

A BAD COUNTRY FOR CHINA-MEN.

The Chinese residents of California, according to accounts in some of our recent exchanges, are enduring great injustice and ill treatment at the hands of some of their neighbors. The civil status of the Chinamen in the Golden State is so low that no matter what injuries he may sustain at the hands of a Caucasian he has no chance whatever of redress on Chinese testimony, for by the laws of California, the evidence of a Chinaman is not allowable in a court of justice in that State. The result is, that all classes of Chinese residents there—rich or poor, no matter how industrious, or how as tax-payers they support the revenue, may be swindled out of their property or subjected to personal injury with little or no chance of redress.

This state of things has, it is said, given birth to a new class of swindlers in San Francisco, who obtain goods on false pretences, from Chinese houses carrying on various useful branches of industry, and devote the entire proceeds to their own use, which they can do with impunity; and as the Celestials can obtain no redress at the hands of the law, they are thus robbed, in numberless instances, of the fruits of their industry.

Were this the worst phase of the injustice done to the poor Chinese, it would be a wrong so flagrant as scarcely to find a parallel in modern times, at least in a civilized community; but it is far from being so, as the following, from one of our exchanges, abundantly proves:

"Last evening, at the fire on Dupont street, a crowd of Waverly Place loafers and thieves, and roughs, who were being kept back from the fire by the police, amused themselves by throwing a China woman down in the muddy street and dragging her back and forth by the hair for some minutes. The poor female heathen was rescued from their clutches at last by officer Saulsbury, and taken to the calaboose for protection. He also arrested one of her assailants, who was pointed out by the woman, but as she could not testify against him, he was dismissed on his arrival at the calaboose. The woman then begged an officer to take her to her husband's house, saying, in piteous accents, 'Do please with me go! So many white mans killy me! Do with me go!'"

It is scarcely possible to believe that such a state of things is allowed to exist by legislative enactment. But so it is. The feeling in California against the Chinese is very strong. They are disliked and viewed with great jealousy. Still, they should have protection accorded unto them. All men, irrespective of race or color, while they are industrious and help to bear the burdens of taxation imposed upon them by the community in which they live, should be protected in their persons and property. If they are vicious, there is the law to which they can be held amenable, and by it they can be controlled and kept within bounds.

Such treatment as that referred to above, is about on a par with that endured by the Jews in their darkest days, and in this day of boasted civilization, enlightenment and humanity, it is monstrous.

If American or European citizens in China were subjected to such injustice and brutality, all Christendom would ring with the account, and untold blood and treasure would be expended, rather than suffer such outrages to continue. The same rule ought to hold good with regard to Chinese in this country, for whether in a national or an individual

capacity, the golden rule—"do unto others as you would they should do unto you"—is equally applicable and beneficial.

(Special to the Deseret Evening News.)

By Telegraph.

San Francisco, 10.—Legal tenders 714. Washington, 10.—Senate.—Trumbull presented a memorial from the executive committee of the colonization society, stating that three thousand persons, mostly from North Carolina, desire to emigrate to Liberia, and asking an appropriation of a hundred thousand dollars annually, for the establishment of a line of steamers.

Howard, from the select committee, reported a resolution relative to the admission of spectators to the galleries during the impeachment trial. The number of tickets to be issued is fixed at nine hundred. The resolution was adopted.

Sumner said business of great importance to the public interest demanded an executive session, which was agreed to.

Concord, 3 p.m.—Returns received strongly indicate the re-election of Harriman, Republican, by an increased majority.

House.—Clark, from the committee on roads and canals, reported a substitute for the bill to authorize the building of a military postal road from Washington to New York, limiting the fares to three cents per mile, requiring the through trip to be made in seven hours.

Payne, from the committee on Freedmen's Bureau, reported a bill to provide for the sale of certain land lots on Sea Island, South Carolina. The bill passed.

Elliott, from the same committee, reported a substitute for the bill to continue the Freedmen's Bureau one year from the 16th of July next. The morning hour expired and the bill went over.

Schenck, from the committee of ways and means, reported back the bill exempting manufacturers from tax, excepting gas, tobacco and distilled spirits, &c. The bill does not interfere with the collection of any tax which accrues under existing laws before April 1st next. Schenck proceeded to say the committee had intended to present a complete law covering the whole subject, and not to present a special bill repealing the tax on manufacturers; but it had been urged, however, from members in the House and from outside interest, as a thing exceedingly desirable, that having determined to relieve the manufacturers from the five per cent. tax, it should be done without waiting for the general law. Schenck went on to give figures and show what had been realized last year from the tax on manufactures. All the receipts from this source amounted to nearly a hundred and fifty millions. The bill finally passed.

Chicago.—The business, for the consideration of which the Senate went into executive session, was the treaty negotiated with Prussia relative to the rights of naturalized citizens.

House.—The reconstruction committee, in introducing a bill for the restoration of Alabama to representation, made a long report setting forth that the threats, intimidations and other obstacles were the expression of a foe; they are of full opinion that the many intend to adhere to the spirit of the law, and they have no doubt but a large majority of the registered voters favor the adoption of the new constitution.

New York.—Judge Tappan, of the Supreme Court, has issued an injunction against the merchants of the Union Express Company, prohibiting the late arrangement with the old companies; he has also granted an order on the officers to show cause why they should not be removed and a receiver appointed.

Advices from Mazatlan to February 18th, say Gen. Placido Vega had arrived on a visit from Guaymas, and was immediately taken prisoner by a corps of soldiery under Col. Danalos, provisional governor. Gen. Angel Martinez ordered his release, but he was arrested a second time, and his friends threaten to use force. Affairs may yet end in bloodshed.

The leaders on the north-western confederacy scheme look for protection from the United States.

Washington specials say Vanwyck will report to-morrow from the committee on retrenchment, suggesting a remedy for frauds in the non-payment of the taxes on whiskey. First a simplification of the tax system, and the abolishment of bonded warehouses, in order that the great and rapacious army of officials may be rooted out. Secondly, that the tax should be materially

reduced and collected at the still, estimating its capacity. The tax should be fifty cents per gallon; and by this reduction double the present amount of revenue would be received.

House.—Woodward inquired whether the tax on whiskey was to be reduced? Schenck said there was no provision of that kind in the bill from the committee of Ways and Means; the majority of the committee had however decided to stand by the two dollar tax. The general taxation bill would provide for a two dollar tax.

Banks, from the committee on foreign affairs, reported a bill with regard to the rights of citizens abroad. After debate the House adjourned.

Senate.—After the executive session the diplomatic appropriation bill passed. An appropriation was inserted, providing for consuls to Osacca and Yeddo, with a salary of three thousand each. The mission to Bolivia and Ecuador were allowed to remain.

London, 10.—The Prince of Wales is about to visit Ireland and is to be a Knight of the order of St. Patrick. The war office has received additional dispatches from Abyssinia. The military situation is unchanged. Rassem, the captive official, says he thinks King Theodore will release all the captives upon the arrival of the British army near his headquarters. The shipments of cotton from Bombay during the last half of February amounts to 80,000 bales.

Berlin.—The commercial treaty between the Zollverein and Austria is concluded and signed.

St. Petersburg.—The Nickolay railroad is to be sold to the newly formed Russian company; the terms of sale have already been settled. The property and rights of Americans in the material and rolling stock of the road are protected by the provisions of the sale.

Nashville.—A dispatch from Knoxville says two Federal soldiers were killed yesterday in an encounter with illicit distillers in Claiborne county. The soldiers were assisting the revenue officers to arrest a number of men engaged in swindling the government.

St. Louis.—Work has been resumed on the Kansas Pacific railroad, track laying will commence in a few days.

Chicago.—Reports of damage done by freshets continue to be received from all quarters. The great Rock Island railroad bridge, over the Mississippi, is badly damaged by the breaking up of the ice in a gorge; some spans were shaved partially off the piers and moved ten feet out of their position. The coffer dams on the rapids were swept away. Rock Island and Davenport are flooded and many citizens have been turned out of their homes, and the loss of property is very great. The freshet throughout Michigan was tremendous, the trains are everywhere delayed by damage to the bridges.

Washington.—General Spinner emphatically asserts that government has not lost a dollar by the transaction referred to by Logan. He says the destroyed sheets were blank paper which had been laid out for printing as bonds, but were not printed. Much interest has been manifested in regard to the forthcoming report of the committee on retrenchment. The committee has been engaged in the examination of the funds in payment of taxes on whisky and tobacco. The report says the President had abundant evidence, in numerous cases, showing conclusively, the unfaithfulness of many officers, yet they remain undisturbed. Cases have been reported where individuals have amassed princely fortunes, yet not a single criminal had been made to disgorge the fruits of his crime, and not one victim had been made to suffer the penalty of the violated law. The report goes on to say that with the honest payment of the whisky tax, two hundred millions could have been realized where only twenty millions have been secured. The committee think that did not the President stand like adamant to protect his friends in office, McCulloch and Commissioner Rollins could have prevented much of the fraud. The committee describe the manner of perpetrating frauds, they say that some of the worst of men were secure of appointments as inspectors and agents, some even who had lately graduated from a state prison. They think the tax should be fifty cents a gallon.

Concord, N.H.—The returns from a hundred and seventy towns give Harriman 38,762, Sinclair 30,907; fifty eight towns, small places, remain to hear from. The Republican majority will probably be about 3000. The vote will probably exceed 25,000, being the largest ever polled. The Legislature will be largely Republican.

New York.—The World's Albany special

says that Governor Seymour will make a great speech at the Democratic convention on Friday. The Times special says the bill admitting Alabama will not pass the Senate till after the impeachment trial. "It is contended that it will not be able to protect the loyal people if the military support be taken away, unless there is a change in the executive. Arkansas is looked upon as a safer state to try the experiment. The World's correspondent gives details of a conversation with the President on the subject of impeachment, during which the President said he should respond to the summons and appear by council. He said the gentlemen who originated impeachment in the House lacked the courage to defend either the constitution or the Union against the attacks of the rebels. I look round now and see these gentlemen bold enough in place of their former weakness to disregard the direct provisions of constitutional law. After war was over, in which they took none except a wordy part, they have relapsed into their original status as politicians, who held the constitution at too slight a value to be either valiantly defended or treated with reverence, and finally it is declared that I, who have as honestly striven as I know how to administer this government in accordance with the constitution, shall be sacrificed along with my constitutional prerogatives. Jefferson Davis, the head and front of the rebellion, is not brought to trial, yet Congress proposes to try the President at once for what kind of an offense compared with that of Davis the country and the Senate may perhaps justly decide.

AN ACT,
Amendatory of and supplementary to
An Act entitled "An Act establishing
a Territorial road from Great Salt Lake
City to Wanship, Summit Co.," Ap-
proved Jan. 19, 1866.

SEC. 1.—Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah: That a Superintendent of the territorial Road from Salt Lake City to Wanship, Summit Co. shall be elected by the joint vote of the Legislative Assembly, whose term of office is four years and until his successor is elected and qualified, unless sooner superseded by Legislative election, and he shall file bonds with approved security in the office of the Auditor of Public accounts, in the penal sum of ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of his office, payable to the people of the Territory of Utah, which bonds may be increased at the discretion of the Auditor.

SEC. 2.—Said road is hereby divided into two sections. That part of the road lying between Charles Decker's residence in Salt Lake County and the summit of the dividing ridge, about two miles westerly from Ferguson's settlement in Summit County, shall be the first section. From said summit to Wanship shall be the second section. The toll gate of the first section shall be just below the junction of the Lamb's Cañon Road. The toll gate of the second section shall be as at present, located in Silver Creek Cañon.

SEC. 3.—The rates of toll at each gate shall be as follows; for every vehicle drawn by one or two animals, fifty cents; for each additional pair of animals fifty cents, every horse or mule and rider ten cents; for every score of loose cattle, horses or mules, fifty cents; for every score of sheep or swine twenty-five cents; Provided, however, that the Superintendent shall suspend the collecting of toll at each or either of the gates at any time from the first of December to the first of April following when there is deep snow or mud.

SEC. 4.—The Superintendent shall appoint the necessary toll collectors and prescribe their duties. Each toll collector shall file sufficient bonds with the Superintendent, conditioned for the faithful performance of his duties, and the Superintendent is hereby empowered to employ the necessary laborers and teams, also to furnish all necessary materials, and see that the same is properly applied, and all employees on said road shall receive their pay in kind collected for toll.

SEC. 5.—The toll herein provided for shall be expended by the Superintendent in improving and repairing said road and defraying incidental expenses accruing thereon; but he shall in no case expend more than the amount of tolls received. He shall also take possession of the tools and other property belonging to the road, collect the accounts and bills receivable and apply the proceeds on the road. He shall also keep an accurate account of all receipts