

[Special to the DESERET NEWS.]

By Telegraph.

Chicago, 1.

Advices from Nashville indicate that the special elections for twenty one members of the Tennessee Legislature resulted in favor of the Conservatives, nearly all the bolting members being re-elected. The Radicals express themselves determined to prevent the re-admission of any bolter to a seat.

Chicago, 2.

Reports from the American Consuls in England, Hamburg, Amsterdam, &c., represent that a less number of cattle had died of rinderpest, but greater numbers are being killed than ever before, to prevent the spread of the disease.

Washington, 2.

The *National Republican* appears to day as a morning paper, and supports the policy of the President. A new paper, called the *Sunday Herald*, appeared yesterday, which supports the President.

Chicago, 2.

A terrible tornado swept over parts of Illinois and Indiana on the 20th, details of which have just come to be known. It seems it first appeared in Johnson Co., the extreme southern part of Illinois, and proceeded north about 100 miles to Douglas Co., thence east 50 miles to Montgomery, Indiana, where it disappeared, leaving a track of desolation 300 yards wide. The total loss of life is estimated at from 60 to 100, including entire families of from 5 to 9 persons. Houses, trees and cattle were taken up bodily, and heavy articles, that have been recognized, were carried twenty miles.

The eight hour bill was killed in the House of the New York Legislature on the 29th, ayes 54, nays 64.

The Louisville *Journal* announces that J. M. Waskom, President of the southern Pacific Railroad, has concluded negotiations for money with which to complete the road from Shreveport to Marshal, Texas, and has returned to begin operations.

New York, 2.

The German journals continue to represent the relations of Austria and Prussia as very threatening; it is even asserted that Austria had ordered the assembling of 100,000 troops on the Bohemian frontier, and that she has sent a circular note to the European powers, disclaiming any responsibility for the consequences of any conflict which may arise.

The London *Times* directs attention to the critical state of affairs, and says the Dutchies are to be annexed to Prussia.

Preparations for war are progressing on both sides; in both capitals military councils are held and a general campaign is discussed. The funds were depressed in various European powers, by these disquieting rumors.

The Spanish government has raised the state of siege in New Castile.

The Russian Ambassador had quit Rome.

The ex-rebel pirate Shenandoah was sold at auction, at Liverpool, on the 22d, for £15,570.

New Haven, Conn., 3.

The Republicans have both branches of the Legislature.

Chicago, 3.

The following is the President's proclamation declaring peace:

Whereas, by proclamation on the 15th and 19th of April, 1861, the President of the United States, in virtue of the power vested in him by the constitution and laws, declared that the laws of the United States were opposed and the execution thereof obstructed in the States of South Carolina, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by ordinary judicial proceedings, or by the powers vested in the Radicals by law.

And whereas, by another proclamation made on the 16th of August in the same year, in pursuance of an act of Congress, approved July 13, 1861, the inhabitants of Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Mississippi and Florida, except the inhabitants of that portion of Virginia lying west of the Alleghany mountains, and such other parts of that State and of the other States before named as might maintain loyal adhesion to the Union and Constitution, or might be, from time to time, occupied and controlled by the forces of the United States engaged in the dispersion of insurgents, were declared to be in a state of insurrection against the United States.

And whereas, by another proclamation on the first day of July, 1862, issued in pursuance of an act of Congress, approved June 7th, of the same year, insurrection was declared to be still existing in the States aforesaid, with the exception of certain specified counties in the State of Virginia; and whereas, by another proclamation of the 2nd of April, 1863, in pursuance of an act of Congress, July 13, 1861, the exceptions named in the proclamation of August 16, 1861, were revoked, and the inhabitants of Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Texas, Arkansas, Mississippi, Florida and Virginia, except the forty-eight counties of Virginia, designated as West Virginia, and the ports of New Orleans, Key West, Port Royal and Beaufort in South Carolina, were declared to be in a state of insurrection against the United States.

And whereas, the House of Representatives, on the 22nd of July, 1861, adopted a resolution

in the words following, viz:—Resolved, &c., that the present deplorable civil war has been forced upon the country by disunionists in the Southern States, now in revolt against the constitutional government of the United States, and in arms around the Capitol; that in the national emergency Congress, banishing all feelings of mere passion or resentment, will recollect only its duty to uphold the country; that this war is not waged on our part in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor for the purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of those States, but to maintain and defend the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union with all its equality, and the dignity of the several States unimpaired; and that, as soon as these objects are accomplished, the war ought to cease.

And whereas, the Senate of the United States, on the 20th of July, 1861, adopted a resolution in the words following, viz:—the same as the above.

And whereas these resolutions, though not concurrent in form, are substantially identical, and as such may be regarded as having expressed the sense of Congress upon the subject to which they relate.

And whereas, by my proclamation of the 13th of June last, the insurrection in the State of Tennessee was declared to have been suppressed, and the authority of the United States therein to be indisputed, and such officers as had been deputed to be in the unrestricted exercise of their official functions.

And whereas there now exists no organized armed resistance of misguided citizens or others to the authority of the United States in the States of Georgia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, Texas and Florida, and the laws can be sustained and enforced therein by proper civil authority, whether State or Federal, and the people of said States are well and loyally disposed, and have conformed or will conform, in their legislation, to the condition of affairs growing out of the amended Constitution of the United States prohibiting slavery within the limits and jurisdiction of the United States.

And whereas, in consideration of these before cited premises, it is the manifest determination of the American people that no State of its own will has the right to separate itself or be separated from the American Union, and that, therefore, each State ought to remain and constitute an integral part of the United States.

And whereas, the people of the several before mentioned States have, in a manner, given satisfactory evidence that they acquiesce in the sovereign and important restoration of the national unity.

And whereas it is believed to be a fundamental principle of the Government that a people who have revolted, and have been overcome and subdued, must so be dealt with as to induce them to voluntarily become friends, or else they must be held by absolute military power, or else so devastated as to forever prevent them from doing harm as enemies, which last named policy is abhorrent to humanity and freedom.

And whereas the Constitution of the United States provides for constitutional communities only as States, and not as Territories, dependencies, or protectors.

And whereas their consent must necessarily be had, by the Constitution of the United States, as placed on the same footing, as to their rights, immunities and power, with the several powers with which they are governed, and which political policy is the principle of right and justice well calculated to induce the people of said States to become more constant in their renewed allegiance.

And whereas a standing army, military occupation, military law, military tribunals and the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* are, in times of peace, dangerous to public liberty, incompatible with the individual rights of persons, contrary to the genius of our free institutions and exhaustive of the national resources, and ought not, therefore, to be sanctioned or allowed, except in cases of actual necessity for repelling invasion, or for the suppression of treason.

And whereas the Government of the United States, from the beginning of the insurrection to its suppression, has been carried on in conformity with the principles herein before enumerated, therefore, I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby proclaim and declare that the insurrection, which has heretofore existed in the States of Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi and Florida, is at an end, and is henceforth to be so regarded. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this 2d day of April, in the year of our Lord 1866, and of the independence of the United States of America the 90th.

[Signed] ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President.

W. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

Dubuque, Iowa, 2.

The Democrats have carried the city election, with an average of 200 majority. The Republicans elect a majority of Aldermen.

Dayton, Ohio, 2.

The Union ticket is elected by 200 majority, except the Mayor, Democratic, who is elected by a small majority.

The Navy Department has received a dispatch from Commodore Rogers and his subordinate officers of the *Vanderbilt*, *Powhattan* and *Monadnock*, announcing their arrival at Valparaiso, Chili. The dangers of the trip are deemed to be ended, the remainder being plain sailing. He says the powers of the monitors have been more than equal to the voyage. I observed, in the South Pacific's long seas, that the *Monadnock* took very little water, rising over the waves easily and buoyantly.

Chicago, 4.

Governor Dillingham, of Vermont, has appointed George F. Edmunds, of Burlington, senator, to fill the vacancy. Edmunds is a lawyer, and has been considerably in public life; was for two years Speaker in the Vermont Legislature.

New Haven, Conn., 3.

The *Evening Palladium* figures 850 majority for Gen. Hawley. The Republicans are firing 300 guns, over the election.

Washington, 3.

The Supreme Court has decided that a military commission had no legal

jurisdiction to try Bowles, Milligan and Horsey, the Indiana conspirators, and that a writ of *habeas corpus* should issue in their behalf.

New York, 3.

Havana advices, to March 24, say the health of the island is very good; there is less sickness of any kind than usual at this season.

Chicago, 4.

A disastrous freshet is reported in Wisconsin, since Sunday.—Dams, bridges and mills were swept away, and immense damage done by Milwaukee and Menomonee rivers. After a great accumulation of water by ice gorges, it broke through the city of Milwaukee last night; the volume of water was 8 feet higher than ever before known. It destroyed bridges, shipping and warehouses. The total damage is estimated at \$1,000,000.

Cincinnati, 4.

M. D. Potter, senior proprietor of the *Daily Commercial*, died this morning.

Chicago, 4.

At the city election yesterday, in St. Louis, a Conservative Recorder was elected by 2,000 majority. The city council is largely conservative.

In Cincinnati the Republican majority is 3,000. The council has 27 Republicans and 9 Democrats.

Milwaukee has elected a Democratic Mayor; no opposition. Madison, Wis., elected a Democratic Mayor; no opposition. The colored people voted the first time in Wisconsin.

Springfield, Ills., gave 150 Democratic majority.

Leavenworth, Kansas, ex-Governor Carney, Republican, was elected mayor, by the largest vote ever polled.

The Iowa Legislature has adjourned, having adopted a proposition to amend the constitution by striking the word white from the suffrage article, which, if concurred in by the next legislature, will be submitted to the vote of the people.

New York, 3.

The Secretary of the Treasury, having referred to experts in chemistry the question whether petroleum is combustible, within the meaning of the law, has received a report that it is combustible, and that passenger vessels carrying it require a special license.

Chicago, 5.

Yesterday Trumbull's speech, on the civil rights bill, occupied nearly three hours, and was a clear logical argument upon the legal or other objections raised by the President. To the objection that 11 of the States are not represented he answered:—Well Sir, whose fault is it that 11 States are not represented? Whose fault that 25 loyal States, which have stood by the Union and Constitution, are to be deprived of their right to legislate? Sir, it is not the fault of the 25.

If the fact of some States having rebelled against the Government is to take from the Government the right to legislate, why, Sir, then the criminal is to take advantage of his crime, and the innocent are to be punished for the guilty.

If we are to wait for 11 States, must we not wait for Texas? Will any body pretend that when a State government was in the hands of the enemy it was entitled to representation in our Congress? If not, shall we not enquire whether it has got out of those hands into the hands of loyal men?

Sir, this proposition that no bill is to be passed because certain States are unrepresented would be the utter destruction of the Government. Trumbull concluded as follows:—Congress, in the passage of the bill under consideration, sought no controversy with the President. The bill was proposed with a view to carry out what men supposed to be the views of the President, and was submitted to him before its introduction into the Senate.

I am not about to relate the private declarations of the President, but it is right that the people should know the controversy which exists between him and Congress. In reference to this measure, it is of his own seeking. Soon after Congress met, it became apparent that there was a difference of opinion between the President and some members of Congress, in regard to the condition of the rebel States and the rights to be secured to the freedmen. Feeling the importance of harmonious action and having an anxious desire to sustain the President, for whom I had always entertained the highest respect, I had frequent interviews with him during the early part of the session.

Without mentioning anything said by him, I may, with perfect safety, state that I prepared the bill substantially as it is now returned with the President's objections. After the bill was introduced and printed, a copy was furnished him, and, at a subsequent

period, when it was reported, he was hesitating about signing the freedmen's bureau bill.

He was informed of the condition of the civil rights bill then pending in the House, and a hope was expressed that, if he had any objections to any of its provisions, he would make it known, that they might be remedied. That there was believed to be no disposition on the part of Congress, and certainly not on my part, to have bills presented to him which he could not approve. He never intimated, so far as I know, the least objection to any provisions of the bill, till after its passage.

It is manifest that, unless this bill can be passed, nothing can be done to protect the freedmen in their liberty and rights. Whatever may have been the opinion of the President at any time, as to good faith in requiring security to freedmen of their liberty and property, it is now manifest, from the character of his objections to this bill, that he will approve no measure that will accomplish that object.

I have never thought suffrage any more necessary to the liberty of a freedman than of an non-voting white, whether child or female; but his liberty under the constitution he is entitled to, and whatever is necessary to secure it he is entitled to have, be it the ballot or gun. If the bill now before us, and which goes no further than to secure civil rights, cannot be passed, then the constitutional amendment, declaring freedom to all, is a cheat and delusion.

Liverpool, 23.

The statements in regard to Austria and Prussia are conflicting. The German Firms in London have uniformly ridiculed the idea of hostilities, and the latest telegrams are of a reassuring character; but still the German Press continues dealing out warlike rumors.

Washington, 5.

The Supreme Court has adjourned, having announced 80 decisions, continued 15 argued cases, and left 250 other cases on the docket.

Chicago, 5.

On the 4th, Burnside was elected Governor of Rhode Island, almost without opposition, receiving 7,749 votes against 2,456 for Lyman Pierce, Democrat.

In the Cleveland city election, on the 4th, the Republican majority was 500.

Liverpool, 24.

The House of Commons adjourned to the 9th of April, for Easter holidays.

The stock of the Anglo-American Telegraph Co., £600,000, is all subscribed and the books are closed. The cable progresses at the rate of 19 nautical miles a day.

Napoleon received the address of the Corps Legislatif, and made a speech, accepting the vote of the great majority as a continued endorsement of his policy. He also spoke in favor of the extension of liberty calculated to strengthen the Government, not such liberty as may become an arm to undermine and subvert.

Chicago, 5.

Opinions of the New York Press on the peace proclamation. The *Times* says it simply announces to the southern States that they are once more intrusted with the maintenance of law and order within their own borders, and to the world at large that the unity of the Government is restored upon a basis consistent with the rights and immunities of individual States.

The *Herald* regards the proclamation as a defiance hurled at Congress. It says the President alone has adhered to and maintains the great national principles and policy of the party that carried the country through the war.

The *Advertiser* says the President fitly selected the anniversary of the great culminating event of the war, to proclaim that peace is restored and the great insurrection ended. The last clause breaks down at once the long continued suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, and takes away from Congress and the Cabinet ministers the plea of war power and military necessity, by which so much legislation has been inspired and so many arbitrary acts sought to be justified.

Washington, 5.

The Senate and galleries were again densely crowded to-day, to witness the debate and proceedings on the civil rights bill.

Edmunds, Senator from Vermont, appeared and was qualified.

Mr. Johnson of Maryland, spoke in defence of the President's veto, after which the Senate adjourned.

Ashley, of Ohio, introduced a bill to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph from Great Salt Lake City to the Colorado River; read twice, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.