

miles on either side of it, and we fully anticipate yet seeing it by far the most prosperous of any of the cities that line the railroad track in its passage through the Rocky Mountains.

So far as regards the charges that have been brought against these companies, the 4th section of this same bill provides that the Attorney General of the United States, shall make a full investigation of the same; and he is empowered to institute all necessary and proper legal proceedings should he discover the same to be true either before a civil or criminal court, as the necessities of the case demand. Other sections of the bill provide for the appointment of a board of five eminent citizens of the United States to examine and report the condition of the two roads, and also to report the sum they consider it will take to make the road "first-class" through its entire length from the Missouri to its Western terminus. The President is also authorized to withhold from either company such sums as will be required to make the road "first-class", until all the interests of the United States are secured and the road is declared fully completed from end to end, as required by law.

#### THE "LIZZIE MAJOR" AND "MARY LOWELL" EMBROGLIO.

THE intimation of Secretary Fish, to the Spanish Minister, contained in Thursday's telegrams, that unless the Spanish government speedily apologized for the insult recently offered to the American flag in the *Lizzie Major* affair, war would follow, is plain and pointed, and will be received with great pleasure by the insurgents in Cuba; for with Spain embroiled in a war with the United States, the speedy independence or the annexation of that Island to this country would follow. It is not very likely, however, that the Spanish government will permit such a casualty to arise, preferring rather to eat humble pie, and make all necessary apology and reparation than run any risk of war with the United States. This little affair, if settled amicably, should have the effect of teaching the Spanish authorities in Cuba, that, though they may treat the Cuban patriots in a very high-handed manner, they cannot treat a foreign power in the same way with impunity.

The recent insults offered to the flag of America in the case just referred to, and to that of Great Britain, in the case of the *Mary Lowell*, show that the haughty, domineering and insolent spirit that animated ancient Spain still exists; but in each case it may lead to complications with those powers, which, at the present time, are very inopportune, and may help to abase Spain still more among the nations.

The particulars of the *Lizzie Major* case, to which allusions have occasionally been made in the telegraphic dispatches, as far as we have been able to learn from our various eastern exchanges, are that the Spanish man-of-war *Fernando Catolica* was dispatched by Captain General Dulce in pursuit of the *Lizzie Major* some hours after she had cleared from Havana. The *Fernando Catolica* overtook her when about thirty miles out, and having overhauled her, and, in violation of our rights, took off two passengers who had obtained passports before leaving Havana, no reason whatever, being assigned for the outrage.

In the early part of the rebellion, in the Mason and Slidell case, this country had to make ample apology to Great Britain for the act of Commodore Wilkes, which was very similar to this. In that case Great Britain had her fleets under sailing orders in a few days, and would have declared war if the apology demanded had not been rendered.

Should reparation be made by the Spanish government in this case, there is still the case of the *Mary Lowell* to be settled with Great Britain. The particulars of this affair are substantially as follows:

On the afternoon of the 15th ult., Mr. Walter Wilson, a Custom House officer and pilot at the Bahama Islands, was removing the American brig *Mary Lowell* from a point known as "Man-of-War Anchorage" to a safer place known as the "Harbor;" and while doing so he was ordered to heave to and lower his sails by the commander of the Spanish gunboat *Andalusia*. Failing to render immediate compliance the commander of the Spaniard gave the order three times to fire into the *Lowell*. Mr. Wilson then hove to, when a boat full of armed men, under the command of two officers, came alongside, the officers demanding permission to

come aboard. They were permitted to do so in a private capacity only. Immediately after they had got aboard, they gave command to the men in the boat to board the brig and take possession of her. This order was promptly obeyed. Mr. Wilson remonstrated against the outrage, and informed the Spaniards that the *Mary Lowell*, though an American vessel, was in British waters and under British protection. The reply of the Spaniard was, that he was obeying the orders of his superior officer. Mr. Wilson and those with him on board the brig, eight in all, and all British subjects, were taken on board the *Andalusia*, and immediately after Mr. Wilson and three of them were sent ashore; the other four were detained as prisoners. The captured vessel was subsequently taken to Cuba, and has since been condemned by the Marine Courts there as a legal prize.

Our dispatches yesterday contain the intelligence that the American Minister in London, in accordance with instructions from his government had made a demand on Lord Clarendon, the Foreign Secretary, for an explanation of this matter. What that explanation is, or what may be the course of the British government in relation to this case is not yet known; but there is no reason to doubt that, notwithstanding the condemnation of this vessel by the Spanish authorities in Cuba, every reparation and an humble apology will be demanded, and if not accorded, that war will be declared.

#### INCREASE OF ROWDYISM.

THE lawlessness and rowdyism which have followed the course of the Pacific railroad, both east and west, have at last made their appearance in this Territory, and along the line of the road we hear of the occasional committal of murders, robberies and other foul crimes. Such occurrences are very rare among the people of this Territory, and their frequency of late suggests the idea that prompt measures and the utmost vigilance must be exercised, not only to detect and punish the perpetrators of offenses who may still be at large, but to prevent their recurrence.

Since the settlement of our Territory acts of lawlessness have been extremely rare when compared with other districts in the Great West, and while the services of vigilance committees have been called into requisition in most or all of the neighboring Territories, in the Territory of Utah the lawfully constituted public officers have been amply sufficient except on very rare occasions and under extraordinary circumstances, to protect the lives and property of our citizens; and in any part of the Territory they have, as a general thing, been more secure, even at midnight, than in most of the large cities of the world at mid-day.

In all portions of the Territory at the present time, save in those districts where the line is being constructed, the utmost peace and security prevail; but in every locality where this transient rowdy element now prevails it is to the interest of all classes of our citizens, whether "Mormon" or Methodist, Jew or Gentile to see that the provisions of the law are promptly enforced, and to institute such measures, strictly within the purview of that law, as the exigencies of the times and public safety require, that the lives of themselves and families may be secure and the sacredness of home held inviolable. "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," it has been said, and it may be, that for a short time, in those districts of the Territory referred to above, safety can only be secured at the same price. We feel satisfied, however, that the public safety can be preserved, even in "perilous times" like these, with the exercise, it may be, of a little more than ordinary vigilance, without having recourse to vigilance committees or any thing beyond the machinery which is fully authorized by law.

With the completion of the railroad, the rowdyism which has accompanied its progress will doubtless seek more congenial fields in which to exercise its proclivities, and as that period is now not far distant we may hope soon to be free from its presence. In the meantime it may be necessary to adopt some stringent measures to defeat and put a stop to the depredations of the lawless and vile.

It is a capital idea for our citizens to have loaded fire arms in their dwellings in all localities where there is the least reason to suspect or anticipate the visits of such characters. But even they, good as they are in the hands of men, are not of much avail in the hands of women, from the fact that many of them have

not nerve and pluck enough to use them; and seeing that many of our citizens are engaged in freighting and other occupations which occasionally call them a long distance from home, during which times their families are often comparatively unprotected, it would be well if some means could be devised that would be more available.

A gentleman in this city has written us a letter containing a good suggestion on this subject. He advocates the idea of a shrill whistle, something like those used by policemen in the East, being on hand in every house in localities infested by this lawless element, so that in case of alarm, the blowing of the whistle, never to be had recourse to except in such cases, would speedily call assistance. Our correspondent thinks that if this plan were adopted and generally understood in such localities, it would prove far more effectual than fire arms, for the blowing of a whistle could be done by a child; and in case of such an alarm being given, an intruder would not be at all likely to remain, for he would feel pretty sure that assistance would immediately arrive, and his capture and punishment would be the result.

However, this is only a suggestion; others may think of something more effective than the whistle. The recent tragedy near Ogden, committed at mid-day, shows that the adoption of some such device might prove of great service. If, at the time of the perpetration of this most fiendish outrage, there had been such an understanding in that neighborhood, the probability is, that this horrible crime would never have been committed.

This subject is worthy the attention of all, and we hope and believe that with concerted action on the part of the citizens generally, in the infested localities, we shall soon hear no more of such crimes and outrages as have lately been committed with such alarming frequency. It is excellent policy to adopt the old maxim, "trust in God and keep your powder dry;" but in addition to that, it is quite as good to adopt every other means within our reach to render life and property secure and to preserve inviolate the sanctity of home.

#### REMARKS.

By President D. H. Wells, Delivered in the New Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, April 7, 1869.

REPORTED BY DAVID W. EVANS.

After our usual custom we have met in a general council of the church to receive instruction in those things which are necessary for the government and well-being of the people, and to be instructed in that which is calculated to promote our best interests. At our conferences a general interchange of thought and feeling in the midst of Israel takes place. At these meetings we receive great blessings; rich treasures of knowledge and understanding are opened up, and made known to the people throughout the valleys of the mountains. We come here to be instructed; we gather from the nations of the earth that we may be taught in the ways of the Lord and that we may learn to walk in his paths.

We can see a glorious future before us; we can dwell upon the words of the holy prophets and picture to ourselves great things in time to come concerning the beauty and glory of Zion, when she shall be built up. We can talk of exaltations in the Kingdom of God, of thrones, dominions, principalities and powers, but how are we going to attain to these things? It seems as though, when we receive the gospel and our hearts are lit up with the spirit of truth, we expect, without any particular effort on our part, at some time in the future, to attain to these great excellencies and glories. We are a good deal like children. We tell them of reading and writing, but they will never be able to do either, unless they take the trouble to learn. We often hear it said that if we wish to have a heaven we shall have to create it for ourselves. There is considerable truth in this. In the days of Joseph could he have accomplished with this people what can now be accomplished in the days of Brigham? No; it would have been impossible. I remember hearing him talk, and seeing his endeavors to establish merchandizing on a similar footing to that which has been recently introduced among the Saints; but there were difficulties in the way.

In those days there was a tendency of feeling that each should share alike in everything, so much so that it was impossible for any man to do business in

the mercantile line. A good brother who was needy would think it was selfish if he could not go to a store and get what he wanted without paying the money for it. It was a good deal so when we first came here. Let a brother commence the mercantile business and the first thing he knew his whole capital stock was credited out to the brethren. He could not refuse to credit a brother. O, no! if he did it was said at once that he was selfish and was no friend to the poor. I have never seen the time when co-operation could have been established in the midst of the people until the present. Some will doubtless find fault with it now; but we do not expect to be clear of fault finders. We have to be instructed; and the Lord has been merciful and kind. He has sought all the day long to train us in the way we should go. We never can learn the principles pertaining to the building up of the Kingdom of God while scattered abroad; hence, the necessity of gathering together that we may be instructed in the ways of the Lord.

There is a great tendency among the people to go into the business of trading, and to shun the more laborious pursuits and avocations of life. A great many seem to think that trading or merchandizing is more genteel, and that it is more gentlemanly not to learn some profitable trade or business. A considerable number who have been engaged in mercantile pursuits, owing to this change in our system of business, will no doubt be thrown out of employment; they will have to seek other avocations. Some persons who possess capital will have to seek other avenues in which to invest that capital. In a new country like this there is a variety of ways open to them for its safe and profitable investment.

A man may invest hundreds of thousands of dollars in goods and put them on his shelves, and in his warehouses, and dispose of them again to other parties; but what does such a man produce or create with his means that is beneficial to his fellow creatures? Nothing, it is merely an interchange. It is useful and necessary in its way and place, and it is all well enough; but sufficient should be done and no more than sufficient. Trading is overdone, there are too many employed in this kind of business; they should seek employment in some other way, and find other channels for investing their capital that are better calculated to produce something from the earth, and bring forth from the elements that which is necessary for the comfort and well-being of man and beast. Just think how many things could be raised and manufactured here, that, if we had them to-day, would fetch very remunerative prices. Butter, for instance, that at the present time, is selling for a dollar and a quarter a pound, in a country like this should not bring more than twenty-five cents. Cheese the same. These two articles are imported twelve or fifteen hundred miles, and then the Territory is not near supplied. Wool and flax too, might be raised profitably; not near enough of these is raised; and in these articles our surplus means might be safely and profitably invested. There is not near enough grain raised in the Territory. Wheat is selling to-day at four dollars a bushel, when it should not be more than half that price, and even then would well remunerate the producer. It is so with every other article of our own consumption and that is required for the sustenance of our animals; and the same may be said of the animals themselves. Stock raising offers a profitable avenue for the investment of means. Here are many avenues in which they, who have been overturned in their mercantile pursuits, can invest their means, which will pay larger profits, and which are far less liable to fluctuation, because mercantile pursuits are often subject to great depression through being overdone, or through scarcity of money and other causes. If a person has a farm his produce will keep until he can obtain remunerative prices, and he is more free and independent than the merchant; for the earth being his banker, he is not called upon to meet his bills and obligations by any particular and specified time as the merchant is. By turning our attention in these directions our capital may be safely and profitably invested, and many who are now but little better than idlers in Israel might be remuneratively employed.

I should say let every young man, and woman too, learn some way to procure their own subsistence, and to promote their own independence; this is incumbent upon all. No person should be above learning some useful occupation, trade or business that is calculated