "Mormon" votes. They will go solid for Mr. Cannon. It is true that the great bulk of the people of Utah believe in the principles of Democracy, although they have not been actively engaged with the great Democratic party of the country. They have not been allied with either of the great political parties; they have held aloof from them, and they have had their reasons for so doing. They have received no favors from either party; and although we hold to Democratic principles, yet we have not been identified with the party. Now, that more interest is being taken throughout the country in the principles of Democracy, organizations are being effected in different parts of Utah, for, as I said, the great bulk of the people are democratic in principle if they have not hitherto been connected with the party as an organization. They favor the election of Mr. Cannon, because he will represent all the interests of the Territory. Mr. Cannon is a Greeley and Brown man; he favors their election, as we do, and his principles are identical with ours, and I am satisfied that the great bulk of the people will go for him, and if we nominate any other candidate it will be a fizzle and a failure; and I am in favor of this convention endorsing his nomination, as the Baltimore Convention accepted the nomination of Greeley and Brown by the Cincinnati Convention. I think we shall accomplish nothing and all our labor will go for naught, if we accept another candidate, therefore I second, with great cordiality, the motion of Mr. Faust, that George Q. Cannon be nominated by this convention as Delegate to Congress."

MR. AKERS. I wish to ask the gentleman who has just taken his seat whether he can, in behalf of Mr. Cannon, accept the platform adopted by this convention?

MR. PENROSE. In answer to that I have to say that I am not authorized to speak in any way whatever for Mr. Cannon.

MR. AKERS. Can Mr. Faust give us any pledge as to Mr. Cannon accepting the platform we have read here to-day? I ask the question for the reason that I doubt very much whether Mr. Cannon would accept the platform that this convention has adopted, and I believe unanimously and irrevocably. I will read the last clause of it.

Having done so Mr. A. proceeded: Now as the name of Mr. Cannon has been presented to this Convention, I

take it for granted that the person presenting the name, if he expects to get any votes for his candidate, can vouch for him being ready to endorse the policy which we announce. If Mr. Cannon is ready to plant himself on this platform, I am ready to withdraw my nomination and give him my vote. I think this ought to end the matter. If he cannot be pledged as supporting our platform, of course we cannot support him.

MR. FAUST: Inasmuch as I have been called upon by a member of this Convention to pledge Mr. Cannon, if I remain silent, it would simply say that I could not pledge him. I can pledge Mr. Cannon to anything that has been written there. I have been acquainted with him for twelve years, and have never known him to utter anything contrary to the principles of Democracy. He, of course, accepts the nomination of Greeley and Brown, as we all do: not from choice, but simply as a matter that we can not get over, and it is the test that can be done under the circumstances. As far as Mr. Cannon is concerned, he has endorsed the nomination of Greeley and Brown in a public speech from the balcony of this room; and his whole life has shown that his principles are democratic. I am not afraid to pledge him to anything of that kind. It matters not what his religion is. I do not know what Mr. Page's religion is, and I do not propose to question it. I do not propose to drag religion into this caucus. I am not aware that the Democratic party take into account what a man's religion is; their principle is to place every religion on an equal footing, and to let a man worship God as he pleases. (Hear, hear.) These are my sentiments to-day, and have been from my youth when I lived in Missouri, and these, gentlemen, are the sentiments of George Q. Cannon.

Mr. Mayer said, as Mr. Faust had pledged Mr. Cannon's acceptance of the platform, and Mr. Akers had agreed to withdraw his candidate, he (Mayer) desired to place the name of James P. Page before the Convention, as candidate for Delegate to Congress.

The motion was not seconded, and the Chair announced that there was nothing before the Convention but to proceed to balloting for the Delegate. A motion to that effect was carried, and the balloting commenced.

As one after another of the counties voted, going either solid or a majority for Mr. Cannon, the uneasiness of Secretary Mayer for his candidate became apparent to all, and when the vote of Sanpete—announced solid for Mr. Cannon—was given by Mr. D. McKenzie, who had been chosen to act proxy for the county, and his credentials accepted, poor Mayer's spleen could no longer be restrained, and in a very authoritative and ungentlemanly manner he expressed his doubt whether Mr. McKenzie ever lived in Sanpete, said that he ought to be thankful that he had a place in a Democratic Convention, and that the Delegates present ought to cast their individual votes only.

Mr. McKenzie replied, saying he considered Mr. Mayer's remarks entirely out of order, as his credentials had been accepted by the committee on credentials, of which that gentleman was himself a member.

The chairman, Gen. Barnum, rendered further reply from Mr. McKenzie unnecessary, by saying that the Convention had been called with the understanding that the delegates present, representing the several counties, should cast as many votes as the counties cast in the Territorial Convention. The balloting was then proceeded with.

When it came to the vote for Salt Lake county, Col. Akers said:

I am instructed by the delegation from Salt Lake county, to cast the entire vote of the delegation for Mr. J. P. Page. If I may be permitted, in an informal way, I would like to explain the position in which I am now placed. I stated that, if Mr. George Q. Cannon was willing to accept the platform which this body adopted by unanimous vote, I would support him, and I repeat that pledge now. If Mr. Cannon will accept this platform I am ready to support him. And I would like to state further that, as the gentleman who placed Mr. Cannon in nomination, has given this Convention a pledge, on the part of Mr. Cannon that he would adopt the platform, I wish it understood that he goes forth to the country as the candidate of this Convention if he receives a majority of votes, announcing that the best interests of Utah require that its citizens array themselves under the banner

of the great political parties of the country, also declaring that the formation of political organizations upon the basis of a difference in religious belief is opposed to the genius of our republican system; and declaring, finally, that we recognize the fact that the public sentiment of the nation, and our own best interests, alike require that domestic institutions and local government here should be moulded to conform to those of all American communities. That is what our candidate says; that is what the gentleman placing him in nomination pledges him to say, and on that platform I would as soon vote for George Q. Cannon as any man in Utah, and on that platform I will cast my vote for him. (Applause.) It is understood that we will only consider him the candidate of the Convention when he writes us a letter of acceptance.

When the balloting was finished, the Secretary of the Convention announced 50 votes for Mr. Cannon, 23 for Mr. Page.

A motion by Mr. Denny, of Salt Lake, that the nomination be made unanimous, was carried.

A motion by Mr. Mayer, that the resolutions be forwarded to Mr. Cannon, and that he send a reply pledging his endorsement of the same, was carried.

Convention adjourned.

(SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.)

## By Telegraph.

### GENERAL.

President Grant leaves Long Branch on Monday for a trip to the Thousand Isles, where he will stay some three weeks.

The Japanese Embassy are satisfied with the results of their late mission to Washington. They were not empowered to conclude a treaty with the U.S., but to prepare the way for one for commerce, friendship and navigation. Each government understands the position of the other, and is in possession of a copy of a draft of a treaty which is said to confer many advantages on the U.S.; nothing, however, will be concluded until the embassy shall have visited Europe and returned to their own country.

The stenographer acting for the subcommittee on Indian affairs, in their recent trip to the Indian Territory, has returned. The members of the committee are still in the territory, having left Muscogee last Wednesday. Their visit was to set a price upon the Cherokee lands west of 69 degrees longitude, which had been assigned to the Osage Indians. It is the duty of the President to fix the price of these lands, and the price fixed by him was fifty cents per acre. This was unsatisfactory to the Cherokees, and the matter is to be referred for reconsideration by the President, who will probably be guided by the report of the committee. Large and very important testimony was taken, declaring immense and almost incredible frauds upon the Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws and Chickasaws, through the means of corrupt bargains by Indian delegates, with Washington lobbyists and agents, contingent fees had been awarded, some instances aggregating millions of dollars, in which the delegates had a large pecuniary interest. The committee are said to be very indignant against the persons involved in these robberies of the ignorant Indians, and cancellation and the annulment of all such existing contracts will be insisted upon.

NEW YORK, 28.—In remarks yesterday to some friends Greeley intimated that he should make no more speeches for several months.

GREENSBORO, 28.—Carl Schurz spoke last night, saying that he had belonged to the anti-slavery party all his life, and if he did not now it was not his fault. He said the Ku Klux law had placed great power in the hands of the Administration which was now being used for the basest purposes. The Federal arms was being reached into the affairs of the States. The Cincinnati banner was that of the true Republican party. He claimed that if the colored vote, now compact and solid, were divided between the two political parties, both would be equally interested in securing them their rights. He read the letter of Pleasanton relative to the St. Domingo business, closing by saying that it now simply remained a question of veracity between Pleasanton and the government.

The brig *Laura*, from Ajutla, is the vessel which sailed from this port with the last Cocas Island pirate treasure hunting expedition. Captain Plum-

mer says he reached the Island after a pleasant run of 31 days and on the 1st of April Welch and wife, who pretended to have seen the treasure buried, went ashore and Welch pointed out the cave where it was deposited, saying that it was in thirty feet. After digging eight days and reaching a depth of 80 feet, the party came to the conclusion that there never was any treasure there. Some were for hanging Welch and wife and others for leaving them on the Island, but they persuaded some of the soft ones over on board that the treasure was still there. So they dug on twelve days more, penetrating 200 feet and coming to the end of the cave and found no signs of treasure or anything else but dirt. The vessel then ran over to Punta Ayres and landed Welch, and then went hunting along the coast for a cargo of coffee to take back to San Francisco. The party labor under the impression that they have been sold.

SAN JOSE, 28.—Last night, about 9:30, as Thos. Carroll of Santa Clara was driving along toward Alameda, he saw two men ahead, who, on his approach, separated, allowing him to drive between them and attempted to catch his horse's bridle. He whipped up and escaped and nothing was said. On arriving at Kill's corral he procured a rifle and with young Kill to accompany him, drove back, captured the supposed highwaymen, and ordered them to turn around and go into town. One stopped and the other did not, and Carroll said the latter drew up his gun. Carroll then fired, the ball striking him in the forehead and passing through the brain. The other party surrendered and was brought into town. A party went out and brought in the body, which proved to be that of H. Pattell, of San Francisco, a florist. The prisoner was Andre Bourding, bouquet maker, of San Francisco. Carroll says he was certain from their demonstrations that they tried to stop him. Bourding states that Pattell was a little drunk and when they left San Jose he would not let them put caps on their guns. They were on their way to Alameda, intending to pick plants. Carroll was arrested. A coroner's jury rendered a verdict of killing unjustified. The general impression here is that the affair was a terrible mistake.

NEW YORK.—The *Herald's* London special says that Stanley was greatly lionized at Paris. At a breakfast given him by Minister Washburne, General Sherman was present and was greatly interested in Stanley's maps. Livingstone's letter was published all over Europe.

BOSTON.—A special says the employers will probably concede the increase of wages to the dissatisfied Crispins at Lynn.

Governor Randolph, of N. J., denies that he received a bribe of \$30,000 from the Erie ring, as charged by the *Times*.

The excise law was strictly enforced at New York and Brooklyn, and yesterday scarcely a liquor saloon was found open.

Greeley has engaged quarters for the season at East Hampton, Long Island.

### EUROPEAN.

GENEVA, 27.—The recent interruption to the sittings of the board of arbitration occurred through the necessary re-examination of the English law on the questions regarding the construction of privateering vessels in British ports, and also an investigation as to whether the British admiralty used sufficient diligence for preventing these vessels from going to sea. Of four cases advanced, England repudiates three, and in the fourth she contends that the admiralty acted promptly, although the police hesitated to take proper steps to prevent her departure. The court is also considering the question of allowing interests on amounts awarded. It is stated the majority of the board are unfavorable to such allowance. It is regarded probable that after a careful investigation of each case the tribunal will fix the amount of indemnity to be paid by England at a gross sum.

LONDON, 27.—Christine Nilsson was married at Westminster Abbey to-day to M. Roussaud. The nuptials were witnessed by an immense assemblage, including many of the aristocracy and well known artists.

Charles Francis Adams preserves a firm attitude in maintaining the claims of the United States.

Government advertising is a constant thing in the Territories. Hence we have in the Grant organs an installment of fifteen or twenty dollars worth of enthusiasm every week.—*Colorado People*.