

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST THE
STEALING OF STOCK.

There is probably not another State or Territory in the Union that has suffered so great losses in stock from thieves as the Territory of Utah. Our stock has run on the range by themselves from one year's end to another, without any body having any special supervision of them. This has been more particularly the case in the past than it is at the present. But even now there is entirely too much carelessness and indifference respecting the cattle which run on the range. Thieves have too many opportunities for stealing, and making off undisturbed with their plunder. In fact, the entire absence of almost all precautions in taking care of stock, makes the temptation to steal a very strong one for men whose principles are lax, or whose wants are pressing.

As Spring is rapidly approaching a few words of caution on this subject will be appropriate. Thousands of head of stock will be driven from one point to another this season. Large numbers will be driven out of the Territory. There are many bona fide purchasers here, who if they can get stock that will suit them in quality and terms will buy and drive off to distant markets. Such men, if they knew there was the least suspicion respecting their movements, would court scrutiny. They would have everything to gain and nothing to lose by having their droves examined. But it is not of such men that we wish to speak. It is of another class, who are ostensibly in the country for the purpose of purchasing; but who will, if they can get the opportunity, drive off every head of stock they can without purchasing it. Stock owners have suffered greatly from the depredations of this class.

Last Spring a nest of these men was discovered in Millard county, and large numbers of stock were found in their possession, which they had stolen in various places and were driving off to Nevada or California. There was quite a number of these men banded together, and they were in various parts working in concert. It is not unlikely that there may be similar operations engaged in by men of this stamp this Spring. There can not be too much vigilance used by the civil officers, and by private citizens to check this system of thieving. When herds are driven through the settlements or in their vicinity, they should be examined. This need not be done in an offensive or disagreeable manner, and, when done properly, no honest man will seek to prevent or object to such scrutiny.

This subject deserves attention, and we hope it will not be forgotten or deemed of trifling importance. We have heard it asserted, on the best of authority, that if we had the value of the stock that has been stolen and driven out of the country, it would be more than sufficient to build the Pacific Railroad through the Territory. We believe the statement.

OUR BACHELOR FRIENDS.—A short time since we wrote an Editorial article on marriage, entitled, "Marry And Be Happy." Shortly after its appearance we were waited upon by one of our bachelor friends, a gentleman well known for his gallantry, and of some reputation as a missionary, who informed us that himself and several more of the bachelors were intending to secure an entire seat at the Theatre some evening, and, with a lady apiece, go there in a body. The idea amused us, and

wishing to encourage and humor the plan, we said that if they would carry it out we would be very happy in furnishing a seat complimentary to them, the conditions being that each one of the bachelors named should take a marriageable lady as a partner. The conversation had almost passed from our mind; but yesterday we were reminded of it by the receipt of the following communication, which we insert, suppressing, of course, the names of the writers. They are so well known, however, that there will be no difficulty in guessing them:

SALT LAKE CITY,
Feb. 29, 1868.

BRO. GEO. Q. CANNON,
Sir: Understanding you propose furnishing a select few of the unmarried brethren with complimentary accommodations in the Theatre, after consulting the finer feelings of our natures, and the necessary appendages (the ladies) we are pleased to name Tuesday evening for that occasion.

Very respectfully, &c.
Among the many features of tonight's performance, not the least pleasing will be the presence of the corps of bachelors; for they will be present. And we hope that having now taken the initiative, they will persevere in the good work.

(Special to the Deseret Evening News.)
By Telegraph.

CHOLERA SPREADING IN BRAZIL.
INCENDIARISM IN CHICAGO.
ANOTHER ARTICLE OF IMPEACHMENT
OFFERED BY BUTLER.
STEVENS MAKES A SPEECH AND OFFERS
AN AMENDMENT.
THE TRIAL TO BE PUSHED THROUGH
QUICKLY.
BARNUM'S MUSEUM BURNED!
VAN AMBURGH'S MENAGERIE DESTROYED
IN THE FIRE!

Washington, 2.—The Supreme Court has continued all the cases involving the constitutionality of the legal tender act till December.

The government detective reports that the nitro glycerine purchases in New York, was by an agent of a Canada house, and has never been in the United States.

New York.—The Henry Chauncey has arrived from Aspinwall with a million and a half in specie. There were a hundred and fifty shocks of earthquake at La Union, Salvador, in February.

The Buenos Ayres Standard says the deaths by cholera average one hundred and five daily, and the disease is rapidly spreading over the whole country.

Washington.—The McArdle case was before the Supreme Court to-day. Judge Black made a long argument on the unconstitutionality of the reconstruction laws.

Chicago.—Accounts from all portions of the east and north represent that the snow storm, which has prevailed over an immense extent of territory, was the severest of the season.

Owing to the prevalence of incendiary fires in this city, the Board of Underwriters have appropriated five thousand dollars to be offered as rewards for the capture of incendiaries.

Washington, 2.—Senate.—After the presentation of a few petitions and memorials, the Senate proceeded to consider the impeachment rules, Anthony in the chair. Several amendments, mostly of a verbal nature, were offered and considered. A proposition to increase the time allowed for the speeches on parliamentary questions to two hours was rejected.

(Note by Reporter.—It is impossible to send reports of all these amendments, which really amount to little. The Senate intends to sit to-night and adopt all the rules if possible. A great snow storm interferes with the working of the wires east.)

The House session commenced at ten o'clock; technically it was considered as belonging to Saturday. The regular session commenced at twelve, all the time being spent in committee debating on the impeachment articles.

Butler offered the following additional article: That said Andrew Johnson, President, &c., unwinding of the high duties of his office, and the dignities and proprieties thereof, and of the harmony and courtesies which ought to exist and be maintained between the executive and legislative branches of the govern-

ment, designing to set aside the rightful authority and powers of Congress and attempt to bring it into disrepute and ridicule and the contempt and reproach thereof, to impair and destroy the regard and respect which all the good people of the United States have for Congress and the legislative power thereof, and which all officers of government ought inviolably to preserve and maintain—to excite the odium and resentment of all the good people of the United States against Congress and the laws by it duly and constitutionally enacted, and in pursuance of his said design and intent, openly and publicly and before divers assemblages of citizens of the United States, convened in divers parts thereof to meet and receive Andrew Johnson, as chief magistrate of the United States, did on the 18th of August, 1866, and on divers other days and times, as well before as afterwards, make and deliver with loud voice certain intemperate and scandalous harangues, and did therein utter loud threats and bitter menaces as well against Congress as the laws of the United States duly enacted thereby, amid the cries, jeers and laughter of the multitude then assembled and in hearing, which are set forth in several specifications hereinafter written in substance and effect;—that is to say, the article is supported by three specifications giving extracts from speeches by Andrew Johnson, in Washington, August 18th, in Cleveland, Sept. 3, and in St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 8, 1866. The specifications conclude, "Which said utterances, declarations, threats and harangues, are highly censurable in any, and are peculiarly indecent and unbecoming in the Chief Magistrate of the United States, by means whereof the said Andrew Johnson has brought the high office of President of the United States into contempt, ridicule and disgrace, to the great scandal of good citizens, whereby Andrew Johnson did commit and was there and then guilty of high misdemeanor in office."

Ferris, Kountze and Perham spoke against impeachment; Hubbard, of Conn., and Ashley, of Nevada, followed on the other side.

Chicago, 3.—The House rejected Butler's amendment, 50 against 74.

Stevens then, after making a lengthy speech in favor of the articles, said, "By some unaccountable misunderstanding, the article which I hold in my hand and which we may call one and a half, has been deciphered out, for I do not find it in the articles in distinct language. I promise it as an amendment. It is that, on the 12th of August, during the recess of Congress, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, did suspend from office Edwin M. Stanton, and that while the Senate was considering the sufficiency of the reasons reported, Andrew Johnson formed a deliberate design and determination to prevent said Edwin M. Stanton from forthwith resuming the duties of his office, thereby committing a high misdemeanor in office; and then, when he was defeated in accomplishing his design, by the integrity and fidelity of the Secretary *ad interim*, he sought to arrive at the same end by giving a letter of authority to Lorenzo Thomas, Adjutant General of the army, to act as Secretary of War, *ad interim*, severely censuring the former Secretary *ad interim* for not yielding to his efforts to make him betray his trust. This charge," said Mr. Stevens, "is nowhere contained in an article reported by the committee, and unless it be inserted there can be no trial on it, if there be shrewd lawyers, as I know there will be, and cavilling Judges; and if without that article they do not acquit him, they are greener than ever I was when I commenced practice at a court of quarter sessions. If the article be inserted, the President's own letter shows both the removal and the attempt to defeat the reinstatement; although the Senate should decide on the other charges in his favor, how could he or his counsel hope to escape from this one. It is worth all the others put together, unless it be on the unconstitutionality of the tenure of office bill. Let us look and see what chance he has to escape there. The Senate has four times voted on the constitutionality of that very bill; the vote first stood yeas 29 nays 9. I am sorry to say it was a party vote, but every Republican voted in its favor. Let me see," continued Mr. Stevens, shaking his finger about his head, "the recreant who dares to tread back upon his steps and vote on the the other side. There was a report of the committee of conference afterwards on the bill, and the vote then stood yeas 22 nays 10, every Republican voting in favor of the measure. Then came the vote on it, overruling the President's veto. That

vote was yeas 35 nays 11, every Republican voting in favor of the bill. Now, then, let him who can expect to get out of it on any ground left if my article is adopted. Let him hope, who dares to hope, that so high a body as the Senate will betray its trust, forget its act, and will tread back upon its own action, will disgrace itself in the face of the nation. Point me out one who dares do it, and you show me one who dares be regarded as infamous by posterity. What chance has Andrew Johnson, with the article in, which was left out in order to give him a loop hole.—What chance has Andrew Johnson if that article be inserted? Unfortunate man, thus surrounded, hampered, tangled in the meshes of his own wickedness. Unfortunate, unhappy man, behold your doom!" Stevens' amendment was rejected.

Eldridge offered a protest signed by 45 members against the injustice of the majority of the House not giving a full opportunity for debate, in passing the articles through hastily. The protest not received, and the House proceeded to vote on the articles of impeachment. The 7th article was stricken out, as being identical with the fifth. The remainder were then adopted, one by one, by a strict party vote in most cases.

The House then elected managers to conduct the impeachment before the Senate, as agreed upon in caucus. The names have already been telegraphed.

The House then adjourned. The Senate discussed the rules governing the trial till 11 p.m. Four hours were spent discussing the rule which limits all debate on preliminary motions and questions to one person and one hour. The motion to increase the time to two hours was voted down.

In the course of a speech, Dixon said it should be remembered that this would be the greatest trial in history, whereupon Howard and other impeachers seated near him shouted "not at all, not at all, not such a big trial as you think!"

Dixon attempted, on the 21st rule, to allow the defence to close the case, but was not successful.

The rules were finally adopted and the Senate adjourned.

The Times' special says, there seems to be a determination among the impeachers in the Senate, to press the trial of the President to a very speedy close. This is manifest by the manner in which they curtail the debate on the rules to govern the court, and the precedence which they gave to all matters pertaining to impeachment in the Senate. An idea of the probable length of the trial has not yet been expressed in the Senate, except by Mr. Williams of Oregon, who said in debate to-day that it could not be completed in two or three days, and would probably take not less than a week. Several have privately expressed the opinion that it would not take two weeks. Mr. Boutwell says the testimony can all be put in in a single day.

Vienna.—Admiral Teggthoff has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Austrian forces.

Berlin.—The Zollverein Convention assembled to-day. Bismarck welcomed the delegates in a brief speech. It is announced that the deliberations of the Convention will be confined exclusively to commercial subjects.

London.—Disraeli has called a private meeting of the Tory members of Parliament.

Lisbon.—The mail steamer from Rio, of Feb. 8, says the cholera is abating in violence at Buenos Ayres. A change has taken place in the ministry at Buenos Ayres. Prest. Mitre is at present in that city. The new cabinet has not been announced.

Concord, N. H. 2.—The Republican Convention publishes the following canvass of the vote of New Hampshire: Republicans, 38,437; Democrats, 35,203; Doubtful, 2,891.

Portland, Maine, 2.—The charter election to-day resulted in the choice of a Republican Mayor, with about a hundred and fifty of a majority. The Democratic gain is 800 over the Spring elections and 385 over the Fall elections.

New York, 3.—A fire after midnight this morning, burned the portion of Barnum's Museum occupied by Van Amburgh's menagerie. So rapid was the spread of the flames, that it was impossible to save any of the large animals. The yells of the animals, as the flames reached them, were appalling. They bounded from side to side, or darted madly against the bars, in vain attempts to free themselves. The firemen were at another fire in Spring street; when they arrived the building was wrapped in flames, and the interior soon burned out. The adjoining buildings were seriously injured. Prescott House