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GEORGE Q. CANNON,

EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

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[SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.]

By Telegraph.

GENERAL.

NEW YORK, 8.—A Paris dispatch says England, Italy, and Switzerland decline to accept the modifications proposed to the treaty of commerce by France.

Two thousand sewing machine men have resumed work at ten hours a day. The rest are expected to come in tomorrow. The metal workers' strike is also declared ended. The city militia will be ordered on duty at the armories on the 12th of July, though no trouble is anticipated.

The opposition to Greeley appears to be insignificant in point of numbers, but some of the bolters are very bitter. They are circulating pamphlets against Greeley, one rehearsing his life, from an opposition stand point, and others protesting against the transfer of Democracy to the so-called Republicans.

An investigation by the health officers yesterday developed some startling facts, and that some of the filthiest places in the world are in this city. A sewer was found which the tenants of several blocks said had been leaking into cellars for years.

Five bodies were found in the rivers here yesterday.

BOSTON, 8.—Funeral of ex-mayor Biglow to-day.

The Irish citizens banquetted the Irish band to-night.

WASHINGTON, 8.—Gen. St. John Skinner, 17 years first assistant postmaster general, was stricken with paralysis on Saturday, and now lies in a critical condition.

Secretary Delano has written a letter to Brigham Young, informing him that the Government desires to bring to punishment the evil-minded white persons who are stirring up discontent among the Indian population of the Territory, thanking Brigham for the courtesy shown him (the Secretary), and asking his co-operation in bringing to punishment the offenders referred to.

The best information both from civil and military sources is to the effect that the fears of a general Indian war in the south-west part of Indian Territory and on the borders of Texas are without foundation. General Pope believes they are being circulated by renegades and says all the recent depredations have been committed by small bands, and the department is endeavoring to bring the murderers to punishment.

NEW YORK, 9.—H. B. Watson, brother-in-law of Ex-Secretary Stanton, has been decided upon by the McHenry

interest as the new President of the Erie railway.

CINCINNATI, 9.—At Celina, Mercer county, this morning a mob of 3,000 men took Kimble and McCloud out of jail and started to lynch them at the scene of the murder and outrage of Belle Secor, with which they are charged.

A special says that two young men were taken from jail at Celina, Ohio, last night by a mob and were hanged.

BALTIMORE, 9.—The convention was called to order by August Belmont, chairman of the Democratic national convention, who proceeded to address the delegates. He felicitated himself upon the privilege of welcoming them in convention, and referred to the prediction uttered by him at the last national convention, that the election of Grant would result in a gradual usurpation of all the functions of government by forced bayonets, and said he was sorry this prophecy had been verified, and viewed with alarm the attempt to foster the policy of the administration four years more. He continued for some time, and advocated the endorsement by the convention of the Cincinnati nominees.

BALTIMORE, 9.—The convention re-assembled at 4 p.m. The committee on permanent organization reported Jas. R. Doolittle, of Wisconsin, for president, with a vice-president and secretary from each State and Territory. The report of the committee was adopted, and the permanent president was escorted to the chair by senator Bayard, of Delaware, and governor Hoffman, of New York. Doolittle was greeted with cheers, and proceeded to address the convention in a speech of considerable length. After briefly thanking the convention for the honor conferred, he proceeded to review the history of the Liberal movement, beginning with the movement inaugurated in Missouri two years ago, which resulted in the election of B. Graiz Brown for governor, the enfranchisement of seventy thousand proscribed citizens, and the real end of the civil war in that State. He drew a glowing picture of the good effects of the Liberal victory in Missouri, and declared that the union of men, who always before differed in politics, which effected it, was based upon higher grounds than ordinarily controlled political action. He then traced the history of the movement and action which culminated in the Cincinnati convention, which he showed was an outgrowth of Missouri liberalism. He eulogized the characters of the men comprising the Cincinnati convention, and adverted to the platform and candidates adopted by them, and their invitation to all patriotic citizens to unite in their support. He then spoke of the Philadelphia convention and its results, and said the platforms and candidates of those conventions were before the State conventions of the Democrats and Republicans which met to select delegations to those conventions. The question was before all the Democratic conventions whether they should accept the invitation to co-operate with the Liberal Republicans, adopt their platform and accept their candidates; or whether they should refuse the invitation, nominate other candidates, and try to elect them over both already in the field. These questions, he said, were now before this convention, and he could not doubt they would decide on them wisely. He then proceeded to state the issues involved in the coming contest and the meaning of this union on a common platform, and proposed a union upon the same candidates, declaring that it meant no union of dead issues upon dead issues, but of living issues with living issues; that it was not to settle questions long since buried and forgotten, but dealt with issues of the present and future. It meant no step backward; forward was the word. It meant to-day for all the other States of the South, what is already done in Missouri. It meant equal rights to all men, white as well as black; the domination of intelligence, justice, liberty, peace, loyalty, and good will; it meant a President of peace instead of a war President; and it meant a centralization of power in the Federal government with the association of the

vital principles of our republican system, and a return to constitutional government; it meant economy and fidelity in every official occupation, federal, State, and municipal, and civil service reform which should begin with the president; the honest payment of the national obligations, a higher tone and greater vigor in the administration of foreign and domestic affairs, and the placing of honest men in office.

The speech was frequently interrupted by applause, especially on the allusion to the Liberal movement and to Greeley; and at the close the speaker was greeted with loud and continued cheers.

On motion the roll of States was then called for the appointment of a committee on resolutions, and one delegate from each State was selected. A motion to call the Territories for members on the committee on resolutions was discussed briefly, and finally tabled. On motion, it was ordered that all resolutions pertaining to the platform to be adopted, be referred without reading or debate to the committee on resolutions.

The report of the committee on credentials was received, showing 732 delegates present, that all the States had full delegations, with no contestants. Delegates were also present from the Territories; and the committee recommended that they be allowed seats without votes. The report was accepted. A motion to adjourn till noon tomorrow was lost, and a motion that when the convention adjourned it be till 10 to-morrow was carried. The roll of States was then called, for the purpose of nominating members of the national executive committee, as follows:—

Alabama, Thomas A. Walker; Arkansas, S. S. Cockerell; California, F. McCoppin; San Francisco; Connecticut, Wm. H. Barnum; Delaware, D. B. Easton; Florida, Chas. E. Dyke; Georgia, A. R. Weight; Illinois, Cyrus H. McCormick; Indiana, Thomas Downing; Iowa, M. M. Ham; Kentucky, H. D. McHenry; Louisiana, H. D. Ogden; Maine, T. D. M. Sweet; Maryland, A. Leskuatt; Massachusetts, F. A. Primer; Michigan, Wm. A. Moore; Minnesota, Wm. Lochren; Mississippi, J. H. Sharp; Missouri, John G. Priest; Nebraska, G. L. Miller; Nevada, H. Williams; New Hampshire, M. V. Edgally; New Jersey, T. F. Randolph; New York, A. Schell; North Carolina, M. W. Ransom; Ohio, J. G. Johnson; Oregon, R. J. Ladd; Pennsylvania, James D. Dan; Rhode Island, G. Bradford; South Carolina, Thos. G. Simmons; Tennessee, Wm. R. Bates; Texas, F. S. Stockdale; Vermont, H. B. Smith; Virginia, James Goode; West Virginia, J. B. Hodge; Wisconsin, Geo. H. Paul.

A motion to proceed to the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President was made, but before a vote was had, a motion to adjourn was made and carried, and the convention adjourned till ten to-morrow. A large number of resolutions were offered by various delegates, and referred, under the rules, to the committee on resolutions.

CHICAGO 10.—The news of the nomination of Greeley and Brown at Baltimore created little comment here, as the result was anticipated. The Times editorially announces its adherence to its former position, and declares it will not support Greeley, but will work for the liberal State ticket and to secure a similar representation in Congress. The Tribune hails the result as a proud triumph of the love of country over partisan prejudices and personal preferences, and declares it is a great blow to the opposition.

BALTIMORE, 10.—S. J. Bayard in his speech on taking the chair at the anti-Greeley convention, to-day, denounced the National Convention as the culmination of a conspiracy to destroy the Democratic party, and said the Democratic masses were not represented there. The committee appointed yesterday to prepare an address, submitted their report, in which they assert that the action of the Democratic National Convention in the adoption of a platform in the main features distinctively Republican, and in the nomination for the

Presidency of the most bitter and implacable enemy of the Democratic party, is a virtual dissolution of the Democratic organization and an unconditional abandonment of its principles; that by such action it has been false to its obligations and duty, and that its action binds no Democrat to support its ticket, which on the contrary should be spurned by all true Democrats. The address then proceeds at length to define true Democratic principles, as handed down by the fathers, and appeals to all true Democrats to rally to their support, by forming State organizations, and in other ways doing all in their power to check the growing defection from the Democratic party. The committee also recommend a convention to be held at Louisville, Ky., on Saturday the 3rd of September, 1872, to take such steps as may be deemed prudent and essential. The address was adopted, and a resolution was adopted for the appointment of a committee to secure the attendance of delegates at Louisville.

A motion to proceed with the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President was tabled.

The unanimous nomination of Greeley and Brown caused some little stir here to-day, the expectation being that there would be a much stronger opposition. The Bulletin says this action insures a close contest, and the sooner the Republican leaders make up their minds to that fact the better. The Examiner, after a bitter opposition until to-day, hoists the names of Greeley and Brown, endorses the ticket and platform, and predicts their success.

The Times to-day says that by the action at Baltimore, Greeley becomes the Democratic candidate, that as such he should receive no Republican votes; that not all the Democrats will support him, that he can have no claim on Republicans or independent voters.

The World says, "We bow to the decision of the Democratic National Convention, and loyally accept Greeley as the Democratic candidate for President. An organized bolt," it adds, "there will be none, but if hundreds of thousands of dissatisfied Democrats stayed away from the polls the re-election of Grant would be a foregone certainty."

According to a Washington dispatch, Sumner, yesterday, promised the committee of liberal Republicans, to give active aid to the Greeley ticket during the campaign.

The news of the Baltimore nomination was received yesterday by Horace Greeley, at the Liberal Republican headquarters, where he was in waiting in company with a few friends.

Ex-vice-President Breckenridge was in town yesterday, and expressed himself in favor of Greeley.

DETROIT, Michigan.—The Post this morning, editorially, says the Baltimore Convention, by false practices, false statements and false promises attempted to sell, and hopes to deliver to one branch of the republican party, the entire voting masses, and the organs of the Democratic party, under the pretext of reform. It says the only hope for the future of the country lies in Greeley's defeat, and to that end it will labor. It repudiates his utter want of principle and honesty, and urges every honest Democrat to oppose him.

Ex Gov. Austin Blair addressed a meeting of Liberal Republicans at Jackson, Michigan, last night. He was very severe in his denunciation of Grant, and delivered enthusiastic encomiums on Greeley.

WASHINGTON.—The Patriot, this morning, hoists the name of Greeley and Brown.

NEW YORK.—The Tribune, this morning, in an editorial on the Baltimore convention, declares its action no less magnanimous than sagacious, and says it is the greatest moral victory ever gained for the cause of reform, peace and good will.

MONTGOMERY, 10.—Cotton caterpillars have appeared in many counties of Ala., causing much depression among the planters.

ST. LOUIS, 19.—There was an immense Democratic ratification meeting here last night.

Watson, President, of Erie, thinks the Atlantic and Great Western road will be made narrow gauge.