

# THE DESERET NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

NO. 3.

SALT LAKE CITY, WEDNESDAY FEBRUARY 26, 1868.

VOL. XVII.

## Selected Poetry.

### OLD GREGORY.

Old Gregory stood on a rising ground,  
And, viewing the country spread around,  
Said, "I'm worth a hundred thousand pound!"

His ample wealth had increased of late,  
The cash at the banker's was growing great,  
And he had just purchased a vast estate.

"We must look to those cots to-morrow morn;  
They obstruct the view from my elegant lawn;  
I'll sow the spot where they stand with corn."

Then the kind old steward, he shook his head—  
"And all those poor who toil for their bread,  
Where will they hide their heads?" he said.

"They may hide their heads where the please,  
for me;  
It's none of my business!" said Gregory.

"And yonder rickety, clackerty mill,  
That grinds and groans at the foot of the hill,  
I'll stop its noise, and I'll keep it still!"

Then the kind old steward, he looked forlorn—  
"But the mill was built before you was born,  
And where will the villagers grind their corn?"

"They may grow and grind where they will,  
for me;  
All that is their business!" said Gregory.

Jolly old Gregory supped very late,  
He drank of the best—of the choicest he ate—  
His soul was contented—his heart was elate.

Then he took his usual nap in his chair,  
And in his slumber was never aware  
Of an unexpected visitant there.

Unaware indeed! He is slumbering still,  
And the dusty miller yet thrives at his mill,  
And the cottagers never shall dread his will.

And I fear that the villagers laughed with glee,  
That death had "business" with Gregory.

[Special to the Deseret Evening News.]

## By Telegraph.

Chicago, 22.—The *Post's* special says, Stanton is beaten by the President at his own game. This morning General Lorenzo Thomas was arrested by Marshall Gooding, for attempting to interfere with the duties of the Secretary of War, in violation of the tenure of office act, and was brought before Judge Carter, of the criminal court, who waived an examination. He was released on \$5,000 bail to appear at 10 o'clock on Monday.

The reconstruction committee at a meeting this morning, agreed to report articles of impeachment against the President to-day. There is intense excitement among the members, and in the galleries, over the action of the President.

A special says, after the release by Judge Carter of General Lorenzo Thomas, he went to the war office and demanded possession. Stanton ordered him to leave the office; threatening to put him under military arrest; whereupon Thomas went to the White House to consult the President.

Washington, 22.—House.—Eldridge rising to a privileged question, moved that the clerk read Washington's farewell address. The Speaker ruled it was not a privileged question. Eldridge moved to adjourn. The yeas and nays were called several times on various motions, but the House refused to adjourn.

At ten minutes past two, Stevens rose to make a report from the committee on reconstruction. The Speaker admonished the spectators and members to observe order during the proceedings about to take place, and to manifest neither approval or disapproval.

Stevens made the following report:—That in addition to the papers referred, the committee find that the President, on the 21st of February, signed and ordered a commission or letter of authority to one Lorenzo Thomas, directing and authorizing said Thomas to act as Secretary of War *ad interim*, and take possession of the books, records, papers, and other public property, in the War Department. Then follows a copy of the order issued to Thomas upon evidence selected by the committee, which is hereafter presented. And in virtue of the power with which they have been invested by the House, they are of opinion that Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, should be impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors, and they, therefore, recommend to the House the adoption of the accompanying resolution, signed by Stevens, Boutwell,

Bingham, Beaman, Hubbard, Farnsworth and Paine: Resolved, that Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, be impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors.

The Senate met in the evening, and adjourned to Monday.

Washington.—It is reported here that the Maryland Legislature is highly enraged at the rejection of Senator Thomas. It is said that they will request Reverdy Johnston to resign and refuse to allow the federal tax to be collected.

London.—Sullivan of the Dublin *Nation* has been sentenced to six months imprisonment, and Pigot of the Dublin *Irishman* has been sentenced to twelve months.

Washington.—There were present at Secretary Stanton's office this morning, Representatives Morehead and Kelly of Pennsylvania, and Horn and Van Wyck of New York, Dodge of Iowa, Ames of Massachusetts, Mr. Freeman Clark of New York, ex-member for Columbus, and Delana of Ohio. About 11:30 forenoon, Gen. Lorenzo Thomas, having just been released on bail by Judge Carter, presented himself at the door and told Stanton he would like to see him. Stanton requested him to proceed with anything he had to say. Thomas remarked he had come to discharge the duties of Secretary of War, *ad interim*, having been ordered to do so by the President of the United States. Stanton replied he would do no such thing, and ordered him to his room to perform his duties as Adjutant-General. Thomas replied he had been ordered by the President to act as Secretary of War, *ad interim*, and he intended to do it. Stanton again replied he should not, and again ordered him to his own room, and denied the power of the President to make any such order. Thomas said he would not go; that he should obey the orders of the President and would not obey the orders of Stanton.

Stanton remarked, "As Secretary of War I order you to repair to your place as Adjutant-General."

Thomas: "I shall not do so."

Stanton: "Then you may stay there as long as you please, if the President orders you, but you cannot act as Secretary of War."

Thomas: "I shall act as Secretary of War."

Thomas then withdrew into a room opposite, being the general scrivener's room. Stanton followed him.

After some conversation, Stanton said, "Then you claim to be here as Secretary of War, and refuse to obey my orders."

Thomas: "I do, sir. I shall require the mails for the War Department to be delivered to me, and shall transact all the business of the War Department."

At this juncture, General Grant and aid came in and Gen. Grant said playfully to Mr. Stanton: "Friends, I am surprised to find you here; I supposed you would be at my Headquarters for protection."

Chicago, 23.—The House sat till past one this morning, and then took a recess till Monday, when a vote will be taken, but there is no doubt as to the result. It is believed that every Republican will vote for impeachment, except Stewart and Casey, neither of whom were elected on the Republican ticket.

Specials state, that after a long conversation with Robt. J. Walker, Thomas left the War office. It is reported that Walker's advice was to remain passive, carry out all the orders of the President, and wait the action of the courts, but not to forcibly eject Stanton. Grant took no part in the controversy between Stanton and Thomas. After leaving the War Department, Thomas, in company with Robt. J. Walker, went to Grant's Headquarters, and thence to the White House, where he was admitted without delay. Attorney-General Stanberry, Secretary Welles and R. J. Kennedy were present at the interview. Gen. Thomas conversed at some length with the President, giving an account of his interview with Stanton. The President then withdrew to the library with Stanberry, where a private consultation was had. In a short time the President appeared and wrote out

some order, which was borne away by Col. Moore. It was rumored that this was a peremptory order to Stanton to withdraw forthwith from the War Department.

Chicago, 23.—The *Republican's* special says, Gen. Geo. H. Thomas telegraphs to Senator Wade, declining the two brevets tendered, and requests the Senate will not confirm him.

Robert J. Walker has received a report from the interior of Maryland that the militia are arriving to assist the President.

Stanton will have Adjt. Gen. Thomas arrested again to-morrow, for attempted interference with his duties.

The House agreed to defer the vote on the impeachment resolution till Monday evening, and continue the debate up to that time.

Washington specials are mostly made up of various rumors which prevail in the city, many of them absurd. The situation this morning appears to be without change. Stories have been circulated that the President intended to arrest Grant and Stanton, but they are all false. Stanton still remains in the War Office. The question regarding the position of Gen. Emery, commanding the District, is fully settled. He called on Grant after leaving the President, and says he will not obey any order that does not purport to come through the Headquarters of the army, but will first send to Headquarters to ascertain whether the order really came through Grant's Office. Every precaution is taken to prevent force being used to eject Stanton. Grant's own body guard, composed of veterans, is placed on duty as a guard. It is not known how Johnson talks with his own advisors. His friends seem despondent and surprised at the united action of Congress. Many politicians here are giving the President the worst possible advice. The Maryland politicians especially strive to make trouble. Gov. Swann has been here in consultation with the President. It is rumored the rebel militia of the Maryland army are ready to sustain the President. The President's loyal Democratic friends say he only intends to test the question of the constitutionality of the tenure office act in the courts. He says the clause in the Constitution regarding appointments during the session of the Senate, does not forbid him to remove an officer, therefore he removes Stanton under the authority of the Constitution; and he next appoints Gen. Thomas Secretary *ad interim*, under the act of 1792, giving him the power to make temporary appointments. Now, under his Constitutional right, he nominates the Hon. Thomas Ewing, senior, as Secretary of War. This last nomination was sent to the Senate on Saturday afternoon but the Senate had already adjourned. There is good authority for the statement that the President will apply to-day, through Attorney-General Stanberry, to the District Court, for a writ *quo warranto*, and directing Stanton to show the authority by which he retains the War Office.

It is positively known that the army is thoroughly with Grant in support of Congress. Yesterday Grant caused to be transmitted to all the headquarters a copy of an order containing the law directing all orders to the army to pass through his headquarters, and making it high misdemeanor to obey any other.

Sunday, p.m.—The President has sent for Col. Wallace, who commands the post at Washington, and went over the whole ground of authority with him; but it is understood Wallace declared he should feel bound to obey the law, and not recognize any order except from Grant.

Thad. Stevens has prepared a written speech to close the debate on Monday. Stanton will probably have Thomas again arrested this morning, for a second attempt to obtain possession of the office. Attorney-General Stanberry, Jerry Black and Charles O'Connor will defend the President before the Senate.

Both the *Chicago Republican* and *Tribune* favor immediate impeachment. The *New York Tribune* declares that hesitation to do so now would be criminal. The sentiment of the Republican

party, so far as ascertained, seems to be unanimous in that direction. The Republican members of Congress declare the conviction that the President can be impeached, tried, convicted and removed within the next one hundred days. They say the Republicans can not now avoid the issue which the President has forced upon them by having taken the first step, but they must prosecute the work to its conclusion. The President's friends are dissatisfied with the action of General Thomas, for not instantly assuming the duties of the office, when he first presented the order directing him to assume the place, to Stanton. The latter said he wanted time to pack up his papers, and unquestionably intended peaceably to resign the office, but Thomas said he would give him till next day to vacate. In the meantime, Stanton consulted his friends and determined not to yield his office.

The President on Sunday night positively denied that he intended to use either soldiers or marines to enable him to obtain possession of the War Office. Both the President and Stanton receive dispatches from all parts of the country, asking them to stand firm.

New York, 24.—The *Herald's* special has the details of an interview with Gen. Thomas last night. Thomas said,—"I shall go down to the War Department at the usual hour, as Secretary, *ad interim*, to all intents and purposes, without any reservation or doubt that my powers as such are as perfectly legitimate as were those of Gen. Grant. I shall set about the business of the Department, issue orders in the name of the President, give instructions to subordinate officials, and direct the general work of the Department. Of course, it will be very unpleasant for me to find officers there who may be prepared to disregard my orders. It may perhaps happen to be some personal friends of my own, but I have no other resource than use the power conferred upon me, and order them under arrest if they refuse to obey legitimate authority."

"But what about the 'Great Mogul' himself? Is Stanton to be left severely alone? That's the question."

"He has already refused to vacate, and I suppose he will persist in his refusal. On my own option I should decline to use any force; but if the President instructs me to employ forcible persuasion, I must do so. However, I shall await further developments of this disagreeable business, before saying what I shall do."

In an interview with Secretary Stanton and the same correspondent, the former stated he had not issued any order to prevent General Thomas entering the War Department; he also stated it was impossible to say what action he would take, if Thomas insisted on assuming the duties of the War Department. His action will depend altogether on the movements of General Thomas.

The same correspondent is also informed that numerous dispatches have been received from the Grand Army of the Republic, a secret organization with posts established in all parts of the country, endorsing the action of Congress. The general tenor of these dispatches is that the members of the G. A. R. will not see Congress overthrown; if violence is used in the ejection of Stanton, a hundred thousand men are ready to come to Washington and put him back. The Order is reported to be in a great state of excitement; and they have unanimously resolved to take sides with Congress, and defend it in all measures if affairs are brought to such an extremity.

## Died:

In Springville, Feb. 19, 1858, GEORGE WILLIAM, son of Charles D. and Olivia Evans, aged 2 months and 27 days.

At Fountain Green, Sanpete Co., Feb. 19, 1868, John Henry, infant son of John and Hepzibah Green.

In Beaver, Feb. 12, 1868, WM. SANFORD, son of Wm. Morely, and Anna Maria Black, aged 3 months and 20 days.

In Union, South Cottonwood Ward, Feb. 15, 1868, CHARLES ALONZO, infant son of Alonzo and Mary Van Valkenberg.