

[SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.]

By Telegraph.

SENATE.

Conkling offered the following resolution: Resolved, that the President be requested to inform the senate of the number of recommendations for appointment to or removal from office, so far as can be ascertained, made to the present administration by persons now senators from the States of New York, Missouri, Minnesota and Nebraska respectively, giving such particulars as may be given in regard to such recommendations, in regard to persons whose appointment or removal was proposed, together with a statement of the number of cases in which action was taken in accordance with such recommendations respectively; of the number of such persons so appointed who have been removed, and also whether any senators have solicited appointments or removals in any sense other than by transmitting papers stating the character and qualifications of applicants and if so, what senators. Tipton moved that all States be included, and Ferry said the resolution was unfair.

Trumbull said: When the matter of recommendation to office was brought up on Friday by the Senator from Indiana, I did not think proper to reply to his observations, and when he made a statement showing the number of recommendations made by me, I thought the business very much beneath the senate, or for any senator to be prowling about the departments trying to find out how many were made by me, or by any senator; as if that had anything to do with the question before the senate, I shall make no opposition to this resolution; let us have an investigation, and let it go further. I want to know who go to the departments to seek information of this kind; I want to know who it was of the department officials that have been engaged by them in making out tabular statements with reference to one of the members of this body; I want to know who called for it, whether it was required in reference to all senators or only in reference to one. Let us see who these persons are who go prowling around the departments. Let us know from the heads of departments for what purpose this information was sought, whether for a public purpose or for a personal, mean and contemptible purpose. I am willing this resolution should pass, but trust that civil service reform is not to be defeated or corruption covered up by personal attacks on those who attempt to expose them. I am willing the resolution should pass with an amendment. If there is anything to be made out of it, let the senators from Indiana and New York have the benefit. As far as I am concerned, I say to them "Lay on Macduff, and damned be he who first cries hold, enough."

Conkling said he would accept the amendment by Trumbull.

Morton replied sharply, saying he did not know at whose request the tabular statement was made out, but he had seen it. He believed in its truth, and that it would be verified under the resolution by Conkling. He should not have referred to it but for the insinuations of Trumbull of he and others that they were hanging on the skirts of power for mercenary purposes. He had the right to denounce hypocrisy wherever found, and would repel the insinuations by a man who, himself, had been one of the most unfortunate persistent seekers for appointments, and had gone personally to the executive and demanded the appointment of relatives and friends.

In the discussion on the sale of arms' resolution, Wright said he would vote for it. There was no warrant whatever for the investigation, and it had been shown that there was nothing to throw the least suspicion on the nation or its officials. The people had already decided that Grant should accept the chair for another term.

West followed on similar grounds.

Schurz referred to the remarks of Frelinghuysen, intimating that the case was urged in the interest of Germany, and that he and Sumner appeared to be working in the interest of that country.

Frelinghuysen explained that he did not intend to impugn the motives of the senators, but to say that the measure was unpatriotic.

Schurz contended that the matter as it now stood was emphatically our business and not that of Germany; and the only way in which it could affect our relations with foreign powers would be by our undertaking to defend the false position in which we may have been

placed. In the course of his remarks Schurz said, "It has been said that I am on the point of going over to the Democrats. Let me set at rest the souls of those who make the suggestion. I shall not go over to the Democrats. I have never thought of going over to the Democrats, and I do not think of it now. But what I do think is, that there will be an opportunity of opposing the re-election of the President without voting for a Democratic candidate. I think there will be an opportunity of voting for as good a Republican as there is on this floor, without voting for General Grant?" (Applause in the galleries and the presiding officer directed the sergeant-at-arms to arrest persons applauding.) "The people," he said, "were grateful to General Grant for the capture of Vicksburg and other places, but that they were still more grateful that Vicksburg and those places were no longer to be captured, and what they wanted now was an honest and pure government."

FOREIGN.

ANTWERP, 26.—Count de Chambord refused to publish the manifesto of the monarchists in the French national assembly which was brought here by Count Maule. Deputations from a number of French towns arrived this morning and will be received by Count de Chambord. The streets are thronged and great excitement prevails. A number of affrays have occurred between the clericals and liberals; and gens d'armes were compelled to charge upon and disperse the assemblages, in which several were wounded.

Later.—The excitement is increasing. The citizens have armed themselves with cudgels and are making most threatening demonstrations against the strangers. Preparations are being made by the authorities to suppress rioting.

PARIS, 26.—The *Temps* says the bishops are secretly encouraging the legitimists in their efforts to bring about a restoration of the monarchy. A crisis is imminent.

LONDON, 27.—The celebration in honor of the recovery of the Prince of Wales is of the grandest character. The streets are thronged, houses and public places are decorated. The spectators are numbered by millions. Fabulous prices are paid for available seats to witness the procession. Twelve thousand soldiers and almost the entire police guard the lines. When the procession moved there was ringing of bells and a chorus of thirty thousand children. All the great bodies of the kingdom are represented. All corps of the army furnished detachments. The Prince looked stronger than was expected. Immense cheering greeted the queen. The day is observed as a legal holiday throughout the kingdom. In Ireland special prayer was offered by order of the Bishops of the Irish church. In Dublin *te deum* was sung at St. Patrick's Cathedral.

LONDON, 27.—Royal procession commenced to move from Buckingham Palace at half-past 11 a. m. As the Queen left the courtyard, a chorus of thirty thousand children sang the national anthem, "God save the Queen." The service consisted of singing, by the grand chorus, of the *te deum* written for the occasion from the 115th Psalm, reading the prayer and a sermon by the archbishop of Canterbury. Fifty seats in the cathedral were set apart for working men free. At the close of the services the procession formed again and moved westward. The whole route to and from the cathedral was seven miles, and the procession was four hours in motion. The number of spectators is estimated at four millions. There were 11,000 troops, besides the London police. Strong fences were built, and behind these were double files of infantry and police to keep the eager crowd from overthrowing the barriers and obstructing the passage of the procession. Every shop and house along the route was bought for immense sums; ordinary four story buildings being let for £100 the day. One vacant space brought £400. Napoleon and party had a house in Oxford road, though he had been invited to share in the hospitalities of the army and navy club, of which the emperor is a member. It is reported that Napoleon declined the invitation of the Queen to be present at Buckingham palace and witness the departure of the concourse.

The decorations are said to have surpassed anything before known. Miles of the distance were given out on contract to be ornamented at the expense of the city. In Farringdon street a splendid triumphal arch cost £4,000, and another spanned Oxford road. Flags, festoons, and tapestry were displayed from

house tops and windows and across the streets, and a perfect wilderness of scarlet, gold and blue cloth, gold fringe, and other gorgeous colors.

Great preparations are made for the illumination of the western front and the entire dome of St. Paul's to-night, with ship lanterns and lime lights. The Bank of England and all public buildings, with the houses of parliament, will be illuminated, with thousands of private houses.

LONDON, 27.—There were several serious accidents to-day, owing to the pressure of great masses of spectators on the route of the procession. One man was crushed to death in Trafalgar square, and numbers of people were more or less injured. Two stands, each containing 150 persons, fell and many were badly bruised.

Correspondence.

EMERSON, Mills Co., Iowa,
Feb. 16, 1872.

Editor *Deseret News*:

I commenced my labors as soon as I arrived in this State. I had an opening to preach shortly after my arrival. I found a number of good honest people, that were willing to investigate the gospel. I explained to them the truths as I understood them. Then I traveled into the northeast part of the State, and from there via Chicago to Noble county, Indiana. I procured a place to preach in and opened up a new field of labor, and God being pleased to give unto me a good portion of the spirit of the gospel I was enabled to combat all opposition. In the course of my lectures, a convincing evidence was sealed in the hearts of a number of my hearers, many of whom formerly belonged to other churches, but the weather being so extremely cold I could not baptize any of them.

I traveled thence eastward through the State of Ohio, visited the place of my birth, taught the gospel to many and left a good impression with my friends. The smallpox raging throughout the State, I set my face westward, via Cincinnati, St. Louis, and Carthage, Illinois.

I intend to preach here until about the first of March. Then if all is well I shall return to my home in Fillmore City, there to continue my labors. My health is good.

Respectfully, G. HUNTSMAN.

THE GROWTH OF GAB.—The *Chicago Times* reasons this way—

"The growth of gab as an element of law-making is frightfully illustrated by the increase of the volumes in which the debates of parliament are published. From the conquest to 1837, all the debates of the British parliament were comprised in 140 volumes, and in the comparatively brief period since the latter date, 170 volumes have been added. This may be attributable in part to the introduction of shorthand,—which is not an unalloyed blessing."

The rule adopted by the present local convention to limit delegates in committee of the whole, to one speech of five minutes on any topic, was very good.

LAWLESS ADVENTURERS.—Speaking of mining matters in this Territory, the *Sacramento Record* says—

"There are now congregated there some of the worst and most lawless adventurers from the frontiers of the Western States; men who claim a special privilege on the ground of their being 'Gentiles,' but who are, in character, manners, and all other respects, simply a disgrace to civilization, and a savage satire upon the theory that Mormonism will yield to the advance of the settler. Such settlers as these are a credit to no community, and their utter disregard for all but their own selfish ends renders them dangerous members of any society. No doubt dozens of these outlaws had calculated upon reaping a rich harvest from the Utah mines, by the simple process of cheating all who came in search of that kind of property."

JUDGE MCKEAN'S USURPATION.—"It is asserted in government circles at Washington, that Judge McKean has exceeded his authority in construing the territorial law by maintaining that the United States has a jurisdiction in the crimes committed against the laws of the Territory."—*Washington notes in the Cleveland Plain-dealer*.

Yes, and that is not the only usurpation of which Judge McKean has been guilty. What about construing territorial laws from their original purpose, to make them applicable to cases upon which they were never intended to have any bearing. One man, at least, has been tried, convicted and sentenced under a law which was not applicable in his case. Truly, nothing is more dangerous than "a judge with a policy to carry out."

MR. MCKEAN is on his last legs, and is now a candidate for martyrdom. He wants nothing so much as to be removed from office by the President, that he may return to New York, where he was long since placed on the broken-winded retired list, and run for Congress on the joint issue of Mormonism and martyrdom.—*Omaha Herald*.

LETTING UP ON POLYGAMY.

Things are at a dead-lock in Utah, and the Mormons do not know whether they are criminals to-day or first-class prophets. The war upon polygamy was commenced with vigor, and one fellow named Hawkins was tried and convicted of having more wives than the law allows. Brigham and several other large Mormon lights were arrested and held to bail. After reaching a point, however, where work should have commenced in earnest, the prosecution seems to have been dropped altogether. It is stated that the prophet and his lieutenants are ready for trial; the legal machinery can be set in motion at once; the charges and specifications are complete; the witnesses can be produced whenever their presence is required, and United States troops are on hand to prevent any outside interference. But, notwithstanding this general readiness, affairs have been at a dead-lock for weeks and months. The consequence is that the influence of these proceedings is seriously lessened if not wholly lost. The Mormon community are justified in thinking that the Government does not know what it is about, and possibly is anxious to retreat from the advanced position it has assumed, while the champions of polygamy have had abundant time to muster and organize their forces, and get ready for the attack when it does come. Demoralization has given way to discipline, and the Saints, male and female, are inspired with fresh courage to suffer the last extremity of adverse fortune, rather than abandon the corner-stone of their social and religious creed.

Nor has there been on the part of the Administration, or the Federal officials in Utah, any decent explanation of this unmasterly and unwise inactivity. It has been intimated that a lack of money was the cause, but such an excuse is ridiculous if false, disgraceful if true. Surely the government of the United States would not instruct its agents to arrest distinguished personages and bring them before the bar of justice without furnishing sufficient funds to pay expenses. Yet this is the only apology offered, so far as we are aware, for a shameful and ruinous inaction.

But fortunately the truth is likely to be soon revealed. Chief Justice McKean, of Utah, is announced as on his way to Washington, for the purpose of consulting with attorney-general Williams in regard to the best method of getting rid of existing complications. Precisely what these complications are, is not stated, but it is acknowledged that the affairs of the Territory are in such a terrible muddle that several members of Congress, who have had a slight glimpse of the situation, openly declare they will not vote a dollar of appropriation until full and satisfactory explanation is made. We hope this may not be too long delayed, and meanwhile it is much to be regretted that, if the government had fully resolved upon the suppression of polygamy, its first movements toward that end should have been so lamentably weak and clumsy.—*New York Star*.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

WE the undersigned, having been appointed Administrators of the estate of Richard Golightly deceased, hereby give notice to all persons having claims against the estate to present the same immediately, and those knowing themselves indebted please make it known at an early date at Globe Bakery, East Temple Street.

E. F. SHEETS,
J. D. T. McALLISTER,
ISAAC BROCKBANK.

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NOTICE.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN. That cash entry for the Townsite of Adamsville, Beaver Co., Utah Territory, made February 24, 1872, embracing the following described lands, to wit: N 1/2 of S E 1/4 and S 1/2 of N E 1/4 of Section 30, Township 23, Range 8 West containing 160 acres, has been made in trust for the inhabitants thereof, and is now ready to be disposed of in lots to any person or persons entitled thereto.

All persons claiming to be owners or possessors of any portion of said entry, will take due notice and make the application as provided in the statutes of Utah. J. R. MURDOCK,
w53m Probate Judge.