



GEORGE Q. CANNON.....EDITOR

Wednesday, Apr. 29, 1868.

## TRUE POLICY WITH INDIANS.

THE Daily Gazette, published at Helena, Montana, has, what it considers, reliable information respecting attacks of Indians upon a road party and miner's camp in the vicinity of Diamond City. These attacks, the editor thinks, prove conclusively that hostile savages, bent on business, are hovering around the mining camps and prospecting parties. He asks the question: "If these prowling vagabonds can with impunity steal horses and fight miners in sight of Diamond City and New York Gulch, what hinders them from doing the same in the suburbs of Helena?" And then advises the arming and properly mounting of one hundred experienced mountaineers and soldiers at once, and push into the haunts of the Indian horse-thieves and murderers, and administer a lesson to them that they will remember for some time. He thinks it useless for the citizens to wait for Territorial organizations and counsels, if they wish to act promptly and with effect.

Alluding to the statements made in Montana and through the West generally, about the inefficiency of regular soldiers in keeping order among the Indians, he says the soldiers stationed in Montana have a good opportunity now to clear themselves, and their fellow-soldiers elsewhere, from such aspersions, and he believes they will do it. The editor evidently has his own views of the manner in which the Indians should be treated, and has an idea that the policy of the Government is not the best that might be adopted. It differs so much from that of the people, he says, that it must be abandoned. He writes his views as follows:

"Indians, who pay no respect to solemn treaties nor to private personal rights, have no right to expect immunity from those whom they insult. The interests of Montana, and in fact the whole Union, demand a different policy toward the Sioux, Crows and Blackfeet from that suggested by Congress and the Peace Commission. We want peace, and must have it even at the expense of catacombs of savages. We want lands to mine and cultivate, and if the noble red man refuses to let us have them, we must take them. Our policy would be to whip the murdering, thieving prowlers of the plains and forests into good manners, when they deserve it, and treat them well as long as they behave themselves.

There can be no doubt about the correctness of the advice to arm and properly mount a body of men, ready for any emergency in settlements exposed to Indian foes. Concert of action, energy and promptness among settlers on the frontiers go a long way towards preserving their lives, homes and property from their attacks. But, as we have repeatedly proved in this Territory, the best time to exercise these excellent qualities is before the Indians have made their demonstrations. Under such circumstances, as under many others, "an ounce of preventive is better than a pound of cure!" It has rarely been the case that Indians have made any attack upon individuals or settlements, or committed any depredations upon stock in this Territory, when the people have been in a state of vigilant preparation. Their most successful raids and attacks have been made when the settlers have been living in fancied security, or in a state of incomplete preparation. The neglect of those precautions which ordinary prudence would suggest has resulted in the loss of many precious lives and much valuable property, and these successes have emboldened the Indians and prolonged difficulties. Unceasing vigilance should be exercised to guard against surprises and attacks from the red men. They do not like to risk their lives any more than white men do, notwithstanding their predatory habits, by attacking people who are prepared to defend themselves and their property. This method of maintaining peace is the safest and least expensive, and obviates

the necessity of slaying "catacombs of savages."

## AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES OF THE U. P. R. R. ROUTE.

THE construction of the Union Pacific Railroad is causing attention to be directed to the character of the country through which it is likely to run. The idea has been almost universally prevalent that what are known as the plains, are worthless for agricultural purposes. But the results which have followed the settlement of this Territory, have proved this idea to be erroneous, and places which were formerly deemed altogether unsuitable for the residence of civilized man are now viewed as possessing many advantages for settlement. By visiting our settlements the world can see what wisely directed and unceasing industry can accomplish in making a land fertile. By careful cultivation, and a judicious use of the water of our mountain streams, we have made the portions of our country which are tilled like gardens. We have shown what can be done in a country as unpromising as Utah, and as pioneers, have set an example which our neighbors on every hand find it profitable to follow.

The success which is attending the labors of our people in settling outside the rim of the Great Basin will not be without its effects upon neighboring peoples. When that country was first visited by some of our citizens, the leader of the party thought that it could be of no use except to hold the earth together. It was viewed as utterly incapable of furnishing subsistence for white men. But its settlement, though not attended by difficulties and discouragements, has proved that, with determined and persistent industry, it can be made a habitable and productive country. The day is not far distant when that forbidding land—as unattractive a section as any other of its extent on the continent—will be filled with an enterprising, healthy and highly-enlightened population, surrounded by all the comforts and even elegancies of life. The settlement of that country has been looked upon as an unimportant event. In fact, many have thought that it was altogether impracticable to make a settlement there that would be self-sustaining. But even now, that doubts as to its practicability have almost disappeared, how many are capable of fully appreciating the importance of such settlements, or properly estimating the effect their examples will have in the future? How many were able to foresee what effect the examples of the first settlers of this Valley would have upon other people; or to realize what inspiration and hope would be drawn from the success which attended their labors?

In former years travelers over the plains whose experience had been solely confined to the Mississippi Valley and the Eastern States, concluded that a numerous agricultural population could never be sustained west of the Missouri river. For the past few years a different opinion has begun to prevail. Colorado has been settled, and it has been successfully demonstrated that excellent qualities of grains and vegetables can be raised there. The progress of the Union Pacific Railroad has caused the attention of many to be directed to the valley of the Platte. That valley is more than 500 miles long, and for ten miles on either side of the stream, is capable of easy irrigation. There is nothing to prevent successful cultivation. The descent of the Platte river is said to be eleven feet to the mile. This is sufficient fall for the purposes of irrigation, and the volume of water is ample. As a range for stock it is excellent. Herds of buffaloes have lived there and kept fat on the nutritious grasses which grow there. It is thought that the progress of the railroad will familiarize the public with the resources of that valley, and the attention of intelligence and capital will be directed thereto.

If a settlement could be made here, in the isolated condition in which this valley was twenty years ago, certainly there is nothing to prevent the settlement of any of the country lying along the route of the railroad with the facilities which it brings if persevering and patient industry be exercised.

## IMPORTANT REVOLUTION IN AGRICULTURE.

ONE great point was reached at the meeting held in the Tabernacle by the Bishops and leading farmers this morning. A motion was put and carried that the persons present at the meeting belonging to the city would not cultivate broom or coffee corn on the lots in this

city, and the Bishops were instructed to use their influence with the members of their wards to exclude these productions from their lots. There was not time for the persons present to take into consideration where they should be planted on the five-acre and other lots adjacent to the city, the following gentlemen were, therefore, appointed a committee to take the subject into full consideration and to report at a meeting to be held at 10 a.m. on Friday next in the Tabernacle: A. P. Rockwood, John Van Cott, John Pack, Jacob Weiler, David Carn, John Stoker, Reuben Miller, Andrew Cahoon, Thos. McClellan, Anson Call, Christopher Layton, J. W. Hess, E. D. Woolley, J. Robson, Milo Andrus, A. Gardner, J. C. Little.

Every person of reflection, who knows anything about agriculture, must be aware that more system in the cultivation of the land in this country is a crying necessity. It is an extremely difficult thing to get unmixed and unadulterated seeds of any kind for sowing. Weeds, too, have been suffered to thrive and flourish to such an extent that in many sections they have overrun farms and rendered them comparatively worthless. These evils are not likely, under present management, to decrease; on the contrary they grow more threatening and embarrassing every year, and unless prompt measures are taken to check and extirpate them, the operations of our agriculturists will be seriously affected.

Our aims are high in agriculture as in everything else, and we should have the best cultivated land of any people upon the earth. But we certainly will never reach such perfection with our present method of labor. What is needed is more system, and to have more system there must be union. The proper men to introduce more systematic measures are the Bishops. They are the leaders of the people and should feel that fatherly care that belongs to their office; and a Bishop who is energetic and prompt in the performance of his duties can wield an immense influence both by precept and example with the people of his Ward. He ought to be as familiar with the business and products of his Ward, as if they were his own; and with the labors of each man in his Ward as if the people were his own family.

By giving their personal attention to these matters the Bishops can effect a great revolution in the midst of the people. They can, by consulting with the men of the greatest experience in their Wards, decide upon the best kinds of grains, seeds, etc., to cultivate, and also what portions of the land are the best adapted to the raising of these products.

The meeting of this morning is, we trust, the first of a series of meetings which will be held to carry out these measures and to make them universal throughout the Territory.

[Special to the Deseret Evening News.]

## By Telegraph.

CONGRESSIONAL.  
SENATE.

Manager Boutwell concluded his remarks which were commenced yesterday, when the Senate took a recess. Upon re-assembling, Nelson, of the President's counsel, took the floor and delivered an extempore address.

In Nelson's argument to-day, on the impeachment trial, he stated that Judge Black withdrew from the case because the President refused to send vessels to seize the Island of Alta Veta, refusing, on the ground of public duty, against the solicitations of his friends, and the implied threats of his enemies.

Against the hostile Indians who massacred the Pierson family a few days since, at Long Valley, Nevada. The entire white population of the neighborhood are in arms and were in hot pursuit of the savages at last advices.

The order offered by Sumner, was that the Senate should proceed to vote on the several articles at twelve o'clock, the day after the final arguments were concluded. Johnson objected, and the order went over under the rules.

Sumner then offered two additional rules. He gathered, he said, from the previous practice in impeachment cases, that in the taking the votes of the Senate on the articles of impeachment, the presiding officer shall call each Senator by name and ask him, "how say you, guilty or not guilty, as charged," at the same time specifying the articles. Each Senator, when the question is so put to him, shall rise in his seat and answer, "guilty," or "not guilty." Sumner also offered, as rule twenty-fourth, that in the case of con-

viction by the Senate, it shall be the duty of the presiding officer, forthwith, to pronounce the removal from office of the convicted person, according to the requirements of the Constitution, and any further judgment shall be on order of the Senate. Johnson again objected, and the rules went over.

Groesbeck then addressed the Senate. He proceeded to consider whether or not the Senate is now sitting as a court. He said he would not discuss it in the light of English precedents, but with reference to our own Constitution, which countenanced neither bills of attainder, nor irresponsible tribunals to be laws unto themselves. He first called attention to the fact that the provisions of the Constitution, as first drafted, contemplated impeachment for malpractice and neglect of duty in office; but those adopted, permit it only for treason, bribery and similar high crimes and misdemeanors. He then challenged proof to show, that during any of the trials which form our precedents, the idea that the Senate was not a court, had ever been advanced. He read their language from the records of each trial, in which the Senate, on all those occasions, styled itself the court. He also quoted Storey and other authorities to show the judicial character of the Senate and the qualifications they must bring to discharge their obligations. In reference to their jurisdiction, he held that the only question for them to decide, was that of crime or no crime; and further, that no action could be so considered in connection with which evil intention was not brought. He illustrated this proposition by considering a homicide committed by a mad man, on the supposition that the President should violate the law after losing his reason, and by reference to the acts of Mr. Lincoln in constituting a military tribunal in the loyal States, which conduct, though pronounced destitute of warrant by the Supreme Court, had been upheld by Congress, on the ground that his motive was good. Having thus, as he claimed, shown the falsity of the doctrine advanced by the Managers on that subject, he said he should consider the question whether the President had the right to remove Mr. Stanton and to grant a letter of authority to Gen. Thomas, for on these two issues hung the fate of the eight articles of impeachment. As to the first points, he held that the civil tenure law did not apply to Mr. Stanton, because he was not appointed by Johnson; but even if Mr. Johnson is not serving his own, but Mr. Lincoln's term, Mr. Stanton's tenure of office expired one month after the expiration of his first term. If Mr. Lincoln were now living, Mr. Stanton could be removed by him, and equally so can he be removed by Mr. Johnson if the latter is merely serving out the remainder of Lincoln's term. In support of his proposition that the President had power to remove Mr. Stanton under the law of 1789, Groesbeck quoted a letter from Mr. Adams to Mr. Pickering, announcing, not that he was to be removed, but that he was actually removed, and his successor appointed. He said his feeble health, today, obliged him to pass by with a mere reference to the utterances of Senators at the time of the passage of the tenure of office bill. He went on to argue that all admitted there was room for doubting the construction of the law, and the President had availed himself of the counsel of those specially designated by the Constitution to give it to him, hence, he must be held guiltless of crime in construing it as he did. He held that sufficient doubt of the constitutionality of the law existed to warrant the President in taking the measures he did to test the matter. Groesbeck proceeded to argue the various points relating to the articles of impeachment and concluded by expressing his confidence in the final result and passed a glowing eulogy on the life, character and services of the President.

The Chief Justice stated that the first business in order, was the proposition offered by Edmunds, yesterday, to admit the official reporters to report the proceedings of the final question. Edmunds, at the suggestion of several senators, moved to postpone till Monday; agreed to.

## GENERAL.

San Francisco, 24.—Gen. Halleck has ordered out two companies of troops Washington.—Gen. Canby telegraphs that the majority for the Constitution in South Carolina is about 35,000.

Chicago.—Dale Creek bridge, four miles west of the Summit, 125 feet high, and the most important bridge upon the line of the U. P. R. R. was completed yesterday. Twenty additional