

THE IMPEACHMENT TRIAL.

The trial of the first American President who has ever been impeached commenced yesterday. The Executive of the nation appeared by counsel before the Senate, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court presiding, to answer to the charges of impeachment preferred by the House. The result of the trial, and its effects for good or evil, the future will show. It was stated in various quarters, when the impeachment measure was carried in the House, that the trial would not extend over two or three weeks; but subsequent events go to sustain the view thrown out even by some Republican papers, that months may elapse before it is concluded. The Washington Star intimated when the excitement in Washington was about at its height, that the trial might even be prolonged till President Johnson's term of office expired; and the Cleveland Herald says:

"As matters have shaped themselves by the composition of the prosecuting committee, the country must be prepared to see the summer wane before the testimony in the case can be closed, and the official term of the President come to its constitutional end before the Court of Impeachment shall render its verdict."

Determined as the majority in the Senate and House are to have the matter pushed through, it hardly seems probable that the impeachment trial will be drawn out for a year; yet there appears no reason for believing that it will not be prolonged for at least some months. During its progress the country will be more or less excited and agitated; and painful forebodings will fill many minds as to the probabilities of a sanguinary conflict between powerful and contending parties.

[Special to the Deseret Evening News.]

By Telegraph.

THE PRESIDENT APPEARS BY COUNSEL AT THE TRIAL.

STANBERRY, CURTIS, NELSON, BLACK AND EVARTS HIS COUNSEL.

FORTY DAYS ASKED FOR PREPARATION AND REFUSED.

THE ANSWER TO THE CHARGES TO BE FILED ON MONDAY, 23d.

IMPEACHMENT COURT ADJOURNED TILL THAT DAY!

Washington, 13.—House.—While the House was engaged in the transaction of unimportant business, the Secretary of the Senate announced that the Senate approved the amendments to the diplomatic appropriation bill, also that the Senators were now ready to proceed with the trial of impeachment, and seats had been provided for the accommodation of the House. On motion of Washburne of Illinois, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole. The Speaker appointed Washburne to preside, and the members then proceeded to the Senate chamber.

Senate.—The return of the Sergeant-at-Arms of the service of the summons upon the President, was read, when the counsel of the President were notified of the commencement of the proceedings, and Stanberry, Curtis and Nelson took seats at the table on the right of the Chief Justice, and opposite the managers who were seated on the left.

Stanberry arose, and addressing the Chief Justice, read the answer of the President, entering his appearance, naming as counsel Messrs. Stanberry, Curtis, Nelson, Black and Evarts, asking a reasonable time for preparation for the defence—a period of forty days—citing various cases in which a period as long in proportion to the magnitude of the case had been granted.

Bingham cited the eighth rule, which provides that on the appearance of the President he was required to file an answer in the case; and if the answer was not filed the trial should proceed as on a plea of "not guilty;" he claimed, therefore, that the trial should proceed forthwith.

Curtis cited the cases of Judge Humphreys and others, and argued that the rule was not susceptible of the construction placed upon it by Bingham.

Nelson also spoke. And Stanberry expressed surprise at the claim put forth by the managers. He said there seemed to be a disposition to hurry through this momentous trial, like a case in the police court.

Bingham asserted that the only motive of the managers was to enforce the Senate rule, and prevent a dilatory line of defense.

Edmonds offered an order that April 1st be the day appointed for the filing of the President's answer; that within three days thereafter the managers file their replication; and the trial proceed on April 6th.

On motion of Morton, at 2 o'clock, the Senate retired for consultation, and returned to the chamber at 10 minutes past four, when the court reassembled.

The Chief Justice announced that the motion had been overruled, and an order was entered that the President be required to file his answer on Monday, March 23d.

Bingham offered an order that on filing an application by the managers, the trial proceed forthwith. The Chief Justice submitted the order to the Senate, and it was rejected: yeas 25 to nays 26.

Nelson, of counsel, argued the necessity for cautious deliberations, and said the last two charges of the House opened a Pandora's box, which would necessitate a full investigation of all the points of difference between the President and Congress.

Conkling offered an amendment, that unless cause for delay be shown the trial shall proceed forthwith after filing the replication. Bingham expressed the satisfaction of the managers with the amendment, which was adopted.

Court adjourned till the 23d of March. House.—The members returned and Washburne, chairman of committee, reported the action taken in the Senate.

The House adjourned.

New York, 13.—The public reprimand of the Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., in accordance with the sentence of the ecclesiastical council, will be pronounced to-morrow.

It is reported that several of the directors of the Erie Road are arrested for contempt of court, in violating the injunction against the issue of more stock.

Washington, 13.—Affairs are very quiet at the White House to-day. No visitors are admitted on account of a cabinet meeting. Gen. Thomas, who attended several meetings lately, is not present to-day.

San Francisco, 13.—Legal tenders 72. Havana.—Yucatan dates to the 6th, say all political prisoners have been liberated, and safe conduct promised to those hid away from their homes. General Alatorre has been recalled and been replaced by Don Marius, who will also substitute the late unpopular governor, Cepheba. The latter abandons politics altogether and will retire to Campeachy. A number of assassinations have taken place; the victims were soldiers. Some duels have also been fought between officers and young Yucatan. The Indians of the south had defeated those of the east of Chua, near Santa Cruz where the insurrectionists have their head quarters. The small pox is prevalent in Puerto Principe. Drought prevails in Almagra, and two large plantations have been burned.

London.—In the House of Commons a motion was made requesting the government to furnish papers on the blockade running of the Spring-bock case.

In the committee of the whole on the state of Ireland, Mr. Fortescue said reform in Ireland was possible without disturbing the land tenure, but he held that church reform was needed and frank dealing. McKeerna thought the new university plan was a governmental pledge of equality to all religious sects. The O'Donahue, member from Tralee, said the disaffection among the Irish was wide-spread and reached all classes, paralyzing trade. The church and land questions were the leading causes of discontent, but the principal cause was the refusal of independence in legislation. The first step should be to deprive the Irish church establishment of its endowments, and grant the tenant leases of not less duration than thirty-one years. Hamilton charged the O'Donahue with being an organizer of a mock funeral in honor of an assassin. John Bright said the evil of absenteeism and injustice in the church establishment were not the only faults. The tenants require proprietary rights. Sir Stafford Northcote followed in a lengthy speech in defence of the government. Without taking action the

House adjourned.

New York, 13.—Eight millions of the Erie Railroad Company's property has been transferred to Jersey City.

Naples, 13.—The eruption of Vesuvius is increasing in power and grandeur. The volcano is throwing up vast quantities of fire but little lava. Detonations are loud and frequent.

Washington.—House.—The session was devoted to general debate. Higby argued that the House was bound to make an appropriation to pay for Alaska.

London.—Dispatches from Rome announce that the following have been made Cardinals: Lucien Bonaparte, Gonzala Barrillo, Berrardi Moreno, Boremico, and Capatti. Several Bishops are also appointed for the United States and Canada.

REMARKS

By President B. YOUNG, in the Old Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, February 16th, 1868.

REPORTED BY G. D. WATT.

I am thankful that I have the privilege of meeting with you; I am thankful for the blessings of this day, and that I live in this age of the world. The beginning of this dispensation of the fulness of times may well be compared to the commencement of a temple, the material of which it is to be built being still scattered, unshaped and unpolished in a state of nature. I am thankful that the way is being prepared, and that we have the privilege of erecting a spiritual and moral superstructure—a temple of God. I am happy to be a member of this community; it is my joy, my delight, to perform the little services which God has given me ability to do for the temporal and spiritual welfare of the children of men, for the establishment of the kingdom of God upon the earth, and for the bringing forth of His laws.

We have been gathered to the valleys of these mountains for the express purpose of purifying ourselves, that we may become polished stones in the temple of God; for it is written, "Him that overcometh, will I make a pillar in the temple of my God, and he shall go no more out." Christ is represented as a living stone, chosen of God and precious, and the Apostle represents the Saints "as lively stones, are built up a spiritual house, an holy priesthood, to offer up spiritual sacrifices acceptable to God by Jesus Christ." We "are no more strangers and foreigners, but fellow citizens with the saints, and of the household of God, and are built upon the foundation of apostles and prophets, Jesus Christ himself being the chief corner-stone, in whom all the building fitly framed together, groweth into an holy temple in the Lord." Then my brethren, "what agreement hath the temple of God with idols? for ye are the temple of the living God; as God hath said, I will dwell in them, and walk in them, and I will be their God, and they shall be my people. Wherefore come out from among them, and be ye separate, saith the Lord, and touch not the unclean thing; and I will receive you; and be a father unto you, and ye shall be my sons and daughters, saith the Lord Almighty." We are here for the purpose of establishing the kingdom of God on the earth. To be prepared for this work it has been necessary to gather us out from the nations and countries of the world, for if we had remained in those lands we could not have received the ordinances of the Holy Priesthood of the Son of God, which are necessary for the perfection of the Saints preparatory to His coming.

The great work of the gathering in the last days was plainly seen by the ancient prophets and apostles, and the glory of Zion was portrayed to them by the Spirit; but the sufferings and labors, and toils and travels of the Saints to bring about the grand results which they saw they have not particularly described, for very likely the minutiae were not revealed to them; still they plainly saw by the spirit of revelation that the Saints would be gathered in the last days to be perfected and sanctified to become the bride, the Lamb's wife. I suppose that the visions of the Lord and the revelation of His Spirit given to His faithful people in former times, relating to the Zion of the last days were much the same as they are when given to His people in our days. When we first receive the spirit of the gospel we receive great joy therein, great peace and great satisfaction to our minds; and we are carried away in the Spirit to behold the beauties of Zion, and to contemplate the mysteries of the Kingdom of God. Our brethren and sisters far away among the

nations, when they received the gospel and the spirit of revelation came upon them, delighted to contemplate the gathering of the Saints, it was a matter of joy to them to dream about it and think about it when they would awake from their slumbers. They would reflect upon it through the day, and talk about it in their prayer meetings, and in their prayer circles at home; the subject of gathering to Zion was constantly before them if they lived so as to enjoy the spirit of their religion. This spirit caused their hearts constantly to rejoice; it was not the journey across the sea and across the plains that gave them joy, but it was the contemplation of Zion in its beauty and glory, for they could not see the troubles and disappointments, perplexities and vexations they would have to pass through in gathering to Zion, nor did they think of the hardships they would have to endure after they were gathered. So the ancients viewed the glory of Zion in the last days.

We cannot now administer the further ordinances of God in the fullest sense of the word legally unto the people, neither shall we be able to do so until we have a temple built for that purpose. Some may consider that I am notifying our common foe in saying this; but it is true, notwithstanding, and our common foe knows it. We must be situated in local circumstances wherein we can efficiently administer in those ordinances of the house of God, that cannot be administered to a people while they are scattered abroad among the nations of the wicked. The apostle John no doubt saw, in vision by the spirit of revelation, Zion in her beauty and perfection, and that Zion would have to be built up by the gathering of God's people out of Babylon. Under the influence of the same spirit the Psalmist exclaims, "Out of Zion, the perfection of beauty, God hath shined." "He shall call to the heavens from above, and to the earth, that He may judge His people: Gather my Saints together unto me; those that have made a covenant with me by sacrifice." The high priest Caiaphas under the influence of the same spirit of prophecy, foretold that Jesus should die for the nation; "And," as John says, "not for that nation only, but that also he should gather together in one the children of God that were scattered abroad." The gathering previously foretold is now being accomplished, and wherever the children of men are, if there are individuals among them who would delight to be disciples of the Lord Jesus, forsake sin and sinful company and practices, they are called upon to gather out from the wicked and assemble themselves together at some place designated by the finger of the Almighty. This work the Lord commenced over thirty years ago, and it is still progressing; the call is still to His people among the nations of the earth, gather out of her my people, be not partakers of her sins, lest ye should receive of her plagues. When the righteous are thus gathered they will then be prepared for the coming of the Messiah.

It was remarked by Elder Woodruff that he did not think it would be a hundred years before the Savior will come. It is no matter about when He will come; I do not think the Father has yet been pleased to reveal it to any man upon the earth, and I do not know that He has revealed it to the angels. He had not done so in the days of the Savior, and I do not think that He has yet revealed it. Whether He comes to-day, to-morrow, this week, next week, this year or next year, it matters not; we should be prepared for His coming, and this should satisfy us. It is our duty to make a close application of the requirements of Heaven to our lives, and qualify ourselves to accomplish the work which the Lord has committed into our hands. How can we perform this work? Can we do it by every man turning to his own way, and by following the vain imaginations of his own heart? No, we will all decide at once that we never can perform this labor without being guided and directed by the Lord himself, through the means which it pleases Him to use to bring about the perfecting of His people, to prepare them for the glory which is to follow. I would not question the truth of the statement that the people ordered their lives before the Lord and their neighbors while they were scattered among the nations more perfectly than they do here in many instances; for there they had nothing to try them only the common enemy, and the finger of scorn pointed at them by unbelievers, which made them cling closer to their God; they had not the trials to undergo which the Saints have here. If it is necessary for us to be tried in all things, then weep not, mourn not because we are tried, neither let us object to the Lord directing our course in that path wherein the trials necessary