o the ground det THE EVENING NEWS GEORGE Q. CANNON. By Senators Thurman, Bayard, Carpenter, and Stewart, on the Utah Bill, in the Senate. Feb. 28, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER enday. - - March 19, 1973. 1873.

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REMARKS

[CONCLUDED.] Mr. Stewart. Mr. President, the pre-se difficulty that has embarrassed the dministration of justice in the Territories

for the last twenty years is successed by this amendment, and upon this point I have made observation for a long time. It

both civil and criminal cases, if it were possible. I should be giad to vote for

ges in the States have no respon

Mr. Stewart. One of the district jadge

to execute your laws. Is. 'May I ask: the Ser

Mr. I

Mr. Stewart. Ycs. Mr. Edmunds. Because he could

Mr. Edmunds. Strickland?

live there?

ALL QUIET.

A rew weeks ago, any one unacquainted with the real situation, and judging by the periodical hue and judging by the periodical hue and cry in the Eastern States and in the national halls of legislation, would have imagined that this Ter-ritory was in a very far advanced and desperate stage of defiance of the general government, that the people were living in a state of chronic violation of the laws, and, anless desperate legislation were hastily concluded, bestowing ex-treme power upon a few menat the expanse of the people, that liberty, property and life would be in such imminent danger that the presence and ery in the Eastern States and expanse of the people, that liberty, imminent danger that the presence of an overwhelming force of milibut from Utab alone I think appeals will come up and write of error to occupy the entire time of the Supreme Court of the United States. It is slouply out of the tary and perhaps the declaration of

of an overwhelming force of militizary and perhaps the declaration of mantial law would be absolutely necessary to render life here in any wise endurables.
The legislation was not procured, the huge sensational bubble, so carefully inflated, burst, the newsy papers have dropped Utah as a being four years, and an appeal a so to be a part of the supreme Court of the supreme course of the sup

affairs. The correspondent states that the President said that he was not aware of the existence of any public President said that he was not navare of the existence of any public necessities requiring Cabinet recom-struction; that no change was con-struction; that no change was con-tory, but it was wished to encourage the methe abage of the Uailed States; and the circuit addition at sets the the close of the year the in-struction of the general finan-try, but it was his impression that before the close of the year the might also go to the Supreme Court of the state in the States for the determination of like question; and the circuit court with St. Domingo, but he expected that in the course of the prext ten or afficen years our government and people would annex it, as a bargain, who the index states. They are acclosulated the change the the following states when the frauds on the frauds on the frauds on the result of cases the prove for the recor-state an be trasted. I have anothing to say about the ludges of Uab. They are acclosulated the change of the prex-state an be trasted to the charge of the prex-state an be trasted. There are not the close of the prex-state an be trasted. There work, but the course of the pre

Ms. Thurman. Oh, no, not without minuton. But Daniel O'Connell was not entended to death, and yet his case was ecided by the House of Lords. Sir, Fasy is a reproach to the jurisprudence of the

tion establishes against conviction on, the anteguards which all orim-prodence has established to defend need of c imes are devised not in the blood-shed, not in the heat of pas-coolly before orime is committed t from the indignation excited by of blood. it is a represent to the furisprudence of United States that a district judy Florida, or Maine, or Ohio, or any else, can take the life of a man wi

else, can take the life of a man without his having the least opportunity to have the errors of the judgment reviewed. One word more, air. The Senator from Minnesota, [Mr. Windom,] in the very ex-traordinary speech that he made here to-night—I say very extraordinary, because it seemed intended to inflame the passions of the Senate when they were considering provisions for criminal jurisprudence, and to make the jurisprudence depend upon the enormity of the offenders rather than to depend upon those safeguards which our Constitution requires to be thrown around even the worst criminal—in that extmoordinary speech he seemed to think it would be a very unwise thing, an unheard of thing to put this provision in this till, when there is no similar provision in re-gard to the United States in general. Sir, it is no fault of mine that there is no such provision in the general statutes of the indom. I ask my friend whether in ring a law he is not always required ider the old law, the mischief, and edy; and if that be true, whether in on this bill. One is no point I was discussing t remate. What surprises me in the speech of is, that because we want to frame this bill to as to be sure that it will not work oppres-ion, so that it will be certain that men ac-med of the most heinous crimes shall have fair t al, so in other words that the er-ine of this nation shall not be drabbled in a custic we are to be inflamed and bled in e of this nation shall not be drabbled in dust; we are to be inflamed and heated recital of enormities e Senator has yielded to that fashion of the, which has become very common in

ses of Congress. A man toestab both Houses of Congress. A man togestab-lish his own purity commences by assuring the country that a majority of both Houses are utterly corrupt. The Senator says that here is a bill touching the material inter-ests of Utah that ought to be passed, and yet Brigham Young holds his rod over this Senate and they cannot and dare not pass it. If I believed that I would resign and get out of this Mormon church No. 2. [Laugh-ter.] Senate.

Serate. Mr. President, both Senators speak of judges appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, and say that that is a sufficient security that you will have an honest administration of law there. As was well said by the Senator from Wisconsin, and as we all know, the most honest and upright judge may com-mit error. But that is not the state of the case exactly. Who are these judges?

mit error. But that is not the state of the case exactly. Who are these judges? Suppose you raise their salary, as the Sen-ator from Nevada proposes, that will not help the judiciary a bit. There are two of them in office, and we do not hear of any-hedy proposing to turn them out, and there is one vacancy now, and the Senator from Vermont knows as well as 1 do whether that vacancy is likely to te filled as it ought to be filled. Mr. Eduunds. It is not likely to be filled wrongly just now. Mr. Thurman. I am glad to hear it. It was in great danger, I apprehend, not long ago. I know, sir, how that matter is. Here, however, is the fact, that is now his-tory, that that supreme court took a course in regard to the laws in that Terri-tory which rendered it exceedingly ob-noxious to the people there, and that re-quired the correction of the Supreme Court of the United States; and now it is into the hands of those same men there in whom the people, whether rightfully or wrongfully, have not confidence, that you are to counsil the exceution of this net.--*Congressional Globe*. Congressional Glob

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CANADA.

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restward to San Francisco; for the ers that have been accomplished in the lity compared with them. The res aent and development of all the vast from Nebraska to California and sitility is merely triffing compared with the responsibility thrown on judges who receive only \$3,000 a year, and who are reince you were there eighteen or movable at the pleasure of the President. One resigned the other day recause he could not live there. Mr. Edmunds. Who was that? enty years ago, are among the special

s of the world. The President-That is true. But the me reasons which cut me off in the South top me in the West.

Ieraki Commissionerwhat those Mormons have made of those erts of. Utah is worth a king's ransom lithough that relic of barbarism, polyga

Mr. Stewart. The statement to or, is a fearful thing. was that the salary was The President-It is so; and while as to all Mr. Edmunds. No; it was because ther people we are disposed not only to be hast, but generous, those people of Utah Mr.

ist obey the laws. I cannot recede on his point-they must obey the laws. Herald Commissioner-I suppose, howev

er, that you expect no further trouble with The President-" of if they act wisely,

bey must obey the laws. mer-And with regar

ient, all over?

may get rich on \$5,000 a year, and you say you have not time to consider the matter of appointing jadges with sufficient charac-ter that the people of the United States may have confidence in them *** The President-I hope so. My policy there too, has been simply the execution of the laws and the recognition of the judgment of the Courts. In the present situation I do not approchemic any further, trouble in that erritories an appellate tribunal which hall be equal in dignity and standing and qual in learning with that which you fur-

eace, I believe, has been made with Capain Jack, and our Indian wars are over. observations out West it apme you were getting on very Il with our red brethren?

The great diliculty in a policy ty with the Indians has been, and g prejudices of our frontier poor savages, where prevails that the best thing that one with an Indian is to kill him. A ane policy meets with many obstrucfrom but it is succeeding so well as to enrage us in the belief that it is destined to be a complete success. I have great

Thanking the President for his courteous ception and for the time accorded me red other visitors were each hearing, your C mmiss

ons from this conversation ediate change in the Cabinet beyond the Secretary of the Treasury b ated; that the general policy of the ation will not be changed; that the President believes in the success of the ubans; that he intends to hold the Morous to a strict account; that he believes troubles in the South are over, and that spects nothing to occur requiring a ing of Congress till December next.

judge to be honest? Mr. Stewart. Well, it arpears it took more than \$3,000 according to the sugges-MATTERS SOUTHWARD.-The fol-

Superdence of volume with St. Domingo, but he expected that in the course of vibe next ten or fifteen years our government and people woold annex it, as a bargain at ten or fifteen years our government members of his calinet, a trip of four or five weeks duration, embers ing all, or nearly all, the Southers states, in which he bad apticipation and from which he had apticipation that the first opportunity, the regretted that the pressure of public business and the trips that he intended. The following, part of which mean the trips that he intended is descent, and the opport which short this that he intended is constant of the following part of the first opportunity, the taken ten the first opportunity for a the intended is the tore with the first opportunity for the taken affinism needed some at tent for the first opportunity for the first opportunity. The first optic, as the protection the base the state the first opportunity for the base the state the base the base the base of the base the first opportunity for an the intended is the tore with the base the base of the base the base of the base the first opportunity for an the first opportunity for the base the base of the base the base of the base the base of the base thas the

ds of thousands of domain. The cire supreme Magistrate of the nation, ad-sed, too, by the representatives of all the ates, cannot be confided in so far as to say States, cannot be confided in so far as to say that they may exercise the same functions in the administration of the plain criminal laws as are exercised by the judges of the States themselves. That is the proposition, and that is all of it. The Senators there-fore ought not to urge upon us that it is a reproach of Federal jurisprudence that ap-peals are not allowed in criminal cases.

Mr. Thurman. I am sincerely sorry ceupy a moment more of the attention he Senate, but having offered this ameu ment and believing it cugbt to be adopt and having listened to all that has been sa First, in reference to what has just besaid: I can imagine that if any of the saft guards that we and our failhers before a for many centuries deemed not only necessary, but to be the brightest page in the judicial history of the United States and our failed state Mr. Edmands. No; it was because he had got richer there. Mr. Stewart. If he resigned because he got rich on the bench there, is not that a reason for my amendment? Is not that, an admission? Will the Senator from Vermont propose to place the destinits of the people in the hands of men who can get rich on \$3,000 a year? That is the trouble. You take a class of men who may get rich on \$3,000 a year? That is the movies of men who had a set of the set of \$3,000 a year? That is the trouble. You take a class of men who had a set of the set of \$3,000 a year?

infoind the transformation of the transformation of the single the argument of des-regument is simply the argument of des-regument is simply the argument that despotism always has employed. Why, sir, how ignorant, how unwise were our fathers. Our fathers adopted the Con-stitution of the United States without a bill of rights, and so dissatis ed were the peo-ple that almost every State that had rati-lied the old Constitution said there should be a bill of rights, so much so that ten sec-tions, all bills of right, were proposed by the conventions that ratified the Constitu-ing after the Constitution was ratified by nine by after the Constitution was ratified by nine foolish were our foolish were our fathers and the prince is also supt. and member of the board of foreign missions, has been detected the super samples, nish to the States. They have greater re-sponsibilities. The development of the ines has produced a new order of things, ines has produced a new order of thin nd the responsibility is tenfold greater heat han that of your circuit judges in the tions

States. I say what you want in Utab more than anything else is a judiciary that will satisfy the people, a judiciary that shall be suff-ciently paid to support them, so that they will be above want. With this bill, and with an appellate court that can hear cases, an these will be us difficulty in it there will be

in smuggling silks in sugar samples, which are passed free. The extra-ordinary weight of the samples ex-cited suspicion. The duty on the silks captured amounts to five hundred dollars, and it is believed it is an appellate court that can hear cases, here will be no difficulty in it; there will be atisfaction. (do not believe in attempting to regulate the affairs of that country with three thou-and dollar judges or mon who can get rich a \$5,000 a year. If that be so, it is certainly disgrace to the country. It seems to me the attain a strain a that the smuggling has been successfully carried on for a long time Jaynes refuses to disclose the name of the culprit. running a great steamship with a tea-le for a bolier. It takes six or seven sand dollars for a judge there to live in most economical way; and jet you give \$3,000. Such men as you can get at a salary are picked up and put in to de-ning cases involving millions. There is full of ce

WASHINGTON. - The President declared to an office-seeker to-day that the rush for office since the 4th of March far exceeded that of four years since when he first entered the White House, and that what v appointments remained to be de he intended to dispose of a once and thus get rid of the terrible pressure. Nearly all the patriots, also some Democrats, who have turned against Greeley, and rebels who have turned radicals, are im-

of consulates, etc. The continued assaults on Cald was indicted for resk ting the ip-money to this day the publican guarters encourage the arisen have been questions in jurisprudence hope that he will finally be expell-Paid up Capital,

EASTERN.



- - \$500,000