

THURSDAY EVENING, FEB. 6, 1868.

Municipal Election!

PEOPLE'S TICKET!

For Mayor,
DANIEL H. WELLS.

For Aldermen,
HENRY W. LAWRENCE,
SAMUEL W. RICHARDS,
ALONZO H. RALEIGH,
LE GRAND YOUNG,
ALEXANDER C. PYPER.

For Councillors,
ROBERT T. BURTON,
ISAAC GROG,
THEODORE MCKEAN,
WILLIAM S. GODBE,
JOHN SHARP,
PETER NEBEKER,
THOMAS JENKINS,
GEORGE J. TAYLOR,
HEBER P. KIMBALL.

For City Recorder,
ROBERT CAMPBELL.

For City Treasurer,
PAUL A. SCHETTLER.

For City Marshal,
JOHN D. T. McALLISTER.

RIGHTS.

We publish an article in another column, from the pen of a legal friend, who signs himself "HISTORIOUS." The article is a clear and forcible exposition of the inherent and long-established rights of American citizens. The ventilation of this subject at the present time is much needed. As affairs are at present, there is danger of people forgetting their own rights and those of their fellow-citizens. When a man's ideas become vague respecting his own rights, he is apt to go too far and trespass upon his neighbors. We have suffered from this presumption and ignorance. A man who has a clear conception of the extent of his own rights, is most likely to respect the rights of others. A thorough knowledge of these rights is very necessary to every youth and man in the land, and especially so to us. How else can we appreciate and enjoy them, or when assailed, know how far we are warranted in defending them?

It should be the aim of every parent in the land to train his children to love and cherish liberty and to hate and oppose oppression. To do this properly they should be taught the lessons of history. When men's rights are assailed, they are doubly strong in maintaining and defending them when they know their nature and at what cost they have been bequeathed to them by their patriotic ancestors. With the present feeling of the people of this Territory, there is but little danger of the love of liberty dying out in them. They do not feel the least inclined to forget that they are freemen. But they can be taught respecting the foundations upon which their liberties rest. The attentive perusal of the statements and arguments of "HISTORIOUS" will have this effect.

For the Deseret Evening News,
"DO NOT GIVE WAY TO LITTLE SINS."

There are many who think it unnecessary to be so punctiliously particular, strictly honest, in regard to trifles. How frequently do we hear it said, "Oh, he's too honest for his own good!" Perhaps, to accumulate the much-coveted belongings of unrighteousness, to be the welcome companion of the rich, who make the number of your jewels, the splendor of your coat, the splendor of your equipage and the wealth of your home, the test of your merit. But not to do with him, whose eyes penetrate beneath the surface and can detect the dark and unbelieved thoughts that lurk within the heart that speaks in

the dazzling light of the jewels that rest upon it. Not so with those who bask in the glorious light that surrounds his dwelling-place; neither is it so with the noble and intelligent minds of earth, of whom there are many, among all classes, both rich and poor,—they estimate your worth according to the amount of your integrity, purity and intelligence; and, although you may be shunned and despised by the purse-proud, sordid men of the world, and by their vain and conceited daughters, there are men of intelligence and worth who are watching your course and who, if you continue in your uprightness, will welcome you to their happy homes, made lovely by the presence of virtue, faith and enlightened liberty of sentiment. Such men will court your society and encourage your alliance; and the time is not far distant when the great Dispenser of rewards shall select you as one of the favored ones to be crowned among the royal family of heaven, deck you with richer jewels and appoint you a more glorious home than the heart of man has ever conceived.

Do not be afraid of being a little too honest. Better lean—if such a thing is possible—too far on the side of right, than a hair's breadth on the side of wrong. You would denounce as a fool him who would test his nerves by trying how far he could lean over a precipice without losing his balance; yet he is not half so foolish as the man who tampers with his conscience, leaning off the precipice of sin until, unable to regain his uprightness, he is plunged into the vortex of ruin.

As one drop of some subtle essence will often discolor and render turbid a large quantity of the most beautiful and delicately tinted liquid—so one error, however trifling, one trespass, however slight, beyond the line which conscience has marked out to govern and limit your conduct, will tinge your character and, perhaps, cast a shade of gloom over your whole future life.

W. H. S.

By Telegraph.

TERRIBLE STORM AT NEWFOUNDLAND.
THE CONVENTION.
MAN SHOT BY FENIANS IN LONDON.
IMPEACHMENT AGAIN!

Washington, 5.—Senate.—Several executive communications were presented and referred. Howard introduced a resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to employ counsel in certain cases to defend General's Meade, Ruger and any other officer proceeded against on account of the reconstruction acts. Howard remarked that the Attorney General had, on important occasions, refused to appear and defend in the Supreme Court. Sherman thought, the Attorney General having openly committed himself against the constitutionality of the law, that he should not be called upon in any case arising under it. Howard said if the Attorney General was conscientious in his opinion concerning the construction laws being unconstitutional, the remedy was simply to resign; and that Congress would not force him into court against his convictions. Considerable discussion followed, mainly consisting of attacks on and defense of the Attorney General; finally, the resolution was adopted. A number of petitions, memorials, etc., were introduced and referred. The supplemental reconstruction bill was then taken up. Morrill took the floor in its support.

London.—There was a great meeting at Birmingham yesterday, John Bright made a speech and pleaded the wrongs of Ireland in part, extenuation of the late Fenian outrages. He only begged for church reform, and said there was nothing that the United States could do, if Ireland were a part and parcel of this country, that England might not do also if she would.

House.—Bentley, the member elect from the eighth Ohio District, appeared and took the oath. Cook, from the Committee on roads and canals, reported a bill authorizing the construction of a railroad from Washington to connect with the Northern Central Railroad in Pennsylvania. The House resumed consideration of the bill for setting the lands granted to the Southern Railroads. Arnell's amendment, excepting the forfeiture of the lands granted to the Nashville and Decatur Railroad, was adopted, and the bill finally passed, 75 yeas, 73 nays. The House then proceeded to consider the bill relating to the rights of naturalized citizens. Add continued his speech in criticism of the bill and denounced the provision in regard to rapinists as re-

markable and barbarous, and at variance with all the principles recognized by modern civilized governments. At the conclusion of Judd's speech, Logan rose on a question of privilege, calling attention to the fact that some remarks, said to have been made by Marshall, Jan. 9th, and which appeared in the *Globe*, Jan. 24, occupying four and a half columns, which speech he said was never delivered in the House. Marshall, replied somewhat bitterly, defending himself on the ground that such practices were quite common. Several members spoke in regard to the latitude taken by members in revising and amplifying their speeches. Logan retorted very bitterly against Marshall. After some further altercation, involving a direct contradiction of statements, the matter subsided. The House referred all the bills on the Speaker's table, except a resolution for employing counsel to defend the Generals carrying out the reconstruction acts, which passed. The President sent a communication reciting the famine in Sweden and Norway. Adjourned.

London.—The *Times* has an editorial on the arrest of Irish Americans, and admits that the imprisonment of Train was a mistake; but says it would be distinguished from the arrest of Irishmen who come over with the secret intention of creating a revolt against the Government.

Liverpool.—The strike of the cabmen still continues to the great annoyance of all classes, with no prospect of a compromise.

Cork.—A considerable body of men, supposed to be Fenians, were discovered early this morning in the vicinity of McRoon castle, twenty miles west of the city. They appeared to be preparing to make an attack. A strong police force was ordered to the ground, when the assemblage dispersed.

Florence.—The Pope recently ordered the Catholic clergy to have the Te Deum sung in all the churches of Italy in honor of the victory of the papal arms, at Montana. Victor Emanuel has issued a proclamation, prohibiting the holding of religious ceremonies for such purpose within the Kingdom.

Paris.—The *Moniteur* gives an account of the reception of the new Italian Minister by the King of Prussia, who warmly welcomed him as the first ambassador from Italy accredited to the North German Confederation, and declared it to be a new pledge of peace.

Boston.—The National Convention of the boards of trade has assembled in the Mechanics' hall, and organized by the election of officers.

Chicago.—The *Republican's* special to-night, says the President will nominate Seward, Minister to England in place of Adams, resigned. Seward's friends say that he will accept. The Radical Senators promise to confirm him if he will agree not to meddle with politics, but leave the country immediately. The President is exceedingly irritated at the conduct of Grant in transmitting copies of the letters to Stanton to forward to Congress. To-day he replied to Grant's last letter in very short and stinging language, reminding him that he is the President's subordinate, and it is not becoming in him to use such language as is contained in his last letter, and he further intimates that he will not submit to such language again. The House spent a large portion of the session in a committee of the whole, considering the consular appropriation bill, and the amendment providing a salary for the Minister to Greece. No vote was taken; but the indications are that the amendment will be adopted. Among the nominations sent to the Senate to-day, was that of Alexander Willard, of California, as consul to Guaymas. Another section of the Union Pacific Railroad has been accepted, carrying the line forty miles west of Cheyenne. General Howard has issued an order retaining in the service all officers of the Freedmen's Bureau, below the rank of Major, heretofore ordered to be mustered out. An insane woman created quite a sensation to-day, by walking down Pennsylvania Avenue in a state of perfect nudity. She was finally secured after a desperate struggle.

San Francisco, 5.—Thomas Chandler was arrested for participating in the prize fight with Dooney Harris in April last, and was released on a thousand dollar bail. The authorities of Contra Costa county have indicted about a thousand citizens of San Francisco for the same offense.

The wheat report for January was 23,000 tons, of the value of \$1,200,000. The shipments 55,440, of the value of \$2,900,000.

Wheat is quiet at \$1.35; soybeans \$7.50, and corn \$1.25.

Harbor de Grace, 5.—One of the most terrific storms ever known in Newfoundland, has been experienced within the last three days. It is reported that thirty persons have perished from cold and in the snow.

Memphis.—The Gayoso savings institution, the oldest bank in the city, has suspended. Liabilities, half a million.

St. Paul.—The House passed a bill that eight hours is a legal day's work for females, and children under eighteen.

Syracuse.—In the Republican State Convention to-day Chas. H. Van Wyck was made permanent President. After an acrimonious debate the Radical delegation of New York City was admitted. The Conservatives were invited to seats on the floor. The President made a long speech in support of the congressional policy of reconstruction, and denounced the course of President Johnson. He alluded to Stanton as one of the purest American patriots and ablest of statesmen. Brief resolutions were passed to declare the preference for Grant as President and Fenton as Vice-President; for delegates at large to the national convention, Gen. Sickles, Lyman Tremaine, Chas. Andrews and D. S. Brown.

Washington.—Among the confirmations yesterday was that of Wm. F. Turner, as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Arizona.

Charleston.—In the convention the bill of rights was read the first time. It is liberal in its provisions. The right of suffrage is asserted without qualification. The constitution provides for a school system of compulsory attendance for twenty-four months, of all children between 6 and 16. All schools and colleges are to be supported by a public fund and are to be opened to all without regard to color.

The Jackson convention adjourned to give way to the Republican nominating convention. B. B. Eggleston, President of the reconstruction convention, was nominated for Governor.

Montgomery.—Eleven hundred votes were polled to-day; only six whites voted, and four of them were candidates for office.

Atlanta.—The convention passed the relief clause, which denies jurisdiction to the courts over all debts contracted prior to the surrender, and leaves it discretionary with the legislature to confer jurisdiction in all cases except the purchase of slaves.

Mobile.—The total vote of the two days has been thirty-five hundred colored and thirty-six whites.

London.—A man named Chatterton was shot in the street and is probably fatally wounded. From declarations, the assassin it seems mistook Chatterton for an important government witness in the Clerkenwell explosion case.

Florence.—Popular tumults were reported yesterday in Padua. The Government is using every means to restore order.

Washington.—The reconstruction committee has appointed a sub-committee to consider whether there is any evidence of intention on the part of the President to violate the acts of Congress and report accordingly.

New York, 6.—The *World's* Montgomery special says all the returns indicate the defeat of the new constitution. Hardly any whites vote, except the candidates for office, and the heaviest part of the vote has been polled.

The *World's* special says it is confidently expected the President will soon send a special message to Congress giving his views with regard to the proper action to be taken on the subject of the Alabama claims, and the unlawful imprisonment of American citizens in England.

The *Tribune's* special says the reconstruction committee has taken the Grant and Johnson correspondence into consideration with a view to ascertain if the President laid himself liable to impeachment.

The *Herald's* special says the President will make a public reply to General Grant, supported by the statements of various members of the Cabinet confirmatory of the President's version of the late difficulty.

The *Times'* Washington special says that private telegrams from Alabama show that the State election is progressing quietly, and the adoption of the Constitution is assured by an overwhelming majority.

The Reverend R. H. Paddock, of Detroit, is elected the missionary of the Episcopal Bishop to Oregon.

The report of the Freedmen's Commissioner of North Carolina, shows that considerable suffering exists among the freedmen on account of the non-payment of wages and short crops.

San Francisco, 6.—The Central Pacific