

POLYGAMY IN UTAH.

The late crusade of the United States Government against polygamy, is not in the interest of law, order, virtue, morality, religion, or tolerance. It is simply a put-up job, intended to benefit United States officials, loafers, and those who hang on to the Government train wagons, its object being the incurring of bills of cost, employment of witnesses, paying somebody for the protection of troops, adding to the expenses of the nation, and making plunder easy for those who are ever willing to engage in such work. When pure water can be drawn from a barrel filled with filth, then will we believe that the crusade against polygamy springs from laudable motives. Of those in Federal authority in Salt Lake City, there is not one man in any capacity whose life is pure, moral, virtuous, temperate, or in any way characteristic of the upright citizen.

A visit of three weeks to that city—a careful watching of saints and sinners there—an impartial observer, an energetic taker of items and searcher for information, we are enabled to speak by the card. When gamblers, drunkards, Government robbers, speculators, and speculators, open for anything that brings to them notoriety or profit, unwilling to endorse that which may be honest, moral or industrious, commence crusades in behalf of the right, it is safe to say that other than honest motives actuate them.

We are not defending Mormonism, polygamy, the civil, uncivil, or religious practices of those living in Utah. The Mormons need no defense from us. As citizens, their work shows for itself. They have by work well begun and perseveringly engaged in, made of Utah—a barren plain—a land of villages and beautiful farms. The people of Utah Territory are more civil, honest, virtuous and temperate than those of Washington, the seat of our Government. They live by labor, are frugal, industrious, economical, and kind to the poor. The government which, through its drunken, gambling and adulterous minions in Salt Lake City, is warring upon these people, cannot say as much. Those who are there professing to do the work of Christians, and moving upon the principles of Mormonism, backed by powerful Courts, rigorous laws and bristling bayonets, are themselves men notoriously unworthy the confidence of a Christianized, civilized and respectable community. They are men who wander through that community, as dogs wander for bones on which to chew. They are men guilty of all the vices so demoralizing in their tendencies. They are men, who draw their inspiration from intoxicating liquors; who hold their caucuses in the interest of religion in saloons and places of dissipation; who lay their plans and draft their resolutions for the encouragement of morality in houses of ill-fame and in the company of prostitutes, patronized only by the officers of the United States Government, who claim to represent the interest of that religious element in the country which refuses to tolerate that which itself admits to be religion!

All the efforts of such men to drive polygamy from Utah Territory will fail. This matter is beyond the reach of any law in this country. All efforts to drive such people from that Territory by the power of the bayonet will fail. We have had enough of war and the consequent expense thereof in this country, to last for years to come. The people are tired of engaging in crusades intended only to benefit a select few.

The people of Utah have rights under this Government, as have the people of any State. They have lands, homes, shops, schools and churches of their own, won by honest toil. They are endeavoring to improve rather than destroy the country or a portion thereof. There is no process of law, or of other than of might, tyranny and ruffianism, that can drive them from their homes, or confiscate them for the benefit of thieves, without committing a terrible wrong and disgracing a people whose boast is liberty and whose religion claims to be tolerance.

An army of a million men could not drive these people from their mountain fastnesses. If they are living in accordance with the wishes of God, He will protect them; if not, when comes the day of judgment, He will punish them according to their deserts, and it is not for those who are themselves sinful and wicked to sit in judgment upon their betters. There are ether and greater evils in the land worthy of immediate attention.

If polygamy is a disgrace to America,

it will be well to remember it is founded upon that Bible Christians everywhere reverence as the revealed word of God. So long as the people of Utah Territory mind their own business, pay their debts, and comport themselves as good citizens, the stink of their religious heresy is not sufficiently strong to overcome the thousand odors of rottenness and corruption springing from this, the so-called "best government the world ever saw."

Opposition to Mormonism but strengthens it. If let alone the people there will not consider themselves as martyrs, and polygamy will die out of its own accord, for seven-eighths of the women are opposed to it. But once attack under the protection of the law that which the law protects, and which is believed by Mormons to be a religion, and not only the men but the women, who are growing tired of being considered chattels and brevet wives, will rally to defend their church and its interests, lay claim to martyrdom, and thus more widely sow the seeds of that which no man can prove is not a religion, and entitled, under the laws of the land, to the same protection as may be given other creeds, denominations and religions.—*Pomeroy's Democrat.*

THE MORMON WAR.

The prosecution of the Mormons seems to be conducted in earnest. The prosecution of course proceeds not upon the assumption that polygamy, or any other social practice of Mormonism, is morally wrong or scandalous to civilization, but simply upon the fact that it is contrary to the statute in such case made and provided. That is the lawyer's province. But the legislator's is wider. To justify the prosecution of so large and prosperous a community as that of Utah, which is admitted to be orderly, industrious and in all other respects but that of its social organization inoffensive, so as to save the prosecution from the charge of being a persecution, it must either be shown that the obnoxious practices of the Mormons are injurious to public order, or else it must be maintained that they are moral abominations which it is our duty to extinguish. It would be difficult to maintain the first of these theses, and the Mormon war, if we are to have one, must be waged upon the second. This will make it a crusade. We do not say that our government ought not under any circumstances to wage a religious war, though we may safely say that the present administration of our government furnishes very questionable auspices for a religious war to be waged under. But we ought to be certified, as assuredly the Bible does not certify us in the case of polygamy, that the thing we attack is an accursed thing. It is not a question of the inferiority of polygamy to monogamy on historical grounds or on grounds of abstract expediency. That is a question for the community affected by polygamy to settle for itself. If Congress interferes to put down polygamy it can only logically be because polygamy is morally intolerable to the sensitive souls of Congressmen. The only case at all parallel in our history was the abolition of slavery. And the abolition of slavery was ostensibly effected as a war measure in the first instance and afterwards confirmed as a matter of public policy. It was not because slavery was the sum of all villainies but because it was a support to the confederacy that President Lincoln issued his proclamations, and because it was a political nuisance that Congress and the States afterwards incorporated those proclamations in the Constitution. No such case can be made out against polygamy. A war against it would be purely a religious war. Such a war, even if it were otherwise justifiable, ought to be deprecated upon the ground that it is useless. As we have shown heretofore Mormonism owes its survival to its isolation. We have stood it without much detriment to our peace of mind for twenty-five years. Can we not stand it a little longer? Is it wise to anticipate its inevitable fate by an onslaught which will now cost much blood and much treasure, and which unless Mormonism is much more firmly rooted in the nature of things than anybody out of Utah imagines it to be, the lapse of another decade will dispense us from making.—*New York World.*

A MISTAKEN IDEA.—We are informed on good authority, that a certain rabid member of the "ring," of whom, without doing him the honor of mentioning his name in these columns, it is only necessary to say, in order to know who is meant, that no one, in observing his hard looking countenance would commit the error of

supposing him the possessor of any of the nobler traits of humanity, made a remark the other day to the effect that, within six months from now the "Mormons" would be driven from their possessions and others would possess their property. There may be others besides the person above alluded to who entertain such an absurd notion, and for the benefit of such we say, that we have no idea that any such thing will ever happen. Although goaded by those seeking to destroy them, the motto of our citizens is peace. They desire "peace and good will to men." They have shown this by their submission to wrongs which, we are safe to say, no other people would have calmly endured; and whatever may happen in the future in the way of trouble, they are determined in no case to be the original aggressors. Their enemies shall not have even the shadow of a just cause for their despotic and unwise course; and, in such case, come what may, the verdict of all honorable people cannot fail to be on our side, and our traducers cannot fail ultimately to bring upon themselves the imprecations and condemnation of all the right thinking among men. We may be wrong in our belief, but we have an idea that if the "Mormons" be not allowed to live here in some sort of peace and quietness, no other people will ever be able to do so. If the "Mormons" have not a right to peaceable possession of these valleys, who has? That's what we'd like to know.

NOTICE.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

JAMES H. HART, County and Probate Judge, for Rich County, Utah Territory, did, on the 19th day of June, 1871, file declaratory statement (No. 2714) in the General Land Office, Salt Lake City, according to "an Act for the relief of the inhabitants of Cities and Towns upon public lands," approved March 3rd 1871, claiming the following described lands for the benefit of the inhabitants of Randolph, of Rich County, namely S W $\frac{1}{4}$ of N E $\frac{1}{4}$ and S $\frac{1}{2}$ of N W $\frac{1}{4}$ and S W $\frac{1}{4}$ of S E $\frac{1}{4}$ and S E $\frac{1}{4}$ of S E $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 29, Township 11 North of Range 7 East, containing 400 acres.

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NOTICE!

TO Whom it may Concern: That cash entry for the Town site of Rockport, Summit County, Utah, made July 17, 1871, embracing the South half of N W quarter of section 4, and the north west quarter of S W quarter of section 4, Township 1 south, range 5 east, containing 120 acres, has been made in trust for the inhabitants; and is now ready to be disposed of in lots, to any person or persons entitled thereto.

All persons claiming to be owners or possessors of any portion of said entry, will take due notice and make the application as provided in the statutes of Utah.

A. E. HINCKLEY,

Coalville, August 15, 1871. w30 8m