

INDIAN TROUBLES.

By the dispatches, which appear in another column, it appears that Chicago has received news from Montana that the Blackfoot Indians are on the war-path, and have commenced their operations by murdering, destroying property and carrying off prisoners. Considerable uneasiness has been felt of late in some quarters about Indians, and articles upon the subject have appeared in the northern and Cheyenne papers. General dissatisfaction appears to prevail among the Indians on all sides. They are angry, and would like to vex the whites.

Our people who live in exposed places should be more than usually vigilant at the present time. The season is approaching for hostile Indians to make demonstrations. Stock should be carefully watched, the precautions, which have been enforced upon the people so repeatedly respecting traveling between the settlements, should be adopted, and no pains be spared to prevent the wily and treacherous foe from gaining the least advantage. The old adage, that "an ounce of preventative is better than a pound of cure" will apply to Indian difficulties as well as to other matters. Strict and judicious vigilance will frequently save many valuable lives and much property, and prevent a long and tedious war. But a few successes have the effect to embolden Indians, and they obtain a prestige which strengthens their influence with other Indians, and, animated by the hope of plunder, they rally around them and aid them.

This has been the experience gained by our citizens in the late war with Black Hawk and his party. He was an insignificant, contemptible foe, when he started upon his career of crime; but his depredations and attacks were successful. He rarely failed in accomplishing something, even if he did not reach all he intended to in every instance. We know the result. His band increased; he became a formidable enemy, carrying with him in all his forays the prestige of success. Had he been promptly checked in the beginning, Black Hawk would scarcely have been known, either among Indians or Whites.

We again repeat, vigilance should be exercised to prevent a repetition of such scenes as he and his party enacted. If the counsels and orders which have been so frequently given to the leading men and citizens in the outer settlements be carried out, there need be no difficulty. Life and property will be safe. This to our mind, is very clear, as it is to the mind of every one who has reflected upon, or is conversant with, the subject. Do not let ourselves be reproached for our carelessness and disobedience by suffering such deeds to be perpetrated in our Territory as, we now hear, have taken place in Montana.

ERRATUM.—What strange things types will occasionally say! There is a case in point in yesterday's issue of the *Evening News*. We commenced the third paragraph of one of the leading articles, headed "Grasshoppers and Planting," by saying, that "Under our present circumstances it would not only be impolitic, it would be sinful, to sit down supinely and make no effort to raise crops, because of a fear, whether well-founded or not, that our fields will be visited by grasshoppers this season." As it appeared in type, it was, "Under our present circumstances it would not only be impolite," &c. The error escaped the eye of the proof-reader, and a portion of the is-

sue was struck off before it was detected. Our readers would find it difficult to perceive how not raising crops could be called impoliteness.

By Telegraph.

GOVERNOR HAIGHT DECLINES TO FORWARD RESOLUTIONS ENDORSING THE ACTION OF CONGRESS!

IMPEACHMENT PROGRESSES!

THE OHIO REPUBLICANS EXPRESS THEMSELVES!

THE ABYSSINIAN PRISONERS ALIVE AND PRETTY WELL TREATED!

San Francisco, 4.—Legal tenders, 711. Governor Haight, in a message to the Senate, declines to forward the resolutions indorsing the action of Congress in the impeachment of the President, on the ground that they might improperly influence the judgment of the Senate, sitting as a court. The Assembly resolutions, expressing sympathy for the President, were not liable to the same objections, or he would not have transmitted them. The message was sustained by the casting vote of the Lieut.-Governor.

Washington, 4.—Senate.—The Chair submitted communications from Chief Justice Chase, giving his views with regard to the manner in which the impeachment trial should proceed. He said he thought it unquestionable that the Senate should act as court of impeachment; and he thought the court should be organized before the House presented the articles of impeachment.

The Senate should fix its own rules to govern the trial, and should issue summons and processes. He quotes from the *Federalist* to show why the Constitution made the Chief Justice the presiding officer of the court; and thought that immediately after the notice from the House that the articles would be presented, the Senate should have organized itself into a court, and have taken all necessary steps for proceeding with the trial. He had been informed the Senate had acted upon other principles; and as this case might be taken as a precedent, he thought it his duty to present his own views on the subject. Referred to the committee of seven.

The bill for the extension of the capital grounds was amended and passed.

At five minutes past one the managers of the House appeared, followed by the members of the House, the latter ranging themselves outside the bar of the Senate. The Speaker of the House was invited to a seat beside the President *pro tem.*, and was escorted to his seat by Grimes. Silence having been restored, the chairman of the committee, Bingham, said, "Mr. President, the managers on the part of the House of Representatives, by order of the House, are ready at the bar of the Senate to present articles of impeachment, for the maintenance of the impeachment preferred against Andrew Johnson, President of the United States. The President *pro tem.*—"The Sergeant-at-arms will make a proclamation."

"Sergeant-at-arms,"—Hear ye, hear ye, all persons are ordered to keep silence on pain of imprisonment while the House of Representatives exhibit to the Senate articles of impeachment against Andrew Johnson, President of the United States.

Bingham then rose and read the articles of impeachment, the managers also standing with the exception of Stevens. At a quarter to two the reading of the articles was concluded and the managers and other members of the House retired.

Anthony offered an order, that during the pending trial no person shall be admitted to the galleries, except on tickets issued daily by the Sergeant-at-arms, not exceeding the number that can be accommodated with seats, leaving the passage entirely free. Tickets shall be issued to the foreign legations; each Senator shall be entitled to four tickets, and each member of the House to two; the Chief Justice, and each judge of the Supreme Court to two each.

House.—The House proceeded to consider the additional article of impeachment offered yesterday by Jencks, charging the President with an unlawful intent and design, to exercise control and command of the army of the United States, without being bound by the laws and established rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces.

Lawrence desired to offer a resolution directing the managers of impeachment to present the first four articles agreed upon by the House, and proceed to ask the judgment of the Senate thereon, and, if they find it necessary afterwards, to present the remaining articles. Bing-

ham opposed the resolution, and the House refused to receive it.

Jencks' additional article was referred to the managers of impeachment.

The House then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, and proceeded to the Senate chamber to present the articles of impeachment. Upon returning, the chairman of the committee reported that the House had presented the articles, and had been informed by the presiding officer that the Senate would take action thereon.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of other business of an unimportant nature.

The case of R. R. Butler, the member elect from Tennessee, came up on report from the committee on elections, omitting the usual test oath in his case. After considerable debate and the offer of several amendments, the matter was allowed to go over for the present.

Driggs offered a resolution directing the committee of Ways and Means to inquire into the propriety of amending the tariff law so as to impose a duty on imported copper; adopted.

Ward offered a resolution looking to the better protection of soldiers and sailors from impositions by claim agents; adopted.

The House adjourned.

Columbus, O.—The Republican State convention have nominated delegates to the national convention, and Presidential electors. They have nominated William White Judge of the Supreme Court, and Isaac R. Sherwood Secretary of State; also candidates for the board of public works. They have passed resolutions declaring that the Republican party can alone properly finish the work of reconstruction, and declaring in favor of Grant for President and B. F. Wade for Vice-President. They approve the action of the House in presenting articles of impeachment, and express confidence in the judgment of the Senate, and condemn the action of the Democrats in the Legislature rescinding the ratification of the constitutional amendment; and demand retrenchment in government expenses, and a thorough provision for a system of taxation so as to equalize the burden. They favor paying the national debt in the currency of the country, and oppose the contraction of the currency. They approve the action of Edwin M. Stanton.

Annapolis.—At the fourth ballot for Senator, in place of Phillip F. Thomas, the vote stood, Geo. Vickers 10, James T. Early 27, P. F. Thomas 25, John Wethered 16, Samuel Hambleton 8, Hiram McCulloch 11, Scattering 3. The joint convention adjourned till to-morrow.

Limerick.—An attempt was made last night, said to be by Fenians, to set fire to a large machine shop, which was defeated by the exertions of the police. The incendiaries used Greek fire.

Rome.—Cardinal Antonelli is confined to his palace by serious illness.

Florence.—Admiral Farragut has arrived at Spezzia, and received a visit from the Italian Minister of marine.

London.—The popular dissatisfaction in Portugal has not subsided. A dispatch from Lisbon says that the effigy of the Queen was burned last night by an excited mob.

The present condition of Ireland and the question of Irish reform, will be considered in the House of Commons on Tuesday next.

Dispatches from Annesly Bay say that letters from the British captives were received at the advanced post, having been brought in secretly by native messengers. The letters are dated Magdala, Feb. 4th and show the prisoners are still confined in the fort and carefully guarded. Though in great fear of the vengeance of the King, they were as well treated as their condition as prisoners would permit. They are all alive and in good health. The letters give intelligence that King Shoa had left Magdala in a great rage against Theodoros, and it was believed he would turn against the Abyssinian monarch, as soon as the British soldiers arrived.

Nashville, 4.—Coaker, the murderer of John Bickwell, was taken from Columbia jail again last night by a mob and hanged. He confessed his crime, and said he was a rebel soldier from South Carolina.

Raleigh.—The Convention last night adopted the relief ordinance. The leading features allow debtors one-tenth annually on their debts. The article on constitution reported by the Finance committee passed the second reading. It requires the General Assembly to provide for prompt and regular payment of the interest on the public debt, to create a sinking fund, and take from the General Assembly the power

to contract any new debt until bonds of the State are at par, unless the same bill creating the debt shall levy a special tax to pay the interest. The consideration of an addition to the section prohibiting the contracting of any new debt, except by the direct vote of the people, was postponed for the want of time.

Richmond, 4.—In Convention to-day a resolution approving of the impeachment of President Johnson was adopted, 55 to 33. The report on suffrage was taken after the other two reports had been defeated. The first clause giving suffrage to all males over 20 years, the third requiring one year's residence in the State and three months in the county as qualification for suffrage. Adopted. A caucus of the Republican members will be held to-night to consider the question of disfranchisement.

Charleston.—In the Convention to-day an ordinance was presented, appropriating the citadel, formerly the State military academy, for a college, grammar and primary schools section, making education compulsory, passed after an animated debate. On proposition to propose a poll tax of a dollar for educational purposes, it was agreed that the penalty for non-payment shall not be deprivation of the right of suffrage.

New Orleans.—Jeff. Davis is here. All the fire companies as they passed the St. Charles Hotel gave him repeated cheers. As they passed General Hancock's Headquarters they took off their hats and the bands played Bonnie Blue Flag. But six out of the thirty companies carried the national flag. Indignation has been expressed by the loyal citizens and fears are entertained of trouble to-night.

Baltimore, 5.—An immense meeting was held at the Front Street Theatre last night to sustain President Johnson. The building was densely packed. Mayor Banks presided. Appropriate resolutions were adopted.

Harrisburg.—The Democratic State Convention met yesterday to nominate delegates to the National Convention of the Presidential electors. Charles E. Boyle was nominated for Auditor; Gen. Willington, surveyor general.

Atlanta.—The Convention resolved to adjourn on the 11th inst.

Chicago.—Before adjournment yesterday the Senate resolved to constitute itself a High Court of Impeachment at one p.m., to-day, to receive the managers of impeachment from the House.

The Montana papers report that the Blackfoot Indians have inaugurated their annual raid. They are now infesting the Benton road between Kennedy's ranch and Gun river. They have already killed one man and run off over a hundred head of stock. Wells, Fargo & Co's. coach was fired at several times. The dispatches say that Kennedy's ranch, thirty-five miles from Helena was burned by Indians, and Mrs. Kennedy and her children were carried off by the savages.

The Omaha papers learn that about twelve hundred Indians are gathered around Fort Laramie and act in a threatening manner.

Pittsburg.—A national convention of the refiners and dealers in Petroleum is being held here, discussing matters of interest to the trade and endeavoring to secure a reduction of the tax on it.

Washington, 5.—House.—Very few members present, many have gone home expecting that no legislative business will be done during the impeachment trial. Elliott introduced a bill providing that in case of the removal of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court through death or resignation, the duties of the office shall devolve upon the associate Justice, whose commission, is senior in time, until the disability is removed or another Chief Justice is appointed. Referred to the judiciary. Judd moved that the House should resolve itself into a committee of the whole to attend the impeachment managers at the bar of the Senate. Farnsworth opposed, as only the managers and the invited would be present. Bingham stated that the issue had not yet been joined, and until then it was unnecessary to ask the attendance of the House. Judd withdrew his motion, and the managers proceeded to the Senate Chamber and the discussion of the Tennessee election case was resumed. The Senate Chaplain opened the session with prayer, beseeching the Almighty to preside over the deliberations of the court of impeachment.

LOCAL ITEMS.

RETURNING.—President B. Young left Provo this morning at 8 o'clock, reached American Fork at 11, and is expected to arrive in the city at about 7 this evening.