

# THE DESERET NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

NO. 15.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, THURSDAY, MARCH 15, 1866.

VOL. XV.

## The Deseret News:

IS PUBLISHED EVERY

Thursday Morning.

ALBERT CARRINGTON, EDITOR

OFFICE:

CORNER OF SOUTH & EAST TEMPLE STREETS.

### TERMS:

One Year.....\$5.00.  
Six Months..... 3.00.  
Three Months..... 2.00.

ADVERTISEMENTS, to insure insertion must be handed in by TUESDAY NOON, and paid for in ADVANCE.

[Special to the DESERET NEWS.]

### By Telegraph.

Washington, 8.

The very emphatic manner in which it is said that Secretary Seward, in a conversation with certain members of Congress, affirmed that the late position taken by the President was assumed through his influence, has excited much remark. Raymond, in a dispatch to the *N. Y. Times*, denounced the statement as a malicious perversion.

Chicago, 9.

The Pennsylvania Resolution Convention, on the 8th, nominated Gen. John A. Geary for Governor, on the first ballot, and adopted resolutions declaring that the work of reconstruction belongs to Congress, that the National faith be pledged for payment of the public debt and the protection of freedmen, praising Gov. Curtin and Secretary Stanton, and requesting Senator Cowan to resign.

The following letter from Pres. Johnson to Gov. Sharkey appears in the voluminous report to Congress, concerning the process for the re-organization of the Southern States, dated Executive Mansion, August, 15, 1865. Gov. William L. Sharkey, Jackson, Miss. I am gratified to see that you have organized the convention without difficulty, and hope that, without delay, the convention will amend the State Constitution, abolishing slavery and denying future legislative power to legislate for property in man. If you could extend the elective franchise to all persons of color who can read the Constitution and write their names, and to all persons of color who own real estate valued at not less than \$250 and pay taxes thereon, you would completely disarm the adversary and set an example to other States which they will follow. This you can do with perfect safety, and you thus place the Southern States, in reference to free persons of color, upon the same basis with the free States.

I hope and trust that your convention will do this, and, as a consequence, the Radicals, who are wild upon negro franchise, will be completely foiled in their attempts to keep the Southern States from renewing their relations to the Union by not accepting their Senators and Representatives.

ANDREW JOHNSON,  
President of the United States.

The Pennsylvania Republican platform covers 18 resolutions. The resolutions say that it is a most imperative duty, in order to gather the legitimate fruits of the war, that the constitution be purified and the institutions strengthened, that the national life may be prolonged, and that failure in these grave duties will be scarcely less criminal than acquiescence in secession, and would be an insult to every soldier who took up arms to save the country. That they are filled with admiration at the patriotic devotion and fearless courage of Andrew Johnson, and appeal to him to stand firmly, and repose upon the support of the loyal masses. The 5th resolution declares that the work of restoration necessarily belongs to the law-making power, to deny which

imperils the dearest rights of representative government; that, as a preliminary, Congress should carefully investigate the condition and declare the terms, and that we cordially approve the action of Congress hitherto on this subject.

Washington, 9.

A delegation from Kentucky visited the President to-day, to deliver the resolutions of the Frankfort meeting, endorsing his veto, saying that the people of Kentucky were impatient under the presence of the Freedmen's Bureau, and, having made great sacrifices during the war, they now claim the right to exercise jurisdiction under our laws.

The President returned his thanks for the expression of their confidence, which was peculiarly gratifying at this juncture, which he regarded as the most critical in the affairs of the nation. To attack and overthrow the government by arms was no more dangerous to the nation, than to attempt to revolutionize and undermine it by the destruction of the safeguards thrown around the liberties of the people.

Our course is marked out, and we shall take no step backward. No other or higher evidence can be given, than has already been furnished. It is hoped it will remedy, ere long, all the irregularities and annoyances to which the people have been subjected.

Again we do assure you that these demonstrations of confidence and assurance of support are exceedingly cheering.

A committee from the Maryland Legislature also visited the President, with resolutions approving his policy. The President said he need not reiterate his former declarations. The people know where we stand. It is a most gratifying thought that there seems to be men that will sustain the country and the principles on which it lives; men holding these principles must act together, no matter what their starting point; the present dangers must be met and overcome.

Toronto, 9.

The popular rally, under the call for volunteers, exceeds 30,000 troops; over 2,000 arrived here last night. The people are fully aroused—no man shirks his duty. The most exciting rumors prevail of Fenian intentions to invade Canada. The Government has taken possession of the telegraph lines. Preparations are made to move troops by rail to any point of danger, at a moment's notice.

Chicago, 10.

Negotiations have been fully concluded for the consolidation of the American and Western Union and United States telegraph lines under one management, papers to that effect having been signed, sealed and delivered at New York on the 4th.

This consolidation sweeps everything, from Halifax to New Orleans and San Francisco, except some small local lines.

Washington, 10.

Clark, Attorney-General, is making a list of the pardons, in answer to an inquiry by the House; it will show about 15,000 pardons of the \$20,000 clause.

New York, 10.

The Fenian excitement runs high; fabulous sums of money are pouring in from sale of bonds of the Irish Republic.

Chicago, 10.

The Union Pacific railroad will be open to Ft. Riley, 131 miles, on the 4th of July, with a special celebration of the event.

The Leavenworth branch, joining the main line at Lawrence, will be completed during May.

Buffalo, 10.

The Canadian Government has instituted a strict surveillance of all passengers, baggage and freight coming into the provinces. The excitement is unabated. Bishop Lynch, Catholic, has denounced the Fenians. It is expected that the Government will forbid public celebration of St. Patrick's day, for fear of an outbreak.

Chicago, 11.

The New York Legislature voted down the resolution favoring the eight hour movement.

Liverpool, Feb 28.

Fenian affairs are unchanged; arrests continue plentiful in all directions, and arms and ammunition are frequently seized. The military in Ireland will be further augmented.

The English Government has seized two vessels at London, which were fitting out for the Chillian Government.

The *Times* bitterly denounces the bad taste of Bancroft's oration.

The government has received a telegram, 21 hours from India, announcing the settlement of the Bhoolu affair.

Chicago, 12.

Maj. E. W. Winkoop's mission to the hostile Indians has been an entire success; he has succeeded in getting them all below the Arkansas river, and procured from their chiefs and head men agreements to abide by the provisions of the treaty of last October, putting an end to all Indian troubles, and making travel safe across the plains.

Washington, 12.

Secretary Seward officially assures the British Minister that any attempt of the Fenians to invade Canada, or violate the neutrality laws, will be promptly punished. Sir Frederick Bruce replies that he has no apprehensions of any trouble, believing that the movement is a scheme to enrich certain leaders, at the expense of a few dupes.

Chicago, 12.

The New York Legislature has adopted resolutions, by a strict party vote, that Congress has full power to determine the readmission of the southern States, and to fix the qualifications of its members, and that, whatever differences may exist between the Executive and Legislative Departments, in measures necessary to attain the great ends which peace should yield, they are of opinion that there should not be such diversity, either on general results, or the method of attaining the same, as should produce hostility, or sever political relations.

New York, 12.

The platform of the Pennsylvania Republican convention excites much comment. It is generally approved by the party press of that State. The *New York Herald* says the platform is bold and startling, placing the party in direct antagonism with the Administration. The *New York Tribune* says it will be Gettysburg over again; it applauds the convention for its boldness, but fears for the result. The *World* says the convention was careful to praise the President only for things he did previous to the beginning of the great work of reconstruction, on which his fame will rest, if successful, and by which he will be blasted, if he fails.

The resolutions convey the implication that consistency with his past record requires Johnson to renounce his present policy. One of the resolutions puts its left arm around President Johnson's neck and calls him brother, while with its right it thrusts a dagger under his ribs.

Chicago, 12.

The most extravagant reports continue to prevail about the extent of Fenian preparations for an attack on Canada.

### PARIS GOSSIP.

The whole ideal world in which live and dream the authors, artists, poets, and intellectual men of Paris, has risen with one loud burst of gratitude to Sardon for his new piece of the "Famille Benoiton." The ideal world is revenged at last—the gross and greedy speculators panting after money and trampling beneath their club feet all sentiment and delicacy into the gutter, from which they have just been dragged by chance and fraud—are unmasked and buffeted back to their proper place, by the most biting satirist of the day. The piece has made a greater sensation in Paris than any which has been produced for the last dozen years, and even if it should not actually produce the reaction all are so anxiously waiting for, it cannot fail to create contempt for that which has been so long adored. The "Famille Benoiton" has burst upon the brokers and speculators like a thunderbolt. They feel themselves discovered at last, and were Paris in the days of the Regency, they would have got Sardon clapped up in the Bastille, or have proposed to buy the comedy of the author, so that it might never see the light. The whole purpose of the work is to display the utter misery to which those poor rich people are condemned who pretend to scorn the resources of intellect, and to cry down all those ideal delights which come direct from heaven to comfort man amid the brutalizing influence of his worldly cares. The Benoiton family have obtained every worldly blessing for which they have striven. The father has made an enormous fortune in the iron bedstead line, and to his sons he inculcates but one principle, "Learn how to reckon," while to his daughters he is continually saying "Get a rich husband, because the woman is the happiest who has the finest lace and diamonds." The counsel has brought its fruits. The eldest son cheats his father in the purchase of a house, honestly declaring to his face that "although, as the author of his being, he is bound to venerate his parent, yet, as his competitor in business, he is justified in robbing him." The eldest daughter, married to an architect, gives herself up to the maddest extravagance in dress and manner, while the poor husband, exhausted with the hard labor of supplying the means of satisfying her caprice, is reduced to imbecility, and the other two daughters run their wild career of that eccentricity of toilet and behavior which the loathsome influence of sudden wealth on vulgar minds has served as substitute for the retirement and delicacy of the young ladies of the old regime. The great trait of satire in this portion of the comedy is the absence of Madame Benoiton, the mother, who is never at home, and is therefore not seen, only alluded to throughout the piece. As for the boys, the education they have received is more fruitful in result. The second son is still a schoolboy, but forswears Latin and Greek, to gamble on the turf; he goes to the races in a dog-cart with

several knowing blades of the same age as himself, he smokes, he talks of Cora Pearl, he is occupied in founding a club and a journal which are to reform the universe and prepare it for the great destinies to which it will be called, if once it submits to be led by such bold spirits as this "Fanfan," as he is called by the "cocottes" of the quartier Bida, which he already frequents, and whose language he already speaks more fluently than his own. It is grievous for the future welfare of the country to declare that this character is hit off to the very life. Then comes the youngest boy of all—a mere child, whose heart is already rotten to the very core with the passion of gain. He already traffics in postage stamps, and is proud of cheating the little girls in the Tuilleries by creating an artificial rise and fall in the price of these delectable articles. He has also, by dint of great observation and perseverance, discovered the secret of the iron safe in his father's study. This character is so wonderfully played by a little girl, a youthful prodigy, that alone it would be sufficient to make the fortune of the piece. By the side of these parvenus are the Fremichels, who are determined to arrive at the same result. They are horrible in their reality of selfishness, greed and brutality. The arrangement of a marriage between young Fremichel and one of the Benoiton girls is the most powerful and hideous picture of modern French life ever exhibited. Of course a corrective lies amid all this. It takes the form of a real gentlemen, well born, but sunk from his honorable poverty into this mass of rich corruption in consequence of imprudence and extravagance. The contrast between the courteous indulgence of one society, and the brutal cupidity and selfishness of the other, is admirably done. Of course, all ends well by the marriage of the only reclaimable scion of the Benoitons to this fallen gentleman; but no further punishment than the total misery of their own making is inflicted on the odious personages who appear in the drama. Sardon has evidently sounded the battle-cry. The intellectual hosts will arise and defend their domain of the noble, the generous, the ideal, against the invasion of the hideous powers of traffic and lucre. They say that the performance has already produced a revulsion of feeling in many families, and that a reaction may be looked for in the matter of dress especially. The *Famille Benoiton* may be meanwhile asserted as a true picture of the social state of Paris at this moment, and as such will remain a lasting monument of the boldness and spirit, as well as of the genius of the dramatist who has found courage enough to display it in all its frightful reality to the amazed and palpitating spectators, who recognize as they pass before their eyes the portraits, not of one, but all the parvenus, who with no one qualification but money, have usurped the place once held by intellect and moral worth in the society of Paris, famous all over Europe for this very thing in former times. [Boston Statesman.]

ANOTHER MATERIAL FOR PAPER.—A discovery of considerable importance has recently been made in the provinces of Almeria and Maraca, Spain. A glass called "esparto," which had hitherto been used for the manufacture of ropes for mining and rigging, and for making matting and baskets, is found to make a very excellent paper. It is being exported to England in large quantities, and proves to be available as a substitute for cotton in the manufacture of printing and other papers. "Esparto" is the produce of waste lands, and requires no expense in cultivation and little in collection.

EDUCATION IN RUSSIA.—The *North-eastern Post* deprecates the want of schools in Russia. In the Government of Ekaterinoslaw it says there are but 171 schools for 134,000 male inhabitants; in the government of Kherson, 42 schools for 136,000 inhabitants; and in that of Kalonga 137 for 234,000 inhabitants. In other governments the proportion is still less, for example, in that of Nijni Novgorod there is but one school for every 34,000 of the male inhabitants.