

Sixth.—For the purpose of completing this organization, there shall be selected by this convention a central committee, to consist of thirteen persons, seven to be chosen from the Territory at large, and two from each judicial district. This committee will attend to the organization of the party in every county, and will put itself in communication with the National Republican party of the United States. And we cordially invite all persons in sympathy with the principles of this glorious party, to co-operate with us in spreading a knowledge of its vital truths to every town, hamlet and camp of the Territory.

On motion of Mr. Musser, the Convention proceeded to the election of delegates.

On motion of Mr. Joseph W. Young Hon. Frank Fuller was elected a delegate to the Republican Convention, to be held at Philadelphia.

On motion of Mr. Mann the Hon. Thomas Fitch was elected a delegate.

On motion of Hon. E. Snow, Hon. George A. Smith was elected an alternate.

On motion of Mr. Jacob G. Bigler, the Hon. Wm. Jennings was elected an alternate.

The following gentlemen were then elected a Central Committee:—

For the Territory at large—John T. Caine, S. A. Mann, Daniel H. Wells, Thomas Fitch, Elias Smith, Theo. F. Tracy, Wm. Jennings.

For First Judicial District—Jos. W. Young, Jesse N. Smith.

For Second Judicial District—Warren N. Dusenberry, George Peacock.

For Third Judicial District—C. C. Rich, F. D. Richards.

Mr. Little moved that the credentials of the members elected as delegates and alternates be signed by the Chairman and Secretary of this Convention, and that said delegates be furnished with copies of the Resolutions. Carried.

On motion of Mr. Brady the proceedings of this Convention were requested to be published in the city papers.

On motion of Mr. Musser the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

[SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.]

## By Telegraph.

HAMILTON, Canada, 6.—Hon. Wm. McDonald, formerly member of the Ottawa government and late Lt. Governor, in a lecture last night, stated that while in England he had discussed the position of Canada as affected by the relations between England and the U. S., with Cardwell, Earl Granville, Gladstone, and Adderley, under secretary for the colonies in a previous government, and the conclusion they had come to was that all parties recognized the change that had taken place in the position of Great Britain and were anxiously preparing in every possible way to meet the new state of things. He had been forced to the conclusion that the policy was not to abandon the colonies, nor to act so as to drive them away from their allegiance, but to prepare them for maintaining their own position by means of their own right hands, to make them conscious that if any attack was levelled against them, they must depend mainly upon their own resources to resist it, failing in which they must be prepared to accept the consequences, whatever they might be, which followed invasion and conquest. Speaking for himself, and speaking freely, frankly and truthfully, he was of the opinion that the union of these provinces was a preliminary step for the establishment of a single government in British America, which would enable us, when the moment arrived when necessity pressed on us, to maintain a separate and independent existence among the nations. He believed that the idea was present to the minds of those who took part in that change, but because they foresaw the inevitable contingencies was it to be charged that they were disloyal? It had been hinted that he took the position that these men were not open to any such condemnation, and referred to the phrase of Lord Monck about a new nationality, to Lord Lisgar's declaration that alliances should now take the place of allegiance, as well as to the repeated observations of the leading newspapers of England, to establish the fact that what the public men of Canada foresaw was based on a correct understanding of opinion in the mother country. The whole drift of that opinion was that the convention with Canada was a source of embarrassment from which the mother country should be freed as soon as possible and if English statesmen and the English press discussed the question so unreservedly, without being subject to imputations

of disloyalty, its result could not be charged against the public men of Canada that they were wanting to loyalty because they recognized the actual position of affairs. The speaker was frequently applauded.

MEXICO.—Congress intends to defeat all schemes for railroads proposed from the Rio Grande River, on the pretense that a railroad would just be built slow enough to fill northern Mexico with Americans, and then the Texas game would be played.

Several shocks of earthquake were felt in the capital in several States, lasting thirty seconds, on the 26th.

Voluntary subscriptions of French residents in Mexico towards the payment of the French indemnity now amount to forty one thousand dollars.

BOSTON.—Edward Forrest remains in poor health, but there are favorable symptoms of recovery, though a considerable time will elapse before he resumes the stage.

NEW YORK, 7.—The *Tribune* to-morrow morning will state that proceedings have been instituted by U. S. assistant district attorney Party in the U. S. common court against the officers of the Tenth National Bank for having used the bank to lock up four and three quarter millions of dollars legal tenders with a view to causing a decline in stock.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Last Tuesday Jas. Temple, a farmer in McCracken Co., formerly a rector in the Episcopal Church, shot a negro named John Smith, aged 20, putting thirteen buckshot in his back. The negro ran about 100 yards and fell, when Temple went up to him, put the muzzle of the gun to his head and discharged the other barrel, blowing his brains out. Temple was arrested and examined at Paducah on Friday and Saturday. The evidence showed that Smith had been employed at Temple's house, in kindling fires in the daughters' room and took occasion to use insulting language to them and afterwards boasted around of having had criminal connection with them. This was told to Temple, who was nearly deaf. Being of a very nervous and excited temperament, long almost a recluse, and coming suddenly upon Smith, he shot him in an ungovernable impulse. He was held in \$500 bail to answer at the circuit court.

CITY OF MEXICO, 1, via Havana, 7.—The revolutionary cause is considered hopeless. Terrible anarchy exists throughout the country. The Brooks resolutions in the U. S. Congress, for a protectorate over Mexico, created no sensation here. The journals publish them without comment, some even without editorial remarks. The *Elia-go* says the subject is a grave one. The *Vasade Mexico* says the present anarchy was the cause of the introduction of the resolution. The *Republic* says Brooks does not understand the Mexican people. The general opinion is, that Brooks does understand the Mexican people, that foreigners and the most respectable natives desire a protectorate or annexation.

NEW YORK.—Some sixteen hundred emigrants from Alsace and Lorraine have arrived during the week, all destined for the West, and all in apparent good circumstances.

There were three new cases of spotted fever in Newark yesterday, and several in neighboring villages. It is feared it will become epidemic.

## FOREIGN.

LONDON, 3.—The *Globe*, to-day, calls attention to a rumor of an extraordinary character, in London, that the case of the American government before the Geneva board estimates the losses of citizens of the United States at \$14,000,000, and the expenses of the United States government in pursuing privateers at \$200,000,000. The *Globe* comments on this, and expresses a hope that Gladstone will be speedily called on in Parliament for an explanation as to its truth.

A dispatch from Yeddo, dated March 26th, announces that an attempt was made by a party of twelve persons to assassinate the Mikado of Japan. The efforts of the would-be murderers proved unsuccessful. The guards of the Mikado captured two of the party, and the other ten escaped. This attempted assassination caused great uneasiness on the part of the government. Orders have been issued, forbidding foreigners to go beyond the city limits of Yeddo.

NEW YORK, 6.—Foreign advices state that Prussians are fortifying Metz with enormous cannon of steel from Krupp's manufactory, of the same calibre as those at Mont Valerian during the war. They are also enlarging Strasburg, so that instead of 90,000 it can contain

200,000 troops, making a canal parallel with the Rhine and an enormous basin for ships coming from Mannheim and the North sea.

Thiers, in an interview with a contributor to the *Paris Patrie*, said the part of Frenchmen was to act as freemen, quenching every incendiary attempt. The policy must be uniformly pacific, so the unequalled commerce and manufacturing industries of France might be built up. He says he has 130,000 soldiers training in rude camp life and considers the future of the army very hopeful, yet France only wishes to live in peace with all the world. He claims that Germany has already spent for war expenses the two milliards paid by France. The remaining three milliards will be promptly paid and that Bismarck intends to make war with it is probable. In the recent war French soldiers were not at fault, but the army organization.

During his recent visit to Paris, the Prince of Wales was troubled by a running sore in the thigh.

LONDON, 7.—The Queen has returned from her visit to Germany.

The trial of Arthur O'Connor for his attempt on the Queen is set down to commence next Wednesday. The prisoner has made no effort to secure counsel for his defence. It is probable that the trial will be postponed, perhaps indefinitely, as the conviction seems to be gaining ground that the boy is insane.

WHAT A WOMAN SAYS ABOUT IT.—The Washington (D. C.) *Star* has the following—

Springville, Utah, March 20th, 1872.

Editor *Washington Star*:

As the good women of our country are attempting to occupy a higher sphere than has heretofore fallen to their lot, I may, perhaps, be pardoned for a slight sympathy with their movement, and manifest the same by writing for your paper a rather novel letter for a lady in this enlightened age. But, to the subject.

"No man can say that Jesus is Lord, but by the Holy Ghost." Yet, through the force of tradition and education, he may accept the declaration as true. But to say he is Lord, he cannot, but by the Holy Ghost. So, also, can no man say that the Bible is true, except, at heart, he be a polygamist. The intelligence of the world cannot, justly, condemn this statement. If any man says the Bible is true, and denies polygamy, he is a false witness in point of fact.

To war against polygamy, is to war against the supreme law of the country, against nature, against the Bible, and against God. Will the chief executive, the legislative and the judicial departments of the government consider?

Very respectfully,

MRS. SYLVIA TAYLOR.

## THE MORMON QUESTION.

VIEW FROM A MORMON STAND POINT.

PROVO CITY, Utah, March 23.

To the Editor:—As some exceptions seem to be taken to the speech of Hon. Thos. Fitch, delivered in the late constitutional convention, held in Salt Lake city, in which that gentleman reviewed the judicial career of J. B. McKean, Chief Justice of the Territory, I would like to say a few words, through your paper, in relation thereto.

I have carefully read the speech of Mr. Fitch several times, and am more than surprised that any should denounce it, unless they denounce McKean's official record; and for the latter, I could blame no sane person.

Mr. Blair's speech, in the House of Representatives, on polygamous marriages in Utah, is bold, clear, and manly. It establishes the legal right of Mormon polygamy in Utah beyond the possibility of reasonable doubt.

The opponents of the bill and speech may denounce them, in gross, as being "full of bitterness of invective, recklessness of statement, and utter disregard of truth;" but fail to itemize the objectionable statements and prove their error. Mr. B.'s bill and speech speak for themselves, and need none to plead their correctness. In this light, I have regarded the speech of Mr. Fitch, and do still regard it so.

If public men do not want their official acts severely criticised, they must be careful what they do, and what kind of a record they make. If a public man will act the part of a usurper, tyrant, fanatic, and learned simpleton, he cannot expect the intelligent reviewer to handle him with satin gloves or velvet lips. Plain, unvarnished truth makes wilful error blush!

I never had the pleasure, Mr. Editor, to make your acquaintance, but I may, some time, have that honor.

Very respectfully,

—Chicago Times. NATHAN THORP.

## THE CINCINNATI CONVENTION.

Card of the New York Liberal Republicans.

The following is from the New York *Tribune*—

To Colonel William M. Grosvenor, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the General Republican Convention of Missouri, Washington, D. C.:

We, Republicans of New York, wish to express our concurrence in the principles lately set forth by the Liberal Republicans of Missouri. We make this departure from the ordinary methods of party action from a deep conviction, that the organization to which we belong is under the control of those who will use it chiefly for personal purposes and obstruct the free expression of opinion on important matters, which the gentlemen whom you represent have laid before the people of the United States. We believe that the time has come when the political offenses of the past should be pardoned; that all citizens should be protected in the enjoyment of the rights guaranteed them by the Constitution; that federal taxation should be imposed for revenue, and so adjusted as to make the burden on the industry of the country as light as possible; that a reform in the civil service should be such as to relieve political action from official patronage; that the right of local self-government, the foundation of American freedom, should be reasserted, and the encroachments of federal power checked; and we also believe that at this time a special duty rests on the people to do away with corruption in office. The exposures recently made in this State have brought to light evils which are not confined to one party, nor to a single locality, and disclose dangers more formidable than any which the republic has yet encountered. With the hope that the movement begun in Missouri may spread through all the States and influence every political party, we accept the invitation to meet in national mass convention in the city of Cincinnati, on the first Wednesday in May next, and we invite all Republicans, who agree with us, to co-operate in our action.

Henry R. Seldon, Horace Greeley, Frederick A. Conkling, Wm. Dorshelmer, Sinclair Tousey, Sigismund Kaufman, E. Kreickowzer, Ira O. Miller, Edwin R. Reynolds, Wm. H. Briggs, Charles W. Godard, Henry D. Lloyd, Wm. W. Goodrich, Waldo Hutchins, Hiram Barney, Freeman J. Fithian, George P. Bradford, Benjamin A. Willis, Horace Bemis, Louis Kowenthal.

"The letter of certain New York Republicans to Colonel Grosvenor, herewith printed, is the first unequivocal response from the East to the overture of the Liberal Republicans of the West for consultation at Cincinnati, on May 1st. Others will soon follow. There is no longer an excuse for doubt that the convention will be held and respectably attended. We presume that should any important action be taken at Cincinnati, those present from each State would designate a portion of their number to cast the vote of that State in convention; but no one is excluded from attending, and the invitation is so broad that many will doubtless be present who have not been invited. Cincinnati proffers all a generous welcome.

"Whether the convention will determine to put forth a declaration of principle, to present national candidates, or to adopt some other sort of appeal to the country, no one is entitled to guess. Whatever it shall do or propound will necessarily derive all its benefits from accord with public sentiment. This convention speaks with no authority, claims no power but that which may be accorded to the intrinsic worth of its acts and its declaration.

"Among the prominent Massachusetts politicians who favor the Cincinnati Convention, are Samuel Bowles, of Springfield; Hon. F. W. Bird, one of the oldest and most liberal anti-slavery men in Massachusetts, and a leading member of the Republican party in the Legislature. He is presiding officer of a political organization in Boston, known as the Bird Club, consisting of several hundred wealthy and influential Republicans. William S. Robinson, Clerk of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, ex-Governor Bullock, successor of Governor John A. Andrew, also oppose the renomination of Grant, and will be at the Cincinnati Convention; and Hon. Timothy Davis, of Boston, leads an influential political movement in Boston favorable to the Cincinnati meeting."