

tainty of the future there is at least one event which is certain. At an epoch which we can call near, since it concerns the life of a people, the Anglo-Americans alone will cover all the immense territory between the polar ice and the tropics; they will spread from the shores of the Atlantic Ocean even to the coasts of the Southern Sea.

"There will then arrive a time when there will be seen in North America one hundred and fifty millions of men, equal together, who will all belong to the same family, who will have the same point of departure, the same civilization, the same language, the same religion, the same habits, the same manners, and over which thought will circulate in the same form and paint itself in the same colors. All else is doubtful, but this is certain. Here is a fact entirely new in the world, of which imagination can hardly seize the extent."

Lucas Alaman, the Mexican statesman and historian, in his History of Mexico, 1852, said—

"Mexico will be, without doubt, a land of prosperity from its natural advantages, but it will not be so for the races which now inhabit it. As it seemed the destiny of the peoples who established themselves therein at different and remote epochs to perish from the face of it, leaving hardly a memory of their existence; even as the nation which built the edifices of Palenque, and those which we admire in the peninsula of Yucatan, was destroyed without its being known what it was nor how it disappeared; even as the Toltecs perished by the hands of barbarous tribes coming from the north, no record of them remaining but the pyramids of Cholula and Teotihuacan, and, finally, even as the ancient Mexicans fell beneath the power of the Spaniards, the country gaining infinitely by this change of dominion, but its ancient masters being overthrown; so likewise its present inhabitants shall be ruined and hardly obtain the compassion they have merited, and the Mexican nation of our days shall have applied to it what a celebrated Latin poet said of one of the most famous personages of Roman history, *Stat magni nominis umbra*, nothing more remains than the shadow of a name illustrious in another time."

Going back in date, we conclude our rather lengthy but interesting review with the following well known lines, by Jonathan Sewall, occurring in an epilogue to Addison's tragedy of "Cato," written in 1778, for the Bow Street Theatre, Portsmouth, N. H.—

"No pent-up Utica contracts your powers,  
But the whole boundless continent is yours."

#### SOUTH CAROLINA.

HON. JAMES S. PIKE, in his "Prostrate State," thus pictures the present situation of South Carolina—

"The rule of South Carolina should not be dignified with the name of government. It is the installation of a huge system of brigandage. The men who have had it in control and who now have it in control, are the picked villains of the community. They are the highwaymen of the State. They are professed legislative robbers. They are men who have studied and practised the art of legislative theft. They are in no sense different from or better than the men who fill the prisons and penitentiaries of the world. They are, in fact, of precisely that class, only more daring and audacious. They pick your pocket by law. They rob the poor and the rich alike, *by law*. They confiscate your estates by law."

The minority report of the U. S. house of Representatives Judiciary Committee upon affairs in South Carolina, concludes as follows—

"The cry of that outraged, helpless and suffering people has reached our hearts as well as our understanding. That once prosperous and beautiful State is on the verge of ruin. She is, indeed, already prostrate. A horde of thieves and robbers worse than any that ever infested any civilized community on earth have her by the throat and are fast sucking her lifeblood. Three hundred thousand of her citizens, descendants of those who

fought and won with our fathers the battles of American Independence and liberty, are crying to Congress for redress—for help. They have suffered all that humanity can endure. They have exhausted every resource and are utterly helpless of themselves. To refuse their request is to drive them to despair and ruin."

The report further says—

"It should never be lost sight of that for the condition of the things now existing in South Carolina the federal government is primarily responsible. Blink it, look upon it as we may, horrible as the work of its hands may now appear, Congress set up and established the state of things that makes the Commonwealth of South Carolina the foul stigma it now is in our system."

After seven years of fraud, dishonesty, and unparalleled corruption and maladministration, Mr. Elliot, M. C. from the State, says he knows that "instead of getting better it appears to be growing worse."

"Happy Land!" As the New York Tribune well says, the intent of the Poland and other proscriptive Utah bills was to reduce this Territory to the pitiful and horrible condition of South Carolina, while a pack of official wolves devoured the entire substance of the people.

HOLT AND BEECHER.—The Washington Capital of June 21 has the following concerning two notabilities in their way in these latter days—

"It is said that Judge Holt, Judge Advocate General, to whom the President referred the findings in the Howard court of inquiry for review, has returned the same fairly riddled and destroyed by legal criticism and comment. Military law equals the grave-diggers' 'crown quest law' for 'Argals' of the most extraordinary sort, and military courts are, as we have said, only Lynch courts legalized, where certain gentlemen in epaulettes, quite innocent of the law of evidence, return verdicts in accordance with their feelings, or, as the late Chief Justice once said, in amending our definition, 'in accordance with the power that organized the court.' This time the stubborn generals in the court could not see it, and so the Judge Advocate General comes to the rescue."

"Henry Ward Beecher preached the Baccalaureate sermon before the graduating class of Packer Institute last Monday. His text was 'Greet Priscilla and Aquilla.' The Rev. Buddington accused the Rev. Beecher of being too fond of Priscilla and Aquilla, yet Beecher was honorably acquitted, enjoys an independent theology of teaching whatever he pleases, and a salary of twenty thousand a year; and further, has declined an urgent invitation from his people to go to Europe for six months at their expense. Were we not of the Capital we would be of Plymouth."

#### INCONSISTENT AND UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

THE salaries or emoluments of federal appointees for a Territory are properly paid out of the federal treasury. Congress appoints these officers and of course pays them, in preference to entrusting the people of the Territory with a State government, though Congress takes good care to repay itself by exercising a rather searching supervision over the affairs of the Territory, and by imposing upon the inhabitants thereof certain onerous restrictions as to the common rights and privileges of American citizens. Congress also pays the legislature of a Territory.

In the discussion concerning the admission of Colorado, it was urged that while a Territory Congress paid these dues, but as a State Colorado would have to pay them out of her local taxes. Therefore it was a good thing for Colorado not to be a State. As regards Utah, Congress refuses her admission as a State, and actually passes a law for her to pay the fees, etc., of federally appointed officers! Wont let her have State officers and pay them, but foists upon her numbers of federal officers and expects her to

pay them! This law for the Territory to pay U. S. officers is about equal to the act of a stingy, selfish, tyrannical father, who wants to spend his son's five cents for him. Rather small potato business for the Federal Congress to go into.

But further. This provision of the Poland bill is not only inconsistent, it is really unconstitutional. Congress has no constitutional right to thus dip its hand into the treasury of the Territory. Indeed such an act is positively forbidden, and the Territory can constitutionally refuse to yield to such a demand upon its revenues.

The first paragraph of the eighth section of Article I of the Constitution of the United States reads—

"The Congress shall have power to levy and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States, but all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States."

Congress therefore is forbidden to levy or collect any sort of impost upon a portion of the United States, that it does not upon the whole.

"The power to levy and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises, is coextensive with the Territory of the United States." Loughborough vs. Blake, 5 Wh. 317.

Thus Congress has power to lay imposts upon a Territory, but only uniformly with the other Territories and States.

Again—

"Congress is not empowered to tax for those purposes which are within the exclusive province of the States." Gibbons v. Ogden, 9 Wh., 199.

The States universally tax for the payment of their own, not U. S. officers. This power is exclusively confined to the States. Congress taxes for and pays federal officers, and the States tax for and pay State officers. This is the universal constitutional principle.

Congress has no right to obtain territory only in the view of its ultimately becoming a State. This is admitted, and the local self-government of the Territories is preparatory to their becoming States. Hence in the Utah Organic Act it is provided "that the legislative power of said Territory shall extend to all rightful subjects of legislation, consistent with the Constitution of the United States and the provisions of this Act." The legislature of the Territory, therefore, has full power, as in a State, to raise taxes in the Territory for local purposes, and disburse those taxes for those purposes.

Congress, however, has not this power. It has not power to levy and collect any tax or impost upon this Territory, unless the same is uniformly levied and collected in every other Territory and State in the Union. But this Poland bill lays a special impost upon the local taxes of Utah to pay the services of United States officers acting therein! This is an impost laid and collected in no other Territory or State in the Union, and therefore is expressly forbidden by the Constitution. If United States officers in Utah are to be paid out of the local taxes, the same impost must be laid and collected in every Territory and State in the Union, or it is clearly unconstitutional.

DISGUSTED.—The Gold Hill News, June 24, is thoroughly disgusted at the shaven and shorn condition of the Poland bill as it passed the Senate, and takes no pains to conceal that disgust, thinking that such legislation is a d—readful shame. We can't reproduce all the deprecatory outflowings of the G. H. News, but here are a few words—

"Congressman Poland's bill passed the House last evening, but so emasculated with amendments that it is regarded as ineoperative."

"A Washington dispatch says that public sentiment in that city was opposed to the passage of the original bill."

"But in reference to the Poland bill and this Washington public sentiment the telegraph further says: 'It is thought that as the Mormons went out into the wilderness and reclaimed the desert they should be unmolested, for the present at least.' What bosh is this!"

Our disappointed, disgusted, and irate Nevada contemporary concludes that Washington sentiment depends upon dollars.

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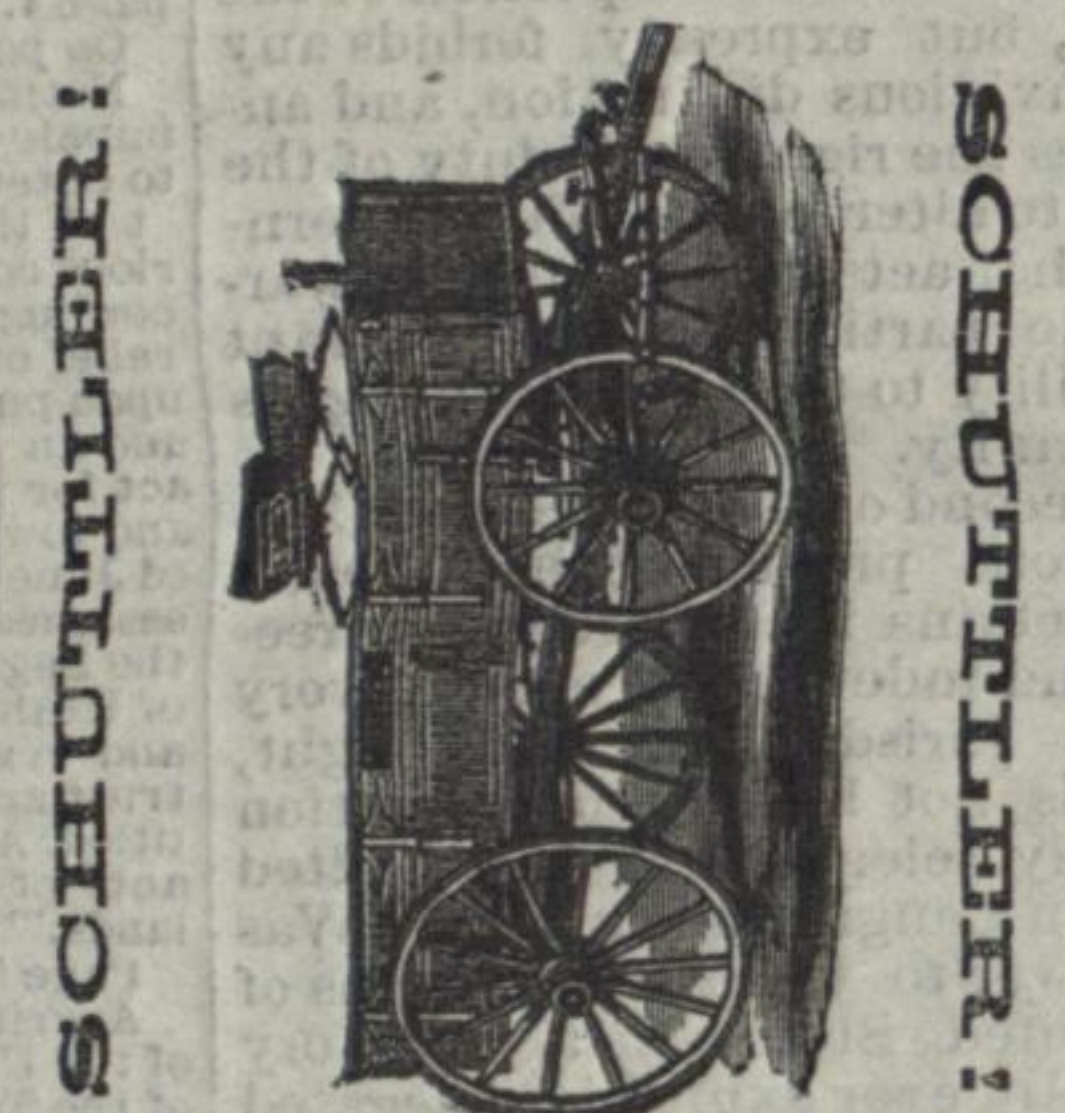
A SMALL YELLOW ROAN HORSE three years old, branded W A on left thigh. Any person giving information that will lead to his recovery will be suitably rewarded. w12 s24 tf T. E. TAYLOR, this Office.

#### NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON THE 22nd day of April, 1873, Orson A. Dispain's cash entry R. and R. No. 1182 of the N 1/2 of the S W 1/4 of Section 12, S 3, R 1 E, was suspended in Washington, for the reason that in the Township Plat it appears that this tract was returned as mineral land, and a hearing was ordered by the Commissioner of the General Land Office to determine the mineral or non-mineral character of the said tract. Therefore, the 27th day of June, 1874, is set for hearing for the said Orson A. Dispain, whose post office address is Granite, Salt Lake County, Utah Territory, to appear at the U. S. Land Office, Salt Lake City, Utah, to prove the non-mineral character of said land and of each legal subdivision of the same, at which time all persons are notified to appear and show the mineral character of the same, there being no mineral lying on the same or no known mineral mines in the immediate vicinity.

WILLETT POTTINGER, Register.  
GEO. OVERTON, Receiver. w17 1m

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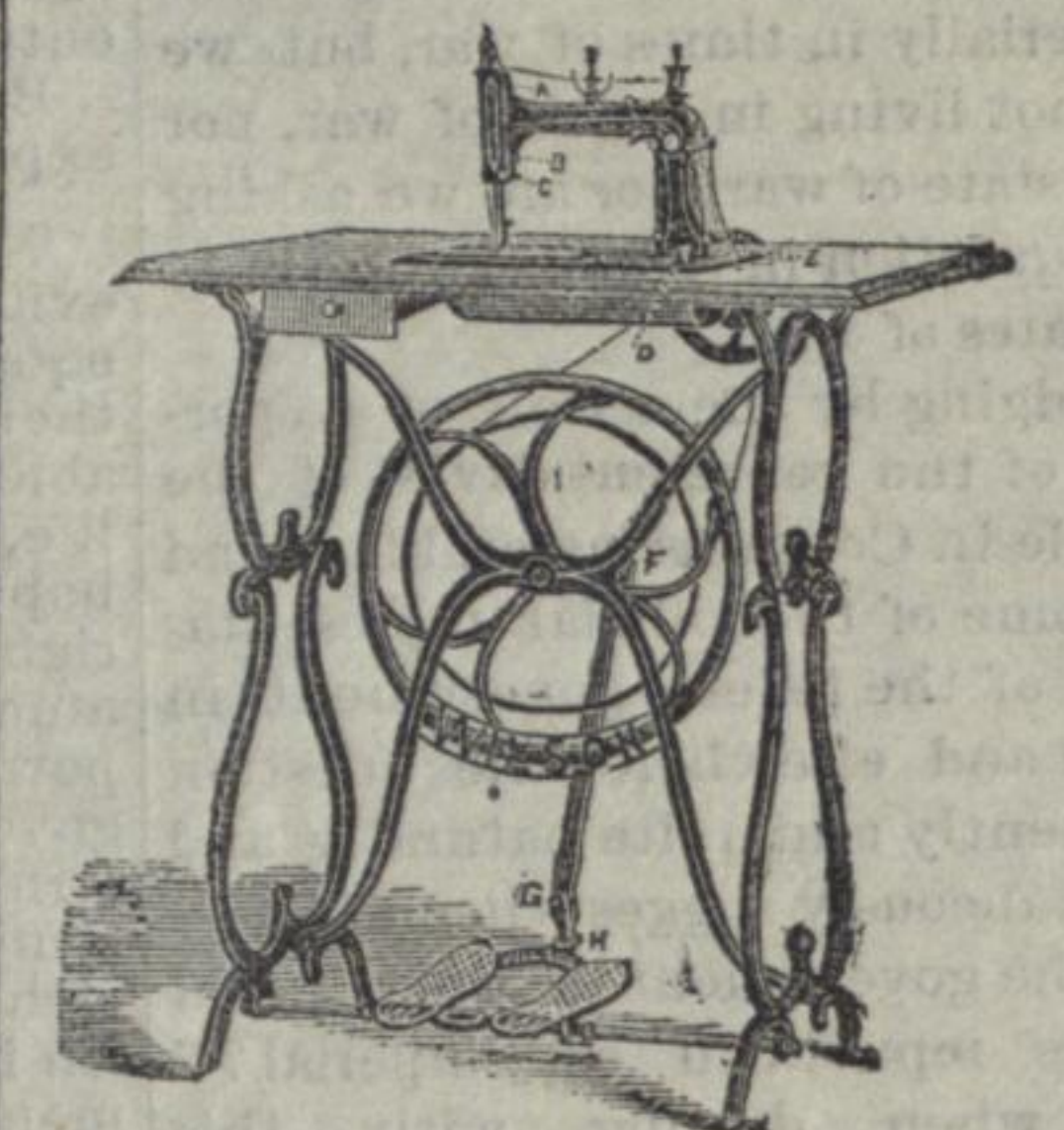
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