

(Special to the Deseret Evening News.)

## By Telegraph.

## CONGRESSIONAL.

## SENATE.

New York, 30.—Sumner's resolution censuring Nelson, came up. After Nelson had made some remarks, disavowing any intentional disrespect for the Senate but admitting that he referred to a duel, Reverdy Johnson moved to lay the resolution on the table, which was agreed to 35 to 10.

Cameron's order for the night session was considered. Sumner offered to amend by making the hours from 10 o'clock a.m. to 6 o'clock p.m. On motion of Trumbull the whole subject was tabled 32 to 17.

Evarts then resumed his argument. It is difficult to give anything like a satisfactory abstract of his speech, as his arguments generally were compact and pointed, and mingled very largely with thrusts of wit and sarcasm, which excited universal laughter. He had not concluded his speech when the Senate adjourned, but it was stated that he would finish in about an hour to-morrow.

Mr. Evarts concluded his argument, when the Senate took a recess. On re-assembling Stanberry arose, and after a few introductory remarks, in which he referred to the feeble state of his health, said he felt impelled by an irresistible impulse to lift his voice in this just cause. He then proceeded with his 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 most, 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 trust 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 its slow vitality vanished and now it lies a shapeless mass that gives no sign of life. Stanberry contended that there was no violation in the *ad interim* appointment of Gen. Thomas. He concluded his remarks with an eloquent appeal to the Senate for the President. His closing words were as follows: "But if, Senators, 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 darkest and gloomiest chamber in the subterranean chambers of this capitol where the cheerful light of day never enters, and there erect an altar and immolate the victim." The latter portion of Stanberry's speech was read W. F. Redrick, who assisted the counsel during the trial. Stanberry, however, himself delivered the peroration, concluding at ten minutes after three. The Senate took up the House amendments to the naval appropriation bill, which were concurred in. Adjourned.

## HOUSE.

Edmiston introduced a resolution to take possession of the bars at the entrance of the Mississippi river and to construct canals without expense to the government; referred to the Committee on Commerce.

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 his protest. Donnelly begged the pardon of the House, but said the House would acknowledge that no member had met so vile an assault as he.

Washburne said, "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 has 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 teemed 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, whisky and other frauds; not with a man who has proved false alike to his friends and country, constituents and politics, to his religion and his God. Windom gave notice that he should offer a resolution that a vote of censure be passed on Mr. Washburne. The House then adjourned.

## GENERAL.

San Francisco, 30.—The Democratic State Convention is still in session. Delegates to the National Convention have been elected, representing both wings of the party. Axtell will be re-nominated for Congress. Among the national delegates is Ex-Governor John Bigler.

Chicago.—An Omaha special says the Indians yesterday killed four men near Plum creek station; another band killed and scalped two men near Sidney station.

Advices from Portland and Oregon announce the arrival of Gov. Woods, overland from New York.

The work of grading the Oregon Central Railroad is progressing at the rate of two miles per day.

There is great activity in lumbering in Washington Territory. A company has been organized to build a railroad from Walla Walla to Portland.

Alaska advices to April 10th say that there had been twelve marine arrivals at Sitka in four weeks, including three steamers; the following were the departures in the same time: three steamers, one ship, one bark, two schooners and one sloop. Nearly all the arrivals brought passengers or considerable freight. Business at Sitka is steadily increasing. Several new buildings are going up and the town presents a busy and thriving appearance. Several sealing and fishing expeditions have sailed northward.

New York, 1.—The *Herald* prints a letter from Judge Black to the President, stating that his withdrawal as counsel was owing to the President's determination to do nothing in the Alta Veta case. He says he never asked the President to decide on the matter until he had expressed the opinion that the title was legal and just. Black says that Seward's little finger, it appears, is thicker than the loins of the law, and he and the thieves whose interests he has guarded so faithfully are welcome to the short-lived victory they have won.

New York.—The Glenham woolen mills at Poughkeepsie have stopped work, owing to a strike of seventy female weavers against a ten per cent. reduction of wages.

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.

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 Gerritt 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.

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 treasury, gives a general review of mining operations for 1867. Among the topics of prominence are the probabilities of increasing the water supply for the western Plains by means of Artesian wells; the recent discoveries 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.

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

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, Katherens, Montgomery, Scaptha 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 refusing they were flogged by felons at the order of the jailor, and arraigned before the Alcade and fined and compelled to pay for the return of their watches and money. No apology or redress had been offered.

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.

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.

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.

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.

London.—The jury brought in a verdict of guilty against Burke and Shaw; the former was sentenced to fifteen, and the latter to seven years imprisonment.

Havana 30.—Two hundred families have been rendered houseless by the burning of the town of Jareton; there were also seven lives lost.

Havana.—A dispatch says that Gen. Pigol has suspended negotiations with the United States for the sale of the bay of Samana, owing to the fact of Cabriel being deposed and having sailed to Turk's Island to join others in fomenting a revolution in St. Domingo against Baez.

London, 1.—The debate in the House of Commons last night, on Gladstone's resolution for the abolition of the Irish church, was continued to a late hour.

A division then took place on the first of the resolves, which was adopted by 65 majority. Disraeli said the Ministry needed time to consider what course they would take. The House adjourned to Monday. The press, to-day, generally consider the division a decisive one. Disraeli has gone to Osborn to consult with the Queen.

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.

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

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

Venezuela *News* of the 6th has been received. The intelligence is favorable to the government. Gen. Colimas, with 2000 men had taken Calabaso, and had shipped Rufar. He is now in the heart of the insurgent country of Araguay. Gen. Austeguilis 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. Escobias and the whites, and Leonica Quintura with a small body of men were fleeing to eastern Guarico.

London.—The journals all comment on Gladstone's resolution. The *Times* says no one can deny the immense significance of the event, for 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 sixty-six. Dissolution is talked of 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 late elections show.

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 resolves.

The *Standard* depreciates the vote of want of confidence, as compelling dissolution, but fears the Liberals intend to pursue that course.

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

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