

—while it is said we have not a single broadcloth factory in motion.

One hundred and twenty million pounds of imported wool is brought here for us to wear, which our hill sides and prairies could as well produce, and our farmers have the pay for it.

Nineteen million dollars in steel, railroad and other iron, is made for us in foreign lands, by foreign hands, while our own iron works are still, and our workmen idle and begging for employment.

Sir, our own home-grown cotton must be toted off to England for her to spin and send back for us to pay for at ten times the price she gave us for it; and this is what is falsely called Free Trade.

For this deceptive, starving, wretched policy, the laboring man is decoyed to vote the Democratic ticket.

Sir, the single article of iron for a single year, had it been made here, as it might have been, and should have been, and would have been under the Tariff of 1842, would not only have kept the money here, but it would have furnished employment for fifty thousand men, and have made comfortable three hundred thousand women and children, and they, in turn, would have made a home market for the farmer equal to the whole amount sold Great Britain.

Sir, it is for the party who, for good or evil, rule the country, to retrace their steps and allow this road to ruin to be trod no longer. What has been already lost can not be restored. The wounds may be healed, but the scars will remain.

Sir, there is a way to relieve the country, and there is but one way; and that way is plain before you, and truth and experience point you to it.

It is a tariff for protection and revenue incidentally.

A protective tariff never lacks revenue.

It was the protective tariffs of 1824 and 1828 that enabled President Jackson to pay off the war debt of the Revolution, principal and interest, \$100,000,000.

Sir, protection was then a measure of the Democratic party. Then, sir, there was a Democratic party.

The highest of all protective tariffs—that of 1828—was matured and reported by the distinguished Democratic leader, Silas Wright, and sustained by Calhoun and that party, South and North.

Then it was right to look out for number one. Then it was right to find for ourselves first.

Then it was Democratic to sustain, by legislation, the great industrial interests of the whole country, and to give our own manufactures, mechanics, farmers and laboring men a shade of advantage in our own markets over the workmen of foreign countries.

Then it was that Andrew Jackson said: "Place your manufacturers by the side of your farmers, and you cover the country with blessings."

Sir, there was never a more statesmanlike sentiment uttered.

It was true as the Bible, then, and it is as true as the Bible now.

But if you will not do it, give us out and out free trade.

If protection is wrong, free trade is right.

Down with your Custom Houses, and save the \$3,000,000 a year, the cost of stealings and collection, and support Government by direct taxation, and let every one pay according to his property.

If protection is not right, and nothing is wanted of a tariff but to raise means to carry on the Government, then clearly there should be no tariff at all; for, as it now is, four-fifths of the expense of supporting Government is drawn from the pockets of the poor and middle classes—the laborer and mechanic—

While the property of the rich goes free, and pays nothing at all.

Suppose, then, we have free trade, and try it. If you believe what you say, why do you hesitate?

Don't be afraid to take your own pills.

If they give you the gripes, grin and bear it.

We expect to suffer with you, and misery loves company.

Sir, I tell you nay.

But you have the power, and do as you like.

Aye, and you have the responsibility also.

Remember, there is a muckle day coming—1860 may be as 1840, and more abundant.

Sir, the party that struck down protection of the labor of our own country legislated for others. Will they now change their course, and stand by American interests, and

Let Great Britain take care of herself?

When the balance of trade is against us, and of course a drain of specie, our banks are on the lookout, and of course will curtail, and consequently the business of the country must suffer.

They are now doing it, and are forced to do it. It is an act of self-defense, and they are doing right.

The policy of protection is as necessary to the health and usefulness of the currency as it is to the prosperity of the people.

Neither the one nor the other can prosper without it, but are mutually dependent on it and on each other.

No Executive homeopathy can do a particle of good. The disease is too deep-seated.

There is but one great grand remedy for our pecuniary and financial troubles, and that is to return to a steady, unwavering system of home protection.

Not as a temporary or party measure, but as the settled policy of the country.

A policy that, while it makes us prosperous and happy, it secures our independence.

It would amply provide for the expense of Government—render us independent of foreign countries—keep good a basis for the banking system of the States, and thus favorably visit every house and hamlet, and as Jackson said, "cover the country with blessings."

We have another source of specie accumula-

tion peculiar to ourselves, one that no other country has.

We receive by immigrants about \$20,000,000 a year, and that with the fifty millions dug from our own mines, and a well arranged tariff to keep it here and even add to it, we would at no distant day become the head money country in the world. Then, sir, we would have specie enough for a firm, solid basis for a paper currency, and a public credit throughout the world of higher value than gold itself.

Then, sir, we should use paper money as a matter of convenience only and not of necessity.

The tariff of 1828 in four years increased our specie \$30,000,000, and with the low tariff that followed we lost it again. With the model tariff of 1842, gold again returned. The banks grew strong and useful; the people were never doing better, and the whole country prospered beyond comparison. Unfortunately the tariff of 1842 was repealed, and with it went the balance of trade, the balance of specie, and we have got for it in return repulsion, great pecuniary distress, a crushing foreign debt, a bankrupt Treasury, and an Administration flourishing its paper money.

Sir, the so-called Democratic party was in error. They were mistaken. They turned a screw the wrong way and deranged the whole machinery, and every thing is out of fix.

They now have the advantage of experience and have the power to correct their error, and they alone can do it.

Sir, if they will do it, and if that party will cease its continued and desperate efforts to force slavery on Kansas against her will—withdraw its legions and restore that Commonwealth to liberty—agitation will cease and peace and prosperity will be restored to the whole country. Sir, in the name of a suffering country, with all due respect, I ask them to do it.

THE DESERET NEWS.



ALBERT CARRINGTON, EDITOR.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21.

The Nebraska Legislature.

The majority of the members of the Nebraska Legislature, who recently found it necessary incessantly to adjourn from Omaha to Florence, have put forth the following address:

TO THE PEOPLE OF NEBRASKA—FELLOW CITIZENS:

The General Assembly of Nebraska Territory are no longer able to discharge their legitimate functions at the Omaha seat of Government. Owing to an organized combination of a minority of its own members, aided by an Omaha mob, and encouraged by an Omaha Executive, they have been compelled to adjourn their present session to the nearest place of safety. They accordingly assembled to-day at Florence, pursuant to adjournment.

The sovereign power of legislation for this Territory is now exercised alone at this place. The House of Representatives, J. H. Decker, Speaker, retains twenty-four of its thirty-five members. The Council, L. L. Bowen, President, retains nine of its thirteen members—being two-thirds of their respective bodies.

It has long been evident that whenever the interests of Omaha are supposed to be concerned it became hazardous to attempt legislation at Omaha. The course of the minority, during the whole session, has been characterized by tricks and chicanery unworthy a manly system of legislation. It culminated in violence on the 7th inst. On that day the factionists, allied with Omaha ruffians, dragged the Speaker of the House by force from his stand while attempting to discharge his duties, and the Omaha mob, armed and ready for any emergency, applauded the foul act, affixing to Nebraska legislation an indelible stain, and covering the very name of Omaha with ineffable infamy.

Omaha can boast of having degraded the sovereignty of the people by thus exposing the sacred person of its elected Representative to the unresisted violence of an irresponsible rabble.

Omaha can boast of having arrested the wheels of legislation at the capitol.

Omaha can boast of having driven the Legislature from the seat of government.

Yet Omaha still retains the capitol—bought with such an infamous past of corruption, violence and crime; but the scepter of legislation has departed from the ill-fated seat, and the lawgivers from its riotous halls forever.

The issue now made by Omaha, with the squatter sovereigns of the whole Territory, can have but one solution!

The interests, the rights, and the will of the popular masses will no longer be made subservient to the intrigues or machinations of one locality. It is no longer a question as to the location of their seat of Government. It has now become a question as to the right of the people to rule! It can have but one answer—the majority must prevail!

The Legislature is now free from faction and from violence. Its acts will be free and untrammelled. It will finish out its organic term at this place, zealously devoted to the legitimate legislation required by the wants of the people and the necessities of the Territory, and if such honest efforts shall fail of consummation, they will leave the sole responsibility with the accidental Executive, who, albeit not elected by or responsible to the people, while clothed in a "little brief authority" in the absence of the Governor, may dare to thwart their sovereign will!

For the full justification of our course, we confidently appeal to our constituency, to whom alone do we acknowledge our responsibility.

Florence, January 9, 1858.

We published from an Omaha paper the other day one side of the story of the recent fight in the Legislature of Nebraska. In the Florence Courier we find the other side as follows:

"On the 6th, Mr. Abbe, of Otoe, introduced a bill in the House for the removal of the Territorial Capitol from Omaha city.

"The motion to suspend the rules for the reading of the bill showed its friends to be 25 out of the 35 members.

"The Omaha members, seeing by this that the bill was certain to pass, determined, as the only way to prevent its passage, to kill legislation by talking against time, bullying, and violence if necessary.

"On the 7th this game commenced, and the Speaker, in walking up to take his seat, then occupied by an Omaha member, was seized by Murphy of Omaha and Hanscom (to whom we referred in our last issue as the bully of the past session) dragged from the platform, and roughly handled. The mob rushed within the bar, and by bootings, hisses, and threats of violence—brandishing bowie-knives and pistols—prevented all but their own members from being heard.

"The Speaker declared the House adjourned; but the Omaha members and their two friends, Morton of Otoe, and Minich of Nemaha, refused to acknowledge the adjournment, and kept up the form of being in session.

"On the 8th the House, with but one dissenting voice, adjourned to meet in Florence on the 9th at 10 a.m. There was a full House, thirty-five members being present.

"We learn at the time of going to press that the Council has also adjourned by a two-third vote.—[N. Y. Tribune, Jan. 23.]

Where is President Buchanan and his Federal bayonets? Would there not have been a fearful, united and prolonged howl, had such outrageous conduct occurred in Utah?

[From the N. Y. Tribune Jan. 14.]

Army for Utah.

The latest advices from the army which has been sent to pass the Winter amid the snows of Wahsatch Mountains, are anything but encouraging. In fact, they tend to confirm the worst fears which have been entertained as to the result of this illstarred expedition. There the troops are, a thousand miles and more from the frontier, isolated amid the snows and among mountains of which the Mormons, and they alone, know all the passes. Already, at the commencement of Winter, their animals were perishing at the rate of a hundred a day. The grass is all burnt, and their supply of provisions, notwithstanding the vast sums of money spent on the commissariat and transportation departments, is so short that a very strict economy, if not, in fact, putting the troops on short allowance, will be necessary to carry them through the Winter. With inaction and short allowance will come disease and discontent, and it is but reasonable to expect that by the Spring the effective force of the troops will be very greatly diminished. Without draft cattle or means of transportation, it will be impossible for them to move; and instead of marching against the Mormons, they will be exceedingly lucky if the Mormons do not march against them.

It seems highly probable that Brigham Young will represent to his deluded followers that the financial disasters which have visited us are a judgment from heaven upon us for our sin and wickedness in making war upon the Saints; and should the Spring present the soldiers, as seems almost certain, in an enfeebled condition, he may be apt to consider that very fact as a call from heaven upon him to cut them off. As to the idea of an intended removal on the part of the Mormons, and that troops will have nothing to do but to march in and to occupy their empty city and abandoned habitations, we see no plausibility in any such suggestion. There is no place to which they can remove; and the determination expressed by Brigham Young not to yield up the valley, except he is driven from it by superior force, is in all probability the actual resolution to which he has come. That being the case, it is by no means probable that he will wait quietly till the army can be re-enforced and supplied by troops and provisions moved from the frontier in the Spring. It may be set down as almost certain that any such supplies and re-enforcements will be anticipated by a desperate attack early in the Spring upon the weakened and dispirited forces at Fort Bridger. The course which, as it appears, has been adopted by Gov. Cumming of declaring the Territory in a state of rebellion, and organizing a court for the trial of offenders, will naturally exasperate the Mormons, and lead them to abandon all hopes of staying off an armed contest.

The Government at Washington, by its shameful mismanagement of this whole expedition, has placed Colonel Johnston and his whole army in this dangerous position. What does that Government intend to do by way of getting them out of it? Does it intend to leave these two thousand men, or such of them as may survive the winter, to be cut to pieces by the Mormons in the spring? If not, something ought to be done at once for their relief and re-enforcement. The merely issuing orders for new troops to hold themselves in readiness to march in the spring does not at all meet the necessities of the case. Long before these troops could arrive, it might be all over with the force they were sent to relieve. The responsibility of this whole business rests upon the Government, and a very serious responsibility it is. Should Colonel Johnston and his two thousand men come to any harm, their blood will rest upon the heads of those who placed them in their present perilous position.

THE BIBLE IN CONGRESS.—It seems to be rather an odd time just now to be chosen of all others, as it seems to be by some Southern Members of

Congress, to justify Slaveholding out of the Bible. It looks very much as if these sanctimonious gentlemen were playing into the hands of the Mormons, and seeking to insinuate a defense of polygamy against the general disgust and indignation which that system, as practiced in Utah, has aroused. Certainly, if the Bible argument is good for anything in favor of Slavery, it is, to say the least, quite as available in favor of polygamy. What precisely the provisions of the Jewish Code were on the subject of Slavery, is a matter of a good deal of doubt, and has been the subject among commentators of some conflicts of opinion; but that polygamy was permitted by the Jewish law, and was practiced by patriarchs and prophets, has, we believe, never been questioned. Are these defenses of slavery on biblical grounds intended to ease the way for the entry of Mr. Bernhisel upon a Bible defense of polygamy?—[N. Y. Herald, Feb. 6.]

CENSURE.—Of all the censures passed upon the management of Kansas affairs by the past and present Administrations, we have met with none so sharp as that of Senator Toombs in the late discussion on the Army bill. "Experience and history for forty centuries have demonstrated," so that Senator remarked, "that order maintained by regular soldiers is despotism, and that peace only thus maintained is the cemetery of liberty." A very frank confession, this, on the part of Senator Toombs as to the character of the military intervention on the part of the Federal Government in the affairs of Kansas! In the early days of our independence the country was thoroughly possessed with the danger of standing armies. That idea makes itself manifest in all the recorded debates, and in all the political essays of those times. The men of that day spoke and acted under the impression of the recent presence among them of the mercenary troops of the King of Great Britain. Never having ourselves seen or felt the intervention of military force in our civil affairs, there was gradually springing up the idea that this dread of standing armies might be somewhat overstrained. What has happened in Kansas is fast carrying back the public to the sentiments of former times.—[N. Y. Tribune, Feb. 6.]

NO STATESMEN IN CONGRESS.—Whatever talkers there may be in Congress, it is now becoming sadly apparent that there is not one statesman either in the Senate or the House—unless, perchance, some one of the hitherto silent and obscure members should hereafter loom up in the due proportions of statesmanship. Scarcely ever, in our history, has there been a time when this could be said with truth. There have been times when the tide of genius and statesmanship ebbed low enough; but there were always one or two men of strength, either in the Senate or the House of Representatives, on whom one could rely, and from whom it was safe to expect, on all topics of leading importance, a speech or two which thoroughly exhausted the matter in hand in all its bearings. It was reserved for our day seemingly to witness both houses sunk to a dead level of mediocrity, dullness, and idle talk.—[N. Y. Herald, Jan. 13.]

Army Intelligence.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
New York, Jan. 15, 1858.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 3.

1. All company officers on the recruiting service, and who belong to the corps in Utah, or are in orders for that Territory, will be relieved therefrom, and charged with conducting the recruits to fill up those corps in time to reach Fort Leavenworth about the 20th of March next.

2. All officers of those corps on leave of absence, whether by virtue of orders, or certificates of disability, will, if practicable, report in person at Fort Leavenworth, by the 20th of March next, to join their respective regiments and companies. This order will not be construed as extending the leave of absence in any case whatever.

3. Should an officer be compelled to avail himself of the provisions of paragraph 180 of the General Regulations, the certificate he may furnish must minutely set forth the facts of the case, and he will be informed whether such certificate be accepted or not.

4. The following named officers on extra or special duty are, with the approbation of the Secretary of War, relieved therefrom, and will report at Fort Leavenworth by the 20th of March next, to join their respective regiments and companies:—

Major S. Eastman, 5th Infantry, in Quartermaster-General's office.

Captain A. Pleasonton, 2d Dragoons, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General to General Harney.

Captain N. C. Givens, 2d Dragoons, Topographical duty in Department of Texas.

Captain H. Heth, 10th Infantry, on special duty under orders of the Secretary of War, and

First Lieutenant J. C. Kelton, 6th Infantry, Military Academy.

By command of Brevet Lieutenant General Scott.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Asst. Adj. General.

BRUTES THAT HURT BRUTES.—Sometimes we shudder at the infernal cruelty of bestial men who seem to delight in torturing animals scarcely inferior to themselves in intelligence. The long keen lash is sprung on the ox's back, till the patient creature writhes in agony, and all because he has been slow in bending his neck to the yoke. The mule and horse, becoming restive at the painful constriction of cords on their galled flesh, are cruelly beaten by the wretch who has as little of humanity as the mongrel quadruped. The law should protect beasts of burden; an unprovoked assault on a speechless, fettered brute is as deserving of punishment as a cowardly indignity offered a human in chains.—[Sac. Age.]