

DESERET EVENING NEWS.

GEORGE Q. CANNON,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Thursday, April 23, 1868.

THE KU-KLUX KLAN.

THE eastern papers are filled with accounts of the doings of a secret organization in the Southern States which is known by the name of Ku-Klux Klan. But little appears to be known respecting the character of the organization, except that it is very wide-spread, and that its members act in concert and in opposition to northern rule in those States. A Mr. Ashburn, who is said to have been an active and influential member of the Radical party, has recently been murdered at Columbus, Georgia. It is asserted that his murderers were members of the Ku-Klux Klan. According to the statements thus far received, a gang of ten or fifteen men, disguised, masked and armed, called at his house in the evening, forced an entrance and shot him in his bed-room. They made their escape without any one of them being identified. His political opponents, of course, deny that his death was attributable to his political action. They call him "a man of bad character and infamous associations," and assert that he was killed in a "low, negro den."

The murdering of negroes and others in the South is charged directly upon the "Klan," and the feeling of terror respecting it is becoming quite general in the portions of country where it is said to exist. It is stated that its membership extends from Central Tennessee all over the South. Circulars marked with death's heads and other Ku-Klux symbols have been sent to Butler, Stevens, Wade and other members of Congress. Some pretend to think that this is the work of some wag who, taking advantage of the excitement produced by the doings of the "Klan" in the South, has hoped to produce a sensation in Washington. If such were his object, he must have been gratified; for we see it stated that Gen. Butler had received a number of these notices and they were written on paper, with printed Ku-Klux headings, and other evidences of genuineness. Those who had received these circulars seemed to accept them as coming from this organization, and their apprehensions of assault and assassination were entertained.

The military commanders in the south are taking steps to break up this organization. Gen. Meade, though he does not mention the Ku-Klux Klan by name, has issued an order from Augusta, Ga., which, it is believed, refers to them. He directs the military and civil officers to arrest and bring to trial all persons who may hereafter print, publish or in any manner give circulation to incendiary publications of secret organizations now spreading through the Southern States. Any paper publishing matter tending to produce intimidation, riot or bloodshed, will be stopped, and the proprietors, editors and other parties connected therewith will be tried before a military commission, and on conviction be subject to fine and imprisonment. Patrols and other means are also to be organized for the detention of persons who avail themselves of the darkness for executing criminal purposes. Gen. Meade admonishes the people that unless these acts of violence and intimidation are checked and punished, bloody retaliation may be provoked and much innocent blood shed.

Gen. Sheppard, commanding the sub-district of Alabama, has issued an order in relation to the Ku-Klux Klan, in which he calls the organization by name. He orders that the various officers, Mayors, Marshals, Magistrates, Constables, Chiefs of the Police and the Police shall be held accountable by the post commanders over their respective districts, for the suppression of the iniquitous organization and the apprehension of its members wherever found. Should arrests be made and the code of Alabama be silent on the subject of the offences charged, prisoners will be turned over to the military with a view to trial by Military Commission. All placards and newspaper cards of the Ku-Klux Klan are prohibited, and the ignorance of their existence will not be held as an adequate excuse, it being the business of the civil and military officers to know what appertains to their duty. Citizens not holding office likewise will not be held guiltless, and further outrages will be viewed as evidence of neglect of duty.

The conclusion in many quarters seems to be that the action in the case of Ashburn has been deliberate and concerted, and it is thought that it may and will be repeated, more or less generally, throughout the Southern States. Those who thus think say the motive of the act is not confined to that locality, nor to the individuals who perpetrated this particular crime. It extends, they say, throughout the Southern States, and influences to a greater or less extent the mass of the white population. Of course there are many who differ from this view, and who assert that there are other organizations in the South, which are more dangerous than the Ku-Klux Klan. There are "Loyal Leagues" and other secret organizations among both whites and blacks—organizations armed and oath-bound all over the country, which have for their object, they state, the el-

vation of the negro and the subjugation and abasement of the whites.

The condition of affairs in the South is deplorable. Nearly all concur in this opinion. Thinking men in the North fear that the murder of Ashburn, and the other acts of the Ku-Klux Klan, are but the precursors of the "war of races" in the Southern States, of which so much has been said during the last two or three years. Many of the opponents of the reconstruction measures of Congress appear to be of the opinion also that a war of races is inevitable. They expect to see internecine conflicts, and a harvest of blood and rapine follow the policy pursued at present in the South. The organizations of these secret associations are very suggestive at the present time. Thirty-eight years since, predictions were published in the Book of Mormon respecting such organizations, and the results which should attend them. In alluding to secret organizations which were extant among the ancient inhabitants of America, the prophet Moroni writes:

"I do not write the manner of their oaths, and combinations, for it hath been made known unto me that they are had among all people, and they have caused the destruction of this people of whom I am now speaking, and also the destruction of the people of Nephi; and whatsoever nation shall uphold such secret combinations, to get power and gain, until they shall spread over the nation, behold, they shall be destroyed, for the Lord will not suffer that the blood of His saints, which shall be shed by them, shall always cry unto him from the ground for vengeance upon them, and yet he will not hear them; wherefore, O ye Gentiles, it is wisdom in God that these things should be shewn unto you, that thereby ye may repent of your sins, and suffer not that these murderous combinations shall get above you, which are built up to get power and gain, and the work, yea, even the work of destruction come upon you, yea, even the sword of the justice of the eternal God shall fall upon you, to your overthrow and destruction, if ye shall suffer these things to be; wherefore the Lord commandeth you, when ye shall see these things come among you, that ye shall awake to a sense of your awful situation, because of this secret combination which shall be among you, or ye be unto it, because of the blood of them who have been slain; for they cry from the dust for vengeance upon it, and also upon those who build it up. For it cometh to pass that whose buildeth it up, seeketh to overthrow the freedom of all lands, nations, and countries; and it bringeth to pass the destruction of all people, for it is built up by the devil, who is the father of all lies; even that same liar who beguiled our first parents; yea, even that same liar who hath caused man to commit murder from the beginning; who hath hardened the hearts of men, that they have murdered the prophets, and stoned them, and cast them out from the beginning."

(Special to the Deseret Evening News.)

By Telegraph.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

BOUTWELL'S SPEECH.

Boutwell proceeded with the closing argument for the Managers. He reminded the Senate that they might now anticipate a speedy conclusion to their labors. The importance of the occasion was, he said, due to the fact that the Chief Magistrate of the principal Republic of the world is on trial on charges of high crimes and misdemeanors. The official issues of the record between the House of Representatives and Andrew Johnson are technical and limited. The Managers had met these issues, as they believed, and he maintained, the cause of the House of Representatives by evidence, direct and clear. The President's claim for the removal of Stanton extends to the officers of the army and navy, and to the civil and diplomatic service. This claim has never before been asserted, and surely has never been sanctioned.

THE POWER OF THE SENATE IN APPOINTMENTS AND REMOVALS.
Governor Boutwell then proceeded to discuss, at length, the powers of the Senate in the matter of appointments and removals, and set forth that these powers were greater than those of the President.

THE TENURE OF OFFICE ACT.
He next passed to the consideration of the Tenure of Office act, and argued at length to show that the President has no power to remove officers during a recess of the Senate, except good causes are shown. He maintained that Mr. Stanton, as Secretary of War, was, on the 23d day of March, 1867, within and included under the language of the proviso in the Tenure of Office bill, which refers to the Cabinet officers; that Mr. Stanton was then holding his office under and for the term of Mr. Lincoln; that, that term commenced March 4, 1865, and would end March 4th, 1869, and was not a new office nor a new term. Johnson succeeded, in Mr. Lincoln's term, and he was serving it out at this point.

THE SUCCESSION TO THE PRESIDENCY.
Mr. Boutwell then entered into a discussion of the question concerning the succession to the Presidency, and then replied to the opening speech of Judge Curtis for the President, especially that part where he read from General Schenck's speech on the Tenure of Office bill.

WHAT THE MANAGERS HAVE PROVED.
The Speaker then said the Managers had charged and proved the following points: We have charged and proved that Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, issued an order in writing for the removal of Mr. Stanton, from the office of Secretary of the War Department, while the Senate of the United States was in session and without the advice and consent of the Senate, in violation of the Constitution of the United States, and of his oath of office, and of the provisions of the act passed March 2d, 1867, entitled an act regulating the tenure of office of certain civil officers, and that he did this with the intent so to do; and thereupon we demand his conviction under the first article of impeachment exhibited against him by the House of Representatives.

CONVICTION OF THE PRESIDENT DEMANDED UNDER THE FIRST ARTICLE OF IMPEACHMENT.

We have charged and proved that Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, violated the Constitution and his oath of office, in issuing the order for the removal of Mr. Stanton from office as Secretary of the War Department, during a session of the Senate, and without the advice and consent of the Senate, and this, without reference to the tenure of office act, and thereupon we demand his conviction under the first article of impeachment exhibited against him by the House of Representatives.

CONVICTION DEMANDED UNDER SECOND ARTICLE OF IMPEACHMENT.

We have charged and proved that Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, did issue and deliver to one Lorenzo Thomas, a letter of authority in writing, authorizing and empowering said Thomas to act as Secretary of War, *ad interim*, there being no vacancy in said office, and this while the Senate of the United States was in session, and without the advice and consent of the Senate, in violation of the Constitution of the United States and of his oath of office, and of the provisions of the act regulating the tenure of office of certain civil officers, and this with the intent so to do, and thereupon we demand his conviction under the second of the articles of impeachment exhibited against him by the House of Representatives.

CONVICTION DEMANDED UNDER ARTICLE THIRD.

We have charged and proved that Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, in the appointment of Lorenzo Thomas to the office of Secretary of War, *ad interim*, acted without the authority of law, and in violation of the Constitution, and his oath of office, and this without reference to the Tenure of Office act; and thereupon we demand his conviction under the third article of impeachment exhibited against him by the House of Representatives.

CONCLUSION OF BOUTWELL'S SPEECH.

Mr. Boutwell concluded as follows:—The House of Representatives have brought this great criminal to you for trial, upon the conviction that the country was in peril, and they believe the interests of the country are no longer safe in his hands, and representing the whole country they appeal to this tribunal to maintain the constitutional powers of the Senate. Never before, in the history of free governments, has there been so base, so unjustifiable an attempt upon the part of any Executive, whether Emperor, King or President, to destroy the just authority of another department of the government. You cannot fail to discharge your duty.

Nothing, literally nothing, can be said in defense of this criminal. Andrew Johnson is guilty upon the proof, in part, and upon his own admissions, of having intentionally violated a public law, of usurping and exercising powers not exercised, or even attempted, by any of his predecessors in office. Judge Pickens of the District Court of New Hampshire was impeached and removed from office for the crime of having appeared upon the bench in a state of intoxication. I need not draw any parallel between Judge Pickens and this respondent. Andrew Johnson has disregarded and violated the laws and Constitution of his own country. Ten States of the Union are without law, without security, without safety because of his evil purposes and machinations, and forty millions of people have been rendered anxious and uncertain as to the preservation of public peace and the prosperity of the institutions of freedom in this country. Calus Verrez is the great political criminal of history. For two years he was the scourge of Sicily. It has a population of about two millions of souls. The criminal at your bar has been the scourge of a country containing a population twenty times as great. This respondent has not wronged the States or enriched himself by the plunder of their treasures, but he has adopted a policy which has deprived the people of the blessings of peace, of the protection of the law and of the just reward of honest industry. A vast and important portion of the Republic is prostrate and helpless under the evils which his administration has brought upon it. Verrez had his friends, but this respondent will look in vain, even in the South, for any individuals to his virtues or to his public course. Will any one say that the heaviest punishment which you can give is any adequate punishment for these crimes? But it is yours to relieve, if not to punish. The people of England have successfully resisted executive encroachment upon their rights, let not their example be lost upon us. We suppressed the rebellion in arms and we are now to repel it from the Executive councils. At your bar the House of Representatives demand justice,—justice for the people and justice to the accused. Justice is of God and it cannot perish. By and through justice, comes obedience to law, by all magistrates and people; by and through justice comes the liberty of law, which is freedom without license. Thus far, all concerning the case is now in your hands, and is soon to be closed by your associate. The House of Representatives have presented this criminal at your bar with equal confidence in his guilt, and in your disposition to administer exact justice between him and the people of the United States. His conviction is the triumph of law, order and of justice. I do not contemplate his acquittal; it is impossible, therefore I do not look beyond, for the Senators of the people of America will never permit an usurping Executive to break down the securities for liberty, provided by the Constitution. The case of the country is in your hands; your verdict of guilty is peace to our beloved land.

GENERAL.

SHIPWRECK.

The Italian bark *Elvira Grande*, and the British bark *Walden*, have been wrecked; thirty-eight out of fifty aboard the latter, were drowned.

DEPARTURE OF DICKENS.

Charles Dickens sailed in the steamer *Russia*, to-day; a large number of friends saw him off.

COLLISION IN EAST RIVER.

Two Long Island Sound steamers collided on East River this morning in a dense fog; one of the vessels was badly injured. There was great consternation among the passengers, but no casualties.

ARRIVAL OF GEN. McDOWELL AND A. TROLLOPE.

New York.—Gen. McDowell arrived in the Arizona and Anthony Trollope per the Scotia.

THE COLE AND HISBOCK MURDER TRIAL PROGRESSING.

Albany.—The arguments in the Cole and Hiscock murder trial have commenced.

INDIAN DEPREDACTIONS.

San Francisco, 22.—A telegram from Virginia tells of a horrible murder of whites by Pitt River or Piute Indians at Red Rock Ranch, Long Valley, Nevada, April 17th.

The Indians have been committing depredations for some time, stealing stock, etc., but made no threats against the lives of the whites, until recently the savages took a party by surprise, the latter not suspecting any hostile intentions, and murdered W. H. Reinson, his wife and daughter, and a man named James Sutherland; another man, and a boy about twelve years of age, made their escape, but were pursued a long distance by the Indians.

Arizona advices to April 4th say that a mail rider, on the Mohave road, was attacked by a large party of Indians. Two of the escort were killed at the first fire, the remainder defended themselves until assistance was received. Two of the Indians were killed.

FOREIGN.

MARRIAGE OF PRINCE HUMBERT.
Florence.—Prince Humbert was married to-day to the Princess Marguerite of Savoy. The ceremony occurred at the chapel royal at Turin. Victor Emanuel, the Crown Prince of Prussia, Prince Napoleon and many Italian notables were present.

NARVAEZ DYING.
Madrid.—It is officially announced that Narvaez, chief of the Spanish Ministry, is dying.

YELLOW FEVER AT OALLAO.

Yellow fever continues at Callao; there are about thirty deaths daily.

FLOODS AND GALES IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

Advices from New South Wales say that floods and gales have destroyed many lives, much shipping and many crews have been lost.

Governor Daly Smith, of Australia, is dead.

TROUBLE IN NEW ZEALAND.

The destruction of human life, cattle and property is appalling. Feudalism is likely to give trouble there. The native tribes are again fighting.

EDITORIAL SUMMARY.

A SHARP CHAP.—The Omaha Herald of the 5th inst., tells a good story of the way in which both railway and steamboat officials had been "diddled" by a chap who, in company with his paramour, arrived in Omaha on the evening of the 4th inst. The gentleman in question started from St. Louis for Omaha a few days previously, and on arriving at the junction of N. M. R. R. and H. and St. Joe R. R., he learned that there was no regular train for the west until the following day. Anxious to proceed on his journey, he suddenly recollected that he was the bearer of special despatches to the Indian Peace Commissioners, and that it was of the utmost importance that they should be put in possession of them before leaving Omaha. Upon making it known to the Agent of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, this special messenger and his dulcinea were immediately provided with a special engine and a passenger car, which the engineer was instructed to put through at lightning speed, to St. Joseph. Upon arriving there, the favored pair went to the Pacific House, and sent for the Superintendent of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Packet Line, who, upon being informed of the importance of the despatches of which Mr. — was the bearer, tendered him a passage on the Packet Colorado, just ready to start for Omaha. Mr. —, in consideration of the important service he was engaged in, was treated with marked respect and courtesy on the Colorado, until he reached Omaha. It is needless to say, adds the Herald, that he arrived too late to see the officers of the Peace Commission. It is a pity a chap like that can't find a better field for such splendid abilities as he evidently possesses. Why, he'll soon be fit for Congress or the penitentiary!

The Cheyenne Argus says that Generals Harney, Augur, Terry and Sanborn and Gov. Hunt left Cheyenne on the 9th instant for Laramie where they expected to meet Red Cloud and other Sioux chiefs in council. If a treaty is made at Laramie the following is said to be the basis that has been determined upon by the commission: To abandon the Powder River road, and to allow no thoroughfare through the country north of the U. P. R. R. The Sioux are said to have no objection to a road being used from Cheyenne north to Montana; but they will not permit another road from east to west north of the Union Pacific.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES BY STAGE.

From the East.—Mrs. Isabel Gray, John Englebach.
From the West.—J. C. Hughes, Gus, Burnita.
From the North.—Charles Oble.
To the East.—Fred. T. Perris, S. P. Teasdale, James Walsh, A. Streichert, Wm. Canary, J. Bleskenfelder.
To the West.—F. T. Ingham.
To the North.—S. Davis.

FOR SALE, CHEAP!

A FRAME BUILDING, in the 19th Ward, 20 by 13 feet. It is strongly built, and will make 4 rooms down stairs and 2 rooms up stairs. The building can be moved easily in a day. Inquire of LUDWIG SUHRKE, on the premises, one block west of Bishop Raleigh's.

Original Poetry.

For the Deseret Evening News.
THE SUNSHINE.

O, the sunshine! the gladsome, loving sunshine!
It kisses off the drops of dew
From fragrant flowers of varied hue,
And fringes heaven's own vault of blue,
The balmy, gorgeous sunshine!

O, the sunshine! the glorious, merry sunshine!
It bathes each vale and mountain height
In torrents of the purest light,
The very opposite of night,
The shiny, streaming sunshine!

O, the sunshine! the golden, dancing sunshine!
It pours upon the placid stream
The flashings of its golden beam,
Pure as an angel's cloudless dream,
The stainless, heaven-born sunshine!

O, the sunshine! the dear, consoling sunshine!
It penetrates the prisoner's cell,
Hope's messages of joy to tell;
It dances down the murky lane;
It flashes through the dusty pane;
It visits the abodes of woe,
And cheers them with its cheering glow;
It dances round the silent tomb;
'T would visit every nook of gloom,
The ministering, God-blessed sunshine!

R. SMYTH.

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FULL ASSORTMENT

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All purchases delivered at the TERMINUS of the RAILROAD or Freightage through as may be desired.

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GUN AND LOCKSMITH,

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A Good Supply of Harness, Saddles and Bridles always on hand. Repairs neatly executed.

HUBBARD'S PREMIUM WHIPS on hand, and Repairs done on the Premises.

Stock and Produce taken in Exchange for the Highest Market Price allowed.

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APRIL 23, 1868.

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Count de Barradas. Mr. J. S. Lindsey

Adrian de Mautprat. Mr. D. McKenney

De Berringen. Mr. P. Margolis

Joseph. Mr. J. M. Hardie

Huguel. Mr. A. Merrill

Francis. Miss Adams

Marquis de Clermont. Mr. E. D. Crowlitz

Captain of the Archers. Mr. C. M. Donelson

First Secretary of State. Mr. R. F. Neslen

Second Secretary of State. Mr. R. Matthews

Third Secretary of State. Mr. J. B. Kelly

Julie de Mortemar. Miss Nellie Colebrook

Marion de Lorne. Miss Alexander

Courtiers, Pages, Conspirators, Officers, Soldiers

DOORS OPEN at 7 1/2 o'clock. Performance commences punctually at 8.

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