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EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Wednesday, - - February 21, 1872

Do WHAT is right, is the burden of the song, and experience demonstrates that such a course is the only sound one. Actions based upon any other principle, no matter the position of the actor, are actions to be repented of, sooner or later, and, further than that, if a man will not do what is right of his own volition, Providence will by and by either bring to bear upon him a pressure anything but agreeable to induce him to do right, or make manifest his culpability in such a manner that he will be despised among men, even by his partners in doing that which is not right.

There is absolutely no safety in doing anything that is wrong, anything contrary to the light which God gives unto the individual. An intelligent man or woman can consistently act only according to the light which he or she possesses, or the light which he or she might have possessed had all past light obtained been lived up to, and all opportunities of obtaining further light been properly improved.

To do what is right is not particularly to carry out the dogmas or hobbies of men, but to develop the principles of life and salvation, principles which will save and exalt men and women, principles which will conduce to the welfare and happiness of the human race, in time and in eternity. Whether we recognize the fact or not, still it is a fact that we are continually in the presence of the Supreme Being, so far as his knowledge of us is concerned, if not so far as our knowledge of him extends. Consequently our actions should all be performed not as unto and in the presence of man only, but as unto and in the presence of God, our Creator, also. If this fact were more generally and more properly appreciated, we should not see nor hear of so many mean and selfish actions as we do; we should not see nor hear of so many departures from principle for temporary advantage, and no other than temporary advantage can be secured by departure from principle; we should not see nor hear of persons falling from truth, sinning against light, or truckling to the adversary; the tempter might come every day and every hour and offer some presumed advantage if we would fall down and worship him, or, what is much the same thing, deny or concede some principle of truth, which we know, or at the very least believe, to be true. If we are living according to the light which we have or may have, we should in each and every instance of such temptation promptly say, "Get thee behind me, Satan." And we should say the same in substance to every tempter, in whatever form he or she might come. We should find it impossible to do otherwise with the least satisfaction or comfort to ourselves. Then the prince of this world might come, as the Savior said, and he would find nothing in us, subservient to him. That is the only satisfactory way to live. All other ways lead to darkness, disorder, entanglement, confusion, and trouble, and are extremely unsatisfactory when conscience, enlightened by the Spirit of God, sits judicially upon them.

When we submit to the allurements the tempter, when we sacrifice principle for apparent advantage, when we depart from what we know or may know is right, we place ourselves in a situation wherein even those who tempt us will mock and deride us, and the very highest consideration we can expect from friend or foe is pity.

The Latter-day Saints are and may be again placed in a position which is one of trial and test, giving the opportunity, which can not be shrunk from, of proving whether they will abide faithfully by the principles which they profess to hold as true, or whether for promised advantage they will prove recreant to those principles.

All true Saints every time will inflexibly declare they will abide by their principles, leaving the results with Him who rules in the heavens and does as He deems best on the earth. This is the only path to true honor and glorious renown, the only way to live and not be ashamed though we live for ever, for he who never will concede principle for profit, proffered or expected, can hold his head erect and walk with proud and elastic step in the presence of kings, for he is their peer in all that goes to make man noble and Godlike, worthy of respect and honor, even from them.

TERRITORIAL CONVENTION.

THE gentlemen elected, in the various Counties of the Territory, to represent the citizens in the Territorial Convention, to prepare a Constitution, for the admission into the Union of Utah as a State, met in the City Hall this morning at 10 o'clock. At about half past 10 o'clock Honorable Orson Pratt, Sen., called the Assembly to order, when the following temporary organization of the Convention was effected:

Honorable Lorenzo Snow, President of the late legislative Council, was elected President *pro tem*.

R. L. Campbell, Secretary;
L. J. Nuttall, Assistant Secretary;
R. S. Campbell, Messenger;
J. D. T. McAllister, Sergeant-at-arms,

and
Milando Pratt, Assistant Sergeant-at-arms.

Honorable Thomas Fitch moved that a committee of five, on credentials, be appointed. The motion was passed, and the following gentlemen were named by the President to constitute that Committee:

Hons. George Q. Cannon, Thomas Fitch, W. B. Preston, F. Fuller, and Wm. Jennings.

The Convention adjourned until two o'clock this afternoon.

Convention met at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

Committee on credentials gave in their report, which was accepted, and they were discharged from further duty.

The Committee announced that P. E. Connor had resigned the nomination as delegate to the Convention, not being a citizen of Utah.

The roll of the members of the Convention was called by the Secretary, a quorum present.

General Barnum submitted the following resolution or oath, to be taken by each member of the Convention, which after some discussion was adopted:

"You and each of you do solemnly swear (or affirm) that to the best of your knowledge and ability, you will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign or domestic; that you will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that you take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion, and that you will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which you are about to enter; so help you God."

That the said oath shall be administered to the members of the convention now present by Hon. Elias Smith, Probate Judge of Salt Lake County.

The following is a list of the Delegates to the Convention:

Beaver County.—Blackburn, E. H.; Murdock, John R.; Tyler, Samuel.

Box Elder County.—Bruce, Dalton, M. W.; Johnson, E. P.; Loveland, Chester; Snow, Lorenzo; Wright, Jonathan C.

Cache County.—Hammond, Milton D.; Hatch, Lorenzo H.; Hyde, William; Liljenquist, O. N.; Littlewood, Wm. F.; Maughan, Wm. H.; Merrill, M. W.; Preston, Wm. B.; Thatcher, Moses.

Davis County.—Barnes, John A.; Call, Anson; Porter, Nathan T.; Roushe, Thos. F.; Smith, Lot; Smith, Thos. S.; Telford, John.

Iron County.—Blair, Seth M.; Dalton, Edward; Smith, Jesse N.; Smith, Silas S.

Juab County.—Hague, John; Kendall, Geo.; Sutherland, A. C.

Kane County.—Harmon, A. M.; Nebeker, John.

Millard County.—Callister, Thos.; King, Culbert; Lyman, Platt D.; Thompson, Daniel.

Morgan County.—Haven, Jesse; Porter, Hyrum W.

Rich County.—Rich, Charles C.

Salt Lake County.—Akers, T. P.; Buel, D. E.; Barnum, E. M.; Cannon, George Q.; Connor, P. E.; Caine, John T.; Carrington, A.; Fitch, Thomas; Fuller, Frank; Haydon, William; Hoge, E. D.; Jennings, William; Johnson, Hadley D.; Miller, Reuben; Miner, Aurelius; Pratt, Orson; Rockwood, A. P.; Sharp, John; Snow, Z.

Sanpete County.—Candland, David; Lle-

wellyn, Reese R.; Lowry, Abner; Madsen, C. A.; Peacock, George; Snow, Warren S.; Sanderson, H. W.

Sevier and Piute County.—Morrison, Wm.; Rasmussen, Peter.

Summit County.—Artwood, L.; Cluff, W. W.; Snyder, Geo. G.

Tooele County.—Bryan, Geo. W.; Burridge, Geo.; Franklin, John; Hunter, John; Hunter, Edward; Rowberry, John; Warburton, Richard.

Utah County.—Bringham, Wm.; Brown, John; Evans, David; Harrington, L. E.; Milner, J. B.; Pace, Wm. B.; Price, Wm.; Smoot, A. O.; Simons, Orrawell; Thurber, A. K.

Wasatch County.—Alexander, H. S.; Hatch, Abram; Murdock, N. C.; —;

Washington County.—Foster, Solon; Ivins, Israel; Snow, William; Young, Jos. W.

Weber County.—Belknap, Gilbert; Erb; —; Farr, Lorin; Hammond, F. A.; Herrick, L. J.; Penrose, C. W.; Richards, F. D.; Ude, —.

All, excepting those marked with an asterisk, answered to the roll this morning.

THE TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE.

Feb. 15

COUNCIL.—Council met pursuant to adjournment.

The following was received and read:

Executive Department,
Salt Lake City, Utah T.,
February 15, 1872.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly

An Act entitled "an Act appropriating money to defray the incidental expenses of the Convention elected to frame a Constitution, with a view to the admission of Utah as a State," which has been submitted to me for approval, is hereunto returned without my signature.

On the 27th of January last I transmitted to the Legislative Assembly my reasons for refusing to approve "an Act providing for holding a Convention to prepare a Constitution for the admission of Utah into the Union as a State." In that communication I stated, among other reasons, that the only rightful legislation within the scope of our authority under the Organic Act, is such as pertains to the domestic concerns of the Territory. Referring to the practice of Congress in authorizing the admission of new States only through enabling acts, I said: "Without such authority, specially conferred, we have no right to legislate upon that subject." What was said of the Act then under discussion, applies with equal force to this.

Had the former measure been a proper subject of legislation, this, which grows naturally out of that, would also have been proper. That act being unauthorized, this which is its natural sequence, is tainted with the same defect.

If, at a Territorial Legislature, unauthorized by Congress, we have no right, by Legislative enactment, to call a Convention to frame a Constitution, then a *certiorari*, we have no authority to appropriate the people's money to defray the expenses of such a Convention. It is a sufficient objection to the act under consideration that it seeks to appropriate money to pay the expenses of a Convention entirely unauthorized by law.

GEORGE L. WOODS,

Governor of Utah Territory.

A communication from His Excellency the Governor, nominating Ellis M. Boreum as notary public for Salt Lake County and asking for his election, was received and read and referred.

On motion of Councilor Cannon the rules of the Council were suspended, and he presented a bill for "an Act concerning the property rights of married persons," which was passed.

"An Act incorporating the town of Fairview, in Sanpete County," was amended and passed.

On motion of Councilor Lot Smith the Council took recess till 2 p.m.

Two p.m.

Council resumed its session.

Councilor Smoot, from Committee on Judiciary, reported back "an Act to amend an act regulating proceedings in civil cases in the courts of justice of this Territory, and to repeal certain acts and parts of acts," approved February 17th, 1870, without amendments, and recommended its passage as amended by the House. Passed.

Councilor Cannon, from Committee on Revenue, reported back "an Act further amending an act prescribing the manner of assessing and collecting County and Territorial taxes, and for other purposes," without amendments, and recommended its immediate passage. Passed.

Councilor Smoot presented petition of Thomas R. Cutler, praying to be appointed notary public for Utah County, which was read and referred.

Councilor Smoot, from committee on judiciary, reported back "an Act to prescribe the manner of conducting criminal proceedings," and recommended that, in consequence of the limited time allotted during the present session, the bill lie over as unfinished business. Report accepted.

"An Act defining the time of commencing criminal actions," was amended and passed.

"An Act to punish persons issuing unauthorized or fraudulent bonds or other securities," was passed.

The memorial to Congress praying for "an amendment to the Organic Act of the Territory of Utah," was adopted.

"An Act prescribing a summary mode of procedure for the recovery of the possession of real property forcibly or unlawfully withheld," was passed.

On motion of Councilor Cannon, the amendments of the committee of conference to "an Act defining the time of commencing criminal actions," were concurred in.

"An Act pertaining to actions in Trespass and damage," was read and referred.

On motion of Councilor William Snow, the Council adjourned till 7 p.m.

HOUSE.—House met pursuant to adjournment.

The following was received and read:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Salt Lake City, Utah Territory,
Feb. 10, 1872.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

I herewith return to you an act, entitled "an Act providing for granting licenses to persons engaged in certain kinds of business," without my signature and approval.

Section 1, provides among other things that the county courts shall have the power "to revoke such licenses whenever in the opinion of the court it may be required for the public good."

Without discussing the question as to whether, under the Organic Act of the Territory, the Legislative Assembly, originally, had the right to create such courts as the county courts, it is deemed sufficient to say that the issuance of a license by proper authority to any person for the carrying on of any given business, is in the nature of a contract, which, under our system, cannot be abrogated without the consent of both parties to such contract. To invest the county courts, even admitting that such courts have a legal existence, with such arbitrary power, would be subversive of the rights of the citizens and ought not to be done. Again: Section 3, provides that "the annual amount which may be required for licenses so granted," "shall not be less than ten nor more than two hundred dollars," leaving it entirely with the "County Court" to determine the amounts which shall be charged persons engaged in the different kinds of business enumerated.

Justice requires that all taxation shall be uniform. To that end, all laws authorizing the issuance of Licenses should specify the amount to be charged for each kind of business enumerated.

Laws should always be so framed as to render impossible the exercise of arbitrary and unjust power by any of the constituted officers of the law.

Believing that the Act in question does not meet this just and proper demand of the citizens, I return it to the House in which it originated, without my signature.

GEORGE L. WOODS,
Gov. Utah Territory.

"An Act further defining the duties of county and school district Collectors," was passed.

"Joint Resolution to defray sundry expenses of the Legislative Assembly," was read with amendments and adopted.

Mr. Thurber moved that the Committee on Claims, etc., be instructed to incorporate in the Territorial appropriation bill, the sum of ten thousand dollars, or as much thereof as may be necessary, to be drawn by J. T. D. McAllister, Territorial Marshal, on vouchers to be approved by the Auditor of Public Accounts, to defray expenses of District Courts, including rents, board of prisoners, fees of Territorial Marshal, jurors, witnesses, and incidental expenses. Provided that no account shall be allowed in excess of the fees allowed by an Act approved January 21st, 1859.