

THE WOMEN OF UTAH.

The Woman's Bill having failed to become a law for lack of the Governor's signature, the women of Utah still deem it proper to return their thanks to the members of the late Legislature, who so ably advocated their cause, and through whose efforts "The Women's Bill" passed both houses.

The Women of Utah! God bless them,
Are often accounted as fools;
But they kneel not to those that oppress them,
And they scorn to be handled as tools.

We thank you, Oh wise legislators,
For the right you upon us conferred;
'Twould be courtesy perhaps to say favor—
But justice or right is the word.

We thank you; although our petitions—
For a time may be laid on the shelves;
You have tried to improve our condition,
And have truly exalted yourselves.

'Tis true that the Women of Utah,
Deserve something handsome from men;
And not as a gift should we take it,
We have earned it, again and again.

Yet we perfectly know that full justice,
For women is hard to obtain;
We've had pity enough to disgust us,
But justice is all that we claim.

We contend not for honor or credit,
For justice will give us the two;
'Tis the truth, though a woman has said it,
That the women of Utah are true.

Are true to their God and their conscience,
To their husbands and children as well;
They will always be true to their country—
If their country won't make them rebel.

They care not for public opinion,
Or place, but they care for the right;
They will trespass on no man's dominion,
Nor perhaps, will accept what they might.

They are generous as brave, never doubt
them,
They can all things endure when they try;
There is only this drawback about them—
If they suffer, they want to know why.

We hear of the noble and true men,
Of the hardy and bold pioneers;
I'll sing of the brave hearted women—
Who brightened those wearisome years.

They may not be handsome as fairies,
For endurance all beauty doth test;
But they footed the broad pathless prairies,
To build up a home in the West.

To build up the desolate places,
Where scarcely a white man had trod;
They lived not to study the graces,
But to work, and to worship their God.

What to them was the style or the fashion?
Though in beauty all women delight;
This alone was their God inspired passion—
The hunger for freedom and right.

Yes, the true hearted women of Utah,
Have suffered in liberty's cause;
They not only deserve local justice,
But they're worthy the nation's applause.

I contend that the women of Utah,
Deserve from the nation a fee;
For helping to build up a country,
That the pride of the nation will be.

In our gold and our silver veined mountains,
Are treasures, exhaustless and new;
Our streams, from their pure crystal foun-
tains,
Flow sparkling and fresh as the dew.

This truly magnificent basin,
"The salt of the earth" shall contain;
To our treasure girl vales, men will hasten,
Our silver and gold to obtain.

They will come for our wonderful waters,
For scenes most superb and sublime;
They will come with their sons and their
daughters,
To our healthful and beautiful clime.

They will come from the uttermost nations,
As declared by the Prophet's of old;
They will come here for life and salvation,
And for peace, that is better than gold.

We know that the Grandest Designer,
Reserved for His people this place;
But we'll welcome the brave honest miner,
And the good and the true of our race.

That the Mormons developed this country,
And thus helped the nation all know;
And half of this debt to the women,
Of Utah, the nation must owe.

But our case has so sorely perplex'd them,
We will cancel their debt and atone.
Alas! we have married and vexed them,
But we fancied the grief was our own.

The women of Utah! God bless them!
Are often accounted as fools;
But they kneel not to those who oppress
them,
And they scorn to be handled as tools.

EMILY HILL WOODMANSEE
Salt Lake City, Feb., 1880.

BY TELEGRAPH.

AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 1.—Senators Wallace, Beck and Booth, as a sub-committee of the Senate committee on appropriations, last Saturday examined Generals Key and Brady of the

Postoffice Department and Monroe Salisbury, of San Francisco, on the subject of the Star service deficiency, and a full stenographic report of the proceedings is given to the public to-day.

The indications at a meeting of the full Senate committee to-day were that the bill would be amended so as to provide for the continuance of all existing services without any detention whatever, but the committee will also recommend the adoption of a resolution censuring the Postoffice Department for extravagant and improper use of its discretionary power.

Postmaster General Key and Assistant Postmaster General Brady informed the committee that according to their latest estimates, including an estimate of \$200,000 for fines and deductions from contractors, a deficiency appropriation of \$1,500,000 will be sufficient to meet the requirements of the existing service and probably allow something for an increase, although not nearly so much as they think the rapid development of the western country will demand. They have also informed the committee that out of the amount granted by the House bill, \$1,070,000, not less than \$800,000 would have to be given to contractors as one month extra pay without service, this being the penalty prescribed by law against the government in every case of abrogation of the mail contracts, whereas, an appropriation of \$1,500,000 would enable the department to maintain all existing service.

The United States Supreme Court convened to-day, after a recess of four weeks, and devoted the entire afternoon to the reading of opinions.

The Supreme Court has given a decision in the case of Taylor Strong, plaintiff in error, vs. the State of West Virginia. The question involved was the constitutionality of an act of the West Virginia legislature, excluding colored citizens from jury service in the courts of that State. This Court holds that when a colored citizen is tried for his life by a jury from which citizens of his own race are excluded, he is denied equal protection of the law guaranteed by the third clause of the Constitution, and that a State statute denying him such right is repugnant to said constitutional provision. The judgment of the Supreme Court of Appeals of West Virginia is reversed. Justice Strong delivered the opinion, Justice Field dissenting.

The House committee on war claims has decided to report adversely on 25 claims, aggregating \$500,000.

At a meeting to-day of the House committee on coinage, weights and measures, Stephens obtained leave to report favorably a bill establishing an assay agency in Arizona. A favorable report was ordered to be made to the House on Vance's bill for the retirement of the trade dollar.

The total coinage of the various mints during February was \$8,169,932, of which \$2,300,400 were silver dollars.

Senator Randolph, in a speech supporting his substitute for the committee bill for the relief of Fitzjohn Porter, declared it was now proved by unquestionable testimony that the principal witness against Porter in the first trial deliberately perjured himself, and a supporting witness confessed to his false statement, and that he (Randolph) knew personally that President Lincoln intended to grant a rehearing of his case.

The public debt statement shows a decrease of the public debt during February to be \$5,67,019; cash in the treasury, \$196,351,653; gold certificates, \$10,083,600; silver certificates, \$9,369,920; certificates of deposit outstanding, \$11,485,000; refunding certificates, \$18,883,950; legal tenders outstanding, \$346,681,016; fractional currency outstanding, \$1,563,231,108.

From the present outlook it is difficult to see how Congress can possibly adjourn before the middle of June. The only effective impetus which may be given to an earlier adjournment is the fact that the members may want to get home to look after their chances for renomination, which are usually made late in May or early in June.

The Senate Committee on foreign relations has unanimously approved the terms of the proposed treaty with France for the settlement of claims of citizens of either country against the government of the other. It has been favorably reported to the Senate in executive session, and is on the calendar for action. It is now estimated that the valid claims be presented under it will amount to about \$2,000,000 on each side.

General Howard has reached here from Oregon. He will be examined during the week by Senator Bruce's committee on the affairs of the Freedmen's Bank. It was deemed just by the committee that he should have an opportunity of explaining the transactions of the bank during the period when he held official relations to it.

NEW YORK, 1.—The steamer *Alexandria*, arrived to-day from Mediterranean ports, brings the intelligence that a Wilson line steamer, the *Hindoo*, bound from New York for Hull, was abandoned on February 22nd, in latitude 51.50 and longitude 41.09 on her beam ends, with funnel gone and decks swept. Her first and second officers and quartermaster had been washed overboard, the remainder of the crew and fifty-three passengers were taken on board the *Alexandria* and brought to this port. The *Alexandria* also on February 16th fell in with the brig *Julia* from Porto Cello for Swansea in a sinking condition and took off her crew, eight in number.

The *Tribune* points out that although Congress repealed the duty on quinine many months ago, the price of that article is still as high as before. The only people who are profiting by the present state of affairs are foreign manufacturers, who undersell American makers enough to command the market, and who, while having a great advantage of free raw material, are getting high American prices.

Yesterday brought into port more than 50 vessels, and among them all those whose delay in arrival has caused anxiety. Some of these went through severe storms, and sustained considerable damage.

CHICAGO, 1.—The *Tribune's* Washington special says: Correspondents for country newspapers here have just received returns to letters sent to country papers in 13 States, largely in the West, but including Pennsylvania, New York and Massachusetts, showing the following footings as to preferences for President:

Republicans, first choice—Blaine, 216; Grant, 39; Sherman, 32; Washburne, 28; Edmunds, 15; Hayes, 6; Garfield, 2; Conkling, 95.

Second choice—Blaine, 115; Grant, 43; Sherman, 62; Washburne, 44; Edmunds, 11. This gives Blaine for the first choice a majority over all of 39.

Democrats, for the first choice—Thurman, 29; Seymour, 81; Hancock, 25; Bayard, 57; Tilden, 42; Hendricks, 29.

Second choice—Thurman, 28; Seymour, 50; Bayard, 31; Tilden, 21; Hancock, 80; Hendricks, 17; Palmer, 4. The value of this estimate lies in its impartiality.

SAN FRANCISCO, 1.—A Silver City, Idaho dispatch says: The recent severe storm has resulted in great loss of stock in Malheur, Jordan, Reynolds's Creek, and other winter ranges in Idaho and Eastern Oregon. It is estimated that the loss already in these and adjoining valleys reaches nearly 20,000 head and the losses will continue.

ST. LOUIS, 1.—Two companies of United States troops have been sent to Caldwell, in Sumner County, Kansas, to assist in preventing the contemplated invasion of the Indian Territory. These are additional to those sent to Coffeyville.

WASHINGTON, 2.—Examination shows that the Agricultural Department cost \$544,000 to the government.

The Supreme Court to-day decided the case of two negroes named Reynolds, who, being accused of murder in Virginia, were taken by the United States court of Judge Rivers from the State court on the ground that they could not receive a fair impartial trial under the State laws, on account of their color. The State court appealed for a mandamus to have them restored to its jurisdiction. Justice Strong, in his long and carefully prepared decision, holds, first, that the object of the statutes under which the men were removed to the Federal jurisdiction was to give the negroes equal civil rights with the whites. Second, that the prohibitions of the Fourteenth Amendment refer to State action exclusively, not to any action of individuals. Third, the prohibitions of the Fourteenth Amendment apply equally to all functions of the State government, executive, legislative or judicial, and Congress may enforce the prohibitions when disregarded by any department of State.

Fourth, that the Fourteenth Amendment is broader than the 641, which authorizes the trial or final hearing. The removal does not apply to it.

after trial, which infractions are left to the revisory power of this court. Fifth.—The statute refers to a legislative denial or inability resulting from it. Sixth.—The constitution and laws of Virginia do not exclude colored citizens from juries. The petition for removal did therefore present a case for removal under section 641. Seventh.—The defendant in this case moved to have one-third or some portion of the jury of his own race. The denial of that motion was not a denial secured him by the law providing for equal civil rights of citizens or by the 16th amendment. A mixed jury in a particular case is not essential to the equal protection of the laws. The colored man has a right to the selection of jurors to pass upon life, property, or liberty, and should not exclude his race, nor discriminate against him because of color, but that is different from what was claimed, namely, to have the jury composed partly of colored men. Therefore, the Federal Court has no rightful jurisdiction of the case and the writ of mandamus for the restoration of the prisoners to the State authorities must be granted.

No. 4, Original *ex parte*, to bring before the Supreme Court the case of Judge Coles, of Virginia, charged with excluding negroes from the jury on account of race and color. The Court decides the act of March 4th, 1875 is fully authorized by the Constitution. Although the defendant was a judicial officer of State, yet in his ministerial duty of selecting jurors he was bound to discharge his functions in pursuance of the federal Constitution. Judge Cole's application for a writ of *habeas corpus* and relief by the Court is denied. Judge Strong delivered the opinion; Clifford and Field dissented.

In a Tennessee case, where an internal revenue officer was indicted for murder, he having in self-defense killed a moonshiner, and having asked to have his case transferred to the federal courts, the court lays down some very strong doctrines in favor of national supremacy and showing how State sovereignty might easily nullify the Constitution if carried to its limits. Justices Clifford and Field dissented.

ST. LOUIS, 2.—Last night a transient guest at the Eutaw Hotel, was discovered dead in his room. Investigation showed the case to be one of suicide. Morphine did the work. He registered simply "Stockton" but left a note saying, "I die because I have got no home to go to." To-day the body was recognized as E. C. Stockton, a nephew of Commodore Stockton, cousin of Senator Stockton. The dead man has occupied many offices of distinction. He was a South Carolinian by birth, and graduated at the naval academy. He was with Perry in the Japan Expedition, and at the outbreak of the civil war resigned the position of commander in the United States navy to join the Confederate navy, in which he was a captain, afterwards becoming a colonel of land forces. After the war Stockton identified himself with the railroad interest in the south and was treasurer of a Texas enterprise. Two years ago he was the heaviest real estate dealer in Galveston, but made a wreck of his fortune in wild land speculations. He came to St. Louis as western manager for the *United States Trade Journal of Boston*. He attempted to reform and figured here somewhat as a temperance speaker. More recently his finances were very straightened and he took to drink again. His suicide was the final act in a long spree. Before the war Stockton had a very large plantation in South Carolina and a summer residence at Newport. He leaves a widow and three children comfortably provided for by life insurance. Mrs. Stockton is a cousin of Mrs. Jefferson Davis, and was once a southern woman of high social position. She and her husband pre- letters to some of the who Hon- sented them. The Knickerbocker papers or took charge of the by Charles ALBANY, N. Y. of the Albany and affidavits will be presented Smith, recedbrook in the Sup- Evening Jo-morrow, asking for to Justiment of a receiver for removal company. The affida- theates that Smith purchased 1870, for \$15,500 on representa- and remove the case to a p- \$125,000. Since purchasing he learns 641, that the company owes large sums of money and the petitioner prays for a receiver and accountant.

NEW YORK, 2.—The officers of

the American Union Telegraph Co., received the following from New Orleans: The American Union Telegraph Company having arranged for building its line of telegraph on the right of way of the New Orleans and Mobile Railroad, and it being understood that the Western Union Co. will interfere and endeavor to prevent the erection of the American Union line, because of its holding a contract in exclusive terms, with the same road, the American Union applied to the courts and to-day obtained an injunction against the Western Union Co. restraining the latter from interference on the ground that its exclusive rights contract was void.

The *Star* has a dispatch from St. Petersburg which says: The Duke of Edinburgh, who lately arrived to attend the ceremonies on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the Czar's accession to the throne, is endeavoring to induce the Czar to abdicate.

The greatest number of letters ever received in the New York Post-office in one day came on Sunday. This was due to the arrival of six overdue mail steamers that day. Distribution clerks were kept busily employed from six o'clock Sunday night till 7 a. m. yesterday. The mail carriers on their first delivery took out 200,000 letters besides 40,000 circulars and 200 bags of newspapers. Postmaster James said yesterday that if the steamers had arrived on any other day than Sunday the office would have been overwhelmed.

An Omaha special says: The Union Pacific had a force of a hundred men out last night watching the A and P lines, of which they took possession on Friday.

The *Herald's* Washington special says of the new minister to Mexico: Judge Morgan is an accomplished Spanish scholar and familiar also with the law and institutions of Mexico. He was selected for the place of minister by Evarts, not only because he has long shown an intelligent appreciation of the value of closer commercial relations between the United States and Mexico and of the continuance of friendship between the two countries.

A San Francisco dispatch says: Mrs. Mary Chapman, the formerly well known actress, died yesterday, age 67.

Dispatches from St. Petersburg say the city is gaily decorated and the day is being observed as a general holiday in honor of the 25th anniversary of the Czar's accession. At 10 this morning the dignitaries assembled before the Winter Palace, the troops were massed in the central quarter of the Palace, and immediately the Czar appeared on the balcony of the Palace, for 20 minutes saluting the multitude of people. Great enthusiasm prevailed. The members of the Council of the Empire, including the Chancellor, Prince Gortschakoff, at half-past 11 went to the Centre Palace and presented a congratulatory address. Decrees have been published granting pardons to prisoners, remitting arrears of taxes owing by the rural population, and awarding orders of distinction.

The *Official Messenger* publishes a letter from the Emperor William, countersigned by Bismarck, congratulating the Czar in terms of warm and earnest friendship on the twenty-fifth anniversary of his accession and on his escape from injury by the recent explosion in the Winter Palace. The Emperor expresses his gratification that the friendship which united their two families has been maintained, and is unchanged to that it will continue.

The end of Mr. Cowley, ex-manager Rev. Ed. Shepherd's Fold, convicted of the cruelty to children, was yesterday from the Tombs to the penitentiary. The Rev. Edward, a vicar, was at one time pastor of that institution.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 1.—Dean Stanley's elaborate speech on Tuesday, refusing to reconsider his decision to allow a Bonaparte monument to be erected in Westminster Abbey, provokes general condemnation. Stanley's best friends regretfully pronounce the speech disingenuous, and they allege the reasons as illusory. Only two journals, the *Daily Telegraph* and *Morning Post*, sustain Dean Stanley, the others of every shade of political opinion, attack him. All admit that he is yielding to court influence.

Right Hon. Ashton Cross, Home Secretary, will to-morrow ask leave in the House of Commons to intro-