

# THE DESERET NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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Editor and Publisher,  
Salt Lake City, Utah Territory.

Bishop WILLIAM BUDGE is authorized to act as GENERAL AGENT for the DESERET NEWS throughout Cache County.

\*Elder GEORGE FARNWORTH of Mount Pleasant, is appointed GENERAL AGENT for the DESERET NEWS and JUVENILE INSTRUCTOR for Sanpete County.

## Special Notices.

GRIST MILL.—There is an excellent chance for any one who wants a good grist mill. A. C. Pyper has a fine one for sale, the entire machinery of which is portable.  
See advertisement.

A BEAUTIFUL HEAD OF HAIR is rendered still more beautiful by the use of Burnett's Cocoaine.

THE SWEETEST Perfume is Burnett's Florida. BURNETT'S Preparations are sold by all druggists, and are deservedly popular.—Cincinnati Commercial.

LADIES SHOULD USE Burnett's Kalliston to retain the bloom and freshness of beauty unimpaired.

JONAS WHITCOMB'S REMEDY FOR ASTHMA has acquired the reputation of being a sure specific in that dreadful disease.

"The Best Ever Made."

"Can not use any other." "Never could use baking powder until I tried yours." "My family will not use any other." "It is perfectly splendid." "I find it much cheaper than others." "Think it superior to any I have ever tried." These are a few of the many expressions in favor of DOOLEY'S BAKING POWDER, which well deserves the rapidly increasing sale it has attained for making sweet, light and healthy biscuits, rolls, pastry, &c. It can be obtained at your Grocers.

## EDITORIAL GLEANINGS

THE troubles at Richmond, Virginia, and in Tennessee, Georgia, and some other parts of the South, are giving the Administration, says the New York Herald, some uneasiness. It hardly knows how to act. Each faction is working hard to pull the Administration and Congress on its own side. The Herald says, if the people would believe them, there never was such a reign of anarchy as exists in the South. It thinks the chief difficulty is that there is too much reconstruction and too much military in the South. The agony has been kept up for political purposes. Military authority has been maintained much longer than was necessary, through the effort of the dominant radical party to secure the negro vote. The negroes, under the influence of ambitious and evil-minded carpet-baggers, have been led to believe that the political power in the South belonged to them, and was in their hands. As the States have become restored to the Union and the white native population have shown their power, the negroes and their carpet-bag leaders feel disappointed. They seem to have forgotten that the white population is much the larger, and that throughout the greater part of the South this population have the majority of votes.

The Herald thinks that the prolonged military rule over the South has had the effect of making the military commanders mistake their duty. They

cannot understand that when a State has been restored the civil law should be supreme. With regard to Tennessee, it continues, whose relations with the Government are perfect, it is preposterous and dangerous to talk of reconstructing that State or placing it under military control, unless in case of a positive insurrection; for if Tennessee can be reconstructed or placed under military rule, why not New York, Massachusetts, or any other Northern State? All the States are on the same footing. The Herald calls this an infamous practice, and says were it admitted, no State would be safe. Any political party in power could destroy its political equality and rights, and there would be an end to civil liberty. The Government would then become a most perfect centralized despotism. It thinks the better course would be to let the factions in the South fight it out among themselves. Better let the two races try their strength, even by some bloodshed, than establish a despotism under a military or political oligarchy. The negroes, in its opinion, ought to be contented with the same political rights as the whites. It is absurd to suppose that eight or ten millions of the superior white race are to be the political slaves of, or to be controlled by, three or four millions of semi-barbarians, who hardly know their right hands from their left.

The Herald evidently has not a very high opinion of the negroes and of the result of a contest in which they may be a party. This entire subject of reconstruction, notwithstanding the length of time that it has been in hand, is bristling with difficulties and no one can safely predict the continuation of friendly relations between the former slaves and their old masters. If the military were to be withdrawn, and the repression which has been exercised cease, scenes of anarchy and doubtless bloodshed would soon be witnessed; for the pent-up and smothered feelings would inevitably break forth in acts of violence.

DR. H. LATHAM, of the U. P. R. R., who, with his lady, visited our city the last week of February, has returned to Omaha, and is giving much information to the public there concerning the natural riches of the soil of the Great West and the fruits of the husbandry and industrial skill of its inhabitants. The Doctor is a man who travels with his eyes open, and is bestowing much attention on the material interests of the West. He is a man of considerable breadth of mind, and with expansive views, and will disseminate more real knowledge concerning Utah and the surrounding Territories, than half a dozen ordinary newspaper correspondents. He looks at everything from a practical standpoint. The Omaha Herald has a long article on the subject of this Western country, based on information furnished by the Doctor. The Herald says: "Utah, Idaho, Montana, Colorado and Wyoming, are abundantly and variedly blessed, not alone with mineral riches, but surprising fertility." The "Mormons," it says, "seem to have chosen the most favored of all these lands."

It is probable that we have; but if we did choose the best, there is no credit due to the "Mormons;" for all this country was terra incognita to them when they came here. Our people have always given the glory to God, and the credit is certainly due to him, and not to man for guiding us here and sustaining us since we have been here. The fertility of the land is due to His blessing upon it; and if there is anything in the prayers of a people, faithfully and continuously offered unto the Lord, then this land ought to be more fertile than any other surrounding it. Every day since its settlement have the "Mormons" prayed over their crops and fields and earnestly implored the blessing of the Almighty Creator upon them, to remove barrenness, frosts and other drawbacks, and in the place thereof to bestow a mild temperature, abundance of water and fertility. And they have not only prayed, but they have also worked, deeming faith without works of but little avail, fully believing that God helps those who help themselves. But we fear that the industry and faith which our people have exercised in reclaiming the land, have made this country too good a place, in the opinion of some, for "Mormons" to occupy. Not so, however, with Dr. Latham and the Herald. But there is a class of people who seem to think that we are in the way, and they raise a great howl about our polygamy; but

in reality it is our possessions they want and it is our prosperity they envy.

"Sec. 1. The right of the citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude."

"Sec. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

The above is the text of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which has been ratified by the requisite number of States and recently proclaimed officially by President Grant. Whatever may be said in the future of the present long domination of the Republican party, in the legislation of the nation, commencing with the first term of Abraham Lincoln, one thing is certain, it will ever be memorable in the history of the country as the period during which slavery in the Union was abolished, and during which the millions of emancipated blacks were enfranchised, and raised to a status, in the eye of the law, equal with that of the white man.

The opinion of civilized man, the world over, endorsed and applauded the Emancipation act and its proclamation, but it is very doubtful whether the same may be said of the 15th Amendment to the Constitution. Very many will no doubt endorse the sentiment of Mr. Dent, the father-in-law of President Grant. At the time the proclamation was signed there was a crowd in the ante-room of the White House, and when the announcement was made that the negroes could vote everywhere, Mr. Dent said, "Well, gentlemen, you will be d—d sorry for this." Whether this prophetic jest of the old gentleman will be realized time only will determine. We think it not at all improbable. It will be sure to add to the self-importance of the blacks, and in their still ignorant and uncultivated condition, it may lead them to assume airs, and to commit acts which will be resented by their white neighbors, and so lead to trouble.

A revelation was given through the Prophet Joseph Smith, in 1830, foretelling the rebellion in South Carolina; and the same also says that after many days the slaves should rise against their masters. One portion of the prophecy has been literally fulfilled, and it is reasonable to suppose that the other will be; and the enfranchisement of the negroes, investing them with such a large increase of power may accelerate its consummation. However, we will hope for the best. The amendment is now ratified and proclaimed, and it is doubtful whether the power it confers can ever be recalled, at any rate, without bloodshed.

One amendment more and the wildest dreams of the advocates of universal suffrage will be realized. If the Fifteenth Amendment had read "the right to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State on account of race, color, sex or previous condition of servitude," the work would have been accomplished; but, unfortunately for the ladies, it is not so expressed. But then, feminine influence with the legislators of the nation is wonderful, as all will admit after perusing the following paragraph:

"The Revolution declares that 70 courtisans were recently taken from New York to Washington, to influence legislation on the Pacific railroad subsidy, and that \$25,000 was sent to the keepers of infamous houses in Washington, who were to coerce, by threatened exposure, votes on the Indian appropriation bill."

Coming from such a source there is no reason to doubt the above statement, as founding as it appears, and it is plain to be seen that the ladies have only to bring their powers to bear, and they can as easily affect legislation on woman suffrage as on railway subsidies. It may be that an influence of this kind has already been exerted, for the telegrams, the other day, brought the tidings that a member of Congress had moved a 16th amendment to the Constitution, conferring the suffrage on citizens of the United States regardless of sex, color, or previous condition. This once passed, and it is certain to be, for the ladies are determined, and all must admit that the Constitution of the United States will be one of the most perfect bills of rights ever designed by the ingenuity of man.

The press has recently given currency to a rumor that Mr. John Bright, the great English statesman, was in favor of restoring Gibraltar to Spain. The story is very improbable, as the fortress is probably the strongest in the world, and though of no particular use to its present possessors,

"John Bull" does not readily relinquish anything of which he once gains possession.

The following sketch of the history of this famous fortress may be interesting:

"This little promontory, only three miles in length by six furlongs in breadth, occupies a very commanding position and is the key to the Mediterranean. To the ancients it was one of the pillars of Hercules; Ceuta, on the opposite African coast, being the other. Early in the eighth century a Saracenic chief, named Tarif ebu Zarca, fortified it in a military manner, and from him it was called Gebit Tarif, (or Hill of Tarif,) of which Gibraltar is a corruption. Ever since it has been a strong military fortress, held by successive masters—Saracenic, African, and Spanish. In the seventeenth century it was considered as impregnable, but in 1794 a combined Dutch and British fleet captured it, and it has been retained by England ever since.

Out of pride only England retains Gibraltar. It yields a revenue of \$150,000 a year, but the British flag is kept floating on "The Rock" (as it is called) at a cost of \$1,500,000 a year.

Every available point bristles with artillery; the mountain is honey-combed with galleries and bomb-proof; steep escarpes bar all approach, and batteries hewn in solid stone frown down from all sides. Still it is of no actual use to Great Britain. In 1866 England is estimated to have spent not less than £30,000,000 sterling. Of course she will expect remuneration for this, and will hardly surrender it otherwise, as she has nothing to fear from impotent Spain.

THE decline of the American shipping interest is a fruitful source of comment by the press of the country, and legislation by Congress is being attempted to remedy the evil. Before the war the American mercantile marine was second only to that of Great Britain; but since then our rival across the Atlantic has made tremendous strides, and, at the present time, is so far ahead as to dwarf the shipping interests of this country into insignificance.

The St. Louis Dispatch, of a recent date, gives some details which show that the British companies are on the alert and are taking advantage of the apparent supineness and indifference of the capital and government of this country to this great interest.

In five years, from '61 to '66, the tonnage of the foreign carrying trade of this country decreased 1,149,902 tons, more than 43 per cent; while that of Britain increased nearly 50 per cent in the same period. At the present time the leading British companies are rapidly adding to the numbers of their fleets. The Cunard line has been increased by an aggregate of 14,000 tons. The Inman, which has been running fifteen steamers, is to be increased to seventeen; the Guion, from six to eight, the two additional being 3,000 tons each. The National Steam Company, to a fleet of eight is adding four new steamers with an aggregate of 18,000 tons of burden; and a new company is about to commence operations with five steamers, with an aggregate of 10,000 tons burden. In addition to all these the Montreal Steamship Company is about to increase its fleet by two additional steamers. Exclusive of the last mentioned Company, the increase of the various companies will raise the number of steamers plying between Liverpool and this country from forty-nine to sixty-six.

From Liverpool to the South American ports the recent operations of the various companies, old and new, have more than trebled their carrying capacity, the total number of the steamers being twenty-four. There are in addition to all these about a hundred more steamers, belonging to various companies, sailing from Liverpool to the East Indies and Africa.

This is no fancy sketch of the maritime supremacy of Great Britain; and this is owing in great part to the protective policy of this country. As long as an embargo is laid upon the importation of shipbuilding material into this country, so long will the advantages be retained by Britain or some other nation; for while ships can be built so much cheaper across the Atlantic, American capital will remain uninvested in this great interest and the skill of American artists in this direction, superior to any in the world, will be of little value to the country.

It would be well if those who have the power, would weigh well the import of the above facts, and instead of legislating for the protection of a few capitalists, pass laws for the removal of restrictions on trade. This done the American shipping interest would soon revive, and in a few years our supremacy, as the ocean carriers of the world, would be re-asserted, and maintained, and a healthy impetus be given to one of the most valuable branches of industry in the country.