

THE PROGRESS REQUIRED OF US.

It is an axiom which is sustained by the experience of ages that no people can be truly happy who do not live in harmony with the laws of their being. These can not be done violence to with impunity. No amount of civilization or enlightenment can save a people who persist in violating these laws. The penalty may be delayed for awhile; but it will surely come. The fate of the nations of antiquity illustrate this, and the course which the moderns are taking will furnish us with additional examples of the same character. Whenever a people strictly observe the laws of their being they must progress. Their tendency is upward. To this may be attributed the happiness, peace and prosperity which have attended the Latter-day Saints. The gospel which they have embraced, is a perfect system, especially adapted to increase man's happiness and knowledge. When men live in obedience to its laws they are in harmony with themselves, and the results which are brought about are wonderful. We see these results all around us in this Territory; and as these laws become better understood, and are carried more widely into practice, they will become more marked and noticeable. The disposition which is being manifested at the present time among the people to arrive at a knowledge of these laws, and to carry them into effect, is most gratifying. They evidently aim at progress, and are determined that no effort shall be wanting on their part to achieve it.

Very much depends upon the Latter-day Saints. They have a destiny to accomplish which will require qualities that have hitherto been viewed as beyond the reach of man. But there is a light of development which can be reached by man under favorable circumstances and with the aids which are now within his reach, of which the world has scarcely a conception. This height we must reach. It can be attained to by obeying the laws already revealed and those which remain to be made known. The qualities exhibited by the people of this Territory have already excited surprise. Yet they have but barely commenced to progress. They are only commencing to understand the laws which have been taught for upwards of thirty years. The Word of Wisdom, for instance, is only beginning to receive a degree of attention on the part of the people that it should have had long years ago. So with other plain and simple laws. But the minds of the people are being awakened to the importance of these things, and an anxiety to live in strict conformity with every revealed law is manifesting itself on every hand. If this course be persevered in, as we have every reason to believe it will be, the people must take an immense stride in advance, and new laws of which at the present we have but dim conceptions will be revealed with plainness to the understanding of the people, and be incorporated in their practice.

It should be the unceasing effort of every man, woman and child in this community to live in accordance with the laws that have already been received, to obey them in fact, and to prepare themselves for those higher laws which we undoubtedly will be required to submit to before we accomplish the work the Lord expects of us.

CLYDESDALE HORSES.

The attention of stock-raisers in California is being turned to the production

of Clydesdale horses. The first of these animals were taken to that State in 1860. About 900 horses have been raised from the original lot. The six-year-olds, from that lot, will average about 1,100 pounds in weight, crossed with American and Spanish mares and half-breeds. But another shipment of horses of this breed has been recently imported into that State, which are much larger and finer animals than any they have yet had.

Respecting them the *Alta California* says:—

"One of them, a two-year-old stallion known as 'Pollock,' took the first premium of his class at the Highland Fair at Glasgow, and also the gold medal as the best horse of all classes on the ground. Some idea of his gigantic size may be had from the fact that his height is 16½ hands and his weight 2,000 pounds. He has immense muscle and great thickness of bone, especially about the legs from the fetlock up, where the leg is remarkable for its breadth and flatness—a peculiarity of the Clydesdale horse, and ensuring the utmost draught power. Although these horses are of vast size they are well shaped and proportioned in every respect, although the great amount of hair (six inches in length) about the legs from the knees down, gives an air of clumsiness to the limbs, but adding to the appearance of strength."

"The crosses from the present lot, with the cross from the Clydesdale half-breed mares, are expected to produce horses weighing from 1,400 to 1,500 pounds. These horses are particularly adapted to teaming and dray purposes, being very fast walkers, and, like most enormous animals, docile and kind in disposition."

It is hoped in California that the importation of the horses of this breed will furnish that State, at no distant time, with the finest draught stock in the United States. Though these enormous animals would scarcely be suited to our country situated as we are at present, still a cross between them and our Spanish and Indian mares would produce a fine, serviceable breed, that would be well adapted for many of our purposes in this Territory. As our roads improve, and the country becomes more thickly settled, a larger breed of horses than we use at present for draught purposes will be found to be profitable and necessary. From the description which is given of these Clydesdale horses, it seems they fulfil the most of the conditions required in horses of that class. Should they be as good as represented, our stock raisers will have but little difficulty in obtaining the necessary animals in California to introduce the breed here.

[Special to the *Deseret Evening News*.]

By Telegraph.

CONGRESSIONAL.

LOGAN GROWS EXCITED AND SARCASTIC.

J. ROSS BROWN CONFIRMED MINISTER TO CHINA.

MAJOR BRUCE WANTS AN ENABLING ACT FOR MONTANA.

Washington, 11.—*Senate*.—A memorial against the admission of Colorado as a State was presented and tabled.

A bill was passed amending the Judiciary act of 1789. It authorizes writs of error to be taken to the Supreme Court, where suits are brought relative to the collection of internal revenue, after the money has been paid into the treasury. The Senate non-concurred in the amendment directing the proceeds of the sale of captured and abandoned property to be paid into the treasury, and appointed a committee of conference.

The funding bill came up, and Corbett spoke in opposition to it. Dixon made a general political speech, arraigning the Republican party for its works towards the South. The bill was laid over, and the Senate went into executive session, and adjourned.

House.—After the disposal of the preliminary business, the House proceeded to consider the bill continuing the Freedmen's Bureau. The bill provides that it shall be the duty of the Secretary of War to discontinue the Freedmen's Bureau in any State when fully restored to constitutional relations with the General Government, unless, after consultation with the Commissioner of the Bureau, the Secretary shall be satisfied

that a further continuance of the Bureau is necessary; provided, however, that the educational division of the said Bureau shall not be affected or interfered with, till such State shall have made suitable provisions for the education of the children of freedmen; and the unexpended balances in the hands of the Commissioners shall be expended for the education of freedmen and refugees. The last section provides for retention in service of certain officers of the volunteers and veteran reserve corps. The morning hour expired during the debate, and the bill went over.

The Senate amendment to facilitate the payment of soldiers' bounties was non-concurred in and a committee of conference was appointed.

The House took up the bill for the admission of Alabama, which was debated at considerable length, several members speaking upon it. The question was finally laid aside temporarily, Farnsworth stating that a vote would be asked to-morrow.

Philadelphia.—The Republican State Convention met to-day, with General Lemuel Todd permanent Chairman. A ballot was taken to ascertain the preference of the members for candidates for President and Vice-President. Grant was the unanimous choice for President. Gov. Curtin received a hundred and nine votes for Vice-President, and Ben. Wade twenty-two. Hartruff Campbell was unanimously nominated for re-election for Attorney General.

Albany.—The Democratic Convention met to-day, and the delegates for the National Convention were instructed to vote as a unit in accordance with the majority. The committee on resolutions offered one, naming Horatio Seymour as the preference of the Convention for the Presidency, which was referred. Governor Seymour was requested to address the Convention, which then took a recess.

In the House, Van Wyck from the committee on retrenchment, made a report on the fictitious destruction of bonds in the Treasury Department. Logan objected to the revision of the report till the testimony was also transmitted. Van Wyck said the committee did not deem it necessary to incur the expense of printing the testimony. Logan still objected, declaring the evidence would show he was justified in making the charges. A somewhat heated colloquy took place between Logan and Van Wyck. Logan obtained the floor and defended his own position, and declared if the Treasury Department were charged with anything it had attorneys at both ends of the Capitol to choke the man down or cover him over with alms. One would suppose the Treasury Department was filled with angels, with the archangel Michael at the head and that there was no such thing as corruption there! He asked the committee on retrenchment to state whether or not it had any knowledge of the fact that the Treasury Department had redeemed \$70,000 in counterfeit bonds sometime ago, which fact had not been made public. Van Wyck said, when the question came up for inquiry it could be answered. Logan resumed, and continued at considerable length, denouncing the rottenness and corruption of the Treasury Department. He believed the officials of the Treasury were defrauding the government not only by the sale of bonds, but by giving out dices, and paying counterfeit bonds and duplicate bonds.

Concord.—Corrected returns from 181 towns give Harriman 34,693, and Sinclair 31,756.

San Francisco, 12.—The steamer *Idaho* has arrived from Honolulu with advices to February 26th. The result of the election is that twenty-seven Representatives were chosen, eight ministerial, twelve independent, and seven doubtful. The seats of seven of the successful government candidates will be contested. In Kohala plantation the hands voted almost unanimously for Dr. Mott Smith, marching to the polls with the American flag at the head, and the Hawaiian banner at the rear of the procession.

A review of the Hawaiian trade for the past year shows the total export of the nation, to amount to products of the value of a million and a quarter. The principal item was sugar, amounting to seventeen millions of pounds.

Intelligence from Tahiti tells of the total loss of an English lumber vessel on Starbuck or Volunteer Island, while making the voyage from Puget Sound to Australia. The name of the wrecked vessel was not ascertained.

The King has ordered the Hawaiian Parliament to convene on the eighteenth of April.

Rufus A. Lyman is appointed Lieut. Governor of the Island of Hawaii.

New York, 11.—Three-quarters of the town of Jefferson, in Texas, was burned on the night of the 3d. Fifty or sixty stores were destroyed. The loss is a million.

The *Rising Star* brings Panama advices to the 2d. The cholera continues to be terrible in the Argentine Confederation. There is another revolution on the tapis. The yellow fever is at Lima.

Washington.—The Senate has confirmed the nomination of J. Ross Brown, Minister to China, and C. J. Tucker, Minister to Greece.

Jno. P. Bruce is here endeavoring to obtain an enabling act for admission of Montana as a State. He says Montana has 65,000 inhabitants.

London.—Gen. Dix has arrived here, and it is understood he will remain for some weeks. It is said he comes on business connected with the Alabama claims.

The House of Commons has agreed to report Gladstone's bill for the abolition of church rates.

Berlin.—The treaty in relation to the rights of naturalized citizens has been unanimously ratified by the Federal Council. It is reported here with regard to the proposition recently made to Lord Stanley to submit the Alabama claims to the arbitration of Prussia, that he was willing to entertain the proposition so far as applied to the question of indemnity, but refused to submit the other points in dispute.

London.—In the House of Commons last night, John Francis Maguire, from Cork, said that though Ireland was part of the empire and now peaceful, yet the personal liberty of every man in that country was at the mercy of spies, police or government officials, and this state of things existed when records of the courts showed there were few cases of ordinary crime. He then quoted statistics of pauperism and immigration and other evils. The country, he declared, was decaying, and its people were in despair; and discontent was a word inadequate to express the state of feeling. He denied the statement that the farming classes of Ireland were disloyal, but the past cruelty had made an impression upon the Irish people; and the object of all future laws should be to obliterate these bitter remembrances. The laws with regard to the tenure of land were defective, and operated so disastrously that a man's tenure, which was good two years ago, was now worthless. He denounced the London guilds, which hold large tracts of Irish land, for their cruelty to the tenants. Ireland needed no commissions of inquiry or established church. That church was not suited to the majority of the people who dissented from it.

After several speeches by other gentlemen, Lord Clinton moved a resolution that the discontent of Ireland is a source of uneasiness to the empire, and must be remedied; that the laws for Ireland should be framed to suit the wishes of the people, that the present church, school, and land tenure systems, are unjust; and that in his opinion these causes of wrongs should be righted.

John O'Brien, member from Cassel, denied that a large body of the Irish sympathize with the Fenians.

Earl Mayo, Chief Secretary for Ireland, in a long and able speech, admitted that discontent prevailed in Ireland, but said it was exclusively nourished by the Irish in America. The Irish in Australia or in Canada felt no discontent. Even in Ireland, the feeling was confined to the lower classes only. He repelled the charge of English misgovernment. The members of the present government at Dublin were nearly all Irishmen. The police force was composed entirely of natives. He advocated the maintenance of the present policy, but promised a bill would be soon introduced for the relief of the tenants.

Chicago: 12.—The Pennsylvania Republican convention, after a long debate passed a resolution instructing the delegates to the national convention to vote as a unit for Grant and Curtin. The resolution says nothing in regard to impartial suffrage. It denounces Johnson, demands an adequate tariff for the protection of domestic industry, insists on the observance of the public faith in the payment of the public debt and demands protection for native and naturalized citizens.

New York, 12.—The Democratic resolutions consist of a series of charges against the Republican party, and invoke the aid of all lovers of civil liberty to join in a grand and successful effort to rid the country of such tyranny, and secure the triumph of Democratic principles. Seymour, in a speech, denounced the proposition to pay the bonds in greenbacks as a stain on the honor of