

VIGILANCE COMMITTEES.

At Dale city, so the telegrams of yesterday inform us, three men were hung by a Vigilance Committee, numbering one hundred men, who came over from Cheyenne city for the purpose. The two cities are not very distant from each other, and probably possess many features in common. In reading this account, the mind naturally reverts to the circumstances under which this city and country were settled. One cannot help drawing a contrast between the scenes witnessed elsewhere in the early settlement of towns, and those which transpired here in early days.

When this city was settled, there was no organized society to the eastward of us nearer than fifteen hundred miles. We were beyond the reach of all law, only such as we framed ourselves. Yet good order was preserved, life and property were safe, and that, too, without having recourse to Vigilance Committees. We have extended our settlements North and South; they stretch upwards of five hundred miles from one extreme to the other. In every one of those settlements law and order have been paramount. There have been no violent outbursts; no secret or illegal combinations; no appeal to Lynch law. Men and women have slept as peacefully and securely in their wagons and tents, until houses could be built, as they could have done had they been surrounded by impregnable walls.

In the settlement of neighboring States, Territories and cities the organization of a Vigilance Committee seemed to be almost the first thing thought about. It is asserted that law and order could not be maintained without such organizations. And not unfrequently desperadoes have joined them to better screen and carry out their own schemes of rascality. The great and prosperous city of San Francisco has been compelled, more than once, to call Vigilance Committees to her aid, to free herself from the dreadful tyranny under which she groaned. They have become fashionable, especially throughout this Western country, and so familiar have men become with their existence that their organization ceases to excite any remark; they are looked upon as a matter of course, and acquiesced in as a necessity of the age. There may be circumstances under which it may be necessary for sharp, severe and thorough measures to be taken to check crime and execute justice. But the people who are compelled to organize Vigilance Committees to accomplish these ends are in a pitiable condition. In the most of instances a vigilance committee is but another name for a mob. And, of all the despotisms which ever existed, we think that of a mob the most frightful and odious. Cruel and indiscriminating, subject to whims and caprices the most extraordinary, a mob knows no law but the prejudices and passions of its individual members. We have suffered from their violence, and well know how dreadful and heartless is their tyranny. But, it is worthy of remark, *en passant*, that since mobs were first organized against us, and the people looked calmly on without condemning them for their fiendish cruelty, the nation has been cursed with mobs, and the disposition to organize them is spreading.

When all the circumstances are considered under which our settlements have been made in this Territory, exemption from these illegal combinations and the scenes of violence which attend them, is remarkable. Had they ever

existed here, and executed their victims in the arbitrary and summary style practiced elsewhere, what a howl would have been raised about the proceedings of the people of Utah! There have been some persons who have vied with each other to see which could tell the most absurd and blackest falsehoods about us. They have done this when we have had a degree of peace here, the equal of which might be sought for in vain within the limits of our national domain, and when life and property were most sacredly valued. But what kind of a character would Utah have had from them, had Vigilance Committees ruled in every settlement, and performed their fell work as they do elsewhere?

HORSE-BREAKING AND MONEY-MAKING.

The young men of our Territory are, as a rule, fine horsemen, and have considerable pride in handling and breaking horses. This is more the case in the country settlements at the present time than in the city, as their circumstances are favorable to the cultivation of such a taste. Any plan, therefore, that proposes to make them more proficient in this business than the one now in practice is likely to attract their attention. Such an improved system has been advertised and widely noticed here of late. It has been asserted that it is a very excellent system of horse-breaking and training, and its professor has been making a tour of the settlements, imparting a knowledge of it under an oath of secrecy on the part of the pupil that he will not divulge it for a certain time—we are informed that the period is five years. Ten dollars is the cost of instruction for each pupil. Of course, where a system of this kind is highly lauded there are many who think such a sum is not much to pay in view of the benefits to be derived from the knowledge of it. Neither would it be, if it were as good as vaunted. But we are informed, by one of our leading citizens, from the north, that it is but little, if any, better than a humbug. He has conversed with several who have learned the system and he says, there is nothing worth paying for to be learned from it. The chief, and, it is said, only thing to be learned is how to hamper a horse, and by appliances prevent him from kicking, &c.

Presuming that this is correct, we advise our citizens not to part with their money so easily to any and every person who may come along and claim to have some great knowledge in his possession that will be of vast benefit to them. This is an age of humbug. There are thousands of men who make their living by imposing upon the credulity of their fellow-men. But in this country we earn our money too hard to part with it without receiving a fair value in return.

(Special to the Deseret Evening News.)

By Telegraph.

THE ARREST OF TRAIN!

Congressional!

STILL FIGHTING IN YUCATAN!

Holena, M. T., 21.—The thermometer above 22. It has commenced snowing. At the charter election yesterday the result shows 1016 votes polled; 910 against, and 106 for the charter.

London, 21.—It appears that the baggage of Geo. F. Train and Thomas C. Durant, who was also a passenger on the Scotia was subjected to a rigorous examination. Nothing of a seditious character being found both were permitted to go ashore, but both were arrested immediately upon landing. There was nothing elicited to warrant their arrest and both were discharged, but both were again arrested soon after reaching their hotel. Upon the completion of the second examination Durant was discharged. Train was sent in custody to Cork jail. On Saturday he was brought before the court and re-examined and re-

manded until Monday the 27th. In the meantime the case creates considerable excitement. The newspapers are reprinting Train's speeches as forming a sort of justification of the arrest.

Washington.—In the Supreme Court to-day, Justice Chase announced that the judgment of the majority of the court in the McArdle case would be advanced and set for hearing on the first Monday in March.

The Tallahassee reconstruction Convention met yesterday. The president and secretary are both whites; the assistant secretary and most of the subordinate officers are negroes.

Washington.—In the Senate, Conness offered a resolution setting forth the recent arrest of American citizens in England, directing the President to cause an investigation, and if such persons were found guilty of no overt act, to demand immediately their release, and if necessary, to call out such a portion of the land and naval forces as may be necessary to enforce the demand. The resolution was laid on the table. Conness gave notice that he would call it up at an early day. Thayer offered a resolution inquiring of the President whether Seddon, who was recently pardoned, was the Confederate Secretary of War any portion of the time when Wirz was keeper of the Andersonville prison. Adopted. The bill to facilitate the payment of bounties was discussed and then postponed until to-morrow. Stewart called up the bill to remove the disabilities, under the reconstruction act, from Gov. Patton of Georgia. After some discussion it was postponed till to-morrow. The House bill, for the appointment of a commission to examine and report upon spirit meters, was taken up and after some debate, Howard called for the order of the day. The resolution for the admission of Phillip F. Thomas, senator-elect from Maryland, was debated at some length without action. Johnson gave notice that he would press the vote to-morrow on the supplemental reconstruction bill which came from the House. Adjourned.

House.—The Committee on elections reported against giving a seat to John Young Brown from the second district of Kentucky on account of disloyalty, also against giving a seat to the contestant, and offered a resolution notifying the Governor of Kentucky that a vacancy exists. Kerr made a minority report. The House took up in regular order of business, the reconstruction bill; pending the question, was Butler's motion to reconsider the vote ordering the main question, which was agreed to, yeas 88, nays 75. Butler offered his amendment, which was equivalent to a substitute for the bill giving the appointments of state officers to the constitutional Convention. Butler, Stevens and Kelly advocated the amendment, which was rejected, yeas 53, nays 112. The bill then passed 123 to 45.

Elliott offered a resolution which passed, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue for the relief of all classes of destitute in the South, all desiccated vegetables accumulated during the war, not needed for the use of the army. The conference committee on the anti-contraction bill reported the Senate to recede from their amendment and to agree with the House bill with an amendment relative to replacing cancelled or mutilated notes with new bills. Agreed to. Logan from the conference committee on the bill repealing the cotton tax reported that the committee were unable to agree. Another conference committee was ordered. Adjourned.

Havana.—The Spanish mail steamer brings four hundred troops for the island. A severe shock of earthquake was felt in Jamaica on the 7th. A steamer from Vera Cruz passed Sisal on the 17th; four war schooners were blockading the port. The fighting between the national vessels and the rebels ashore continued. The Mexican Government had chartered the American steamer Georgia to convey troops to Yucatan.

Washington.—Henderson introduced in the Senate a bill to fund the national debt, which provides for the issue of coupon or registered bonds to cover the entire debt, payable in 50 years, redeemable in ten years, the principal and interest payable in coin. The interest not more than 2 1/2 per cent.

Jackson, Miss.—The convention adopted a resolution asking Congress to continue the Freedmen's Bureau. A very lengthy ordinance relating to elections and the qualifications of officers was introduced and referred.

San Francisco, 21.—The California, Oregon and Marysville railroad companies have consolidated and will hereafter be known as the Central Pacific Railroad Company.

Havana, 21.—Porefio Diaz remains at Vera Cruz reorganizing the Government and making efforts to purchase steamers for the Mexican navy. There is a project on foot for building twenty iron frigates, one to be furnished by each State of the Republic. The alliance is nearly completed between Mexico, Peru, Chili, and Bolivia. The attempt at a revolution by Morelia has been frustrated. Congress passed resolutions allowing Tyado Backare to remain in the cabinet in the Ministry of the Interior. The treasury is still vacant. The internal condition of Mexico is very bad, stages are stopped everywhere in the public roads, and the passengers robbed. At San Luis the soldiers are robbing the people. The bandits defeated the troops sent against them at Cumorca. At last accounts affairs at Yucatan were becoming more quiet. The Captain-Gen. of Cuba had determined to prevent the organizing or departure of an expedition from Cuba to Yucatan. The followers of Santa Anna were much depressed.

London.—Train has been discharged from arrest. He telegraphed his friends in America, "I have just been released on the intervention of Minister Adams, and have brought a suit against the British Government for a hundred thousand dollars damages."

Florence.—The recent measures taken to prevent the Garibaldian invasion cost 18,000,000 livres. Minister Menabrea has addressed a sharp note to the Spanish Government called forth by the recent speech of Queen Isabella at the opening of the Cortes, in which she announced that Spain was ready to interfere for the defense of the Papal states. Menabrea informs the Spanish Cabinet that Italy will not permit intervention in her affairs by any nation except France, in whose case intervention is allowed by special treaty and stipulations.

Paris.—The *Moniteur* publishes a letter from South America which says communication with Lopez is secure. The attempts of the Allies to take Hamatia are powerless. The cholera had broken out at Buenos Ayres. Specie payments are suspended at Montevideo. The writer thinks the internal difficulties will prevent the vigorous prosecution of the war on the part of the Allies.

Chicago, 22.—The *Republican* special says the Senate Pacific railroad committee have authorized Howard to prepare a bill for the construction of a northern railroad. He will probably be ready to report within ten days. The Senate Committee have considered the Sandwich Island treaty. The majority seemed averse to ratification.

New York, 22.—The *Herald's* cable special says Lord Stanley disavows the arrest of Train on the part of the Government. He says the local authorities are solely responsible. The arrest was made on the information of a man named Gee, who was a passenger aboard the Scotia.

Havana, 21.—Vague reports are that twenty thousand muskets have been secretly sent from Havana. The Yucatan expedition will be ready to sail at two hours notice.

New York, 22.—The *Arizona*, from Apitawall on the 15th, had arrived. Gen. Ord had left Washington for California.

LOCAL ITEMS.

THEATRICAL.—As every one expected, there was a good house last night to witness the performance. Mr. Stark appearing as Alfred Evelyn, in "Money," and Petruccio, in "Katherine and Petruchio," supported by an excellent cast. Both pieces have been recently played here and were again most satisfactorily rendered. Mr. Stark was called for by the audience, and, appearing, tendered his thanks to the Management, the Company and the public for courtesies received; and expressed a hope that he would be able to appear again before our citizens at no distant date.

The performance to-morrow night, for the benefit of Mr. McKenzie, is under the patronage of his Excellency the Governor, and the Members of the Legislature. The "Huguenot Captain," we have learned, is a very interesting and exciting drama, somewhat of the sensational class. The hero of the play, the Huguenot Captain, personated by Mr. McKenzie, is placed in situations of the utmost peril, from which he is rescued by adroitness, by bravery, and by stratagem, and at times, seemingly, when all hope is lost, he is rescued by a woman in the midst of a quarrel, his manhood forbidding him to stand idly by and see a woman insulted; he masters his adversary—one of the nobles—and drives down upon him the wrath of the aristocracy, whose enmity is heightened when it is known that the Huguenot Captain is a descendant of the great French noble. A band of Bohemians play no inconsiderable part in the piece; and some of them, represented by Miss Alexander, Miss Cave, Miss Louisa and Miss Susie, will execute a characteristic dance during the performance. The situations and incidents of the drama are peculiar, and of an interesting and exciting character; it is a very judicious selection for a winter evening, combining a variety of attractions. Miss Nann will sing; and the fine high comedy farce of "Nature and Nurture" will also be given. The management is in the hands of the Deseret, and the public favorite.