

MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 24, 1886.

INCREASING EXCITEMENT AT
WASHINGTON.

The dispatches to-day are again very exciting. The attitude of affairs at Washington is of a most threatening character to the peace of the nation. When men talk so freely of a resort to armed force, to accomplish or frustrate certain purposes, while the legal tribunals are open for the adjudication of such matters, the situation becomes critical indeed. The tenacity with which the President and the party to which he is opposed, hold to their respective positions, does not leave much room for expecting a compromise. To speculate upon results would be needless, when every dispatch across the wires may develop some new phase of the existing difficulty. The revolutionary spirit of the times is such, that it is impossible to say what sudden and unexpected turn affairs may next take.

BRIGHTENING FUTURE FOR
PROVO.

Provo is to be favored. We rejoice in the prospect of the improvements which are to be made in that city. The removal of some of our leading and influential citizens from this city to that point will give a new impulse to business and improvement there. The presence and example of Presidents Young and Kimball, and the spending of a portion of their time at that city will, of themselves be of great benefit. Much depends in every city and country upon the example of the leading men of the community, and that is especially the case with us. An acquaintance with a president or presiding bishop enables a good judge of character to come to a correct decision respecting the settlement or ward over which he presides. If he be a man of enterprise and public spirit, and wise withal, the settlement with which he is connected will be a thriving, live place. But if he be a careless, indolent man, destitute of energy and public spirit, the settlement will plainly show, in the condition of its dwellings, public buildings and streets, that enterprise and thrift are needed.

Outside of our territory probably no more prominent illustration can be given of this than the late Prince Albert, the husband of Victoria of England. It is universally admitted, now that he is gone and the living have no longer reason to be jealous of him, that his example made an impression on the nation, the benefits of which are felt in every corner of the empire. When he became the husband of the Queen of England, he was a young, poor and obscure prince, his principal distinction consisting in the fact that he was the cousin of the woman whom he married. Yet by his wisdom and judicious example he did more than, probably, any other person in the realm, to develop manufactures and art, to give an impulse to agriculture, stock-raising, to improve houses for farm laborers, &c., and to elevate and purify the court and to make the reign of his wife, up to the time of his death, more glorious and prosperous than any in the annals of the nation.

The development of this Territory, the improvements which we everywhere see, the fine residences, the beautiful orchards, the wide streets with their shady and delightful walks, the public buildings and the manufactures which are springing into existence on every hand, all bear the impress and are the result of the energy and enterprise of our leading men. Under God they have been the means of setting the example and laying the foundation of the well-regulated,

well-governed, orderly society and the material prosperity which we have here. Salt Lake City was surveyed in a desert, yet it was laid out with forecast. Every advantage was seized to make it what it is to-day—one of the most charming and beautiful cities on the continent—and what it will be in the not-distant future—a city of first-class importance. Provo possesses great advantages for a city, especially for a great manufacturing centre. Nature has favored her in many respects, and her people have not been blind to her merits. But the example and influence of President Young and those who accompany him there can not fail to be attended with beneficial results. Provo will take a great stride in advance. We certainly feel that her citizens have cause to congratulate themselves on the prospects that are before them. One of our correspondents writes us from there that the people are jubilant over the visit of President Young and his company and their own hopes of the future. They have reason to be cheerful; yet in justice to those who have been acting in authority at Provo a word ought to be said. We heard it remarked a few days since by Hon. Geo. A. Smith, whose acquaintance with affairs in Provo makes him an authority, in alluding to this subject, that out of the number of trials which had been held before the High Council at Provo for the years Bishop William Miller had presided there, in one case only had an appeal been taken, and in that case the Presidency had sustained the decision. This is a splendid record for the Presiding Bishop and the High Council.

(Special to the Deseret Evening News.)

By Telegraph.

GENERAL THOMAS ARRESTED!
OUT ON \$5,000 BAILIMPEACHMENT RESOLUTION PRESENTED
THE MARYLAND LEGISLATURE INDIGNANT AT THEIR SENATOR BEING
REJECTED. THEY WILL REFUSE
TO PAY THE FEDERAL TAX!

STANTON AND THOMAS AT CLOSE QUARTERS!

IMPEACHMENT CONSIDERED CERTAIN!
DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION!
MARYLAND MILITIA MOVING TO ASSIST
THE PRESIDENT!THOMAS TO BE AGAIN ARRESTED!
WORKINGMEN'S DEMONSTRATION IN
SAN FRANCISCO!WAR PROSPECTS IN EUROPE!
TREMENDOUS GALE ON THE WEST COAST
OF ENGLAND!THE PRESIDENT HAS NOMINATED AN-
OTHER SECRETARY OF WAR!GRANT AND THE ARMY WITH CONGRESS!
OFFICERS IN COMMAND TO OBEY NO OR-
DERS BUT THOSE WHICH PASS
THROUGH GRANT!THE PRESIDENT TO BE IMPEACHED, TRIED,
CONVICTED AND REMOVED WITHIN A
HUNDRED DAYS!THE PRESIDENT AND STANTON URGED
TO STAND FIRM!THOMAS WILL ACT AND USE FORCE IF
THE PRESIDENT ORDERS HIM!100,000 MEN WILL MARCH TO WASHINGTON
AND PUT STANTON BACK IF HE IS
EJECTED BY FORCE!

Chicago, 22.—The Post's special says, Stanton is beaten by the President at his own game. This morning General Lorenzo Thomas was arrested by Marshall Gooding, for attempting to interfere with the duties of the Secretary of War, in violation of the tenure of office act, and was brought before Judge Carter, of the criminal court, who waived an examination. He was released on \$5,000 bail to appear at 10 o'clock on Monday.

The reconstruction committee at a meeting this morning, agreed to report articles of impeachment against the President to-day. There is intense excitement among the members, and in the galleries, over the action of the President.

A special says, after the release by Judge Carter of General Lorenzo Thomas, he went to the war office and demanded possession. Stanton ordered him

to leave the office threatening to put him under military arrest; whereupon Thomas went to the White House to consult the President.

Washington, 22.—House.—Eldridge rising to a privileged question, moved that the clerk read Washington's farewell address. The Speaker ruled it was not a privileged question. Eldridge moved to adjourn. The yeas and nays were called several times on various motions, but the House refused to adjourn.

Wilson obtained leave to introduce a bill, punishing with fine and imprisonment United States officers or other persons for loaning on deposits or otherwise unlawfully using public money or property for their own benefit. The bill passed.

Pike asked leave to introduce a bill to abolish the office of Adjutant General. Glossbrenner objected.

At ten minutes past two, Stevens rose to make a report from the committee on reconstruction. The Speaker admonished the spectators and members to observe order during the proceedings about to take place, and to manifest neither approval or disapproval.

Stevens made the following report: That in addition to the papers referred, the committee find that the President, on the 21st of February, signed and ordered a commission or letter of authority to one Lorenzo Thomas, directing and authorizing said Thomas to act as Secretary of War *ad interim*, and take possession of the books, records, papers, and other public property, in the War Department. Then follows a copy of the order issued to Thomas upon evidence selected by the committee, which is hereafter presented. And in virtue of the power with which they have been invested by the House, they are of opinion that Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, should be impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors, and they, therefore, recommend to the House the adoption of the accompanying resolution, signed by Stevens, Boutwell, Bingham, Beaman, Hubbard, Farnsworth and Paine: Resolved, that Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, be impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors.

The report having been read, Stevens said: Mr. Speaker, it is not my intention, in the first instance, to discuss this question, if there be no desire on the other side to discuss it. The fact of removing a man from office while the Senate is in session, without the consent of the Senate, itself, if there was nothing else, has always been considered a high crime and misdemeanor. But I will not discuss this question, unless gentlemen on the other side desire to do so. If they do, I shall for the present give way to them, and say what I have to say in conclusion.

Brooks then took the floor and made a lengthy speech. The resolution was supported, after the conclusion of Brooks' speech, by Spalding and Bingham. It is hoped they will reach a vote this evening.

The Senate met in the evening, and adjourned to Monday.

Washington.—It is reported here that the Maryland Legislature is highly enraged at the rejection of Senator Thomas. It is said that they will request Reverdy Johnson to resign and refuse to allow the federal tax to be collected.

At a secret session of the Democratic National Committee to-day, it was resolved to hold the Democratic Convention in New York on July 4th.

London.—Sullivan of the Dublin Nation has been sentenced to six months imprisonment, and Pigot of the Dublin Irishman has been sentenced to twelve months.

Paris.—The usual public ball in honor of Washington's birthday is omitted. Gen. Dix gives a grand fete to-night.

Washington.—There were present at Secretary Stanton's office this morning, Representatives Morehead and Kelly of Pennsylvania, and Horn and Van Wyck of New York. Dodge of Iowa, Ames of Massachusetts, Mr. Freeman Clark of New York, ex-member for Columbus, and Delana of Ohio. About 11:30 forenoon, Gen. Lorenzo Thomas, having just been released on bail by Judge Carter, presented himself at the door and told Stanton he would like to see him. Stanton requested him to proceed with anything he had to say. Thomas remarked he had come to discharge the duties of Secretary of War, *ad interim*, having been ordered to do so by the President of the United States. Stanton replied he would do no such thing, and ordered him to his room to perform his duties as Adjutant General. Thomas replied he had been ordered by the President to act as Secretary of War, *ad interim*, and he intended to do it.

Stanton again replied he should not, and again ordered him to his own room, to make any such order. Thomas said he would not go; that he should obey the orders of the President and would not obey the orders of Stanton.

Stanton remarked, "As Secretary of War I order you to repair to your place as Adjutant General."

Thomas: "I shall not do so."

Stanton: "Then you may stay there as long as you please, if the President orders you, but you cannot act as Secretary of War."

Thomas: "I shall act as Secretary of War."

Thomas then withdrew into a room opposite, being the general scrivener's room. Stanton followed him.

After some conversation, Stanton said, "Then you claim to be here as Secretary of War, and refuse to obey my orders."

Thomas: "I do, sir. I shall require the mails for the War Department to be delivered to me, and shall transact all the business of the War Department."

At this juncture, General Grant and aid came in and Gen. Grant said playfully to Mr. Stanton: "Friends, I am surprised to find you here; I supposed you would be at my Headquarters for protection."

A private note from the telegraph reporter says: "There is nothing more about the scene in Stanton's office. Stevens said they would have a vote at five o'clock. They will probably not get it before daylight; but there is no doubt of impeachment. The resolution will be adopted by a full party vote."

Chicago, 23.—The House sat till past one this morning, and then took a recess till Monday, when a vote will be taken, but there is no doubt as to the result. It is believed that every Republican will vote for impeachment, except Stewart and Casey, neither of whom were elected on the Republican ticket.

The national Democratic committee made no distinction whatever between members from the loyal and the rebel States. Representatives to the national convention will consist of a double number of congressional representatives from each State by the last appointment. Eight States were not represented in the committee.—California, Georgia, Florida, Louisiana, North Carolina, Virginia, Rhode Island and New Jersey.

Specialists state, that after a long conversation with Robt. J. Walker, Thomas left the War office. It is reported that Walker's advice was to remain passive, carry out all the orders of the President, and wait the action of the courts, but not to forcibly eject Stanton. Grant took no part in the controversy between Stanton and Thomas. After leaving the War Department, Thomas, in company with Robt. J. Walker, went to Grant's Headquarters, and thence to the White House, where he was admitted without delay. Attorney-General Stanberry, Secretary Welles and R. J. Kennedy were present at the interview. Gen. Thomas conversed at some length with the President, giving an account of his interview with Stanton. The President then withdrew to the library with Stanberry, where a private consultation was had. In a short time the President appeared and wrote out some order, which was borne away by Col. Moore. It was rumored that this was a peremptory order to Stanton to withdraw forthwith from the War Department.

Chicago, 23.—The Republican's special says, Gen. Geo. H. Thomas telegraphs to Senator Wade, declining the two brevets tendered, and requests the Senate will not confirm him.

Robert J. Walker has received a report from the interior of Maryland that the militia are arriving to assist the President.

Stanton will have Adj. Gen. Thomas arrested again to-morrow, for attempted interference with his duties.

Berlin.—Hon. George Bancroft has signed a treaty with the North German Bund, by which it agrees fully to recognize and accord all the rights of exemption from military duty of the nation enjoyed by Americans, to Germans nationalized as American citizens. The treaty was signed on the 22nd.

Washington.—A special says Thurman, Senator elect from Ohio, made a speech to a large serenading party, and said the representative body in the national Legislature was a mere fraction of the American people. He contended that till all the states were represented in Congress, no republican form of government exists.

The only resolution adopted by the Democratic committee is one declaring the call for a national convention shall