

Local and Other Matters

FROM THURSDAY'S DAILY, JULY 20.

"Young vs. Young."—Several motions in the alimony *pendente lite* case of Young vs. Young were disposed of in the District Court this morning by Chief Justice Schaefer.

Plaintiff moved for an order for defendant to appear and show cause why he should not be punished for contempt, in failing to comply with an order of Court commanding him to pay alimony *pendente lite* to the plaintiff.

The Court, without questioning the right of the Court to make the order in question, for alimony *pendente lite*, was of opinion that a decree for the payment of money should not be enforced by summary or arbitrary measures, such as was asked for in this case, as the Court should never resort to vindictive or arbitrary process unless convinced that it is necessary. The motion for an order to show cause was therefore denied.

The second motion was to strike out the defendant's amended answer, on the ground that defendant could not take advantage of his own wrong, in stating that plaintiff was not legally married to him as claimed. The court held that in taking that ground defendant's intention was not to take advantage of his own wrong, but to show that plaintiff, on account of her knowledge of the nature of the contract, entered into by both parties, was not entitled to the relief she sought for in the courts. This motion was also overruled.

The defendant moved to vacate an order formerly granted by Judge Emerson to plaintiffs, staying proceedings in the leading issue of the case, which is the prayer for divorce, until the order granting alimony *pendente lite* is disposed of. The motion was granted, and the order accordingly ordered vacated, and the name of Judge Sprague was substituted for that of Mr. John H. McCutcheon, as referee, to take testimony, the latter gentleman having left the Territory.

The New Arrivals.—The company of Saints who arrived on Tuesday night have nearly all already been distributed to various parts of the Territory, among their friends and relatives, a small proportion only remaining in Salt Lake City. There are some, a few, however, who remain at the Tithing Office, awaiting the arrival of relatives or acquaintances, now on the way from distant parts of the Territory, to convey them there.

The company was a very fine one, those comprising it being mostly robust, healthy looking people, just the kind of honest, plodding element to build up a community.

A person acquainted with the character and principles of the gospel and the nature of the last dispensation, can scarcely view those companies of people flocking from afar, representing numerous nationalities, without reflecting on the causes leading to so strikingly remarkable a result, and looking forward toward events in the near future. This is a gathering dispensation, and the gathering of the latter-day Saints to the place appointed is but the beginning of that gathering together in one which was to take place in the latter days. This work was, according to the prophets, to begin among the Gentiles, that the "last might be first and the first last," but it will also extend to the Jews, a remnant of whom will gather to their own lands, and will rebuild the waste places, and, according to the declaration of the Savior, the work of preparing the way for the consummation of that event has been commenced by the Father. Here are his words, recorded on the 479th page of the Book of Mormon—

"And then shall the work of the Father commence at that day, even when the gospel shall be preached among the remnant (the Lamanites) of this people. Verily I say unto you, at that day shall the work of the Father commence among all the dispersed of my people; yea, even the tribes which have been lost, which the Father hath led out of Jerusalem. Yea, the work shall commence among all the dispersed of my people, with the Father, to prepare the way whereby they may come unto me, that they may call on the Father in my name; yea, and then shall the work commence, with the Father, among all nations, in preparing the way whereby his people may be gathered

home to the land of their inheritance."

The present dispensation includes the gathering together of those of the Gentiles who are willing to embrace the message of salvation which is now in process, then the gathering of the literal descendants of Israel, the Jews, the Lamanites, the fragments of tribes scattered in the various nations of the world, and even the lost tribes that were led out of Jerusalem. According to the words of the Redeemer about the gospel being preached among the remnant, the work of preparation among the nations for the gathering of all the people of Israel has commenced with the Father.

By Telegraph.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 18.

Booth, from the committee on public lands, reported back the resolution instructing the committee to inquire at what time the several roads which received grants of loans under the Pacific Railroads Act of 1862 were completed, and if any additional legislation is necessary to secure the rights of settlers to purchase such lands as have not been sold within three years of the completion of the road at \$1.25 per acre; also reported a bill in relation to the sale of lands granted to certain railroad companies, and asked that it be printed and recommitted to the committee on public lands; so ordered.

WASHINGTON 19.—Anthony said among the distinguished visitors to the Centennial was the Marquis De Rochambeau, grandson of Count De Rochambeau. He had been called home suddenly and had not time to visit the national capital. The Marquis had inherited all the papers of his grandfather, and among them were many of value relating to the American revolution. He submitted a resolution instructing the committee on Library to inquire into the expediency of obtaining the papers of Count De Rochambeau, now in possession of the Marquis. De Rochambeau relating to our war for independence; agreed to.

WASHINGTON, 19.—The conference committee on the sundry civil appropriation bill to-day reached a final agreement by the House conferees acquiescing in the Senate amendment striking out the clause by which the House proposed to repeal the national registration law.

Allison, from the conference committee on the army appropriation bill, read a report, which was agreed to. Allison said all the matters relating to the organization of the army were to be submitted to a commission consisting of two members of the Senate and two members of the House, the Secretary of War and two army officers. The House had receded from all its amendments relating to the reduction and reorganization and pay of the army. The bill as it came to the Senate from the House of Representatives appropriated \$24,350,259; that amount was increased by the Senate \$3,211,000. The conference committee reduced the amendment of the Senate \$1,492,193, leaving the total amount appropriated by the bill, if it should be passed, \$26,069,065, or \$1,064,500 less than the amount appropriated for the army last year.

The consideration of the articles of impeachment was then resumed. J. S. Evans was sworn. After some discussion as to the clause of examination, Conkling submitted the following order, which was agreed to: Ordered that the managers proceed to examine witness Evans in chief, or should they decline to do so, respondent may proceed to examine the witness in chief with the right to the managers to cross-examine like any other witness.

Carpenter—Belknap never requested the witness to see Marsh. It was in reply to a statement made by witness as to the amount he had invested at Ft. Sill that Belknap said he would see Marsh, who was to be in the city soon.

Q. Did Marsh say to you that he had to divide with anybody?

A. He never breathed anything of the kind. Never heard any talk about money being paid to the Secretary of War until the publication of the article in the New York Tribune in 1872. He never had any indulgence from the Secretary

of War not common to other post traders. Never paid the Secretary of War a cent for the appointment. Did not tell the Secretary he had made a contract with Marsh. Could have reduced his prices for goods had it not been for the payment of \$12,000 for the position. Knew nothing of anybody advising the secretary of war in regard to the agreement between Marsh and himself.

The impeachment proceedings were temporarily suspended, and the legislative business resumed.

Windom, from the conference committee on the sundry civil appropriation bill, submitted a report which was read in explanation of the report. He said the bill, as it originally passed the House, appropriated \$15,256,131. The Senate added \$1,126,790, and as now reported it appropriated \$16,229,777. The total amount of reductions made in the bill as it passed the Senate was \$1,156,155. The sundry civil bill last year appropriated \$26,644,350, or \$10,414,557 more than the present bill. He was unable to see any great saving to the government from the reductions made in the conference committee from the bill as it passed the Senate conferees. He was not satisfied with the bill as agreed upon in conference, but he thought it the best bill which could be got under the circumstances. He then read the items constituting reductions, among which were the following: public printing and binding, \$491,770; General expenses of the District of Columbia, \$500,000; revenue cutter service, \$25,640; courts in Utah, \$26,000; Smithsonian Institute, \$20,000; elimination of rebel archives, \$6,000; mints and assay office, \$64,000; new State, War and Navy Departments, \$250,000; new building at St. Louis, \$150,000; navy yards and stations, \$585,000; improvement on the capitol grounds and under the temporary clerks in the Treasury Department, \$60,000; signal office, \$100,000; testing iron and steel, \$50,000; survey of public lands, \$72,400; collecting revenue from the sales of public lands and buildings, \$325,000. He said it would be necessary to pass a large deficiency bill next year. As the bill had been agreed to in conference it provided that the public printer should be appointed by the President. That officer had before been elected by the Senate, but the House, for several years, had disputed the right of the Senate to do so, and the Senate conferees thought it best to yield. The House had receded from its provision repealing the election law; after long and tedious efforts this bill had been agreed on. He hoped the report would be agreed to.

Anthony opposed the reduction in the appropriations for the revenue cutter service. He opposed any reduction in the appropriation for mints and assay offices. Edmunds said he would vote against the report because it struck out an appropriation of \$6,000 for the examination of rebel archives. The action of the House committee in shrinking out this appropriation was saying that this evidence should be locked up and be of no use in sifting out the false from the true claims against the government. The impeachment proceedings were here taken up, and Evans resumed his testimony. He said he was sent to C. P. Marsh. He remembered the letter of Marsh asking that his appointment be made out in the name of John F. Evans. Treated that letter as any other business letter of the department. The letter remained in the department about four years, and until the resignation of Gen. Belknap. Carpenter announced that this closed the case for the defense. Evans testified that he never had any conversation with the Secretary of War in relation to the payments of money. Marsh had no money invested in the business. Sargent asked if the managers did not intend to question the witness about the conversations between Evans and Marsh. McMahon said he had no objection. Evans then related in substance the conversations between himself and Marsh. It appears Marsh wanted \$20,000 a year, but Evans said he could not pay that, and the figure fixed was \$15,000. The next morning, however, he read in the newspapers that some of the troops were removed from the post, and he told Marsh he could not pay the sum agreed upon. They finally compromised on \$12,000.

Sargent asked if Marsh told him what he intended to do with the money. Witness said he did not.

Cross-examined by Carpenter.

McMahon then proceeded to examine Evans. He recounted the circumstances under which he obtained the appointment. He first saw the Belknaps in Dubuque, then in Washington. He was introduced to Belknap a second time by Gen. E. W. Rice. Gen. Belknap told him the appointment was already promised. Afterwards he, however, made a contract with Marsh by which he received the appointment, in consideration of paying \$13,000 a year. The person to whom Gen. Belknap had promised the appointment was Marsh. He paid Marsh various sums, aggregating over \$42,000.

Manager McMahon stated that the managers had nothing to offer in rebuttal.

Carpenter asked that some arrangement be made about summing up the case, and announced that three of the counsel for the defense desired to be heard.

Manager Lord suggested that the time for argument be limited. He said that only two of the managers desired to be heard on the question of fact, but if there was to be argument as to the effect of the two-thirds vote on the question of jurisdiction, a third manager desired to be heard.

Carpenter said the counsel for the defense would argue all there was in the case, and he regarded that as one of the best points.

Conkling submitted an order that three managers and three counsel may be heard in such order as they may arrange among themselves.

Edmunds moved to amend to limit the time of the argument to six hours for each side; rejected, yeas 16, nays 29.

The order of Conkling was agreed to and the Senate, sitting as a court of impeachment, adjourned until to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, 20.—Patterson submitted a resolution requesting the President to communicate to the Senate any information he may have in regard to the recent slaughter of American Citizens in South Carolina; agreed to.

Soon afterwards consideration of the articles of impeachment was resumed.

Blair, of counsel, opened the argument for the defence, holding that impeachment should be dismissed on the ground that more than one-third of the Senate voted against it and could not on that account vote consistently on this prosecution, unless the managers expected the Senators who voted against jurisdiction would stultify themselves and vote for conviction now.

Robertson thought such language towards Senators was very harsh.

Blair explained that he did not mean to be personal towards Senators. He only spoke of the action of the managers as having the appearance that they expected the Senators would stultify themselves by voting on the conviction of the defendant. He then reviewed the articles of impeachment.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 18.—Cox replied to Smalls, and quoted from the book written by Pike, late minister to the Hague, entitled "A Prostrate State—South Carolina under a Negro Government," and in which members of the legislature are characterized as highwaymen, professional legislative robbers and pickpockets who, under the law, rob poor and rich alike. He spoke of the book as a revelation of darkness in robbery and rascality.

Smalls asked Cox whether he had got a book of the history of the city of New York. (Laughter on the Republican side.)

Cox replied that he belonged to that portion of the Democratic party which had driven out the rascals from New York, and asked why they had not done the same in South Carolina. (Applause on the Democratic side.)

Townsend admitted (ironically) that the city of New York

"Was a land of pure delight,
Where saints immortal dwell,"

and compared the population and debt of South Carolina and of the City of New York, giving the former as 705,000, with a debt of \$10,000,000, and the latter as 942,000, with a debt of \$114,000,000. He spoke of Wm. Tweed as the ruler of New York City for more than twelve years. During that time, when

Tammany Hall was in its power and glory under Tweed, the gentleman from Ohio (Cox) brought his little carpet bag into the City of New York, set it down in Tammany Hall and looked up smilingly for the approbation of Wm. M. Tweed. (Laughter on the republican side.) He alluded to the other lights of Tammany Hall, Richard B. Connolly, Peter R. Sweeney, J. Garvey, Ingersoll, Fields, Genet, etc. He spoke of various sums which each had stolen. The governor had not yet found time to investigate the outrage of letting Tweed escape, as the sheriff still held his office.

Cox replied to Townsend, and reminded him that it was because of Gov. Tilden's eminent services in driving out Tweed that he was now a democratic candidate for the presidency. One fact, however, could not be got around. It was too soggy to burn and too tough to split, and that was, that whereas in New York the authorities, democratic and republican alike, will Gov. Tilden at their head, punished their rascals, while South Carolina and the federal rascals still went unconvicted into courts. Tweed was a rascal, but he had the aid of a republican legislature. As to him (Cox) taking his carpet bag from Ohio, he had always maintained the right of locomotion, and he had a right to go back to New York in sight of his grandfather's old congressional district. He did not care where a man was born so long as he was good and just. The Savior had been born in Bethlehem, and the all worshipped him, although he was a foreigner in that respect. They did not, however, necessarily worship the little African fetich that came from Congo, and this was his colleague's (Townsend's) only devotion. (Laughter.)

Garfield alluded to Cox as trying to laugh murder out of the case. He wished to know whether the Hamburg case was a sporadic case or a symptomatic case, indicating a general feeling that the blacks shall not be allowed all the rights and privileges of American citizens.

Lamar spoke of the Hamburg affair as disgraceful and terrible, but denied its circumstances were a legitimate topic in the House. In the debate there were one or two facts that gleamed out indisputably. One of these was, that a body of white men had put to death, without authority of law, a number of colored citizens, while prisoners, not prisoners in a legal sense, inasmuch as these white men had no right to deprive them of their personal liberty. He wished to say here that no excuse or palliation could possibly be found for that outrage and barbarism. (Applause on the republican side.) South had its lawless class as North had, with this difference, that in the South they planned in different localities and were confined to short periods of time, while here in the North some counties were sometimes held in terror months, and the State authorities defied. In the southern States where disorders occurred, there were governments of peculiar character and type. They were called republican, but it was a spurious republicanism, which had no sympathy with the purposes and aims of the great national republic party. It was these State governments which had encouraged these disorders and these murders, their inefficiency, their inability and their cowardice. In reply to Garfield's inquiry as to whether the Hamburg case was sporadic or symptomatic, he declared that there was no community in the south which had been struck with horror at such occurrences. He deemed it a wonder that society under the auspices of governments which allowed lawlessness to stalk abroad in land did not go to pieces. He declared the use of the army never produced a good effect in such cases. The troops all got there after the occurrence, use of the military power ineffective, cumbersome, slow almost useless, and in spite of good faith of the army officers had been converted into a strenuous engine of political oppression and corrupt intrigue. It was the Gov. Chamberlain to atone for measures, swift and just, to bring to justice those who shot the prisoners in cold blood, and if he that he should receive his (Lamar's) support and praise. Instead of doing so, Gov. Chamberlain had been rushing to Washington for the purpose of making this occurrence