

## Deseret Evening News.

GEORGE Q. CANNON, Editor.

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 2, 1868.

### A FALSEHOOD—JUDGE TITUS SAID TO BE THE AUTHOR.

A few days ago a statement appeared in the *Sweetwater Mines*, published at Fort Bridger, made on "good authority," that about ten days previously, "the body of some unfortunate wretch was discovered near the Hot Springs, three miles from Salt Lake City, pierced with knife wounds, and his skull mashed in, evidently with the heel of a boot." The writer added, "no mention of the fact has yet made its appearance in the Salt Lake papers." Of course our silence on the subject was deemed ominous, and an ugly inference drawn from it.

In noticing and contradicting this statement, we asked the *Mines* to "post us with the name of this good authority." In the issue of Saturday, the 29th ult., the editor writes as follows:

The *Deseret News* of the 24th, wishes us to post him, which we very cheerfully do, as to our authority for the story published in our columns a week ago to the effect that the dead body of a murdered man was found near Hot Spring Lake, within a short distance of Salt Lake City. We derived our information from Judge Titus, who related the story to us in the presence of a half a dozen bystanders.

In view of the many falsehoods which have been put in circulation by one and another respecting the people of this Territory—falsehoods of a more outrageous character than this—it would almost seem as if this story about one man being murdered at the Hot Springs was too trifling to notice. We should not have given it any further attention had the statement been made on the authority of some persons. But Judge Titus is really too high an authority for him to make a story of this kind and then it be suffered to pass unnoticed. He is in the city, we believe, at the present time, and can make the needed explanation or denial. Such explanation or denial is required from him. He knows whether he made such a statement as this attributed to him or not. If he made it, he also knows upon what grounds it was made. A man who will deliberately tell a story of this kind, and put it in circulation, without any more foundation than this has, is not to be trusted in matters of greater importance and which more closely affect the interests of the people among whom he has resided.

We have reason to believe that Judge Titus has been very unfriendly to the people of this Territory. He has not liked us. But though he has always been prejudiced, and sometimes bitter, we have never, for a moment, supposed that he would stoop so far as to be guilty of such utterly contemptible meanness as to fabricate and relate such a falsehood as he must have told, if the editor of the *Mines* is to be credited. Having this opinion of his character we have restrained our pen, when we have had excellent opportunities of holding him up, in no enviable light, to the public gaze. And this we could have done with every show of justification. But we understand the Judge is intending to return East soon. If it be true that he has made this statement, his character should be better known than it is at present. For if he will, while here, be guilty of such fabrications as the above, what will be the nature of his statements when he reaches there?

We have viewed him as prejudiced and misguided since he has been here; but in addition to that, must we conclude that he deliberately and with malice prepense, tells falsehoods? Such a statement as the above is not depen-

dent for its odiousness on the coloring which the prejudices of a narrator might give it; but from first to last it is without the least foundation in truth. The public should be made familiar with this, that they may learn what value to place on his statements. But should he be innocent of such a charge, it is due to himself and to the people of this community, that he may contradict it and make such explanations as will clear the matter up.

[Since the above was written, we have learned that Judge Titus has gone East, and that it was while en route that this statement was made. We still think it best to publish it, that it may be known to the public.]

(Special to the *Deseret Evening News*.)

### By Telegraph.

TRIAL OF GENERAL NAGLE;  
THE ARTICLES OF IMPEACHMENT;  
DEBATES IN CONGRESS ON IMPEACHMENT;  
THE KING OF BAVARIA DEAD;  
THE PHILADELPHIA DEMOCRACY SPEAKS;  
THE PRESIDENT PREPARING FOR TRIAL;  
FIXING FOR THE VICE-PRESIDENCY;  
WADE'S CHANCES LOOK UP;  
HANCOCK WISHES TO BE RELIEVED;

London, 29.—On the trial of General Nagle, on the charge of Fenianism, at Sligo, the motion to delay the trial, by counsel for the defense, was refused. Heron, the defendant's counsel, therefore moved to transfer the case to the Court of Queen's Bench. The chief ground of this motion was the fact that there are not six Americans in the whole City of Sligo, therefore it would be impossible to select a mixed jury there. Geo. Francis Train unexpectedly appeared before the court and volunteered to become an American jurymen, but the offer was declined. The court refused to transfer the case, and thereupon proceeded with the trial. The *Times* in an editorial strongly urges the abandonment of the prosecution, saying that the joint law involved is, to say the least, questionable.

Berlin.—The King formally closed the Diet yesterday. He congratulated the members on the success of their labors. The effort of the Diet to ensure the peace of Europe has been promptly and powerfully sustained by other great powers, and confidence is thus restored, which will aid in the spiritual and temporal welfare of the nation.

Senate.—Thayer introduced a bill to abolish the office of Adj. Gen. of the army; referred. The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the report in respect to impeachment. Davis offered a substitute for Howard's report, providing that the Senate shall not take action relative to impeachment, until all the States are represented. He took the floor in support of the motion, which was lost. The Senate then considered the rules, section by section, adopting several, and adjourned pending the discussion on the remainder.

House.—After some preliminary business, Boutwell, chairman of the select committee, presented articles of impeachment against the President. They are ten in number, and all commence with set, formal phraseology.

The first article recites the former suspension of Stanton on August 12th, and the refusal of the Senate to concur. It then charges the President with high crimes and misdemeanor in issuing an order for the removal of Stanton on Feb. 21st, the Senate being in session.

Article 2, says that the President appointed Lorenzo Thomas to be Secretary of War, *ad interim*, without the authority of law, the Senate being in session.

Article 3, charges that the President, without the authority of law, while the Senate was in session, did appoint Lorenzo Thomas to be Secretary of War *ad interim*, without the advice and consent of the Senate, in violation of the Constitution, no vacancy having happened in said office during the recess of the Senate and no vacancy existing at the time.

Article 4, says that the President, unmindful of the high duties of his office and oath of office, in violation of the Constitution and laws, did unlawfully conspire with Lorenzo Thomas and other persons unknown to the House of Representatives, with intent by intimidation and threats to hinder and prevent Edwin M. Stanton, the only appointed

Secretary of War, from holding said office, contrary to and in violation of the Constitution of the United States and the provisions of the act to define and punish certain conspiracies, approved July 31st, 1861.

Article 5, recites as the previous article, but charges the President with conspiracy with Thomas and other persons unknown to the House of Representatives, by force to prevent and hinder the execution of the tenure of office act, and in pursuance of said conspiracy that he attempted to prevent Stanton, being Secretary of War, duly appointed and commissioned under the laws, from holding said office.

Article 6, says that he unlawfully conspired with Lorenzo Thomas by force to seize the property of the United States in the war department, in violation of both acts above quoted.

Article 7, is precisely the same as article 5, except it omits the words, "and other persons unknown to the House of Representatives."

Article 8, is precisely like article 6, except it only charges him with violation of the tenure of office act, and not also of the act to define and punish certain conspiracies.

Article 9, charges that with intent unlawfully to control the disbursement of the moneys appropriated for the military service, and for the department of war, he did order Lorenzo Thomas to assume the duties of said office, in violation of the Constitution and laws, no vacancy existing and the Senate being in session, &c.

Article 10, charges that in disregard of the constitution and laws duly enacted, the President as commander-in-Chief did bring before himself Gen. Emory, Commander of the Department of Washington and the military forces thereof, and did then and there, as such Commander-in-Chief, declare and instruct said Emory that part of the law of the United States, passed March 2d, 1867, entitled an act making an appropriation for the support of the army for the year ending June 30th, 1868, and for other purposes, especially the second section thereof, which provides among other things that all orders and instructions relating to military operations issued by the President or Secretary of War, shall be issued through the General of the army, and in case of his inability, through the next in rank, was unconstitutional and in contravention with the commission of said Emory, and therefore not binding on him as an officer in the army of the United States, which said provision of law had been therefore duly and legally promulgated by general order, for the government and direction of the army of the United States, as the said Andrew Johnson then and there well knew; with intent thereby to induce the said Emory, in his official capacity as Commander of the Department of Washington, to violate the provisions of said act, and take and receive, act upon and obey such orders as he, Andrew Johnson, might make and give, and which should not be issued through the General of the army of the United States, according to the provision of said act; whereby said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, did then and there commit and was guilty of high misdemeanor in office; and the House of Representatives, by protestation, saving to themselves the liberty of exhibiting at any time hereafter any further articles or farther accusation against said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, and also of replying to his answers which he shall make to the articles herein preferred against him, and of offering proof to the same and every part thereof, and to all and every other article, accusation or impeachment, which shall be exhibited by them as the case shall require, do demand that the said Andrew Johnson may be put to answer for the high crimes and misdemeanors in office herein charged against him, and that such proceedings, examinations, trials and judgments, may be thereupon had and given as may be agreeable to law and justice.

About forty members of the House entered their names with the Speaker, as candidates for the floor on discussion on the impeachment articles. The debate will accordingly occupy ten hours, each speaker being limited by rule to fifteen minutes. They will be in session to-night for debate, the vote on the articles being fixed for Monday at four o'clock.

It was expected application would be made to-day before Judge Wylie, holding the circuit court, for a writ *quo warranto*, but those having the matter in charge, desiring to have every point maturely considered, decided to defer the application till next week.

San Francisco, 29.—The Democratic

state convention for the election of delegates to the national convention, will call a meeting in this city for the twenty ninth.

The legislature have adopted a memorial to Congress asking the same aid for the Southern Pacific railroad, that is granted to the Central and Union Pacific companies.

San Francisco, March 1.—Two slight shocks of an earthquake have been felt at Victoria. The movement was from east to west.

Chicago, 1.—The most furious snow storm of the season commenced at noon to-day, and there was no prospect of cessation at ten o'clock to-night. Several houses are reported blown down. The Milwaukee railroads are blockaded.

The Senate made several verbal amendments to the rules reported to government, on the proceedings of impeachment, but no material change. A long debate occurred upon the power of the Senate to try the case of impeachment. Reverdy Johnson made a strong argument in favor of the right of the Senate to try the case. Morton contended that under the fourth section, the Senate was no longer a Senate, but a court. Sherman said the character of the Senate was not changed any more than when in committee.

The debate continued in criticism of the words used, namely,—grand inquisition of the nation. Edmunds said the fathers of the nation used the same words in such proceedings. Saulsbury moved to strike out of the sixth section the words empowering the presiding officer of the court to call to his assistance the army to enforce its commands.

Considerable debate ensued on the power of the Senate as a court to enforce its judgment.

Sherman moved to strike out the word "judgment." Agreed to.

Trumbull thought the wisest course was to take the rules adopted seventy years ago, upon which five trials had taken place. He moved to amend so as to authorize the presiding officer to direct the employment of the Marshal of the District of Columbia, or any other person during the trial, to discharge such duty as may be prescribed for him; adopted; also to authorize the Sergeant-at-Arms to employ, under the direction of the presiding officer, such assistance as may be necessary to enforce the execution of all lawful orders.

When the 21st article was reached it was evident that a lengthy debate would follow, so the Senate adjourned.

The House spent the afternoon and evening debating on the report of the committee on the articles of impeachment.

Washington.—Ex-Governor Ford of Ohio, died yesterday.

The Republican caucus last night selected the following managers to conduct the impeachment proceedings in the Senate:—Stevens, Butler, Bingham, Boutwell, Wilson of Iowa, Williams of Pennsylvania, and Logan.

Munich, 28.—Louis II, King of Bavaria, died yesterday, aged 23.

Florence, 2.—A delegation of the working men of Genoa recently waited upon Admiral Farragut, and presented an address, saying they wished to do him especial honor as the representative of the country which sympathizes with the views of the illustrious patriot Mazzini.

Washington.—Many Congressmen believe the bill to abolish the office of Adjutant General of the army will become law.

Bancroft telegraphs the state department that the treaty with the North German Confederation was signed and mailed February 22, via England. It provides that emigration shall be free, and naturalization changes the nationality. It is believed similar treaties will soon be negotiated with other foreign powers.

Advices from Crete, of Feb. 8th describe an attack made by Corals upon the Turks, forcing them inside the citadel, killing fifty and taking a number of prisoners. The provisional government has issued another circular to the representatives of the Christian powers, declaring that the Cretans remain faithful to the view of annexation to Greece.

Philadelphia.—A majority of the delegates chosen to the Pennsylvania Republican state convention, have been instructed to vote for Gov. Curtin or declare in his favor.

At an immense Democratic meeting held on Saturday, resolutions were adopted protesting against the usurpations of Congress in attempting to destroy the constitutional powers of the Executive and Judicial departments of the Government, they being co-ordinate and co-equal with the Legislative and alike beyond its control; declaring "that