

By Telegraph.

**AN AVALANCHE IN CALIFORNIA BURIES
IT AND KILLS 5 MEN!**
PROGRESS OF IMPEACHMENT!
**RIOT BETWEEN IRISH AND GERMAN
EMIGRANTS!**

San Francisco, March 5.—It is confidently asserted that the Central Pacific Railroad Company has bought the San Jose & Southern Pacific, and the Western Pacific, Vallejo and Sacramento railroads; the transfer of the San Jose & Southern Pacific to be made within two weeks. The purchase of the latter roads gives the Central Company the entire control of all the railroads in California, they having previously obtained possession of the Sacramento Valley & Marysville roads. The Central company have decided to locate the terminus at Oakland, and an agreement to that effect has been reduced to writing between the company and the Oakland authorities. They have also substantially agreed upon another terminus at San Francisco.

The sailing of the *Great Republic* for Hong-Kong has been postponed on account of the non-arrival of the *Constitution* from Panama. The *Republic* carries a cargo valued at upwards of a hundred thousand, and over a quarter of a million in treasure.

Late Alaska advices say the officers and troops are well, and the Indians peaceable. The lumber for the erection of barracks at Sitka had landed, and the work of building would commence when the weather moderates.

Legal tenders 71.
San Francisco, 6.—The Governor having declined to transmit the Senate resolutions with regard to the action of Congress and the impeachment of the President, for the reason that it might influence the United States Senate sitting as a court of impeachment. The Senate therefore struck out the name of B. J. Wade, and now request the Governor to immediately telegraph the resolutions to the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

An avalanche at Keystone, Sierra County, on March 4th, buried seventeen men in the snow and killed five. It destroyed several buildings.

Senate.—The morning hour was occupied in the transaction of unimportant business. At the expiration, the President, *pro tem.*, said all the legislative and executive business would cease for the purpose of proceeding with the business connected with impeachment. He thereupon vacated the chair, and the chief justice then advanced up the aisle, clad in his official robes, accompanied by Justice Nelson, and escorted by the committee appointed for that purpose, followed by the managers of the House, who stood behind the Bar.

The chief justice ascended the President's chair, and said in a solemn and impressive voice: "Senators, in obedience to notice, I have appeared to join with you in forming a court of impeachment, for the trial of the President of the United States. I am ready to take the oath."

Judge Nelson then administered the following oath:—"I do solemnly swear that in all things pertaining to the trial of the impeachment of Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, I will do impartial justice according to the constitution and laws, so help me God."

The Secretary then called the roll, each Senator advancing and taking the oath prescribed by the rules. The only Senators absent were Doolittle, Edmunds, Patterson, of N. H., and Saulsbury.

When the name of Senator Wade was called, Hendricks arose and put the question, whether the Senator from O., being the person who would succeed the President, was entitled to sit as a judge in the case.

Sherman argued that the Constitution itself settled that question. It provides that the presiding officer should not preside at the impeachment of the President, and being silent, has no right to be a member of the court follows by implication. Howard took the same view. Johnson assimilated this trial to ordinary judicial proceedings, and said no judge would be allowed to sit in a case where he had direct interest. He desired to postpone the decision till the precedents of the English House of Lords could be examined.

The debate continued at great length, Davis, Hendricks and Bayard arguing against Wade's right to sit as a member of the court. Hendricks said when Wade ceased to be presiding officer of the Senate he could be sworn, but was now incompetent. Morrill, Williams, Howard, Morton, Sumner, Sherman,

Drake, Thayer and Howe spoke in favor of Wade's right.

Morton argued there was no person here authorized to make objection. It was the right of the party accused, to waive the objection of interest on the part of a judge or jury. When the President came for trial, he might ask why was not the Senator from Ohio sworn. The Senator was a member of the Senate, and his rights as such could not be taken away.

Thayer argued if the question of interest was raised against the Senator from Ohio, it ought with greater reason to be raised against the Senator from Tennessee, Patterson, who was closely related to the President. Besides, every Senator who might succeed to office as presiding officer, was also interested.

Annapolis.—The Legislature had three ballots for Senator to-day, but no election. Thomas and Swann are the leading candidates.

New York.—A serious riot broke out among the emigrants on Ward's Island this morning. A bad feeling has for a long time existed between the German and Irish. The latter, seven hundred strong, attacked their enemies, who also put themselves in a sort of battle array. The Irishmen seized pitchforks, clubs, axes, long poles with sharp iron points, &c., and the Germans barricaded themselves in the basement of the hospital building. The Irish beat down doors, and the fight was progressing quite fiercely, when a strong force of police arrived and succeeded in quelling the row, though they were compelled to shoot down four of the belligerents. Eighteen of the rioters were wounded more or less seriously, and eighty-six were secured and confined. The emigrants are still excited, and declare the fight will be renewed when the police leave the Island.

Washington.—House—Myers said the country was much interested in the announcement of the committee of ways and means, about the repeal of the tax on manufactures. As a determination of the question by the House would take much time, he suggested that a bill be passed relieving manufacturers from duty for a limited time. Schenck said he would submit the question to the Committee and see if such a bill could be passed without deranging the general plan.

Albany, 5.—The Assembly, by a vote of 95 to 1, impeached ex-canal commissioner Dorn of high crimes and misdemeanors.

New York.—The schooner *Mary Snee* went ashore on the long beach of the Jersey coast on Sunday night. The mate and three of the crew perished.

THE work of spanning Niagara river, between the Suspension bridge and the falls with a new iron and wire bridge, is now in progress. The first cable was stretched across last week.—[Ex.]

Special Notices.

President Heber C. Kimball understands that there are many in this city and in other places adjacent, who have wool to card. He has put up a stove and has the place where his two double carding machines work, in the 19th Ward, near Pugsley's mill and the Ward Meeting House, fitted up so that carding can be done occasionally when the weather moderates. He also has David Le Baron to work them—a man whom the people know to be honest, for he has been well known among them for many years. He can cheerfully recommend Br. Le Baron as an honorable man, who has always given satisfaction to his customers when running machines for him. People bringing wool can have it done when they bring it, if there is enough at the machines to run a day. Bring grease as usual, say one pound to seven.

If the people will not bring wool along to be carded, the place will be closed.

Mrs. White has arranged to prolong her stay in the city for a little time longer, and those who desire to rapidly obtain an acquaintance with music should see her, for she communicates a knowledge of the science, by "Robbins American Method," so quickly as to astonish those unacquainted with it. We think our musicians who wish to fully understand Harmony or Thorough Bass, applied to the piano, organ, &c., ought to make themselves acquainted with the system soon, as she will remain here but a short time. She can be found at the Townsend House.

C. CLIVE,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR,

SECOND SOUTH STREET.

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COMPETITION DEFIED

22-17

THEATRE.

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A NIGHT WITH THE POETS!

Lisle Lester,

The POPULAR AUTHORESS and READER, begs respectfully to announce to the citizens of Salt Lake City and vicinity that her

FIRST READING

WILL TAKE PLACE AT

THE THEATRE,

ON

Saturday Evening, March 7, '68

A Choice Programme of Poetic Selections will be presented, interspersed with Music by **PROFESSORS CARELESS & PRATT.**

. Box Office open SATURDAY, at 10 a.m. for the Sale of Tickets.

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HIGHEST PRICE PAID

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Opposite Salt Lake House,

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY

Are appointed Agents for the Sale of the justly

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Cotton Yarn,

Manufactured at President YOUNG'S

COTTON FACTORY.

This Yarn is universally acknowledged to be the best article in the Market, and of full weight, and can be furnished to the order of Merchants and Citizens, Wholesale.

Parties residing inempto and Jnat Counties can obtain the Yarn at Fort Birch Mill, Nephi, for Wheat or Cash.

d2-17

J. BIRCH, General Agent, Washington, Utah.

For Sale.

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EXTREMELY LOW PRICES!

20,000 Pounds NAILS,

20,000 Pounds SUGAR,

30,000 Yards DOMESTICS,

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Besides a COMPLETE ASSORTMENT of

General Merchandise!

CALL AND SEE US.

WE WANT TO SELL,

And will make it ADVANTAGEOUS to

CASH BUYERS.

d21&w48-1f

PUBLIC NOTICE.

YEAR 1868.

C

R/B

G

WE return our sincere thanks to this People for the liberal Patronage we have received, and in view of the great scarcity of money and the decline in the value of some kinds of Goods east, we have determined to offer our Stock at a heavy Discount for

CASH!

WE will allow a Discount of TEN PER CENT. on all Groceries, except Tea, Sugar, Coffee, Candles and Soap.

A Discount of TEN PER CENT. on all Dry Goods, Clothing and Hardware, except Nails, Horse and Mule Shoes.

A Discount of TWENTY PER CENT. on Hoods, Nubias, and all Goods of this description, including Hats and Caps.

A Discount of from TEN to TWENTY PER CENT. on all kinds of Dishes, Plates, Cups and Sancers, Glassware, Castors, &c., &c.

ARGUMENT:

THIS we think better for the Customer than Enterprises on the Lottery Plan, these having been tried elsewhere and not found profitable to the investors.

The People know quite well already who sells the Cheapest and Best Goods, and when they get them, knowing them to be cheap, and then get a Discount of from Ten to Twenty per Cent., we think they will come to the conclusion that it is better to have the full benefit of what they spend at once and on the spot, than take ONE Chance in FIFTY of drawing something, some time in the future.

You are not required to purchase "Ten Dollars" worth to entitle you to the Discount, but we will allow it in all cases, whether the purchase be large or small.

This is to give the poor man or poor woman, who cannot get hold of "Ten Dollars," a chance to buy Goods Cheap.

COME AND TRY IT.

WHY DO WE OFFER THESE TERMS? Because we are like most of our neighbors wanting money badly.

Ross & Barratt.

d25&w42-2