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EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

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gospel abroad? No. I would be ashamed to do it, at least until I had made some recompense and restitution for the wrong I had done, and had satisfied God, my brethren and my conscience by renewing my covenants. Suppose that some of you elders who have frequented these whisky and billiard saloons on Main St., should be called on missions, and when you go you meet with people who have seen you there! They would be very likely to point the finger and say, "I saw you in a whisky shop, billiard saloon," or in some disreputable place, "and now you come to preach the gospel and set yourselves up as a light unto the world!" That is what many of the so-called Christian ministers of the day are doing all the time, and that is what has brought their Christianity into such disrepute. Ministers may take that course, but what of their Christianity? Nothing; it is all humbug and "bosh," and the people know it, and the time has come when a man has to be judged by his works, even by his fellow beings. If a man does not bring forth fruits worthy of the profession he makes, do not believe in him nor walk after him; but when you see a man that brings forth good fruit you may know that he derives it from a good fountain that can be relied on.

This is as the Latter-day Saints should live, and when we take into consideration the great labor before us, the frailties and weakness of human nature that we have to overcome, and the obstacles in the path to the accomplishment of God's work, we have no time to waste in drunkenness, idleness, or in following after the follies and fashions of the world. Our whole time should be occupied in that which is profitable to ourselves and our fellow beings. May the Lord help us to be faithful in living the religion of Jesus Christ, is my prayer, Amen.

WHILE we would by no means assert that our citizens are destitute of faults and follies, we are at the same time bold to maintain that we honestly believe that there is no community existing where a higher regard for the domestic virtues exists than in this community. We say this not as a piece of editorial stock in trade, as are many of the newspaper diatribes against "Mormon" men and matters, but as our sincere conviction, after a not very limited experience in both hemispheres. We are well assured that there exists in this community a far greater respect for the sanctity of conjugal rights, a far higher appreciation of the necessity of personal purity, in both man and woman, than prevail elsewhere.

There exists throughout the Union a deep-seated sentiment that he who punishes even with death the despoiler of feminine purity, shall not be convicted of crime, but shall be acquitted of any such charge, and shall be justified, commended, held in honor and esteem, rather than in condemnation, so far as that action is concerned. But no where in the wide world is a man more promptly and thoroughly acquitted of all blame and justified in such a case, than in Utah. Here the public sentiment is so wholly and entirely in favor of the preservation of womanly integrity and the vindication of the infringements thereof, even to the infliction of summary and extreme punishment of the transgressor, that in such case no jury of our real substantial citizens would dream of any other verdict than acquittal, triumphant acquittal, of the vindicator of purity. The same sentiment prevails very largely, but not so decidedly and thoroughly, in all the States and Territories, as the many cases of acquittal in various courts abundantly prove. It is no matter how the letter of the law runs, the feeling of the heart in every honest man and woman in the country is that no man should be permitted to destroy with impunity the purity of any woman, and that the vindicator of the sanctity of womanhood should himself be vindicated at all hazards. One or two cases have occurred recently eastward wherein verdicts contrary to this sentiment have

been returned, and some who profess to have great regard for the law have rejoiced therein. But such persons thus plainly consider the letter of the law however unjust and inadequate, to be of greater moment than the sanctity of domestic life, which can never be. Of the two, personal virtue is greatly more desirable than mortal life. Life is sweet, but it can never be held that integrity is not more to be prized than this fleeting life. It is appointed to all men and women to die, but it is not appointed to them to live impure lives to destroy the purity of others as well as themselves. They are justified in dying when their time comes, because they can not escape it, but with every temptation to crime there is a way of escape, and therefore there is no justification in committing it.

The heaven-inspired sentiment of the heart is that the wanton seducer and adulterer shall suffer death, or at least that the injured party, or friend of the injured party, shall not be punished nor blamed if he destroy the destroyer of purity. The law should be in accordance with the heaven-inspired sentiment of the heart, but it is not so. The vindication of purity wantonly destroyed is not revenge, but is the expression of the feeling of the heart in regard to the transcendent enormity of the crime, and the inadequacy of any provision of the law for the protection of the virtue of woman. This crime strikes at all that makes domestic life desirable, pure, holy and heavenly. No restitution can be made for the offence.

The sentiment of summary and severe punishment of the seducer and the adulterer is so deeply rooted in the heart of every virtuous and high minded man, and is so generally approved by the voice of humanity at large, that judges, juries, marshals, soldiery, midnight raiders will never be able to eradicate it, but such a policy of repressing the holiest instincts of the heart and of sanctioning the violation of chastity will eventually secure the execration of all honorable mankind.

SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.

### By Telegraph.

#### GENERAL.

WASHINGTON, 14.—Paymaster General Brice says it will appear upon investigation that the Treasury Department is responsible for the failure of the government to discover the defalcation of Major Hodge sooner. Hodge's disbursements during the last six years, since the war, have amounted, as the records show, to the enormous sum of \$29,371,450. The frauds he covered up by means of false and fraudulent official returns. The actual amount of his deficit, determined by careful examination, is \$473,939. In his letter of confession he refers to parties in this city and one in New York, through whose agency he has made speculations, and he has caused to be communicated to General Brice their names as follows: Middleton & Co., bankers, Washington; Lewis Johnson & Co., bankers, Washington; and Polhemus & Jackson, bankers, 66 Exchange Place, New York.

TROY, 14.—The National Association of Spiritualists is in session here. A large number of delegates are present. Victoria Woodhull has been elected president for the coming year and has accepted.

The committee for the reception of the Grand Duke Alexis have received official notice of his departure from Cronstadt for America.

Two persons, Henry Brown, and Burke, driver of a truck, were instantly killed by the Beckman street explosion this afternoon. The wounded are now in the Centre street hospital. Three, Michael Goldsmith, proprietor of the establishment, Henry Righart, employe, and Mary Jane Burr, residing opposite the scene of the explosion, will probably die. The Beckman street car was passing at the time, and the two horses drawing it were almost blown to pieces. It is not known whether any of the passengers were injured. Nearly all the adjacent and opposite buildings were seriously damaged by the explosion, and the loss of property will be considerable.

WASHINGTON, 15.—The Woman's Club is negotiating for the purchase of a building in which to locate a business college, which they propose to establish for the instruction of the demi-monde who wish to reform. Subscriptions for the purpose have been already commenced. The police raid on the bad houses is postponed for a few days in order that the club may extend its pre-

parations for the reception and care of such inmates as may seek to abandon a life of shame.

In the injunction case, to-day Judge Cartell, attorney for Tweed, made an argument for the immediate dissolution of the injunction, so far as his client was concerned. He says his client was enjoined to perform certain duties, and he has faithfully and fully performed them. The law says an injunction against a corporation shall not be granted except on eight days' notice; yet here is an injunction granted *ex parte*, without notice, and therefore void as regards supervisors. Counsel threatened to hold plaintiff responsible for bringing false charges against his client, and denounced the persons who prompted the injunction suit, as a band of Cataline conspirators without a Cataline, who have sworn to libel.

Barrett, for the prosecution, argued that the officials had no right to raise or spend money outside of the two per cent. act. He reviewed the acts of Mayor Hall, and charged him with making paltry excuses. Referring to Connolly, he said his affidavit was the boldest and most tricky document before the Court and proved the falsity of Hall's answer.

At the close of Barrett's argument Judge Barnard rendered the following decision. He said, with regard to the point raised that the two per cent. act was unconstitutional, he would not declare the act so, unless very clear in the case, and he had no such clearness, and would not take the responsibility, and he would prefer that it should be heard more maturely in the general term. The plaintiff had a clear right to sue and bring action against the four defendants, officers of the city government, asking, among other things, that the supervisors be enjoined from raising taxes in 1871, until a certain thing shall have been done; second, that the defendants be ordered to meet, as a board of apportionment, and do certain things; third, that the board of supervisors be restrained from paying claims until the board of auditors meet and set them apart; fourth, that the mayor, aldermen and commonalty be restrained from paying any expenses except the board of audit set them apart; fifth, that the comptroller be restrained from paying claims in excess of the amount set apart by the board of apportionment, and from paying any debts incurred to the New York Printing Company, New York Transcript and Leader associations, or the Stationers' company, or any of them; and that he be restrained from raising, on behalf of the city and county of New York, and the supervisors from paying, any of the expenses of the government of the city and county for 1871. Complainant also charges a conspiracy on the part of three of the defendants, by combination, collusion and fraud, to obtain payment of dishonest claims on the city and county treasury, and that they did other acts of wrong and fraud. That charge is made on information and belief; the three defendants deny it. The defendant Tweed denies there is any truth in the allegations; the comptroller denies in the same way; Hall denies it in language equally strong. The amount of belief to be attached to the statements made against the defendant Hall, can be weighed by the statement of counsel for the people who last addressed the court, that he did not believe that the defendant was personally interested in any of the companies or associations named in the charges against him. Then comes one of the points of law to be borne in mind. Where an allegation is made on information and belief on one side, and positively denied on the other, it is to be taken in favor of the person denying unless other circumstances throw discredit on the man making a positive denial. They also charge the three defendants with having run the city into debt and having incurred vast liabilities, far in excess of the appropriations allowed by legislation. Their answer is that the two per cent. law did not repeal all the laws previously existing for raising revenues in the city and county. I differ with them. I think the two per cent. act repealed all the laws except those giving power to issue bonds for the departments of docks and parks. The departments of docks and parks have a right to issue bonds whenever necessary to carry on the duties entrusted to them by law. There is another allegation in the complaint, that large claims, amounting to several millions of dollars, have been paid out to persons having no existence, no legal claim or right to recover them. The allegation has not been denied, as I understand, by any of the defendants in their answer.

Mr. Beach.—"We deny any know-

ledge of the fraudulent character of these claims."

Judge Barnard.—"Before preliminary injunction was granted in this case, I said, as I now shall rule to-day, that the parks, docks, charities, police, Croton water, gas works, and board of education are not included in this injunction. Means to pay the salaries of the employees in these departments is supposed to have been raised by the treasury, and if paid away wrongfully, they are, as a matter of course, responsible and must see that the proper persons receive the money. (Applause.) That brings me to the last allegation. It is charged against the two defendants, the Mayor and Comptroller, of having paid dishonest claims, knowing them to be such. The Comptroller, the city's financial officer, is intrusted with the auditing and paying almost all bills, and after the rendition of judgment he still has power to appeal to the court of final appeals, which has paramount and supreme power; and it is on him more than on all other officers together, that the people rely for preventing frauds. It is not wise to say that his subordinates may deceive him; it is possible for them to do so; and it is a crime if it be done. In paying these various claims of an outrageous character, bearing on the face of them the appearance of being but little better than highway robbery, it was his business to have examined carefully the vouchers, and satisfied himself that the charges were correct and the services performed; and if he failed in that he failed in his duty to himself and the citizens; and was guilty of an act of criminal negligence. With regard to the duties of the Mayor, he says his duties are mechanical and that he signs warrants as presented by the comptroller, and although it may have been the practice and I presume it has, for years, to sign checks without looking, and I have as commissioner signed checks for millions without knowing they were correct, yet the community expects or at least hopes that whenever an act is required to be done by three or four persons, in certifying bills, they will not rely on others but see to it themselves. I am not justified, under the circumstances, in saying that the payment of these bills by the comptroller, and the raising of bonds by the board of apportionment, authorizes me to say they are entitled to the confidence of the court so as to permit them to go on and spend more money. Having failed in consequence of omission, if not of commission, it is my duty, and a painful duty, not to allow a dollar to be paid from the treasury, or another bond to be issued, until such time as there shall be some alteration in that board. (Applause.) It may be said that in consequence of granting this order, the city and county government will be disorganized. I have nothing to do with that; I have a plain duty to perform, not a pleasant one, but one which I cannot avoid. Whenever a proper case is presented for an injunction it is my duty to grant it. It is said there is a remedy for the purpose of trying the charges against the comptroller. I know of no such legal remedy, and when there is no remedy against robbery of the community, it is the duty of the bench to invent a remedy; and if none existed the court would be justified in resorting to any means in its power to prevent the continuance of a state of things so discreditable to the city. We are all interested in the credit of the city, and in looking for relief to prevent the confiscation of property. The injunction is granted. (Frantic applause.)

In reply to O'Gorman, his Honor said he did not include the issue of the present bonds, payable by property-owners for local improvements.

NEW YORK, 15.—Patrick Logan, who was dismissed from the police force on account of dishonorable conduct during the July riot, has been nominated a candidate for the Assembly.

It is rumored in Democratic circles that owing to the decision of Judge Barnard, Comptroller Connolly will resign; in that case it is said that General G. R. McClellan will be tendered the position of comptroller and will probably accept.

NEW YORK.—There have been few events in this city that have created such a genuine sensation in a political way as the decision of Judge Barnard yesterday in the injunction case against the city officials. The decision was a surprise to both the enemies and the friends of the movement against the ring.

It seemed impossible for the Tammany adherents to believe that Judge Barnard would have rendered such a decision, and the announcement filled