

## INVIOABILITY OF VIRTUE.

It is time that the world should know, what we have been endeavoring to impress upon it for years, that the people of this Territory are determined, by every means in their power, to check vice and foster virtue. Because we believe in and practice polygamy, there are many people, who, for the want of correct information, imagine that we are licentious and corrupt, and think of nothing but the gratification of passion. All the pulpit eloquence which finds vent against us, has this view of our character for its basis. In the congressional speeches which have denounced us, the same misconception on the part of their authors is apparent. Those who reside here have had opportunities of knowing how false is this estimate of the character of the people of this Territory, and many of them have not failed to correct the views of their friends and those with whom they have been thrown in contact on the subject.

But there is a class of men who drift into this country, as in all frontier places, who seem to be utterly indifferent to what may be the views and practices of the people here. If they ever think of the matter, their thoughts receive the coloring of their own corrupt minds. Disreputable in character, all they care about is to accomplish their own ends. In other cities, similarly situated in many respects to this, the citizens have felt it necessary to organize themselves into vigilance committees, to teach the scoundrels by whom they were troubled that there was a limit beyond which it would not be safe for them to attempt to pass. We have not been under the necessity yet, in this Territory of having any recourse to such any organization. There has been so much union of feeling and views among the people here that crime has not been able to make much headway. The determination is almost universal here that vice shall not be countenanced; that no compromise will be had with its votaries; but that those who seek to prey upon virtue shall meet with speedy and vigorous justice. Had there been less firmness and vigor manifested upon this point than there has been, our condition would have been pitiable. Our degradation would have been completed. We have been assailed by men who have had no more regard for truth, virtue or honesty, than so many wild beasts. If they could have had their way, every woman in the land would have fallen a prey to their machinations, and they would have revelled unchecked in their filthy pleasures. But while we have honored marriage and encouraged the honorable and virtuous intercourse of the sexes, on the other hand an unyielding determination has been shown to crush out every illicit and libidinous practice, even if harsh measures had to be used to accomplish that end.

The people of this Territory have long ago resolved that the chastity of their daughters, sisters and wives shall be sacredly maintained, and that the man who seeks to seduce them from the path of virtue, or makes them the victim of unbridled lust, shall receive the penalty of his crime. If a farmer or shepherd catches a wolf preying upon his flocks, he kills it, if he can. Shall a wild beast in human form, who with hellish duplicity seeks to mislead and destroy the innocent members of his family, be any more leniently dealt with?

If we can have the power, and we doubt not but we can, we will rear around this Territory such a bulwark

that under its protecting shelter virtue may rest secure and free from annoyance—a bulwark against which the tide of corruption may surge, but surge in vain. Already evil-doers are afraid and tremble. They look around with fear at every cloud which passes over their guilty heads, not knowing from which one the bolt of vengeance may descend. We do not wonder that their coward souls shrink with dread, or that they circulate stories about Danites and destroying angels, for the torment they suffer must be great. We have no sympathy for their terrors; but would like to see such a fear seize upon them that our land will be freed from the contamination of their presence. We repeat the statement, which has frequently been made in these columns, that in no country on the earth can well-behaved, orderly people enjoy greater civil and religious liberty than in this Territory; but for men who seek to destroy virtue this country is not healthy. They are likely to come to grief, and we would like this information to be generally known.

(Special to the Deseret Evening News.)

## By Telegraph.

THE IMPEACHMENT COMMITTEE AT THE BAR OF THE SENATE!

THE SENATE WILL TAKE ACTION ON IT!

RESIGNATION OF EARL DERBY!

D'ISRAELI TO BE PREMIER!

THE CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE APPROVES THE COURSE OF THE PRESIDENT AND CENSURES CONGRESS!

THE FENIANS MAKING READY FOR A RAID ON BRITISH COLUMBIA!

GENERAL THOMAS BEFORE THE SUPREME COURT!

THE SIOUX ON THE WAR PATH! TERRIBLE SNOW STORM!

Berlin, 25.—The report is premature that the treaty between the United States and the North German confederation, relative to the rights and privileges of naturalized American citizens of German birth, of whom military service has heretofore been claimed, has been finally signed. The details, however, have been fully agreed upon, and it is expected the document will be officially signed on Saturday.

Washington.—Senate.—Sumner read a number of dispatches sent in March 1861 by Minister Harvey to Governor Magrath, informing him of the intended action of the administration relative to Fort Sumter, which were obtained from the Secretary of War.

Chandler presented a communication from the Governor of Michigan, which the Secretary proceeded to read. It expresses a hope that the Senate will not falter in executing the law against the Executive, as well as against all who sympathize with treason. Hendricks interrupted by inquiring by what authority the document was before the Senate. Several Senators spoke with regard to it, and finally the Chair put the question on the reception of the paper, and the Senate refused to receive it.

After some other business, while Davis was speaking, at a quarter past one, Representatives Stevens and Bingham appeared at the door. A number of members of the House accompanied them to witness the proceedings. The doorkeeper announced a committee from the House of Representatives, who were recognized by the presiding officer.

Stevens then said: "In obedience to an order of the House of Representatives, we appear before you, and in the name of the House of Representatives, and of all the people of the United States, we do impeach Andrew Johnson, President of the United States of high crimes and misdemeanors in office; and we further inform the Senate that the House of Representatives will in due time exhibit articles against him and make good the same; and in their name we demand that the Senate take order for the apprehension of Andrew Johnson to answer said impeachment."

Presiding officer Wade replied, that the Senate would take action in the premises. Howard desired to offer a resolution in connection with the matter. Davis objected, and wished to continue his remarks. Howard said the Senator was out of order, as this was a privileged question and of prior consideration. Davis maintained that no question could interpose for considera-

tion while he occupied the floor, unless he chose out of courtesy to give way. Howard said the subject matter of this question was of great importance, and demands more immediate attention than the matter which the Senator from Kentucky was discussing. Davis, rather excitedly, said he was entitled to the floor, and would hold it, and no gentleman had any claim to address the Senate while he was speaking to the bill under discussion. Edmunds said he admitted the right of the Senator from Kentucky to hold the floor, but questioned the propriety and delicacy of his asserting his right under the present circumstances. Davis said if the Senate decided he was not entitled to the floor, of course he should give way; but if they decided otherwise he should exercise the privilege of waiving his claim or not, as he saw fit. The Chair put the question to the Senate, and it was decided that the Senator had the right to the floor. Davis said as the question was now settled he would give way to Howard. (Laughter.)

While this discussion was proceeding, Stevens occupied a chair at the end of the middle aisle of the chamber, surrounded by a large number of representatives who had come over from the House to witness the scene. He spoke to no one, and kept a fixed and steady eye on Davis, who was claiming the floor. The audience in the galleries manifested considerable interest.

When Davis gave way, Howard offered the following: Resolved that the message from the House of Representatives relating to the impeachment of Andrew Johnson, be referred to a select committee of seven, to consider and report on the same.

Bayard said the Senate had no Constitutional jurisdiction to appoint a select committee for this case, and contended it could only resolve itself into a high court of impeachment, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court presiding. It had no right, he maintained, to anticipate the trial in the case of impeachment. The resolution was adopted, whereupon the greater number present on the floor took their departure.

Patterson next took the floor and made a long speech on reconstruction.

House.—Under calls of States, a large number of bills were introduced. At 25 minutes before 2 p.m., the doorkeeper announced the presence of Stevens and Bingham, who reported they had impeached Andrew Johnson at the bar of the Senate, and the President of the Senate had replied that the Senate would take action thereupon.

The regular business then proceeded. Allison offered a resolution declaring as the Senate of the House that the right to regulate duties on importations belongs to the legislative power of Congress; and it is beyond the power of the President and Senate, the treaty making power, to authorize importations of manufactures or products from foreign countries, except at such rates as the tariff laws may prescribe. The resolution was adopted without discussion. This resolution is aimed particularly at the treaty with the Sandwich Islands.

The Speaker presented the reconstruction of the State of Alabama, as adopted by the convention at Montgomery; referred to the reconstruction committee.

House proceeded to consider the naval appropriation bill, which finally passed.

Washburne, from the committee on rules, reported a new rule,—that pending the motion to suspend the rules only one motion shall be entertained, that the House do now adjourn; when the result thereof is announced, it shall not entertain another motion till the vote is taken on suspension. This is intended to prevent filibustering by the minority of less than a third on the day when the suspension of rules is in order. The new rule was adopted. Washburne then offered a resolution, which was adopted, that when the committee report articles of impeachment, the House shall immediately resolve itself into a committee of the whole thereon, and the speeches be limited to fifteen minutes each, which debate shall continue till the next legislative day, to the exclusion of all other business, except reading the journal, and at 6 p.m. on the said second day, the fifteen minutes debate shall cease. The committee will then proceed to consider the amendments offered under the five minute rule, but no merely pro forma amendment will be entertained. At 4 p.m. on the second day the committee will rise and report their action to the House, which shall immediately, without dilatory action, proceed to vote thereon. If the articles of impeachment be agreed upon, the House shall immediately, without dilatory motion, elect by ballot seven managers to conduct the impeachment on the part of

the House. During the pendency of the resolutions relative to impeachment, but one dilatory motion shall be entertained, "to adjourn." The resolution was adopted and the committee was appointed, and the committee on reconstruction shall be authorized to sit during the session.

Washington.—The excitement over impeachment has sensibly diminished. The business at the War Department is being attended to as usual. Gen. Thomas having made no further demand for the records of the Department, but merely called at the Adjutant-General's office, and after receiving the private mail, went home. Great interest is manifested in the result of Thomas' examination before the Supreme Court of the district to-morrow.

Chicago.—There is an immense meeting to-night to sustain the action of Congress in impeaching the President.

Augusta.—The House of Representatives have passed resolutions sustaining Congress in impeaching the President. It was a party vote.

Philadelphia.—Democratic meetings have been called in nearly all the Wards in the city. The Democratic organization in the State has resolved itself into a military organization.

London.—The Earl of Derby has resigned the Premiership. His resignation has been accepted by the Queen. It is ascertained that Disraeli succeeds as Prime Minister, instead of retaining his present office as Chancellor of the Exchequer. Lord Stanley announced Derby's resignation to the House of Commons; Gladstone responded, and with much delicacy expressed his sorrow for the cause which compelled the resignation.

San Francisco 25.—The Mexican Company have commenced running steamers from Mexican ports under the new contract. The Mexican government's terms require the Company to send a steamer every twenty days from San Francisco to Mazatlan—semi-monthly from Mazatlan to Acapulco carrying the Mexican mails for which it receives a government subsidy. Heretofore the Company has been compelled to place the vessels under Mexican colors; the new arrangement permits the steamers to sail under the American flag. The contract provides among other things, that the Company shall within sixty days, from the day of sailing the first steamer under the present arrangement, donate to the Mexican government, for its armed government steamers four twelve pounders guns, and two twenty-four pounders with a full complement of small arms.

Honolulu.—Advices of the seventh, say the election has resulted in the success of the government ticket. There was considerable excitement on election day, the government did everything to defeat, what might be called, the American ticket. An extra was issued abusing the Americans scandalously and accusing them of trying to overthrow the kingdom, for which purpose the war steamer, *Lackawana*, was stationed at Honolulu. Language by no means complimentary was also used to her commander, who has always treated the royal family with the utmost respect, though the King never deigned to visit the ship.

This unfair action of the government raised the question of annexation or no annexation. If the former is not accomplished there will hereafter be two distinct parties,—American and anti-American. Appearances indicate that the American party is far the strongest.

The United States steamer, *Lackawana*, and the English man of war, *Chameleon*, are at Honolulu.

There has been an outbreak among the coolies at Hilo, in which the overseer was dangerously wounded.

Havana, 24.—Mexican advices state that the government has recognized the English and Spanish debt. A sinking fund has been established for the redemption of converted bonds. The revolution in Yucatan holds its position. The town of Tramal is being besieged by Gen. Attore, and it is expected the place will capitulate. A number of the leading rebels who escaped from Sisal, on the schooner *Oriental*, were driven ashore by two of Juarez' gunboats. They escaped into the interior.

Washington, 25.—The Pension Commissioner, Barrett, has resigned to take charge of a newspaper at Cincinnati.

Tallahassee.—The convention passed the day in reading the constitution, which was adopted as a whole; forty members signed it and five refused. An ordinance was passed withholding their pay from members who refused to sign the constitution. The convention has adjourned. The constitution adopted