



GEORGE Q. CANNON.....EDITOR

Wednesday, June 3, 1868.

IMPEACHMENT.

The few lines of intelligence from the east which has reached us to-day are significant. They tell the result of the vote in the Court of Impeachment; but we will have to wait yet a little longer for fuller details. The vote on the 26th stood the same as on the 16th, Senators Fessenden, Fowler, Grimes, Henderson, Ross, Trumbull and Van Winkle who voted for acquittal on the 11th article of impeachment having voted "not guilty" on the last sitting of the court. The vote stands nineteen for acquittal and thirty-five for conviction, lacking one of the two-thirds majority required to sustain impeachment. President Johnson is thus acquitted of the charges on which impeachment rested.

The brief dispatch received to-day, says the court adjourned *sine die*. From this it would appear that it has not dissolved, and that there is some truth in the intimation received some days ago, that the Managers were preparing further articles of impeachment. If so, it will prolong the trial, and the expense consequent upon it; yet few will believe when conviction could not be secured on the articles which have been already passed upon, that it is at all probable upon any that may be brought forward hereafter.

Partisan feeling runs very high in the east. Charges of the most bitter character are made against prominent members of the two great political parties. And the Republican Senators who have voted "not guilty" with the Democrats, have cast upon them an amount of obloquy and are the objects of a degree of partisan wrath which is not very desirable. Secret attempts at assassination are charged by each party on the other, and bribery, in which millions have been used, is talked of as freely as if it were a matter of but little reprehensibility that was the topic of discussion. The question of impeachment does not seem latterly to have been one in which the guilt or innocence of the accused was involved, but the triumph of party was the object sought to be obtained. On the one hand President Johnson's guilt was a foregone conclusion; on the other, his innocence was assumed from the first. The termination will not lessen the feelings already existing; but every effort will be made from this time till the close of the presidential campaign, by each side, to secure a victory; and impeachment will be used as an effective weapon by both parties.

THE RAILROAD—CHARACTERISTICS OF ITS PROGRESS.

The railroad is advancing from the west with rapidity, though it is not brought so prominently before our citizens as the eastern portion. Latest advices inform us that it is within a short distance of Virginia city, though there is a small break in the road which has to be constructed before the cars can run clear through from Sacramento city. Reno, the new town at the eastern extremity of the western line, like Julesburg, Cheyenne and Laramie city, has sprung into existence as if by magic; and a wilderness has been converted into an inhabited city in a few days. This is characteristic of the progress of the road both east and west, but more especially of the east. Wherever the terminus has been, there has been a depot for supplies for the grading camps ahead; and it has been the point where freight has been transferred to slower means of transportation, and thus has been a centre of considerable though temporary importance.

Another characteristic of its progress on the eastern line, has been the alleged discoveries of gold in the neighborhood of these terminal cities. It seems as if the spirit of the age was a yearning, insatiable desire to reach fortune more rapidly than by the ordinary avenues of trade and labor. And thousands waste valuable years and fritter away a

large portion of their lives, in "prospecting" for the precious metals, buoyed up with a delusive hope that they will some day "strike" a "lead" that will pay them for all their time and trouble. These new towns and gold discoveries attract towards them restless and unquiet spirits, who congregate together, and make society where they are numerous neither very pleasant nor safe to the peaceable and quiet disposed.

It is thought by some that the change which has marked the progress of the railroad thus far, will accomplish much in Utah, when the "iron-horse," thunders through the cañons of the Wasatch mountains. We think not. There is not the attraction here for such people, that they should remain long if they were to come here. There are plenty of mountains around us, where prospectors could busily occupy themselves for months; but they have been prospected already, and by those who thought they did their work well.

Among the changes which the railroad will bring to the people of Utah, the principal that we can see is being in closer communication with the great marts of commerce, and nearer to the nations from which the honest-in-heart desire to come. These are advantages which we can appreciate. We view the closing of the gap between the west and the east with much satisfaction; and our surplus labor will be employed to assist in the completion of the work, confident that in all the changes which it may bring—and many of them are now scarcely thought of—it will only bring changes that will operate for the benefit of our citizens.

INSIDIOUS PROSELYTIZING.

It is said that Dr. Bellows is greatly alarmed at the rapid spread of Roman Catholicism in the United States. He decries a religious civil war and other great calamities in the future from the increase of the power of that Church. He thinks their prosperity is owing in a large measure to the habit of Protestant parents sending their children to Roman Catholic schools. As a Protestant minister he believes in uttering these warnings to the members of Protestant denominations, that when the cause of the evil is pointed out they may avoid it.

These insidious means are to be dreaded by every people who place a high estimate on their faith and traditions, and in the use of them some sects are especially successful. They thoroughly understand the use that can be made of secular schools in obtaining influence over the rising generation, by instilling ideas into their minds that, in after years, will give them a bias in favor of the doctrines of their teachers, however much those doctrines may be opposed to the religion of their parents.

In a recent letter from this city to the *Sacramento Union*, the correspondent alludes to the missionary efforts which have been made here in the past to proselyte the Latter-day Saints. He gives us the credit of being a people difficult to convert from our present way of thinking, and views Utah as a hard field of labor. In speaking of the kind of missionary wanted here, he says:

"A missionary to the Mormons should be blessed and favored with a large amount of patience, and with more endurance than intellect. It is hard work and not brilliancy that is called for. Some of those gentlemen who can go to 'Greenland's icy mountains, Or India's coral strand,'

would get along better here than a political parson. The latter has too much ambition to do something grand; wants to 'beard the lion in his den,' and convert a nation in a day. He strikes out on his eloquence; mounts the spread eagle, speaks of the greatness of Uncle Sam, gets early disgusted with want of appreciation, soon gets disheartened, and bitterness ensues. The Greenland or India rubber laborer would content himself with 'casting his bread upon the waters, to be seen after many days,' and he would accomplish something. A notable illustration of this difference was recently exhibited in the course pursued by a Congregational minister and Catholic priest. The 'Reverend' was preaching and lecturing incessantly, and gathered around him a certain class of persons who were of more injury than service to him, or to any cause; the 'Father' quietly attended to his duties, was a diligent laborer, did a great deal of good, and held an influence with all classes of the community that any gentleman would be proud of. Both are now in other fields of labor, but the Catholic only retains the respect of the community."

In touching upon the missionary

effort which is being made here at the present, and comparing it with those made in the past, this correspondent thinks it "promises better results." If it does, it is because it is more quiet and insidious. Open opposition, zealous and undisguised attempts at proselytism, are not to be feared. People's combativeness is aroused, and they are on their guard. Attack a man, assail his doctrines, and his conversion is not likely to follow. But open a school, offer extra advantages to pupils, say nothing to which exception can be taken about religion, and if the design is to seduce children from the faith of their fathers, it is likely to be successful, if they patronize the school. In such a school the pupil is worked

"Like a waxen babe, with art.

To perfect symmetry in every part."

The child's mind is moulded without the teachers' cunning purpose being made apparent in words. Ideas are instilled into the mind which influence and give color to its thoughts and actions through life.

Such missionaries may be the kind that our enemies would like to see operate here; we would much prefer an open enemy—a blustering, meddlesome, noisy lecturer, for instance—than one who works in the dark, and keeps his wires concealed. We know where to find the one; but the blandness, suavity and professed friendliness of the other may mislead and throw us off our guard.

We think Utah a hard field for orthodox missionary enterprise. Even the Greenland or India parson would get discouraged, we should think, at "casting his bread upon the waters" here, and retreat, "after many days," in disgust. But if missionaries could get pupils to teach from among the Latter-day Saints, their success might not be so doubtful. We would be apt to see the same results which Dr. Bellows says follow the instruction of Protestant children by Roman Catholic teachers. We do not feel that there is the least necessity for us to utter any such warning as he utters, for every Latter-day Saint in Utah, who has any perception, knows full well what the pernicious effects would be of allowing missionaries of another faith to teach his or her children.

(Special to the Deseret Evening News.)

By Telegraph.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

At noon the Chief Justice took the chair. The Managers, on the part of the House, entered soon after, and the members of the House in a body. Stanberry, Evarts and Nelson, of the President's counsel, were present. Williams moved the rescinding of the order of voting on the articles. Trumbull made it a point of order that the Senate could not rescind the order which had been partially executed. The Chief Justice submitted the point to the Senate; it was not sustained, 24 to 30. After some other points of order and arguments, which were voted down, Morrill moved that the Court adjourn until June 23rd. Ross moved to amend by substituting September 1st; lost 15 to 39. The vote on Morrill's motion resulted in a tie, when the Chief Justice decided it lost.

Williams then moved to proceed on the 2nd article, which was agreed to, the result being guilty 35, not guilty 19. The vote was taken on the 3d article, with the same result. Williams then moved that the Senate, sitting as a Court, do now adjourn *sine die*, which was carried, 34 to 16. Bayard, Buckalew, Davis, Doolittle, Fowler, Henderson, Hendricks, Johnson, McCreery, Norton, Patterson, Ross, Saulsbury, Trumbull and Vickers voting nay. Before announcing the vote, the Chief Justice said, if there was no objection, the clerk would be directed to enter a judgment of acquittal on the 2nd, 3rd and 11th articles, which was done. The Chief Justice then declared that the Senate, sitting as a High Court of Impeachment for the trial of Andrew Johnson, stand adjourned, without day. Without any perceptible manifestation of feeling on the part of the spectators the Members of the House then returned to their chamber.

Several Senators made a brief personal explanation in regard to newspaper stories, whereupon the Senate adjourned.

Conness introduced a bill to extend the time for the construction of the Southern Pacific Railway; referred. Ramsay introduced a similar bill in the case of the Northern Pacific; referred.

Edmunds offered a resolution of

thanks to Secretary Stanton. Hendricks objected and the bill went over.

Indefinite leave of absence was granted to Davis on account of the sickness of his family.

The Arkansas bill was called up, and pending the question on Ferris' amendment, striking out all fundamental conditions to the admission of the rebel States, Drake maintained that none of the rebel States could be admitted until the 14th article had become a part of the Constitution. He held that the votes of twenty-eight States were necessary. Ohio and New Jersey had a right to withdraw their assent previous to the official promulgation and ratification of the amendment; but we have got along without these States for seven years, and can do so seven months longer. Morton and Macready also addressed the Senate, and at 3 o'clock, without action on the pending amendment, the Senate went into extra session.

Chicago.—The *Post's* special says the Republican Senators held a caucus to-day to consider the propriety of accepting Forney's resignation as Secretary of the Senate, in which quite a little breeze occurred. Upon the entrance of six of the Senators, who voted against impeachment, Wade, Chandler, Cattell and other extreme Radicals left the caucus and refused to participate while these were present.

A report obtained credence to-day, that Seward and Randall tendered their resignations yesterday.

Bingham offered a resolution, providing rooms in the basement of the capitol, for the detention of prisoners who might be in the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms, as on the present occasion, in the case of Woolley. The Democrats made a large number of dilatory motions, and, finally, the resolution was adopted under the previous question.

Washington.—The nomination of Schofield was discussed for several hours in the extra session to-day. The difficulty is in the phraseology of the President's Message nominating Schofield, which reads, "in the place of Stanton removed." As the Senate passed a resolution declaring that the President had no power to remove Stanton, the Senators object to confirming Schofield on the present appointment; it is probable, however, that he will be confirmed with an explanatory appendage. Affairs at the War Department are unchanged, Gen. Townsend being still in possession. Gen. Thomas has made no new demand for the office.

Sumner moved that the resignation of Col. Forney be accepted. Drake objected and the resolution was laid over.

Davis called up his resolution to appoint a committee to investigate the frauds connected with impeachment. Ross made a long defence of his vote on impeachment, and claimed that he was still a Republican and an earnest advocate of the Congressional policy of reconstruction. Davis' resolution was adopted, and the Senate went into executive session for a short time.

The bill to admit Arkansas was taken up and discussed without action.

Buckalew offered a resolution, which was laid over, declaring as the sense of the Senate, that any enforced attendance of a member of the Senate before the Committee of the House of Representatives, to be examined as a witness on any question relating to the impeachment trial, would be a flagrant breach of the privilege of Senators; and any voluntary utterance of a Senator before the committee, for such purpose, would be highly improper. The Senate then adjourned.

The Chair appointed Buckalew, Morrill, Stewart, Chandler and Thayer a select committee to investigate the charges of improper influence being exercised upon Senators.

The Senate insisted upon amendments to the army appropriation bill, and asked that a committee of Conference be appointed to take the subject into consideration.

The Senate yesterday confirmed A. Hoggan, Attorney for Idaho and rejected J. B. Hubble as Collector for Montana and S. P. McCurdy as Supreme Judge for Utah.

Washington, 29.—Sherman, from the Finance committee, reported amendments to the National Currency Bill. He said he would call the bill up at an early day.

Chandler called up the bill to regulate the coasting trade on the north-eastern and north-western frontier. Fessenden desired the bill recommitted, and pending the debate the morning hour expired, when the bill to admit Arkansas was taken up. Edmunds opposed Terry's amendment. Conkling followed, taking the same view. At 4:30 the Senate went into executive session and subsequently adjourned.