

# DESERET EVENING NEWS.

GEORGE O. CANNON,  
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

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## MULTIPLIED DIVORCES—PUBLIC IMMORALITY.

NUMEROUS complaints appear in the papers of the day respecting the frequency of divorce cases. Many think they are becoming entirely too common, and that they indicate a looseness of morals not at all flattering to the national purity. Unscrupulous men and women, with plenty of money, can with very little trouble obtain judicial severance from the bonds of matrimony in many of the States. There is a class of lawyers east who advertise their callings, and pledge their clients success in obtaining divorces "with secrecy and dispatch." It is said that through their agency, cases of great moral turpitude and flagrant wrong have occurred. They do not hesitate at fraud to accomplish their ends, and are pretty sure of obtaining any fees they may choose to demand, their clients preferring to pay their exorbitant charges quietly than to make any noise over the matter.

If society were pure the ease with which divorces are now obtained in many places would make but little difference in the conduct of husbands and wives; but corrupt as it is, this facility for obtaining divorces is a fruitful source of evil. Many who, if divorces were difficult to obtain, would be content to live all their lives with their partners, now think the bonds of matrimony very galling, and they take the earliest opportunity of throwing them off. It is not unfrequently the case now-a-days for both husbands and wives to be equally anxious to separate. They become tired of each other, and have others in view who, they think, will suit them better. They act in conclusion in getting up the necessary testimony to accomplish their object. The husband will consent to be charged with adultery, and actually assist in framing the necessary evidence to sustain the charge, in order to obtain a divorce. This practice shows a dreadfully degraded condition of society, and should be protested against by every man who has any regard for virtue and the well-being of his fellow-creatures.

Where society is corrupt the propriety of increasing the facilities for obtaining divorces may well be questioned. It is true that in places where divorces are difficult to obtain there may be frequent cases of individual suffering; wives may have, in many instances, to endure cruel and inhuman treatment; but does society suffer from these to as great an extent as it would if marital obligations could be dissolved for the most trifling causes? But where the people are virtuous, and the importance of the marriage covenant is fully impressed upon them, there may be great liberty given to women without being abused. We are demonstrating this fact in this Territory. There is no place in the world where ladies enjoy greater liberty than they do here, yet, to their praise be it spoken, divorces are less frequent among our people than in any other place on the continent, of equal population. Though enjoying the largest practical liberty consistent with the observance of proper regulations, they do not abuse their privileges. They set an example of fidelity and virtue which the women of the entire nation might, with good results, imitate. The condition of affairs elsewhere, as described in the public prints, ought to cause every resident of Utah to feel thankful for the new era that has been inaugurated.

## THE UNITED STATES AND THE EXHIBITION AT PARIS.

The whole of the prizes awarded to American exhibitors at the Universal Exhibition at Paris have been received at the State Department and will soon be placed on exhibition in the old hall of Representatives, in the Capitol, at Washington. From the table accompanying the report it appears that the average per centage of grand prizes awarded to American exhibitors was three times greater than that of France and five times greater than the general average.

The percentage of gold and silver medals awarded to the United States was greater than the percentage to any other country except France, and about fifty per cent greater than the percentage to any other country, while in bronze medals the United States stood third on the list, being exceeded only by Austria, Prussia and North Germany and France.

The general average of grand prizes, medals and honorable mentions awarded to the United States was greater than to any other country except to France and over fifty per cent greater than the general average.

The following is a summary of the awards to U. S. exhibitors: Grand prizes, 5; gold medals, 18; silver medals, 78; bronze medals, 95; artists' medals, 11 honorable mentions, 33.

Grand prizes were awarded to Cyrus W. Field and the Anglo-American Transatlantic Telegraph Company, for the transatlantic cable; to—Haghen, of New York City for printing telegraph; to the U. S. Sanitary Commission, for ambulances, materials, instruments, &c., for the use of the sick and wounded in war time; to McCormick, of Chicago, for reaping machines. In addition to the grand prize awarded to McCormick the Emperor Napoleon also conferred upon him the Cross of the Chevalier of the Legion of Honor. A grand prize, consisting of a gold medal, worth 1000 francs and 9000 francs in gold was awarded to—Chapin, of Lawrence, Mass.

To F. E. Church, of New York City, for landscape paintings in oil, was awarded the artist's medal and 500 francs in gold.

Among those who obtained gold medals, were Chickering & Son and Steinway for pianos, the Corliss Steam Engine Company, Providence, R. I., for the Corliss engine; the Fire-arm Manufacturing Industry of the U. S., for firearms; the Grant Locomotive Works, Paterson, N. J., for locomotive and tender; Elias Howe Jr., for the sewing machine, and to various other manufacturers for reaping and mowing machines, machine tools, type dressing machines, sawing and button hole machines &c.

Silver medals were awarded for surgical instruments and hospital apparatus, machine tools, rotary spade, astronomical clock and chronograph, screw-cutting and milling machine, machine sewed boots and shoes, steel ploughs, barrel machines, fog signal, fire-arms, electric clocks, preserved meats &c. &c.

Bronze medals were awarded for dentists' gold foil, lead pencils, books, printing presses, edge tools, pumps, stringed instruments, sewing cotton, brick machine, engine lathe, tunnelling machine, artificial limbs, photographs, snuff, tobacco &c.

Honorable mention was made of short staple cotton, artificial teeth, steam gauges, wines, cracker and dough-kneading machinery, instruments to cure stammering, carpeting, cotton fabrics, glass, horse shoes, minerals, and fossils and innumerable other articles that our space will not permit us to mention.

These awards are highly creditable to the inventive genius and industrial skill of our country, and are strong indications, that at no distant day, the United States will take the lead of the nations of Europe, in the industrial and peaceful arts as she has already done in the art of war.

(Special to the Deseret Evening News.)

## By Telegraph.

## CONGRESSIONAL SENATE.

### CONTINUATION OF STANBERRY'S ARGUMENT.

Washington, 2.—Stanberry resumed his argument, and held that Stanton had not been relieved, and that the tenure of office law contains no provision forbidding the attempt to cause a removal and that the President had a right to construe the law for himself, and having done so he, at least, could only be held responsible for error of construction. Stanberry argued these points at length, reading from Jefferson, Jackson and Van Buren to sustain his views. He then proceeded to consider the conspiracy articles, arguing that not a word of proof had been adduced in their support, and that the Emory article has no substance or foundation. The 10th article is, he said, a violation of the right of free speech, valued by our people as a jewel beyond all price, and expressly protected by the first article of the Constitution. The 11th article was a mere indefinite allegation, unsupported by proof and already sufficiently answered. Stanberry then denied that any injury had been caused to any individual officer of the Government, and that no public interest has suffered by the action of the President. He continued, mentioning that the order for the removal of Stanton was signed by the President in the exercise of his undoubted power, sanctioned by the Constitution and endorsed by every member of the Presidential office. He then said, How can you punish him for following, in good faith, that oath he has been compelled to take to protect and defend the Constitution of the United States. Nothing is plainer than that it is the duty of the Executive to resist the encroachments of the Legislative Department whenever the President is deliberately of the opinion that any act of Congress calls upon him to exercise power not given them by the Constitution, and he violates that constitution if he favors it. Again, whenever he is called upon to execute a law which deprives him of his constitutional power, he violates the Constitution in not protesting against it as well as by executing it. A great fraud is committed into his hands, sanctioned by a solemn oath, and he cannot surrender the one or violate the other. The language of the Constitution, said Stanberry, is too plain to be misunderstood. The President is to be impeached only on conviction of treason, bribery or other high crimes or misdemeanors. Besides the two enumerated crimes of treason and bribery mentioned there, it allows that there are other high crimes and misdemeanors. But what sort of crimes and misdemeanors? Why such as are assimilated to those enumerated. Look through all the correlative provisions of the Constitution on the subject; examine the proceedings of the Convention which framed it, and see how studiously they have rejected all impeachment for misbehavior in office, and how steadily they have adhered to the requisition that, nothing but a high crime or misdemeanor should suffice. Was there ever a more abortive attempt to make a case of impeachment of the President under the Constitution? There never was any real life in it. Long since it now vitality vanished and now it lies a shapeless mass that gives no sign of life. Stanberry concluded that there was no violation in the act of the President of the Constitution. He concluded his remarks with an eloquent appeal to the Senate for the President. His closing words were as follows: "But if, Sena-

tors, as I cannot believe, but as has been boldly said with almost official sanction, your votes have been canvassed and the doom of the President has been sealed, then let that judgement not be pronounced in this Senate chamber; not here, where Camillus like, in an hour of great peril, single handed he met and baffled his enemies; not here where he stood so faithful among the faithful; not here where he fought the good fight for the Union and Constitution; not in this chamber where the walls echo with that clarion voice that, in the days of our greatest danger, created hope and comfort in many desponding hearts, strong as an army with banners; no, not here; but seek out rather the subterranean chambers of this Capitol where the cheerful light of day never enters, and there erect an altar to immortality for the victim." The latter portion of Stanberry's speech was read by W. F. Redrick, who assisted the counsel during the trial. Stanberry, however, himself delivered the peroration, concluding at ten minutes after three.

## NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Senate took up the House amendments to the naval appropriation bill, which were concurred in. Adjourned.

## HOUSE.

### DONNELLY ATTACKS WASHBURN.

Washington.—In the House, after the return from the Senate Chamber, Donnelly rose to make a personal explanation. He had a letter read signed by E. B. Washburne, which had been published in a Minnesota paper, reflecting on Donnelly's political record and actions in Congress. He then proceeded to make a violent personal attack upon Washburne, in which he charged him with being an office beggar and of the family of office beggars, every member of which is born into the world with the letters M. C. franked on his broadest part. The Speaker called Donnelly to order twice, but the House allowed him to proceed. He concluded his speech by applying the most bitter epithets against Washburne. The Speaker, with severity in his tones, stated to Donnelly that his remarks were not honorable to the House of Representatives, and that, although the House tolerated them, the chair could not consent that they should go on the record, except with a letter by the Member, begging the pardon of the House, but said the House would acknowledge that no member had met so vile an assault as he.

## WASHBURN'S REPLY.

Washington, 2.—"during my entire time of service in this House, I have never asked leave to make a personal explanation, and I never expect to. The party from Minnesota had a letter read in this House and it has gone on the record. Every assertion made in that letter is true, and whoever says it is not true, states what is false. If, under any combination of circumstances, I were called on to make a personal explanation in reply to a member, it would not be to a member who had committed a crime; it would not be to a member who had run away; it would not be to a member who had changed his name; it would not be to a member whose whole record in this House has been marked with corruption and crime. The Speaker remarked to Washburne that his remarks were unparliamentary. Washburne replied that he was sorry. The chair supposed him to be out of order, but said he, "I repeat that if I were called upon to make a personal explanation, I should make it to a member not covered with crime and infamy and whose record is not stained with every fraud, every trick, every fraud; not with a man who has proved false to his friends and country, constituents and politics, to his religion and his God. Wisdom gave notice that he should offer a resolution that a vote of censure be passed on Mr. Washburne. The House then adjourned."

## THE ALTA VETA CASE.

Washington.—On returning from the Senate, the House took up the resolution offered by Brooks relative to signing the Alta Veta letter by the Managers of the impeachment case. The debate thereupon was lengthy and very personal, and was carried on by Logan, Butler, Brooks and others. Butler charged Brooks with calling him a gold robber. Brooks acknowledged this, and claimed that his exposures had caused Butler to surrender the gold he had seized from the citizens of New York and at New Orleans. Butler alluded to Brooks' suit with Clark to settle the business growing out of the ownership of the New York express; finally the House tabled Brooks' resolution, yes 69, nays 26.

## GENERAL INDIANS.

Point of Rocks, Dakota, 2.—Indians were seen to-day between here and Laclede by the driver on the up coach. The down coach will be accompanied by an escort.

## CALIFORNIA CONVENTIONS.

San Francisco, 2.—The Democratic convention has adopted another resolution condemning the failure to make an appropriation for Alaska, and renominated Axtell for Congress. The nomination for Higby's district was postponed till the third Wednesday in August. The State convention of Spiritualists is now being held in this city.

## DEATH OF DR. WHITING.

New York.—Dr. Alexander Whiting, formerly health officer, died to-day, Charles K. Mickerman, Minister to Greece, called to-day.

## JEFF. DAVIS' BAIL RENEWED.

Richmond, 2.—Jefferson Davis' bail bond has been renewed to-day, binding the accused to appear on such a day during next term as the Court shall fix. The Judge stated that Chief Justice Chase had promised to be in Richmond to preside within two days after the impeachment trial had concluded. The new bond has Greeley, Vanderbilt and Gerrit Smith in \$25,000 each; the remaining twenty-five thousand are given by the citizens of Richmond. Generals Lee and Seddon are in the city as witnesses. It is thought that the trial will commence about the last of May.

## MINE STATISTICS.

Washington D. C., 2.—James W. Taylor, Commissioner for the collection of gold and silver mining, sent to the House yesterday by the secretary of the mining statistics, a general review of the topics of prominence are the probabilities of increasing the water supply for the western Plains by means of Ar-

izona wells; the recent discovery of coal along the eastern base of the Rocky mountains and the most practicable means of reducing the oppressive rates of transportation west of the Rocky Mountains. This last subject brings forward the necessity of a National Railroad system through the northern and southern, as well as the central tier of the western States and Territories.

## DEATH OF S. B. FAIRMAN.

Elmira, New York.—S. B. Fairman, editor of the Advertiser, died to-day, from injuries received by the accident on the Erie railroad.

## OUTRAGE ON AMERICAN MERCHANTS.

Galveston, 1.—A special express from Monterey, 24, brings an official complaint from Consul Ulrich to Secretary Seward of an outrage upon six American merchants of Monterey, named Lockard, Potter, Katherines, Montgomery, Scapthia and Rye, who were sent to the calaboose by order of the Governor's Secretary, and detained among filth and vermin and the vilest felons till morning, when they were commanded to perform the most disgusting offices, and to sweep the prison; and upon returning they were flogged by felons at the order of the jailor, and arraigned before the Alcalde and fined and compelled to pay for the return of their watches and money. No apology or redress had been offered.

## BOBBERY OF \$11,000.

New York.—J. T. Brown, the messenger of the Merchants' Union Express, was robbed by an unknown person on the Hudson River railroad train yesterday of two thousand dollars, in gold, and \$9,000 currency. The thieves surprised and bound him, and he was found insensible in a car upon the arrival of the train here.

## THE CABINET WON'T QUIT IN CASE OF JOHNSON'S REMOVAL.

New York, 2.—A Herald's dispatch says it is believed that if the President be removed, the members of the Cabinet will refuse to quit on the ground of an acting President not being constitutional, and that the President has no right to remove them. The same dispatch thinks that the public debt statement will show a reduction of \$10,000,000.

## REPUBLICANS TRIUMPH IN GEORGIA.

The Tribune's Atlanta special says the Republicans have made a clean sweep, having elected a Governor, ratified the constitution and gained a majority in both branches of the Legislature. Over 44,000 whites voted the Republican ticket.

## ANOTHER LETTER FROM BLACK.

Judge Black has written another letter to the President relative to the Alta Veta affair, in which he says he knew nothing of the letter signed by certain Radical Congressmen, including managers Logan and Butler.

## FOREIGN.

### CABINET CRISIS.

London.—The Cabinet crisis monopolizes public attention. It is said that if the measures, which are in effect approved by both parties, are not opposed by the Liberals, the present Cabinet will not resign, or dissolve the Parliament until an appeal can be made to the New Constitution. The Times, to-day, editorially recommends this course.

### IMPORTATION OF COOLIES.

New York 3.—The Herald's Havana special says that a monster stock company is forming at Manzanillo for the importation of Coolies direct to that place.

### A TOWN BURNED TO ASHES.

The Trinidad News of April 7, says that a great conflagration had taken place at Napieramas. The town was reduced to ashes.

### SOUTH AMERICA.

Venezuela News of the 6th has been received. The intelligence is favorable to the government. Gen. Colimas, with 2000 men had taken Calabazo, and had shipped Rufar. He is now in the heart of the insurgent country of Aragua. Gen. Austegulla is at Calambria, where he had defeated the rebels. The few rebels at Victoria had submitted. Niguel Ragas, after his defeat, opened negotiations for peace. Escobita and the whites, and Leoncio Quintana with a small body of men were fleeing to eastern Guarico.

### THE PRESS ON GLADSTONE'S RESOLUTIONS.

London.—The journals all comment on Gladstone's resolution. The Times says no one can deny the immense significance of the resolution. Though, since the motion to go into committee, the Tories have gained three seats in the House of Commons, yet sixty majority has grown to merely to frighten the members.

The Herald says the House of Commons by a vote, the importance of which cannot be denied, affirms that it is just that the Church should be disestablished, but also says that the House does not speak the voice of the country, as the House of Commons shew.

The Daily News says it is satisfactory to find that the Premier disclaims the design of advising the Queen to act against the vote of the House of Commons. His duty is not to dissolve Parliament or to resign, but to aid the progress of the resolve.

### THE STANDARD DEPRECIATES THE VOTE OF WANT OF CONFIDENCE, AS COMPELLING DISSOLUTION, BUT FEARS THE LIBERALS INTEND TO PURSUE THAT COURSE.

London, evening.—The belief has become general that after the passage of the reform bill for Ireland and Scotland, the Disraeli ministry will dissolve Parliament and appeal to the people on the Irish Church question. The Globe, in an editorial, confirms this opinion.

### TRAIN IN THE BANKRUPTCY COURT.

Dublin.—George Francis Train was before the Bankruptcy Court to-day, in the case of the plaintiff's motion, the case was postponed. Train continues to denounce the proceedings as a political prosecution, prompted by the British authorities.

### RELEASE OF PENIANS.

Cork.—By order of the Lord Lieutenant, E. Mahony, Fenian head and several other Fenians were released from custody.

### DISMISSAL OF A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT.

London, 3.—It is said to-day that Disraeli tendered his resignation yesterday, but it was not accepted.

### WAR IN CANADA.

The Herald's special at Trieste, via

London, says that papers have been received from Athens filled with war news from Candia. They report that a battle took place on the 14th of April, between the Greeks and Turks, which ended all day; the battle field was near Apocrona. The insurgents claim the victory. The Turks are said to have committed great outrages. Steamers still ply between the mainland and the island, carrying ammunition and provisions to the heroic Cretans.

## LABOR SAVING.—We inspected lately,

with much pleasure, some labor-saving machinery for boot and shoe making, in the Big Boot establishment, on East Temple street, which is an improvement on the ordinary hand labor so great that the work is lightened and expedited by it in a wonderful degree. The first instrument was a sewing-machine supplied with a patent heater and waxer, a contrivance very simple and most effectual, by which the thread is kept constantly waxed, better than it could be by hand. The rapidity and strength with which sewing is done by it, is somewhat astonishing to one who sees it for the first time. Various other articles of machinery were in use in the factory, such as a contrivance for turning boot legs, by which that rather tedious operation is performed in a few seconds with the utmost ease; a machine for splitting leather; a circular plate worked on joints and by levers, for working standing instead of sitting, which is so contrived that the boot or shoe can be placed at any required angle or in any position, and several other contrivances of a similar character. It is by the introduction of machinery of this kind that our workmen can successfully compete with the foreign market and imported goods; and we would be pleased to know of twenty times as much of the same kind being at work in the Territory.

TRAIN IN—Shurtliff & Sons' train, loaded with 20,000 lbs. of goods for Walker Bro's, got in to-day from California.

## Special Notices.

Through unavoidable circumstances the opening of Mrs. Martha T. Cannon's Select School for the instruction of Young Ladies in the English Branches, on Monday, April 13th, 1868, had to be delayed. She now proposes to commence her school on Monday next, May 4th, in the West Wing of the 14th Ward School Room.

## THE ELOQUENCE OF HENRY WARD BEECHER FELL DEAD

Upon the ears of the Deaf who did not use Dr. Stilwell's Patent Organic Vibrator, which fits into the ear, is not perceptible, and removes ringing noises in the head, enabling deaf persons to hear distinctly at church and public assemblies.

A Treatise on Deafness, Catarrh, Consumption, Cancer and Scrofula in all its forms, their causes, and means of speedy relief and cure, by a pupil of the Academy of Medicine, Paris, sent free to any address.

CURES GUARANTEED on the plan—NO CURE NO PAY. No Mercury or Arsenic used.

Dr. STILWELL,

CONSULTATION ROOMS, 198 BLEEKER STREET, NEW YORK.

413231y

## NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

AT

WALKER BRO'S

One of our Trains from California has arrived, consisting in part of

STANDARD SHEETINGS,

PRINTS, DELAINS,

SUGAR,

TEA, CO.

COFFEE,

NAILS AND GLASS,

All Sizes, etc., etc.

A PRIME LOT OF

California Bacon!

COAL OIL

Mule Shoes, etc., etc.

Which we offer our Customers and the People

LOWER RATES THAN HERETOFORE!

Two more Trains expected in a few days!

WALKER BRO'S.

413231-3w

# THEATRE.

Leases & Managers—H. E. Clavson & J. T. Cairns.

Tuesday Evening,

MAY 5, 1868.

## FRESH NOVELTIES!

ENGAGEMENT OF

MR. & MRS. G. B. WALDRON

Mr. D. E. Kimball,

The CELEBRATED GYMNAST, from California,

is engaged for a Limited Number of Nights,

and will make his first appearance this evening, in his great specialty, entitled,

THE LEAP FOR LIFE!

First Night of the Great, Romantic, Sensational

Drama, with Thrilling Effects, entitled,

NOBODY'S CHILD;

OR,

The Waif of the Wave!

Joe, Nobody's Child, Mr. G. B. WALDRON.

Sir Robert Tregaron, Mr. G. B. WALDRON.

Capt. Dudley Lazonby, Mr. D. E. Kimball.

George Fenwick, Mr. J. O. Graham.

Peter Grice, Mr. J. S. Lindsay.

Jack Adams, Mr. P. Maguire.

Hon. Alfred Dick, Mr. J. M. Hardie.

John Callington, Mr. Geo. Whitehead.

Sir William Norval, Mr. H. Haines.

Mr. Fetherick, Mr. J. Fenimore.

James Dick, Mr. J. M. Hardie.

Dan Hurley, Mr. A. Merrill.

Old John Fennice, Mr. E. D. Crowther.

Joe Fetherick, Mr. J. M. Hardie.

Jim Bondum, Mr. N. Gray.

Leather Flag, Mr. B. Matthews.

Mr. Slater, Mr. J. E. Evans.

Miss Lucy Tregaron, Mrs. G. B. WALDRON.

Patty Lavrock, Miss Adams.

Huntamen, Fishermen, Villagers, etc., etc.

The performance will conclude with the great

Gymnastic Act, of

THE LEAP FOR LIFE

By the Celebrated Gymnast,

MR. D. E. KIMBALL.

DOORS OPEN AT 7 1/2 o'clock. Performance

commences punctually at 8.

THURSDAY.—BENEFIT and last

appearance but Two of Mr. GEO. B. WAL-

DON.

## JUST RECEIVED

From California,

Glass,

Nails,

Putty,

Candles,

Dry Goods,

Plow Steel,

Notions,

Stationery.

ELDRIDGE & CLAWSON.

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