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Wednesday,Feb. 2, 1870.

ADDENDA.

We understand it is expected that a prominent member of the United States Senate will, at an early date, introduce a motion into the Senate that the following three sections be added to the Bill known as the "Cragin Bill"—being "A Bill to provide for the execution of the law against the crime of Polygamy in the Territory of Utah and for other purposes." There is an outspoken frankness and fairness in these additional sections which recommend them to the respect of all. They strike at the root of the matter, and do not, while hypocritically pretending to believe the religion of the Bible, seek to destroy its leading doctrines and practices.

SEC. 32. *And, be it further enacted*, that the book, called the Holy Bible, or so much thereof as pertains to plural marriage, or provides for the legal inheritance of property by the children of such plural marriage, is hereby annulled, disapproved and repealed, and declared null and void.

SEC. 33. *And, be it further enacted*, that every person before holding any office, voting at any election, sitting as a juror or holding any position of honor, profit or trust under the Government of the United States, shall take and subscribe a solemn oath, under the pains and penalties of perjury, that he does disbelieve and always will disbelieve the Holy Bible, so far as it pertains, in any way, to plural marriage, and that he detests Moses, Jacob, Abraham, the Father of the faithful, Gideon and all the prophets who taught or practiced plurality of wives, together with the Saviour, St. Paul and the other Apostles who set forth these men as examples of faith, purity and virtue.

SEC. 34. *And, be it further enacted*, that the names of the twelve tribes of Israel, being children of polygamists, be expunged from the gates of the city of the New Jerusalem.

On the first day of the present year, the new postal treaty between the United States and Great Britain went into operation, thereby reducing the postage on letters between the two countries to six cents per half ounce, or two cents each for the American, Ocean and British postage, being equivalent to the penny postage system in vogue in Great Britain. At first some trouble was apprehended in the carrying out of this treaty from the refusal of the vessels engaged in this service, to accept as full compensation the amount established in the treaty for carrying the mails across the Atlantic, but our latest Washington advices inform us that this difficulty has been overcome, and the Postmaster General has deemed it necessary to establish an additional weekly dispatch from New York to England. To this end he has made certain arrangements with the Hamburg and American Packet Company, which secure a tri-weekly steamship service from New York on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. This company not only accepts the reduced rates of ocean postage established for carrying the United States and British mails by the late postal convention as full compensation for the service, but it also agrees to carry direct mails to Cherbourg for two cents—the single letter, weighing not more than a quarter ounce. From the tenor of our advices from Washington, we presume the Post Office Department intends to give the public the advantage of this agreement, by reducing the postage between the United States and France to six cents, thus establishing a "penny postage" to France as well as to Great Britain.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* notices, that "the gathering at Rome will produce at least a philological result which, to some profane outsiders, may appear even more interesting than the solemn affirmation of the Papal infallibility. The deliberations are to be carried on in Latin, but the pronunciation of this language differs so greatly in different countries that it was foreseen that if each of the prelates gathered together from the four corners of the earth were to adopt his national mode of pronunciation the assembly would degenerate into a modern Babel. A committee has, therefore, been appointed to fix a standard pronunciation which each prelate will be obliged to learn and use during the debates. If one could hope that this decision might

eventually be adopted in all European schools the problem of a universal language for the educated classes would at last be solved. At present a German and a Frenchman, each ignorant of the other's language, are debarred from meeting on the neutral ground of Latin, except by writing."

To a great extent all that is being done by these learned prelates "To fix a standard pronunciation" is already done for us by the introduction of our phonetic alphabet. If teachers, and especially, if parents would interest themselves in causing the books now published in the Deseret Alphabet to be placed before the children of Utah, the rising generation would be greatly aided in the acquisition of knowledge, especially of language, a most important acquirement for the children of this people.

INEFFECTUAL STRUGGLES FOR FREEDOM.

The struggles of the Cubans to secure their independence from Spain, and of the Paraguayans to maintain their nationality against the superior powers of the allies, have been sustained with a determination and bravery that has won the admiration and sympathy of the world.

Cuba, "the gem of the Antilles," the fairest and richest colony of Spain, determined to make an effort for self-government and struck for freedom. Though the probability is that they will be compelled to yield in the end, the courage, determination and persistency that they have displayed, have proved that they are worthy to possess independence; and the sympathies of millions will go with them in their submission to an overwhelming power.

The condition of Lopez and the Paraguayans is equally gloomy with that of the Cubans, while their defense of their country against Brazil and the allies has displayed a heroism almost unparalleled. Few in numbers compared with their aggressors, illy supplied with arms, but intensely devoted to their leader, Lopez, as the best informed authorities declare, they have struggled to maintain their nationality against terribly superior odds. While the men have been engaged in the field the women have nobly aided them, cultivating the land, and thus procuring the means of sustenance, performing other labors devolving upon the men in more auspicious times, and even taking the field in numbers under the lead of the amazon Eliza Lynch, to do battle with the enemies of their country. The length of time Lopez has continued this contest, with the miserable character of the weapons in the hands of his troops—old muskets and few of them against a much superior force well supplied with munitions of war, prove him a leader of no ordinary capacity, while the attachment of the Paraguayans to him and their hearty co-operation in his plans, go far to disprove the allegations of tyranny and cruelty made against him by his enemies.

But Paraguay and Lopez were in the way of schemes which Pedro, of Brazil, desired to see accomplished, and by bribes or coercion besecured the assistance of Uruguay and the Argentine Confederation to effect the enslavement of Paraguay. The determined resistance made by the Lopez so embittered the Brazilians, after the war had been prolonged for a couple of years, that the entire destruction of the Paraguayans was determined on, if that should be necessary to bring their country under the dominion of Brazil; and the conflict has been waged with a fierceness on the part of the allies, and, it is reported, by Lopez also, that partakes more of the character of barbarian warfare than a conflict between recognized nations in the nineteenth century.

The Cretan insurrection, so long and so gallantly maintained against the Ottoman power; and the revolutions now progressing in Hayti and St. Domingo are other illustrations of the increasing spirit of the age. The efforts to effect a change of government by the Haytiens and St. Domingans are likely to be more successful than the others named. But the determination manifested by all to have and enjoy a larger amount of liberty and freedom than old governments are willing to accede is an indication that effete and tyrannical institutions are doomed. It is not that the oppressed of one nation merely have struck for liberty; but the spirit is as widespread as the press and freedom of thought. And though Candia was unsuccessful, and it is probable the Cubans will also fail, the cause for which they have fought and expended blood and treasure will not die with their failures. Paraguay may be swal-

lowed up by Brazil, and the imperial government of Pedro may be extended over the small republics that are its near neighbors; but the emancipation of oppressed peoples is only a question of time, and the ineffectual struggle referred to will be succeeded by others until it is accomplished; for the great truths of the gospel must have free course through the world, that mankind may be not merely freed from tyrannies and despotisms but put in possession of principles to elevate and redeem them.

Like a giant walking abroad on the earth, the course of human freedom is progressing. Liberal sentiment is growing and the narrow, bigoted ideas of past ages are passing away. Nations that a few years ago refused admission to our elders will soon be open for the dissemination of truths that will tingle in the ears of the honest; while millions will use the very liberty which they will obtain for their own destruction. The work of the Almighty is not limited in its operations to one people or nation; but the elders who bear its glad tidings will continue to go from land to land as messengers of salvation; and a Divine power will give them free access to nations that have been closed against them, by means of this very spirit that is struggling for liberty and freedom throughout the earth.

RIGHTS OF ASSESSORS OF REVENUE.

Of all the devices resorted to by governments for increasing their revenues none seem to be so generally obnoxious and distasteful to the people as the income tax, and it is perhaps safe to say that attempts to evade it cause more perjury and falsehood than any other method of taxation, or than all others combined. Why this repugnance should be so general it is rather difficult to explain; for it is not to be supposed that the aggregate of taxation would be rendered greater or less by its abolition; for so long as a certain amount of revenue is necessary to carry on the expenses of any government that revenue must be levied and collected in some form or other from the inhabitants dwelling under it, and none of such ought to be against contributing their share towards defraying the public burdens. The cause of this very general repugnance to the tax on incomes, is probably owing to the fact that it is a direct tax, and such imposts, whether income or poll tax, are always distasteful. If a government officer come along and directly demands three, five or ten per cent of the earnings of an individual, it is regarded with far more disfavor than double that amount would be if levied in an indirect manner. To this distaste of direct taxation is to be attributed the fact of the prosecutions that occasionally take place through attempted evasion of the income tax, and the petitions that are now being presented to Congress from various quarters for its abolition.

In some instances there is little doubt that the assessors and collectors of the internal revenue tax, knowing themselves to be backed by the power of the government, assume more authority than the powers of their office warrant, and by so doing render themselves unnecessarily obnoxious. In proof of this we not unfrequently hear of these officers, after administering the oath to business men, demanding the right to inspect their ledgers or private accounts. Such a procedure has given rise to considerable controversy, the opinion of the taxed being that, when the officer has administered the oath,—the test prescribed by law, he has gone as far as his authority warrants him, and that the law is then satisfied. Some of this class of public servants, however, have determined upon examining private business accounts, and in a very few cases this has led to litigation.

A case of the kind was tried recently before Judge Cadwallader, in the city of Philadelphia, and, as it is a subject of more than ordinary interest to the generality of business men both in this and other sections we append the chief points of the argument in the case, and the result, before our readers.

The defendants were George Doll & Co., importers of fancy goods. Mr. Sharpless was their attorney; and, from the report of the proceedings, as reported in the *Philadelphia Post*, his arguments against assessors of revenue having the authority to examine the accounts of those whom they assess were based on the following grounds:

First—That the 116th section of the act of June 30th, 1864, under which the income tax is levied, is unconstitutional and void, as undertaking to levy a capitation, or at all events a direct tax, by the rule of uniformity and not that of apportionment.

Second—That so much of the fourteenth section of the same act as invests the assessor with power to compel a citizen who has once made his return of income under oath to produce his books and give evidence in regard to the same after its correctness has been challenged by the officer is unconstitutional and void, as infringing upon the provision of article fifth, amendments of 1789, constitution of the United States—"Nor shall any person * * * be compelled in any criminal case to be witness against himself."

Third—That the power sought to be conferred upon the assessor by the last section is really the judicial power of the United States, which, by the constitution, can only be exercised by judges holding their offices for the term of good behavior, and not by officers who are removable at any moment, probably at the discretion of the President, certainly at that of the President and Senate.

Fourth—That the proceedings authorized by the same section are an infringement of the citizen's constitutional right of trial by jury in every criminal case. The Federal Legislature cannot create a new criminal offence unknown to the common law or our statute law at the time of the adoption of the constitution, and which was not then punishable summarily, by "attachment, as for a contempt," and provide for its ascertainment and punishment now by any other than the ordinary machinery of a trial by jury at common law.

Fifth—The extraordinary remedies provided by the same section are not to be used in reassessing income duties; if there is occasion to reassess them it is to be done under the 118th section of the same act, which contains no provision for an "attachment as for a contempt."

The court decided the case in favor of the defendants. It is doubtful, however, about this decision being accepted as a final solution of the question. Should it not be so, it is not likely that the demand of the assessors to investigate the business or private accounts of those to whom they administer the oath prescribed in such cases by law will ever be conceded, until the highest judicial authority in the land—the Supreme Court of the United States, has decided that they have the authority to do so.

POLYGOMANIA.

POLYGOMANIA, or the mania against the patriarchal order of marriage, as practiced by the members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints; is one of the latest forms of epidemic disease known in society. The tendency to cry down this principle is universal among those professing Christianity, although sustained throughout the whole Bible—the book which they prize so highly. We consider that this is one of the strongest external evidences of its divine origin that can be given, for when "all the world lieth in wickedness"—and who will deny that such is the case now,—universal opposition must be anticipated to a revelation from Heaven. This disease is fearfully prevalent among the members of the editorial profession, and one of the latest and most violent manifestations of it, that we have seen, is in the *San Francisco Morning Call*. The editor of that paper has evidently got it bad, and judging by a recent effort entitled "The Mormon Question" he must have been laboring under its influence for some time. The mass meetings of the ladies of Salt Lake seem to have developed the disease, and we have no doubt that he will feel considerable relieved after such a free expression of feeling as is contained in the article we refer to. He indulges in the usual denunciation of the principle of patriarchal marriage common among those most corrupt at heart and most ignorant of the design had in view by Him who revealed it, and mingles therewith the stale, but high sounding claptrap about plague spot on the civilization of the age, man's lust, woman's degradation and so on *ad libitum*. Charity inclines us to believe, however, that the editor of the *Call*, like many other only seemingly ill-natured persons, says worse than he means.

After asserting that polygamy is a question which our statesmen—"if we have any"—have got to decide, and saying some rather uncharitable things about the people of Utah, he repeats the oft told tale that polygamy degrades women, and then adds that it destroys civilization, shocks the moral sense of the public and scandalizes Christianity itself. Now, we are persuaded that our cotemporary would never write in this strain if he were not either a joker or, like a great many more of the newspaper fraternity, had allowed prejudice to get the better of his judgment.

The position that he has assumed, however, is a false one, and with the hope of removing his prejudices and