

## Deseret Evening News.

GEORGE Q. CANNON, Editor.

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 9, 1868.

### FAMINE IN SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

Famine is performing its fell work in Sweden and Norway. The visitation is said to be beyond all precedent, the most severe of the kind that has ever been known in those countries. The poor people are reduced to the direst extremities for food. Every thing that can possibly be eaten, or that will afford the slightest nutriment, is greedily devoured. In the best of seasons the food of the poor people in those bleak and forbidding regions is not the best; but now that the crops have failed and famine prevails, their condition is truly horrible.

We clip the following extract of a letter from the *Alta California*. The letter is from the interior of the famine-stricken country, and is only one of hundreds of instances, the writer states, that might be given:

"A poor farmer and his wife and their infant child (they are all poor now, after six successive years' failure of any harvest,) being the occupants of a small hut in the village referred to, after having consumed their small stock of eatables, the husband went to the neighbors, trying with his small coin to obtain some nourishment for himself and family, but without success, as they themselves had not more than a few days' rations, so to speak, and he was directed to try in the next village, twenty or twenty-five miles off. He started, but when about half way on his journey, through weakness and hunger, he fell down on the road and expired. Some one coming that way a few days after, found and recognized the body, and brought it back to the village. Entering the dead man's hut, they found the wife dead, but the little one alive, having in his struggle against hunger consumed nearly the half of his dead mother's breast, and thus preserved its life."

The number of sufferers is estimated at 350,000. There is considerable sympathy expressed in the papers east and west for them, and subscriptions have been taken up for their relief. The compatriots of the sufferers who reside in this country, are contributing liberally to send them aid.

Our people who are from Scandinavia, and they are very numerous in this Territory, will read with sad interest the accounts of the wretched condition of affairs in their native lands. That form of relief which suggests itself to others, and which is generally acted upon at such times, namely, the sending of money or the fitting out of vessels with provisions—is not the plan that we would adopt. We are called upon to raise means and send it to Europe to pay the passages of the poor from the lands of poverty and wretchedness where they dwell, and bring them to a country where, with ordinary industry and economy, a comfortable living can be obtained. This is the most effectual form of help; because the people are thereby removed to a land where their labors will be remunerative, and they can easily, if so disposed, refund the money which has been spent to emancipate them. If this be promptly and honestly paid, it can be used over and over again for the deliverance of other worthy and needy persons. But to send money and provisions there is only to afford temporary relief; the benefit is not a permanent one. It is a species of pauperization which has the effect to demoralize the people who are the recipients of its favors and to kill their energies and independence.

Immigration is the great panacea for the evils which afflict Scandinavia and the other over-crowded and poverty-stricken countries of Europe. In this respect the gospel comes

in very deed to the people of Europe as a plan of salvation; because the doctrine of the gathering is one of its great distinctive features. It is God's plan of removing many of the evils under which mankind groan. There should be a united and determined effort made by our people to respond to the call that has been made upon them for means to send to Europe for the poor.

(Special to the Deseret Evening News.)

### By Telegraph.

#### PROGRESS OF IMPEACHMENT!

THE PRESIDENT'S FRIENDS SAY THE TRIAL WILL LAST FOUR OR FIVE MONTHS!

HANCOCK'S REMOVAL CALLED FOR!

A SENATORIAL WRANGLE. WADE SWORN!

IMPEACHMENT COURT ORGANIZED!

THE PRESIDENT SUMMONED TO APPEAR!

A DOUBLE GUARD STILL AROUND THE WHITE HOUSE!

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS ON THE ALABAMA QUESTION!

#### EUROPEAN NEWS!

HANCOCK ASKS TO BE RELIEVED!

RAILROAD ACCIDENT!

LARGE SNOW SLIDE IN CALIFORNIA!

Chicago, 6.—The *Republican's* special says many Republicans think that Chief Justice Chase should not have entertained the objection of Hendricks against Wade, and thus delayed the organization of the Court. It also says there was considerable dissatisfaction expressed against Chase on account of the latter's communication to the Senate regarding the organization of the Court of impeachment. Many baseless rumors were flying around yesterday, to the effect that Chase had refused to preside over the Senate until the McCardle case was finished, which increased the ill feeling.

The *Tribune's* special says several of the Republican Senators had a protracted but pleasant meeting with Chase after the adjournment. It is now considered certain that in deference to his views the rules for the government of the Court will be taken up formally and adopted after the Court is fully organized. It is not known what decision will be made with regard to his duties as to voting.

New York.—The *Tribune's* special says the President states he has thus far retained only one gentleman for his defence—namely, David Dudley Field. He has written or telegraphed to Wm. M. Evarts, N. S. Groesbeck and others, but received no reply yet.

Chief Justice Chase entertains no intention of promoting the impeachment trial. It is understood the Senate committee of managers have agreed that it is the duty of Mr. Chase to decide on the admissibility of Wade, and he will be called upon so to act.

The President's friends argue that the trial will not be finished during the next four or five months. Stanberry was closeted with the President for several hours yesterday.

The *Tribune's* New Orleans special gives the proceedings of the Republican committee who sympathize with Congress. They recommend the removal of Hancock, and declare they regard the cheers for Jeff. Davis and Hancock by some men a sufficient cause for his removal. Gen. Hancock and Jeff. Davis were seen in the same carriage to-night.

The Democratic State Convention met to-day. Gen. Steadman made a violent harangue sustaining Johnson and indicating force as the only means of resistance to Congress.

The *Herald's* special says the forthcoming statement of the public debt will show a reduction of five or six millions. There is over a hundred and six millions of gold in the Treasury.

Chicago, 7.—A heavy rainstorm which has continued for the last four days has seriously interrupted telegraphic communication with all quarters. The rain shows little signs of abatement, and apprehensions are entertained that there will be many disasters by floods.

Senate.—The entire session was spent as a court of impeachment wrangling over the admissibility of Ben. Wade.

Dixon took the floor and was called to order by Howard. The Chief Justice required the point of order to be reduced to writing, which was done. The point was that the objection to administering the oath to Wade was out of order under the constitution and rules of the

Senate. In the meantime Dixon attempted to continue his speech, but was interrupted and called to order by other Senators. The Chief Justice stated the point of order was before the Senate for debate. Dixon again attempted to address the Senate, but was immediately called to order on the ground that the point of order was not debatable. Things began to get considerably mixed, several Senators attempting to call Dixon to order, and the latter being apparently bound to proceed.

Howard made an order that the 23d rule be adopted by the Senate, which required all questions of order to be decided without debate. The Chief Justice ruled that the court was not yet organized, and therefore the 23d rule was not binding. Drake immediately appealed from the decision, and the decision was sustained by ayes 24 nays 20.

The following Republicans voted with the Democrats to sustain the Chief Justice:—Anthony, Fessenden, Fowler, Frelinghuysen, Grimes, Henderson, Merrill, Mainer, Pomeroy, Ross, Sherman, Sprague, Van Winkle, Willey and Williams.

Dixon attempted to speak, when Congress made a point of order. When this had been settled again, he took the floor but Stuart interrupted, after which Dixon, apparently in despair, surrendered the floor altogether.

Hendricks followed in a brief speech, at the close of which he withdrew all his objections to swearing in Mr. Wade, which was then accordingly done, and the remainder of the Senators on the list were sworn.

The Chief Justice then declared the court of impeachment organized.

The Chief Justice then stated that the rules must be adopted by court by vote, or they could not be binding upon it. The court then adopted the rules as adopted by the Senate.

Howard then moved that the Secretary of the Senate inform the House of Representatives of the organization of the court, which was done, and the managers soon appeared before the bar of the Senate and asked through Bingham, their chairman, that Andrew Johnson be summoned to appear before the bar of the Senate to answer to the articles of impeachment. On motion of Howard, a summons was issued, returnable on Friday, March 13th.

Anthony offered a motion to amend one of the rules to allow the Chief Justice either to decide questions of order, or submit them to the court as he might think proper. Without action the court adjourned to Friday the 13th.

The Senate then held a short executive session and adjourned.

The House proceedings have not been received, but are understood to be unimportant.

A bill passed admitting Butler of Tennessee, by modifying the test oath.

Chicago.—Specials say the Senate yesterday considered the nomination of Cox as Minister to Austria, but postponed action. It is maintained that pending impeachment the Senate should act on no important nominations.

A double guard is still maintained around the War Office.

The *Times's* special learns from responsible sources that Wade will resign his position as President of the Senate in the event of the conviction of Johnson, thereby leaving the office open either to a new election by the Senate, or to the Speaker of the House, who would become President in the absence of any acting Vice-President. Although this appears sensational, the source from which the information is derived warrants its publication.

Annapolis, 6.—Geo. B. Vickers, of Kent county, is elected Senator. Philip Thomas was the next highest candidate.

Baltimore.—The Republican State Convention is in favor of Grant for President and Creswell for Vice-President.

Albany.—Bills have been introduced into the Senate regulating the charges of Telegraph Companies within the State for the transmission of messages.

New York.—The *Tribune's* special says the summons for the appearance of Johnson will be served by the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate. It is signed by the Chief Justice. The Sergeant-at-Arms is required to serve it four days before it is made returnable. It is endorsed on the back with a precept similar to the writs of summons used in ordinary courts. The President will respond in person, and then wait the action of the Senate on filing a demurrer for the defense, when the dismissal of the complaint and quashing the articles will be demanded.

The *Times's* dispatch says the action of the House in the case of Butler of Tennessee is exceedingly significant and important, as it establishes the manner

in which persons who cannot take the test oath may hereafter be admitted to seats when elected to Congress. The bill reported by the election committee in Butler's case, was drawn with a special reference to the fact, that it established a final precedent, and was passed by a large majority, many Democrats voting for it. It provides that all persons who have been relieved from political disabilities incurred by participation in the rebellion, will not be required to take that portion of the test oath which states they have not given aid or comfort, etc.

London, 7.—In the House of Commons last night, Lefevre called up the Alabama claims and urged a settlement on the plan proposed by the American Government. All future negotiations would add to the complications already existing, and while he regarded a war between the two countries as unlikely, he thought all needless irritation should be shunned. Lord Stanley praised the pacific tone of Lefevre and the conciliatory spirit of Adams, the American Minister. He claimed England to be entirely neutral, but no neutrality would have pleased America. What she wanted was neutrality coupled with warm sympathy and support. How could England have refused to recognize a war which Seward already announced a civil war. He thought a friendly arrangement still practicable. The friendly reception of Thornton at Washington was a pledge of peace. Ministers are ready to leave the question to the people of the entire world. W. E. Foster thought if an influential statesman had been sent to Washington the dispute might have been readily adjusted. John Stuart Mill contended that while England had not violated the law of neutrality, her action was unfriendly, rash and unprecedented, and reparation was due to the United States. He advised a mixed commission to settle the question. Gladstone, while doubting if reparation was due, thought the matter should be referred to a commission, or if Government feared such a reference, the question should be settled forthwith or given to an umpire. The country would support Stanley in a just settlement. The debate ended.

New York, 7.—Richard H. Bayard, formerly U. S. Senator for Delaware, died in Philadelphia on Wednesday.

London, 7.—Nearly all the leading papers here have editorials this morning on the subject of the remarkable debate in the House of Commons last evening, on the Alabama question.

The *Times* says the debate must convince the United States Government that England wishes to settle the law of this case in the American sense, and that the failure of Great Britain to refer the claims to arbitration is due to no desire to shun her just obligations. Seward has only to meet Lord Stanley in a like spirit to end the misunderstanding.

The tone of the articles in the other journals is generally the same.

It is reported that the Fenian prisoners captured recently at Dungarvan were offered pardon on condition they would give paroles to leave the kingdom.

It is further reported the prisoners unanimously refused to assent to this proposition.

A double guard has been placed around Newgate, where Burke, Casey and Shaw are confined. Their trials have been set for next month.

In the House of Commons last evening Charles Gilpin, member from Northampton gave notice of a bill to abolish the death penalty.

On an order to go into a committee of supply Earl Mago said he hoped the debate on the condition of Ireland would end by Friday next, that the House might be ready to consider the question of Irish reform.

Marquis Reppoli, formerly French Minister to Prussia, has been appointed to Great Britain in the same capacity.

G. W. Hunt has been re-elected from Northamptonshire, and will soon bring a bill before Parliament for the purchase by government of all the telegraph lines in the kingdom.

Paris, 7.—In the Corps Legislatif yesterday, the law for the regulation of the press was again under consideration. A clause forbidding private allusions was adopted by a large majority, after a short debate.

Berlin, 7.—A bill ratifying the treaty just concluded between the representatives of the United States and North Germany, was introduced in the council.

Washington, 7.—The House spent the day in general debate of an unimportant character.

The Senate spent the morning hour discussing the action of the Secretary