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## QUESTIONS OF THE DAY.—THE PRESIDENT AND CONGRESS.

The present attitude of the Chief Executive and Congress towards each other, is the cause of much anxiety among the lovers of peace throughout the nation. If the impeachment resolution proposed in the House of Representatives and referred to the Judiciary Committee, is acted upon, and the President is placed upon his trial, it will be the first time in the history of the United States that such an extreme measure has been resorted to. Other Presidents have been severely animadverted upon by those politically opposed to them, and zealously defended by their friends; but at no previous period since the Republic came into existence has the Chief Magistrate been brought before the bar of the Senate, to answer for the alleged abuse of the power entrusted to him. So grave and important is the question deemed, and so serious are the results that are likely to be the consequence of such a step, that many Radical journalists who are violently opposed to the President decide against impeachment; while others maintain that it should only be resorted to on the plainest and most irrefragable evidence of gross abuse of the Executive power. Still, the eastern dispatches contain mysterious hints that something startling is about to be disclosed, and the impeachment of President Johnson will follow the report of the committee to whom the resolution was referred. What the immediate and final results of such a step would be it is difficult to foretell. But there is certainly a strong probability that it will be taken, during the sitting of the Fortieth Congress.

The subject is one causing considerable discussion, not only in the papers throughout the United States but in the European press; and all agree that it is of the gravest nature, however much they may disagree on other points in regard to it. That the House of Representatives has the right to impeach the President, and the Senate the power to try him, upon sufficient evidence being forthcoming, no one doubts; but a knotty question presents itself at the first step in actual impeachment which is the subject of much controversy;—and that is, the status of the President during his trial, and from the moment he is formally impeached. Those most strongly in favor of the measure, declare that he must be suspended from office and a President *pro tem.* be appointed; while others as strenuously urge that he cannot be removed nor suspended from office until convicted. The former declare that he is like every other person charged with an offense or offenses involving a breach of law, and that though presumed innocent until proven guilty, still, he must be held in custody, or suspended from exercising his functions, until that guilt or innocence is made manifest. The latter build their arguments on the language of the Constitution which says that the President "shall be removed from office on im-

peachment for and conviction of treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors."

Now, there is no question but if the person of the President were in the power of Congress and a successor appointed to temporarily fill the office, their course would be plain and comparatively easy, supposing them able to sustain the charges preferred. The governmental machine would move on much as usual, excepting the excitement consequent upon the trial of a Chief Magistrate for abuse of power. But President Johnson may not be inclined to permit himself to be suspended or taken into custody; for he is declaredly a strong adherent to the letter of the Constitution; and that instrument says the President shall be removed on trial and conviction. He maintains that the present Congress is an unconstitutional body, because it represents only a portion of the United States. He is the Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy of the nation; and he may deem he has the right to use the power now in his hands, to maintain by force of arms that which he deems to be constitutionally right.

Soldiers and sailors are not apt to trouble themselves about political questions, or who has the right, in the abstract, to rule. They are accustomed to obey orders emanating from existing authority, whether that authority be held rightfully or wrongfully; and there is little doubt but that if President Johnson were to command their services they would, through the force of discipline and habit, obey his orders. So long as the President remains at large, he will be by the forces of the nation recognized as the commanding officer, until his term of office expires; and though Congress might declare him suspended and appoint another in his place, there is every likelihood that if he chose to exercise his present authority over those forces they would obey him. In such a contingency, there is also but little doubt but Congress would arm its supporters to enforce its decisions; and here is where the extreme graveness of the proposed impeachment begins, for it thus imperils the peace of the nation, and threatens a civil war much more terribly dreadful, deadly and ensanguined than the late one between North and South.

The advocates of Congress throughout the nation have spoken plainly as to the course they desire shall be pursued. They urge the removal of President Johnson. Such is believed to be the prevailing feeling in Congress. The President has been comparatively silent as to the course he will pursue; but his friends have pointed out that which they deem he has the right to do, as he certainly seems to have the power. How the matter will shape as it progresses the future must determine; but to-day there is no question but the entire people have serious cause for dread that peace may be again disturbed, and the nation have to pass through another terrible and bloody ordeal of internecine strife.

## GOLD MINING AND SHEEP-RAISING.

The gold mines of California but a few years ago attracted the attention of the world, and drew together thousands on thousands of adventurers from this and other nations in search of the precious metals. Her speedy greatness was predicted by those who saw, as they imagined, in her rich mineral resources the foundation of rapidly growing power, influence and population; and it was confidently asserted that she would soon be second to no State in the Union for

wealth and importance. So widespread and strongly entertained was this belief, that when she organized as a State, and sent her Senators to Washington, not asking recognition, but demanding it, she was admitted without undergoing the anomalous Territorial condition.

But California soon found that dependence upon her placer diggings, her quartz mining and her gulches, was a feeble reliance on which to base permanent success. The attention of her wisest citizens was directed to other sources of wealth. The cultivation of the silk worm; the raising of sheep, and woolen manufactures; producing the grape, and wine-making; with agriculture in its various branches, were entered into. The result is that California produce sells in eastern markets; her wine is drunk throughout the nation; and her woolen factories can afford fabrics for exportation; while her prospects are fair for her taking a high position in silk manufactures at an early day. Her precious metals were comparatively exhausted in a few years; but her agricultural and manufacturing resources are being developed, and are her true reliance.

California has the advantage of Utah in one thing,—a sea board always of vast importance in a commercial point of view. But Utah has the advantage of the Golden State in another thing, which under the circumstances is equally important,—she is the centre of a number of rapidly growing Territories, which may be looked for to become States at no distant date. Geographically Utah is their centre, and must remain so unless the topographical aspect of this western region can be changed. And this city must be the commercial capital of these States; the emporium from which they will draw supplies, the depot where the east and the west will consign their stores for distribution through them; the centre from which lines of travel will radiate in many directions. Our position, the country we inhabit, and the nature of our resources emphatically point to our becoming manufacturers as well as agriculturalists. Our farms, our orchards and our gardens, are admitted by all honest travelers; who pass through our Territory, to be marvels of industry, care and taste. We can produce cotton to supply the outside markets to an immense extent. Our vineyards flourish; the silk worm has been successfully kept here, though in a small way, and a beautiful quality of silk has been obtained; and we have facilities for sheep raising and obtaining wool that are difficult to excel.

The raising of sheep and working of wool are now before the people of the Territory, with a significance equal to their importance; their practical development is all that is needed. It is gratifying to state that considerable machinery is being sent for to the east this season; machinery for carding, spinning and weaving up the wool is much needed, and all that is designed to be imported this year will not begin to meet the real necessity for it. Still, it is a commendable step taken by those who are acting on the advice that has been given. But we must, as a people, pay more attention to the breeds of sheep, obtain better wool bearers, and take more care of them than is done at present, if we desire to make wool growing pay, and to have qualities that will be suitable for the finest fabrics of woolen cloth.

A short newspaper article is not the place to treat of the various breeds of sheep, and show the superiority of one kind over another for different localities; how some thrive best on dry up-

lands, like our "benches;" and others on low moist lands; how one breed will average some fifteen pounds of wool per sheep at a shearing, while others will scarcely average two and a half. But communications from our practical sheep raisers on the subject would doubtless throw out much valuable information for the benefit of others, who might desire to profitably increase the number of their sheep, having the prospect of a market for the wool with the spinners and manufacturers, who would not have to look an hour for their market did they turn out a good article of yarn and cloth at a price that would compete with imported goods; and it can be done.

The lack of machinery in our community has compelled many men, who have been really anxious for home manufactures to flourish, to adopt means for carrying into effect the counsel given on the subject that have not been of a prosperous financial character. Where men have had to pay for shearing, washing, picking, carding, spinning and weaving their own wool, in many instances they have been losers by the operation, when the work has had to be all done by hand; and the quality of the woven fabric has not been extra attractive to a fastidious eye, though unquestionably strong and durable. This has caused some to slacken in their efforts, and they have ceased in some instances to take that interest in or pay the attention to sheep raising which they formerly did. Yet with increased facilities for converting the wool into articles and fabrics for use and wear, there is little doubt but that interest will be revived. It will be found yet in Utah that sheep raising will pay, but to make it pay there must be an increased demand for the raw material, and that material must be of a better quality than much that has been grown in the past.

The mills and factories of Utah should not only supply the internal demand for woolen and cotton fabrics, but they should be able in a very few years to meet the wants, in a great degree, of the growing populations of the neighbouring Territories. At the least, we should be able to meet our own wants, and save to the Territory the vast sums annually carried away, impoverishing the Territory to enrich others at a distance. Our neighbors may yet learn to place a better estimate on our efforts and desires to do them and ourselves good, than some of them now appear to entertain. They may learn, too, that in our efforts to become self-sustaining, we soar above the petty spirit which makes some of them, when they have a surplus of our produce in their midst, turn around and abuse the people who fed them when they were hungry. The logic of events, which presents arguments that the cleverest men cannot meet, may yet make them thankful for a market in Utah where they can obtain supplies, and then they will find that we have never refused to supply the necessities of all who sought aid from us, however much we are opposed to enriching enemies who would endeavor to destroy us with the riches drawn from our industry and toil. Montana, for instance, has been liberally supplied with produce from Utah in the past, but from the present course of some of her citizens we would be inclined, personally, to let them come for such produce in the future, instead of taking it to them.

Our geographical position and central situation, give us advantages which we should not neglect to avail ourselves of. Our agriculturists will continue their labors; we will soon be growing sufficient fruit to supply all contiguous markets; and we should enter into manufactures so energetically and extensively that we would be able to meet home consumption and export to a very considerable amount. Let us raise sheep, grow wool, produce cotton and silk, plant flax and rye, and obtain machinery to work them all into fabrics and articles for wear, and we will develop inexhaustible gold mines, for these will buy gold everywhere that the glittering metal obtains circulation or is esteemed of value.