

petty offense, under Territorial statutes as well as United States laws, throughout the entire Territory, which will result, if he ever gets his fees, in giving him an annual income equal to four times the salary of the President of the United States.

## JUDGE M'KEAN.

Mr. Bates, in general, speaks very kindly of the Federal officers of the Territory, notwithstanding the fact that this peculiarly constituted Grand Jury has, since its departure for Washington solely at direct order of the Attorney General, presented him "for endeavoring to obstruct the due administration of justice." Mr. Bates thinks that most of the officers are men of honest intentions and clean records, but declares that they have been lamentably deficient in legal knowledge. Of Judge McKean, Mr. Bates says that he believes him to be a very pure and honest man. From other sources than Mr. Bates, I learn that the chief trouble with Judge McKean is, that he has a "mission," and that he considers it his judicial duty to advocate the claims of Methodism, and to batter down the walls of the harems of the Utah Turks, rather than impartially to interpret the laws of the Territory as he finds them. Judge McKean was at one time a Methodist preacher, and he seems to be unable to get out of his clerical harness, or to separate old time denominational enthusiasm from his judicial duties. He is, moreover, considered to be the particular adjutant of the Methodist Chaplain of the Senate, the Rev. Dr. Newman—now known as the "Ecclesiastical Cyclone!"

## DR. NEWMAN.

Dr. Newman is Chaplain of the United States Senate, and the parson of the leading political church here. He is a man quite as well, if less favorably, known in political circles. He seems to have an irresistible itching always to be doing something that is not preaching. He is a persistent, enthusiastic, bland, unctuous, politico-religious intermeddler. His Methodism is all right. His politics are probably right enough. But between the two he makes a sad business of it. He got into great trouble with the Methodist Episcopal Church South by an attempt to transfer Methodist Church property in New Orleans to the Northern Methodists. He did a good deal, I imagine, to defeat Senator Harlan by his ill-timed and unadvised Jesuitical circulars designed to be issued on his behalf, after the manner of his Holiness Il Plo Nino. This gentleman (Dr. Newman) sometime since, while traveling in Utah, entered into a public discussion in Salt Lake with Orson Pratt, upon the subject of Mormonism, and they do say that he did not well hold his own. Since that time Mr. Newman has been very active in assisting Judge McKean in fighting the good battle of the faith for the destruction of polygamy in Utah, and between them the desired result is a long way off.

## BASKIN.

Another peculiar feature in this legal jumble was the assignment, by Judge McKean, of Baskin to be U. S. Attorney *ad interim*. A U. S. Attorney *ad interim* was probably never before heard of in the history of the government. A U. S. Attorney can only be appointed by the President, and confirmed by the Senate. It is not in the power of any Judge to appoint a person to that position *ad interim*. Yet this man Baskin, who has himself a somewhat unenviable record, did act for a long time as U. S. Attorney *ad interim*, and it was under his efforts that the original indictments were framed.

## BATES SUPPORTED BY THE GOVERNMENT.

Mr. Bates, notwithstanding the attacks upon him, in every step that he has taken has had the entire approval of the law officers of the government. He has official records which show that his action has been approved in every instance, both by the Attorney-General and by Solicitor General Bristow, who is one of the most gifted legal men that has ever occupied that position. The agent of the Associated Press at Salt Lake, who is so eager to attack the District Attorney, Mr. Bates believes is acting in behalf of some material interests, without regard to the directions of his employers.

## BLOOD IN THE HOROSCOPE.

It is the opinion of Mr. Bates that, unless the prosecutions shall be conducted in accordance with law, instead of in defiance of all established forms of legal and equitable procedure, there

will inevitably be bloodshed in Utah. While Brigham Young asserts that he would willingly consent to a test case, which would bring the question of polygamy before the United States Supreme Court—by which decision he will agree to abide—it is certain that the Mormon leaders will not voluntarily submit to conviction under the present illegal and irregular proceedings. While they will submit themselves to law administered according to law, they will not permit themselves to become the victims of perverted law. Brigham Young \* \* \* is a Moses whose hands will not much longer be stayed. But if he should die now of a broken spirit, as the result of what the Mormons would consider prosecutions of an illegal character, he would die a martyr. And in the country of Deseret the world would then once again learn that the blood of the martyrs is the seed of the church.

The Mormons may not have strength enough to attempt resistance to Federal authority, or spirit enough to undertake another exodus, leaving the country which they have made to "blossom as the rose" to again become a sterile desert. They may be induced to believe that it is not worth while to fight or die for polygamy, and that their patriarchal government has become a political anachronism to be abandoned. Such, however, is not the opinion of those who seem to have had the best opportunities for the formation of intelligent opinions.

E. B. W.

—Chicago Post.

SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.]

## By Telegraph.

## HOUSE.

The bill to authorize the secretary of the interior to negotiate with the Ute Indians to extinguish their right to South Pass, passed.

The bill for the payment of \$100 bounty to soldiers and their widows and orphans, who served prior to the 22nd of July, 1861, was taken up and amended to apply to soldiers mustered previous to the 6th of August, 1861, and passed.

## GENERAL.

NEW YORK, 8.—Packages of supplies from England, for the Chicago relief fund, reported lost, have been found and forwarded.

Mrs. A. P. Barker spoke at the Cooper Institute last evening in opposition to the free love doctrines of her sister, Mrs. Woodhull. She said she believed her sister insane, denounced the strong language of Theodore Tilden and pronounced his biography of Mrs. Woodhull as a series of slanders on her family.

The assembly judiciary committee to-day began the investigation of the charges against Judge Barnard. The principal charge is that he conspired with Jim Fisk and others to obtain possession, illegally, of the Erie and Albany and Susquehanna Railways. The only witness examined was David Dndley Field, who testified that the orders of Judge Barnard in the Albany and Su-quehanna litigation were invariably sustained on appeal. Field further testified that fees paid him were very moderate, and that he did not suppose Barnard was interested pecuniarily or otherwise in the result of the litigation.

CHICAGO, 8.—Fully nine inches of snow fell here yesterday and last night, and there has been a drizzling rain this morning. The storm is reported very heavy through Wisconsin, where the lumbermen hail it with great satisfaction, as it affords a prospect of freshets to enable them to drive the logs out of the rivers.

The storm about noon appeared to cease, but came again at four p.m., and since has raged with undiminished violence, snowing and sleeting alternately. The sleet and snow were very severe on the telegraph lines; none would work in any direction, and most of the western lines temporarily failed.

A Washington special says that the President has intimated to U. S. Attorney Bates, of Utah, that his resignation will be accepted, but that Bates' friends urge him to decline and await a removal, so that his reasons may be made public.

NEW YORK.—A Dispatch from Brownsville, Texas, says, on Monday a party of armed men, supposed to be Cortinas', crossed the river at Santa Maria Rancho, 35 miles from here, and captured all the residents, including two custom inspectors. They held them prisoners while a thousand head of cattle were stolen and crossed. They then released their prisoners and returned to the other side.

A Quebec dispatch states that at a mass meeting of the National party on Thursday, the administration of Canadian affairs was strongly denounced by the speakers, and the speakers advocated annexation to the United States. The Government directed its civil service employees to absent themselves from the meeting, an object which meets the favor of the general public.

NEW YORK, 9.—A church scandal has been developed in this city which threatens to match the Huston affair. The Rev. Abram B. Carter, of the church of our Savior, Episcopal, in 25th street, and residing with his wife and family on Lexington avenue, has caused to be arrested Miss Emma Couch, a young and beautiful lady, whom he charges with an attempt to blackmail him, by pretending to be his seduced victim. The examination of the case has been postponed till Monday next, Miss Couch being released on the responsibility of her counsel, Edalfield Smith. She is a blonde with modest demeanor, and well educated; her parents live in Connecticut and she has been a school teacher in New York two years and a half. Her story is that she made the acquaintance of the Rev. Carter while attending his church, and insists positively that he seduced her on the occasion of her visit to him, in the vestry of the church. She alleges that the illicit intercourse was kept up several months, sometimes in assignation houses, and that she became *eniente*, and the Rev. Carter then sent her to an abortionist, promising to give her a hundred dollars a month, and this he did seven months and then suspended payment. When two months in arrears she sent a man on Sunday, Feb. 25th, to him. Dr. Carter swears that this agent visited him in the vestry of the church on that date and accused him of having seduced Miss Couch in that very vestry, and threatened exposure unless he paid monthly \$100. Carter claims that he spurned the man from his vestry and next day he received a letter of several pages from Miss Couch who upbraided him, and said, "as sure as there was a God in heaven, as true as there is a hell to which your soul will be sent, I do here swear that if any Sabbath dawns upon this earth and you go to preach in the church you have defiled in such a filthy way, I would go separately to each one of your congregation. As long as I live and am able to take a step or hold a pen, I would never let you alone; your wife and children shall see what you have made of me." Emma R. Couch. On receiving this letter, Carter consulted his lawyer, Elbridge Garvy, and they decided to arrest Miss Couch for attempted blackmailing. Carter says the charge is totally false, though he admits he knew Miss Couch as an attendant at his church, and that she sometimes visited him in the vestry to procure religious books. When Miss Couch was arrested, she had just visited Carter's house according to his prearrangement with the police. She demanded the \$100 regularly and he refused and defied her, when she was arrested on the street. The trial takes place next week, and is looked for by the friends of both parties with considerable interest. Carter has been rector of the church of the Holy Savior for several years, and has stood high in New York for his conduct.

CHICAGO, 9.—A young man named James Jewell, released from the State prison at Joliet, gives an account of it which, if true, makes it a disgrace to the State and to humanity. The punishments in the prison are various, the principal one being confinement in a solitary hole—a cell with no light, no fire, no furniture; and frequently as many as ten or twelve prisoners are thrown into one cell, and frequently chained to the wall. The usual time is one day's chaining to ten day's confinement; fed two mouthfuls of bread a day, and one drink of water. Among the most noticeable cases related of punishment in the cell is the following: A ten-year man returned with a slap a blow that had been given him over the head with a hammer. He was sent to the "solitary" a week, and was then ordered to apologize to the guard which he refused to do. He was chained up in the solitary until he became so famished that he eat the upper leathers of his shoes and his cap brim; and when he was found about to die, he was taken down, reported sick, and died in the sick cell same night. He was in altogether eighteen days, and was so weak he couldn't walk or stand, and had mainly supported himself for several days by the chains on his wrists.

Joseph McCarty detailed in writing some account of the abuses and brutalities practiced in the prison. It was

supposed a guard was assisting him, and the officers tried to compel him to tell who it was. He refused to do so and was sent to the solitary for seven days, and chained up forty-eight hours at first. He was caught with a communication to the press in his pocket, and was then sent to the solitary ten days, chained up every day, and at the end of the ten days was sent to the north wing where he became insane. They said he was playing crazy and he was again dragged to the solitary for fifteen days, and chained up nearly all the time. When he was much reduced he would be taken up to recruit, and then chained again. Finally he was sent to the hospital. His nose was twisted till it was blue, his back bruised and he was handcuffed, and fastened; deprived of bed and food. He is still crazy and under this ordeal daily.

It is a very common thing to beat men over the head with clubs for small offences, and shoot a man through the leg for a slight offence. The case of John Brannan is a good example. He was wheeling a stone up the run about fifteen feet, and the stone was so heavy that he let it fall. He was ordered to go and "sit on a stone," and on his refusal the guard shot him in the leg and crippled him for life. "Sitting on a stone" consists in sitting on the ground with the arms folded and the feet raised up eighteen or twenty inches on a stone, with nothing to support the head and back. It is common to see men for a mere trifle sit out in the sun thus till they faint and fall over, and then be ordered off to work. Another case was that of a convict who became insane, but was accused of hypocrisy, and was stripped, covered with croton oil, cupped in the back, had alcohol poured down his back till it was blistered, and was then bound hand and foot and compelled to lie on his blistered back on a straw bed.

The editor of the *Register* declares his fullest belief in the integrity of witness Jewell, in these statements, and urges an investigation by the authorities of the State.

BALTIMORE, 9.—Quite an excitement was created at the B. and O. depot, of this city, this evening, by the discovery that a box shipped from Cincinnati to Trenton, W. Va., said to contain books, contained the remains of a human body. The head, legs, arms, hands, &c., were severed from the body. The head was shaved, but is believed to be the corpse of a female. The discovery was made by a portion of the lid being punched off in transporting, when a piece of the mutilated body dropped out.

NEW YORK.—A Brownsville dispatch states that two thousand cattle have been stolen from stock raisers since the middle of December and driven into Mexico by organized bands of thieves on the Mexican side of the Rio Grande River. The robbers come from Mexico. It says they are determined to clear the country from the Rio Grande to the River Nueces of Americans by despoiling their property. At a mass meeting there were resolutions adopted stating that the frontier had been unprotected for years, and governmental protection was asked, and that such protection must be afforded or they would be compelled to organize for protection. The feeling is such that retaliation by invasion of Mexico is very probable if there is not a change in affairs soon on the border.

CHARLESTON, S. C., 10.—The Unionville *Times* reports arrests for alleged Ku Kluxism in Marion county, last week, by deputy United States marshal Williams. There is much excitement throughout the country; where complete quiet and harmony had prevailed for many months, business of all kinds being suspended. In many localities workmen have abandoned labor in the fields, the owners being unwilling to risk putting in a crop, owing to the feeling of uncertainty.

OMAHA, 10.—No train from the west has arrived at Cheyenne yesterday or to-day. The melting snow in the mountains has caused numerous washouts along the road.

The State constitutional delegates from Utah passed here to-day, on their way to Washington. They assert that the reason why the McKean party have decided not to vote on the question of adopting or rejecting a State government is that they may not expose their weakness, that of the 10,000 Gentiles in Utah not more than 100 are opposed to a State government.

WASHINGTON, 10.—Chief Justice McKean, of Utah, is still in Washington; on business connected with the judiciary of that territory, and has had several interviews with the President and Attorney General Williams. There