

GOLD DIGGING—UNSUITED FOR SAINTS.

When a little excitement was felt here many years ago about the gold mines of California, and some were desirous of going there to dig, a statement was made by President Young respecting the results which would follow their going. He said that they who would stay at home and attend to their own business would make more money and be every way richer than those who went after the gold. At the time the statement was made gold was very abundant in California, the diggings were rich and no capital was required to enable a man to successfully prosecute the business. There was every probability, judging from the reports that came from that country and by the success that many of the Mormon Battalion had in digging, that money could be made there with greater rapidity and ease than it could be here. But those who are familiar with the history of those attempts know how they terminated. The President's words were fulfilled. Those who stayed at home, besides being in the path of duty, and having the satisfaction of knowing they were laboring where they were required by the counsel of the Lord, had the society of their families and friends, and made property faster and upon a surer and more reliable basis than those did who went away. Many who went away made money very fast; but they lost it again, and when they returned here, they were, as a rule, poorer than they would have been had they never gone. This has become a matter of history, and no longer admits of any doubt respecting it.

We hear of gold mines being discovered on the Sweetwater and other places, and understand that some young men and others seriously think of going to dig for gold as soon as the roads will admit of their traveling. If they do, we can assure them that disappointment and sorrow will be the results of such attempts on their part. They will have the faith of this entire people to contend against, for in every household in our land, if the people are alive to their duties, fervent prayers ascend every day to God that the gold and the silver in our neighborhood may be covered up, so that none may be successful in finding them. Gold may be found in abundance at the Sweetwater. Of this we have no wish to express an opinion at present. But no matter how plentiful it may be, it is no place for a man professing to be a Latter-day Saint.

Gold and silver are useful, and sometimes very convenient; but there are other articles which are of more value to us. We did not come here to dig these metals. Our time can be better used than in digging them. Suppose the people of this Territory had spent their time since they came here in exploring the mountains, cañons and valleys in search of gold, what would have been our condition to-day? Our country, instead of being filled with a happy, prosperous and contented people, with beautiful homes, surrounded with all the comforts of life, would have had a scanty and vagrant population, if any, and the country itself, would have been a howling desert.

It is a fallacy, and declared to be so by all history, to suppose that any country can be enriched by its population turning their attention to the digging of gold. Even if they should be successful in the pursuit, the country is not really enriched by their labor. Where gold mining is most remunerative, those who devote

their time to agriculture make the most money. The miner must come to them for the necessities of life. We know that it has become popular of late years to view gold mining as a most profitable pursuit. But if the experience we have gained in this country and our example in this Territory are not sufficient to convince those who entertain these views of their incorrectness, then we are quite willing to abide the verdict which further experience will render upon the subject.

There is only one course which Latter-day Saints can take and be justified. They are required to build up Zion. The digging of gold on the Sweetwater or elsewhere, is not a part of that labor. This ought to be clear to the mind of every Latter-day Saint. It is a point upon which there should be no necessity for argument, for all should understand it. When the Lord wishes us to dig gold, He will tell us to do so: until then, every man who professes to be a member of this Church should be content to wait. There is plenty to do at home. Agricultural, manufacturing and mechanical pursuits all demand our attention. They imperatively press themselves upon us; and if we wish to live and see Zion become independent, we must not disregard their claims.

The development of home industries is what is needed of us at present. Our facilities must be greatly multiplied. We want a greater abundance of food, of clothing, of everything, in fact, that will contribute to our independence, comfort and happiness. The elements are here, out of which all these essentials can be obtained. If we had gold, we would be dependent upon others for them; but with them, if we never see gold, we still are independent. Let those who have any idea of spending their time in hunting for gold reflect upon these things. They can be better employed. Even if there were not so much to be made, other pursuits are more elevating. The digging of gold is a feverish, ignoble pursuit. We can think of no labor that is not positively dishonorable, the effects of which are more degrading than gold digging.

NEW TERRITORY OF LINCOLN.

On the 18th of February Senator Wilson obtained leave to bring into the Senate of the United States "A Bill to provide a temporary government for the Territory of Wyoming." The new Territory was to be formed out of that part of the Territory of Dakota, lying west of the one hundred and fourth degree of west longitude. The Bill was read twice, referred to the Committee on Territories and ordered to be printed. Subsequently a petition, signed, as we suppose, by some residents of Bridger and at the Sweetwater mines was forwarded to Congress. The petition could not have had many signers; but there were enough to entitle it to the name of a petition. The petitioners asked, as we understand, that in the formation of the new Territory the western line might be located on the thirty-fourth meridian of west longitude, thence south to the forty-first degree of north latitude, &c.

The running of these lines would interfere with our boundaries and those of Idaho. But our Delegate, Hon. Wm. H. Hooper, and the Delegate of Idaho, Hon. E. D. Holbrook, had assurances from the friends of the new Territory that the lines would not be interfered with. On the 3rd instant, however, the Senate committee, without giving the matter a hearing, reported an amended bill through its chairman, Senator Yates, to the Senate. In the amended bill the name of Lincoln is substituted, as the name of the Territory, in the stead of Wyoming. The boundaries of the Territory are described as follows: Commencing at the intersection of the twenty-seventh me-

ridian of longitude west from Washington with the forty-fifth degree of north latitude, and running thence west to the thirty-fourth meridian of west longitude, thence south to the forty-first degree of north latitude, thence east to the twenty-seventh meridian of west longitude, and thence north to the place of beginning. If the new Territory be organized with these boundaries, it will be square; but it will be made so at the expense of Utah and Idaho. One degree square will be taken from our Territory, and a little larger piece from Idaho. In that event our eastern line will be a little to the westward of Sulphur Creek, and Fort Bridger will no longer be in Utah. Whether the measure will be received with sufficient favor by the Senate and the House to pass those bodies we have no means of judging; but would not be surprised if it should become a law.

(Special to the Deseret Evening News.)

By Telegraph.

THE JAPANESE GROWING BELLIGERENT!
HANCOCK IN WASHINGTON!

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS ON NATURAL-
IZATION!

TERRIFIC STORM EAST!

London, 20.—Advices from Annesley state that Gen. Napier, with all his forces, was within twenty miles of South Antalo on the 25th and had had a satisfactory talk with the Chief of the Tigre tribes. A telegram, anticipating the overland mail, says that all foreigners had left Hiogo, and Osaka in Japan. It was said that a French or American war vessel had been fired on by the Japanese.

Washington, 20.—House.—Boutwell, from the impeachment managers, reported a resolution that on the days when the Senate shall sit for the trial of the President, the House, as in a committee of the whole, will attend with the managers at the bar of the Senate. Ward asked if there would be no session of the House during the trial. The Speaker replied not under this resolution. Jenckes suggested an amendment providing that on the days of trial the House should meet at 11 so as to have a morning hour. Boutwell declined to accept the amendment and the resolution passed.

The naval committee reported a bill to equalize the bounties of soldiers, sailors and marines: ordered printed, and recommitted. After the introduction of a number of bills and the transaction of some unimportant business, the House took up the sundry and civil expenses appropriation bill, which finally passed after some time spent in disposing of the amendments. The joint resolution to regulate the tariff on freight and passenger fares on the Union and Central Pacific Railroad, was taken up, and pending the debate on the resolution, the House adjourned.

Senate.—Edmunds moved to take up the bill regulating the presentation of bills to the President and the return of the same; not agreed to. Drake offered a new rule in regard to impeachment, providing that the presiding officer shall be addressed as Mr. President, and that all papers submitted by either party shall be addressed to the tribunal as the Senate. Buckalew objected and the rule went over. Several other resolutions, etc., were offered, and among them a bill to authorize the peace commissioners to conclude a treaty with the Navajo Indians, and appropriating \$15,000 for their removal, passed. The Senate went into executive session and soon after adjourned.

Chicago.—The Republican's special says Hancock arrived at Washington this afternoon and immediately went to the White House and was closeted with the President. The inclement weather prevented the Democrats from giving him that reception which had been prepared.

The impeachment managers deny the truth of the statement telegraphed to the New York papers, that they intend to abandon Butler's article of impeachment; the subject had not been broached in the committee.

Lorenzo Thomas was present at a regular Cabinet meeting to-day.

Gen. Grant, by order of the President, detailed Gen. Ballou to command the fifth military district.

In the Supreme Court, in the case of Georgia vs. Gen. Grant, Secretary Stan-

ton and others, on motion of Mr. Black the process ordered to issue in this cause on motion for a preliminary injunction, was held under advisement.

New York.—John Devlin, convicted of defrauding the government of nearly a million in whisky, has been sentenced to a fine of five hundred and two years imprisonment.

Major Burnside, of Illinois, was to-day nominated as second Auditor of the Treasury, in place of E. B. French removed.

Havana.—Gen. Lersunde has ordered the Bishop of Havana to be conveyed to Porto Rico in a war vessel. The Governor of St. Thomas has requested the Porto Rican authorities to send cattle and provisions to relieve the distress of the inhabitants. A thousand individuals were preparing to emigrate to Porto Rico.

San Francisco, 20.—The Assembly has rejected the amendment to the federal constitution, 46 to 24. An order has been issued from the headquarters of the Department of the Pacific, directing that the military district of Alaska be hereafter designated as the Department of Alaska. Rio coffee was sold at auction yesterday at the lowest price during the past ten years. The present stock in the market of all kinds is estimated at 4,000,000 pounds. Sailed, the *Harry Atuff*, *Callas*, *Orpheus*, for Hong Kong, and the *Winged Arrow* for Sitka. Flour dull, extra \$8 25. Superfine \$7 50; Wheat nominal @ 2 50 to 70; legal tenders 72½.

The Oregon Democratic State convention, to-day, nominated J. S. Smith for Congress, and declared unanimously for Pendleton as President. The ship *Fanny*, with a cargo of coal for San Francisco, and bark *Rosalie* with lumber for China went ashore last night during a severe gale and are probably a total loss. The ship *Nightingale* sailed from Victoria yesterday for New York with a cargo of telegraph material.

Trenton, 20.—A bill passed both Houses to-day for the benefit of the railroad companies establishing their offices at Jersey City.

Jackson.—The convention has appointed a committee to remain in the capitol during its adjournment, to superintend the election under the constitution.

Memphis.—The election returns from Arkansas are very meagre for the Republicans. The Constitution, it is claimed will be defeated by 15,000 majority.

London.—In the Commons, to-day, Gladstone announced that on Monday, he would offer a motion to the House to go into a committee of the whole on the state of the Irish Church establishment; he also said that when it was agreeable to the House, he would press the question. In the course of the evening, Foster, the member for Bradford alluded to the state of the law in regard to the allegiance of British subjects; saying this matter, especially, demanded the attention in the bearing it had on the relation of this country to the United States, and he thought the time now ripe for arriving at a definite understanding. He explained the law on the right of expatriation, and showed that at the present time 2,000,000 of the Queen's subjects were living in the United States as American citizens in practical violation of the law. It was the difference which arose between England and America in regard to the rights of adopted citizens which caused the war of 1812. This difference, which still existed, was counted on by the Fenians as likely again to embroil the two nations, and thus further their treasonable designs. He urged Great Britain to abandon her claim of life allegiance in the case of emigrants to foreign countries, and advised the appointment of a mixed commission to settle the question forever. Sir Robt. Collyer supported the views of Mr. Foster. Lord Stanley addressed the House, and in speaking of the principles on which the laws were founded, admitted that the dogma of natural allegiance was now absolute. He informed the House that the Government had already made advances for the settlement of the question at issue, and declared that they were willing to meet the Government of the United States halfway. There were many difficulties in the way of its adjustment, but he was happy to say they were not regarded as insuperable. He stated that the Foreign Office was now in communication with Mr. Seward on the subject, and concluded by approving the proposition of the member from Bradford. Sir Roundell Palmer hoped that the expatriated subjects of Great Britain would not be suffered to make war on their parent country. Butler, member for Montrose, moved the adoption of a resolution that the House is of the opinion that the present system of fixing the price for carry-