

# THE DESERET NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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[From the Vienna Press, August 14.]

## THE MEXICAN THRONE.

### AUSTRIAN OBJECTIONS TO ITS ESTABLISHMENT.

News is current throughout the city to-day that Archduke Ferdinand Maximilian is upon the point of accepting the imperial crown offered to him by Mexico. We have recently pointed out what appears to us the danger of this political plan, and we need therefore hardly repeat how greatly one should regret the confirmation of this intelligence. To those persons who come before us with an affectation of loyalty and declare the press has no right to interfere in the matter—that it is a purely private concern of the archduke, and that we have no business to attempt to restrict his personal freedom—we reply that they don't know what they are talking about. Independent of the fact that we have not the presumption to suppose our disapproval will prevent the archduke from accepting the crown if he feels inclined, we are yet unanimously of opinion that the personal interest of the archduke is not alone concerned in his taking his seat upon the Mexican throne. We should have to recollect, under any circumstances, that the ruler of Mexico was the brother of the Emperor of Austria. Any misfortune that might overtake him would be a misfortune for the imperial family; insult to the Emperor of Mexico would be insult to Austria.

We believe that too little is as yet known of the real foundation upon which this Mexican throne is to be erected or there could not possibly be any idea of its occupation by an Austrian archduke. Even at the Tueries it has not been definitely decided whether to recognize the Mexican Assembly of Notables drummed together by Forey, as competent, or whether to ratify their decision by an appeal to universal suffrage. The latter course is the most probable, so that the future possessor of the Mexican throne, may feel the leaden weight of French protective rule as long as possible. Nobody will convince us that a real election, an honestly meant nomination of a ruler, agreeable to the chief parties in the land, is intended. The scum which has hurried to salute the French standards since the occupation of Vera Cruz does not even represent a majority of the Mexican population, far less its active and living elements. Its utterance cannot, therefore, be regarded as the view and expression of will of the influential citizens of the fifteen States.

We have often stated that Almonte and his tail—the general and bishops expelled by Juarez—belong to the ultramontane party of an old conservative minority; that they and their followers are powerless, and destitute of the prospect of a productive political future. They are not only incapable of forming the support of a new throne, because they acknowledge High Church principles and refer with pride and insolence to their blue Constitution blood, not only because they profess ideas which we in Europe are accustomed to style retrograde—for more fanatical elements have established new empires; more than one royal throne in the Pyrenean peninsula, more than one principedom in the Levant, have been set up by the outcasts of the Crusades—but their incapacity is due to the fact that they are foreign in blood and civilization to the great mass of the inhabitants of the country. Almonte and company, the aristocratic ruins of the party of Santa Anna, the allies of the French invading army, are the last remnant of the pure blooded Creoles of European descent, who, after forty years of an embittered conflict of races with the natives of the country, with the highly civilized descendants of the ancient peoples subdued by the swords of the Conquistadors, have finally been obliged to call upon a stranger for protection and for help. They have received this help, and now—although a fast disappearing small minority, not amounting to a sixteenth part of the population of the country, although in right of their blue blood certainly entitled to style themselves notables—they arrogate the right of handing over Mexico to a regent. So long as foreign soldiers cross the seas, and, as in the Spanish time, support the mastery of these Creoles, they may maintain themselves and the men of their choice; but not an hour beyond. Were the question really one of principles, were a greater or less portion of freedom at stake, compromise might be possible and final reconciliation not unlikely. But the lordship of a foreign prince will never strike firm root into this elementary struggle of two separate races. He would never be forgiven for belonging to the sons of the pale faces who destroyed the temples and palaces of Montezuma, and have rendered desolate the towns and republic of Anahuac.

### THE IMPERIAL NEGOTIATIONS.

The Vienna Gazette of August 14 contains an account of the confidential negotiations which have taken place relative to the throne

of Mexico. The article points out that the Archduke appeared disposed to respond conditionally, and with the approval of the Emperor Francis Joseph, to the desire of the Mexicans, if elected. But his imperial Highness at the same time plainly declared that he could only definitively accept the crown upon conditions presenting guarantees for the future as well as for the dignity of the house of Hapsburg, and upon promise of eventual indemnification. Several of these conditions were at once laid down, others have been postponed until the time when the intentions of the Archduke shall be more defined. Answer has been given finally to the requests addressed to the imperial government that the cabinet of Vienna would maintain a purely passive attitude in the matter; that it would, consequently, take no kind of initiative, but would wait until formal offers were submitted upon the basis of the conditions previously made. It would then be possible to examine the proposal, and definitively fix the conditions of acceptance.

The Vienna Gazette further observes that as the Archduke had in no wise entered into engagements deviating from the course originally laid down, no room would be afforded for opening diplomatic negotiations—properly so called—in the matter until after the first conditions had been fulfilled.

[From the Oest. Deutsche Post, August 14.]

We have a few remarks to offer upon the choice of an Emperor by the Mexican notables. In the first place, we are unware how notable these electing notables may chance to be, inclining rather to the view that the actual notables of Mexico are to be found in the camp of Ortega, the valient defender of Puebla. In the second place, we are of opinion that in a short time public opinion, which, to use a mild expression, is anything but well affected towards the imperial summons, will be invited in some authentic manner or another to regard that summons as never having been issued. May we regard such a declaration as superfluous, because it seems so exceedingly plain. While willingly admitting them to be right, we should nevertheless be glad to have an official disavowal, so as at any rate to spare the Mexican deputation that set off with the improvised crown for Europe on the 12th of July an unnecessary journey from France to Vienna. This would also be the best method of putting a stop to the joy bells—the echoes of the peals that rang in the vote of the notables—now clanging so noisily throughout the French journals. A frank word in the proper place, appraising the offer of the Mexican throne at its true value, would suffice. Among earnest politicians not a doubt can be entertained for a moment as to the definitive decision in a matter born of intrigues and nourished by invasion and sequestration. This Mexican crown is not fit for a noble German prince, it is a questionable good.

### ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

The London Times of the 22nd of August publishes long extracts from the correspondence between the governments of England and America, touching restrictions on trade between the northern ports of the United States and the Bahamas. The correspondence winds up with a letter from Earl Russell to Lord Lyons, dated July 18, in which Earl Russell says that the British government had seen reason to hope that the interference of the United States government would have been discontinued under representations from the British government; but, such not being the case, Earl Russell instructed Lord Lyons to address a fresh remonstrance to the United States government.

The London Army and Navy Gazette, Criméan Russell's paper, says:—"It is gratifying to know that the government is not blind to the danger of difficulties with America, nor is it indifferent to the perils of a rupture, which we trust the good sense of all respectable Americans will aid us in averting."

On the rebellion, the same journal, notwithstanding its southern proclivities, adds:—"It is with no wish to flatter the great republican tyranny which is now rising its head on the North American Continent that we again record our conviction of the ultimate success of the military means the North has set to work to crush the heroic efforts of the South. If General Lee is now able to give one knock down blow to the federal and seize Washington, or even if he should utterly route the Army of the Potomac, the effect will be so great that another year will be gained, and with it who knows what gain may be obtained for the Confederates? But should Gen. Lee remain inactive or permit the federal armies to sweep round into his rear—to flood the Confederacy and overlap all his communications—Richmond may become a mere caput mortuum and the South and all be lost."

The London Globe regards peace as still distant, but the issue not doubtful. It says,

that the South may be mangled and exhausted, but must win in the end, temporary defeats to the contrary notwithstanding.

### EUROPEAN NEWS.

Public attention in Europe was chiefly occupied with the Frankfort Congress of Germanic Sovereigns, preparations for which had been progressing on the largest scale for several weeks previous. The chance of seeing all at once some thirty crowned heads was not a thing that was offered every day. Accordingly strangers from all parts of Germany and Europe poured into Frankfort. To obtain a lodging at any of the principal or second rate hotels was, indeed, out of the question from the first, as they were all at once engaged for the princes and the retinues which they were to bring with them. The Emperor of Austria arrived on the evening of the 15th. The princes all paid him a visit in the evening, and on Sunday dined with his Imperial Majesty. On Monday, August 17, the business of the Congress commenced.

The German Sovereigns, and the representatives of the Four Free Cities, held their first sitting in the Federal Palace, in the Eschenheimer gasse. Some of the Princes were loudly cheered as they drove in state to the place of meeting, and the most popular among them seemed to be the Emperor of Austria, the Kings of Bavaria and Hanover, and the Duke of Coburg. The Emperor opened the Congress by a speech, in which he said that his object in convoking the assembly was to bring about a reform of the German Bund that should be in keeping with the necessities of the times. His majesty declared that he was actuated by no selfish motives, and he expressed a hope that his federal allies would assist him in the task which he had undertaken. The Emperor spoke at some length, and closed his most conciliatory speech by lamenting that Prussia was not represented, "a Power which in Germany is on the same level with Austria."

The first sitting of the Congress lasted an hour and a half, and it is rumored that it was a satisfactory one. The members of the august assembly are pledged to secrecy. The members of the Congress unanimously resolved to send a pressing letter of invitation to the King of Prussia. The letter was read and approved, and the King of Saxony will take the missive of the German Princes to Baden.

The first portion of the scheme brought forward by Austria is that of the new Federal Executive. The German Government is proposed to consist of eleven members, three to be chosen by Austria, three by Prussia, three by Bavaria and only two by the rest of Germany, with its varied interests and large population. In addition to a Federal Executive there is to be an Upper Chamber which is to have the power to elect one-third of the members of the Lower or Representative Chamber. The representative bodies in the different Federal States to send delegates to the Frankfort Assembly. The number of delegates to be 300. Austria to send 75 "from the States belonging to the German Bund;" Prussia, 75; Bavaria, 27; Saxony, Hanover, Wurtemberg, 15 each; Baden 12; Hesse-Cassel, 9; Hesse-Darmstadt, 9; Holstein and Lauenburg, 5; Luxemburg and Limburg, 4; Brunswick, 3; the two Mecklenburgs, 6; Nassau 4; Saxe-Weimar, 3; Saxe-Meiningen, Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and Saxe-Altenburg, 2 each; Oldenburg, 3; and each of the other States and free cities, 1 each. In States in which there are two Chambers "the Upper House will elect one-third," and the Lower House two-thirds, of the delegates.

### REGULAR AND VOLUNTEER SERVICE.

The Army Register for 1863 has not yet been published, but authentic information in regard to the regular army, up to August, shows many changes and other data of interest to the public. Previous to the outbreak of the rebellion, General Scott was for several years the only full Major-General, three others being major-generals by brevet, viz: Wool, Twiggs and Smith. The list of Major-Generals now stands as follows: George B. McClellan, John C. Fremont, Henry W. Halleck, Ulysses S. Grant, with one vacancy. Within the past year, Maj.-Gen. Wool has been retired.

The list of Brigadier-Generals in the regular army is now as follows: Irwin McDowell, Robert Anderson, Wm. S. Rosecrans, Philip St. George Cooke, John Pope, Joseph Hooker, George G. Meade, with two vacancies. Of these, McDowell, Rosecrans, Pope, Hooker and Meade, are Major-Generals of volunteers. Within the past year Brigadier-General Harney has been retired, and it is reported that General Cooke has been examined before the Retiring Board.

The regular army, in addition to the above grades, now consists of an Adjutant-General Department, with Brigadier-General Lorenzo

Thomas at the head; a Judge Advocate-General's Department, with Colonel Joseph Holt at the head; an Inspector-General's Department, a Quartermaster's Department, a Subsistence Department, a Medical Department, a Pay Department, and an Ordnance Department; a corps of engineers; six cavalry, five artillery, and nineteen infantry regiments.

There are now seventy-one Major-Generals of volunteers, and one hundred and ninety-four Brigadier-Generals.

The army corps are now commanded as follow: 1st, Gen. John Newton; 2d, Gen. Winfield S. Hancock; 3d, Gen. Daniel E. Sickles; 4th, consolidated with others; 5th, Gen. George Sykes; 6th, Gen. John Sedgwick; 7th, consolidated with others; 8th, Gen. Robert C. Schenck; 9th, Gen. John G. Park; 10th, Gen. Quincy A. Gilmore; 11th, Gen. Oliver O. Howard; 12th, Gen. Henry W. Stocum; 13th, Gen. E. O. C. Ord; 14th, Gen. George H. Thomas; 15th, Gen. Walter T. Sherman; 16th, Gen. Stephen A. Hurlburt; 17th, Gen. James B. McPherson; 18th, Gen. John G. Foster; 19th, Gen. N. P. Banks; 20th, Gen. Alexander McDowell McCook; 21st, Gen. Thomas L. Crittenden; 22d, Gen. Samuel P. Heintzelman; 23d, Gen. George L. Hartsuff; cavalry corps, Gen. Stoneman.

The following is the present list of the military geographical departments and their commanders:

Department of the Tennessee—Maj.-Gen. U. S. Grant.  
Department of the Cumberland—Maj.-Gen. W. S. Rosecrans.  
Department of the Ohio—Maj.-Gen. A. E. Burnside.  
Department of New England—Maj.-Gen. John A. Dix.  
Department of the Gulf—Maj.-Gen. N. P. Banks.  
Department of North Carolina, and the Department of Virginia—Maj.-Gen. J. G. Foster.  
Department of the Northwest—Maj.-Gen. John Pope.  
Department of Washington—Maj.-Gen. S. P. Heintzelman.  
Department of the Monongahela—Maj.-Gen. W. T. H. Brooks.  
Department of the Susquehanna—Maj.-Gen. Darius N. Couch.  
Department of Western Virginia—Brigadier-Gen. B. F. Kelly.  
Department of New Mexico—Lieut.-Gen. James H. Carleton.  
Department of the Pacific—Brig.-Gen. Geo. Wright.  
Department of Key West—Brig.-Gen. J. M. Brannan.  
Department of Kansas—Maj.-Gen. James G. Blunt.  
Middle Department—Maj.-Gen. Robert C. Schenck.  
Department of the South—Brig.-Gen. Q. A. Gillmore.  
Department of Missouri—Maj.-Gen. John M. Schofield.

### GARIBALDI TO PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

The following letter, written by Garibaldi, and signed by the Italian Liberals, has been addressed to President Lincoln:

"CAPRERA, August 6, 1863.

"To Abraham Lincoln, Emancipator of the Slaves in the American Republic:

"If in the midst of your Titanic battles our voice can yet reach you, let us, O Lincoln, free sons of Columbus, send you a word of good wishes, and of admiration for the great work that you have begun.

"Heir of the aspirations of Christ and of John Brown, you will pass to posterity with the name of the Emancipator, more enviable than any crown or any human treasure.

"An entire race of men, bowed by selfish egotism under the yoke of slavery, is at the price of the noblest blood of America, restored by you to the dignity of men, to civilization and to love.

"America, mistress of liberty to our fathers, opens again the solemn epoch of human progress, and while she astonishes the world by her gigantic daring, she makes us sorrowfully think how the old Europe, which also fights so great a battle for liberty, finds neither mind nor heart to equal her's. While the revellers in despotism raise their bacchanalian rejoicings over the fall of a free people, let free men religiously keep sacred the day of the fall of slavery. There are mysterious parallels in history—the robbery of Mexico and the Lincoln proclamation. Prosperity to you, Abraham Lincoln, pilot of liberty; hail to all you who for two years have fought and died around her regenerating banner; weal to you, redeemed sons of Ham—the free men of Italy kiss the glorious marks of your chains."

More Goods.—Godbe's first train, of nineteen mule wagons, arrived in the city on Monday, just two months from Omaha.