

their first performance this winter on Saturday evening, 18th, The "Artful Dodge" and the "Charcoal Burner" being the bill presented. The weather was pleasant.

VAMOSD.—John Redding, commonly known as Little Johnny, the butcher, who was held to bail on Saturday in the sum of \$500 to appear before the Probate Court, to answer to the charge of cattle stealing, is not to be found. One of the bondsmen was on the alert at daylight yesterday morning to discover his tracks, but was too late. Sold again!

(Special to the Deseret Evening News.)

By Telegraph.

Havana.—Among the passengers by the steamer *Georgia* from Vera Cruz are General Sturm, and Colonel Proudfoot, Commander of the American legion. Just as the *Georgia* left a telegram was received stating that two Mexicans, from Havana, had attempted to assassinate Jurez and rob the treasury; but there was no means of ascertaining the truth or falsity of the rumor. It is reported the Mexican treasury is buying in English and Spanish claims, and ignoring the American demands. It is thought these proceedings are against the will of Romero who is powerless to prevent them.

New Orleans.—After a hot debate the disfranchising substitute for article 98th was tabled by 36 to 33, the majority of the colored members opposing disfranchisement. A motion to expunge article 98, which defines the classes to be disfranchised in the State altogether, was made. Pending the debate they adjourned.

New York, 28.—The *Herald's* special says it is not believed that a two-thirds vote against the President will be obtained in the Senate.

The *Herald's* Havana special confirms the report concerning the proposed loan by Keoble, Leiturg & Co., of Matanzas. Their offer has been accepted, and the interest on the loan is seven per cent., to be repaid within twenty years in annual instalments of a million dollars. The parties insist on the sanction of the Government at Madrid, which the latter seem reluctant to give.

New Orleans.—A special to the *Tribune* states that Hancock has removed Mayor St. Martinsville, because the city charter required the election by the council in case of a vacancy, but here all the loyal members of the City Council have been dismissed because under the city charter they elected a recorder to fill a vacancy. The report is current that General Grant orders the restoration of the councilmen, and that General Hancock asks to be relieved.

The *Herald's* London dispatch states that at the meeting on Tuesday evening, John Bright spoke strongly in favor of the government policy and power of the American people, and England's duty to cultivate friendly relations with them. A resolution was proposed that the meeting expresses most hearty good will towards America, and pledges itself to support any movement at home in the efforts to effect a prompt, righteous and pacific settlement of all international differences, especially those connected with the Alabama claim question. The resolution was adopted unanimously with loud cheers, every person in the hall standing.

The *Herald's* special gives details of the alleged attempt to assassinate Jurez. Several foreigners have been arrested.

London.—The royal assent is given to a bill for the suspension of the *habeas corpus*. G. W. Hunt, under Secretary of the Treasury is appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer. Lord Stanley, in the House of Commons, today, said the adjournment until Thursday was desirable to afford Government an opportunity to complete the Cabinet. Gladstone said such a delay in the proceedings of Parliament was unprecedented, though in the present case it might be justifiable. Lord Wensleydale is dead.

Washington, 27.—House.—The Committee on impeachment will not report articles till to-morrow. It is now stated there will be ten in all.

Marshall Gooding has formally handed Stanton a writ notifying him that a suit is entered against him.

Cork.—The parsonage of the Rev. Mr. Leslie, near this city, was attacked last night and the assistants driven off.

Dublin.—Gen. Nagle and his fellow-prisoners were indicted for treason at Sligo, to-day. Heron, counsel for the defense moved to delay the trial. The Court reserved the decision.

Senate, 28.—Williams, from the committee on retrenchment, reported a joint resolution abolishing the Bureau of statistics and transferring the duties of special Commissioner of Revenue.

Howard, from the select committee of seven reported a series of rules, twenty-five in all, for the proceedings in the high court of impeachment, which they submitted and asked to be printed.

New York.—An immense mass meeting was held to-night at Cooper's Institute, James Tallatin presiding. Resolutions were adopted affirming the right of the President to remove members of the Cabinet and declaring any attempt to deprive him of this right a monstrous perversion of power. It deprecated impeachment as a last resort for the protection of the republic from disgrace or grievous wrongs, expressing confidence in the moderation of the Senate, and trusting to the ballot box for a redress of wrongs.

The *World's* special of yesterday noon, says a double guard is placed at the entrances of the war department, two commissioned officers stationed inside the building, last night, and a double line of troops encircled the building.

All the cabinet officers were present at the cabinet meeting to-day including General Thomas.

From intelligence received from the freedmen's bureau in Kentucky which was abolished by order of Gen. Grant, has been quietly restored by Stanton without orders from the President. The contemplated charge against the President of attempting to change military districts without consulting Congress has been abandoned. A writ of *quo warranto* will certainly be applied for by government, perhaps to-morrow, in the proper tribunal, with a view to compel Stanton to show cause why he retains possession of the war department.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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 Corala 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 vow 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.

Chicago, 2.—Washington specials say the President has begun to prepare for the trial. His friends announce that he has decided upon retaining Charles O'Connor, David Dudley Field, Caleb Cushing, George Ticknor Murtis and Wm. Evarts, as counsel. It is intimated that Mr. Evarts was retained because he controls a very large Republican influence in New York, which can be brought to bear on the leading Republicans, and bring them, indirectly, to support the President. It is also given out that Jerry Black will not be retained for certain unexplained reasons. Black's friends, in consequence, are somewhat excited.

A number of politicians are endeavoring to fix up a candidate for the Vice Presidency. Great interest is felt in the proceedings of the Ohio Republican Convention of next Wednesday. Should the delegates be instructed to support Wade for Vice President, it is believed he will be nominated. The probable removal of Johnson makes Wade the prominent candidate, on account of the patronage which will be at his disposal.

Died.

In Ogden city, Feb. 21st, 1868, Sarah, daughter of Thomas and Eliza Barlow, aged 2 years, 2 months and 11 days.
M.H. Star please copy.

At Virgin city, Sept. 7th, 1867, of cholera infantum, John E., son of Conradina A. and Nephi Johnson, aged 1 year and 2 days.

At Payson, Feb. 13th, 1863, James Clarke, son of James and Rebecca Reece, (formerly of Herefordshire, England,) aged 2 years, 5 months and 2 days.

Also, on Feb. 15th, 1868, Mary Elizabeth, daughter of James and Rebecca Reece, aged 1 year and 5 months.
M.H. Star please copy.

A VOICE FROM THE DEAR ONES.

On the death of James C. and Mary E. children of James and Rebecca Reece, Payson.

Father and mother, we live with God
In the glorious realms of day,
Though our bodies are sleeping beneath the sod,
In the dark land where you stay.

O, we hear the angel's song of praise,
And drink of its deep delight;
And we bask in truth's refugent rays,
As they beam towards the vales of night.

We have seen what bitter tears were shed,
As we listened up on high,
And we heard you say, that we were dead,
O, the sinless never die!

Then weep not, weep not, for we are here,
Where flowers immortal grow,
Arranged in the robes the angels wear,
Robes, white as the virgin snow.

Payson, R. SMITH.

At Alpine city, Sunday, Feb. 16th, 1868, Mary Price, aged 73 years, 1 month and 22 days.

Deceased was born in Radnorshire, Wales; received the gospel in Herefordshire, England, in 1840, and emigrated in 1855. She has all the time led an irreproachable life, and died the death of a Saint.—(Cop.)

M.H. Star please copy.

Special Notices.

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