

the evidence of eye and ear witnesses to the fact, and their testimony is published.

Mr. H.—No evidence imaginable would convince me of it. If I saw it I should think some hallucination had possession of my senses.

Mr. J. F. S.—It is very unfair, Mr. Hollister, in you to even think that a people who have suffered as we have for our faith, having been driven five different times from our homes, and suffered even to martyrdom, should be insincere in our belief. Questions you have asked here repeatedly imply that we could get up revelations to suit ourselves.

Mr. H.—My questions imply this: that when your best minds agree upon a certain policy, that you believe it is the voice of God, or inspired by Him. In that sense I assent to it. The great political acts of a people are inspired in the same sense, as we say, The voice of the people is the voice of God; and that, I assume, is the basis of all revelation. You put it forth in the name of God, and can believe that is the word of God to you. I don't doubt it at all, put in that way.

Mr. J. F. S.—To give you an idea of what we conceive to be revelation, allow me to state the manner in which Joseph Smith translated the Book of Mormon, as we are informed by those who know the facts. So far from it being the crystallized thought of our best men, or of Joseph Smith, he translated that book by means of an instrument called the Urim and Thummim, or Interpreters; the translation or words appeared on that instrument in the English language, which Joseph read off to the scribe, who wrote it down. He had no agency in the matter; the translation was given to him through the Urim and Thummim by the gift and power of God.

Mr. T.—Mr. Hollister, you place yourself in the position of the scientists of the present day—your notions are predicated upon your own theory; we differ from you in that respect; ours is framed on the belief that God has spoken to us his people, and that he does and will continue to speak to us.

Mr. H.—What effect, on the whole, do you apprehend Justice Waite's decision will have on the question?

Mr. T.—I don't know that it will have any effect, except to unite us and confirm and strengthen us in our faith.

Mr. H.—If the law is not complied with, don't you see that you leave the government no alternative but to use force?

Mr. P.—We leave that to them and the Lord.

Mr. J. F. S.—In the first place they had no occasion to make the law, because our principles had neither violated nor even jeopardized the rights of "life, liberty or the pursuit of happiness" of any people. They passed that law to ensnare us, just as a certain law was passed to entrap Daniel.

Mr. H.—That is setting yourselves up to judge what laws Congress has a right to pass. Congress is the only legitimate judge of that, representing as it does a majority of the people.

Mr. T.—You have got that wrong end first. The people used to be spoken of as the sovereigns, and the public officers as their servants, but let me draw your attention to the fact that the government appointed a polygamist as Governor of this Territory, and retained him in office, and it was while he was Governor (1852) that the revelation was published.

Mr. H.—It was in 1850 he was made Governor.

Mr. T.—He was re-appointed after the publication of this revelation to the world, and furthermore, previous to President B. Young's re-appointment as Governor, Elder Orson Pratt went to Washington and made public proclamation there of this doctrine, when congress was in session, and ten years afterwards they made this law. I do not wish to cast any reflections, but I am sorry to see things taking the course they are. So far as we are concerned, I think we can get along, and I would remark that we are not insensible of the fact that it is not polygamy you are fighting, it is the people called "Mormons." It was not in consequence of polygamy that we could not get protection in Missouri. Neither was it because of polygamy that we were driven from Illinois and failed to obtain redress for the wrongs we suffered. We had a right to protection, we had purchased lands of the government and paid for them.

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Mr. H.—I have always understood that polygamy, practiced but denied, was the chief occasion of the troubles at Nauvoo. Wm. Law, deeming himself injured by approaches made to his wife, started a paper, in which the affidavit of 12 or 16 women was published to the fact of the practice of polygamy in Nauvoo; thereupon the city council had the paper destroyed, and the troubles began which ended in your expulsion.

Mr. T.—Your information is incorrect. That paper was an infamous and libelous sheet, started by a few unprincipled men for the purpose of making trouble and scandalizing the people, so much so that the whole community were indignant at being thus libeled and defamed, and sent in a petition to the city council that some measures might be taken to protect them against these glaring and infamous falsehoods. The city council having the power, by their charter, to declare and abate nuisances, declared that paper a nuisance and ordered its removal by the marshal, who proceeded to carry out the orders of the Council. The city council did this with its eyes open, fully understanding the strong bias entertained by the people in favor of a free press, and considering itself capable of judging between liberty and licentiousness, that city council considered itself amenable for its own acts. I was a member of that council, and know about the matter. That council was willing to submit to the law, and in answer to a requisition did appear before Squire Wells, as we then called him, who was not then a member of our Church. Afterwards Governor Ford sent a committee to wait upon Joseph Smith, requesting him to send a committee with papers and evidence in relation to the matter then in question. Dr. Bernhisel and myself were appointed that committee. Governor Ford stated that he wished to conciliate the mobocratic feeling that then prevailed, and although the city council had submitted to an investigation, and entered into recognizances according to law, to meet the grand and petit jurors for the next term of court which showed that there were thirteen "Gentiles" to five "Mormons" on the Grand Jury, and twenty-nine "Gentiles" to eleven "Mormons" on the panel for the petit jury, and said that if the box containing equal numbers of names of "Mormons" and "Gentiles" had been properly shaken so that the slips were thoroughly "mixed and mingled," as required by law, instead of being gently lifted up and down a few times, it would not be at all likely that such a preponderance of "Gentile" names would be drawn, as had been the case repeatedly when indictments and trials of important cases against the "Mormons" were anticipated. It is not unfrequent in political jugglery to resort to such trickery, but when the lives and liberties of men are concerned, it becomes a matter of more serious consequence.

Mr. H.—I don't see how there can be any unfairness in the drawing of jurors, as the Poland bill directs explicitly how it shall be done. Mormons greatly preponderated on the last grand jury. of the Grand and Petit Jurors for the next term of court which showed that there were thirteen "Gentiles" to five "Mormons" on the Grand Jury, and twenty-nine "Gentiles" to eleven "Mormons" on the panel for the petit jury, and said that if the box containing equal numbers of names of "Mormons" and "Gentiles" had been properly shaken so that the slips were thoroughly "mixed and mingled," as required by law, instead of being gently lifted up and down a few times, it would not be at all likely that such a preponderance of "Gentile" names would be drawn, as had been the case repeatedly when indictments and trials of important cases against the "Mormons" were anticipated. It is not unfrequent in political jugglery to resort to such trickery, but when the lives and liberties of men are concerned, it becomes a matter of more serious consequence.

Mr. H.—I know nothing personally of these things, and I believe that if the officer who drew the jurors were present, he would convince you all in five minutes that there was no trickery about it. As to your being driven out of Illinois, I do not think either side was free from wrongs, from hatred and prejudice. And as to getting redress, I might say that you have avenged yourselves. I believe more Gentile blood has been shed by Mormons than Mormon by Gentiles.

Mr. T.—Your expressed belief in regard to the blood shed by "Mormons" is altogether erroneous and without foundation in fact.

Mr. H.—I do not regard polygamy, either, as the only objectionable feature of Mormonism. We object, almost equally, to your doctrine of ecclesiastically controlling all secular affairs. I consider that Church and State ought to be separate. If marriage is a part of religion, digging potatoes is. Mr. T.—In regard to this I don't see the wisdom of so much interference by government; the people have rights which ought to be respected as well as those of the government, as it is for their interests they are supposed to be operating. But these gentlemen are waiting to attend a bank meeting; Mr. Hollister, if you are satisfied, let us close the interview.

mon," and not because I was a polygamist. I could refer you to similar cases. One I will mention, which was perpetrated in Missouri, known as the Hann's Mill massacre, in which there were some 18 men, women and children killed in cold blood, and their bodies thrown into a well. Could we obtain redress for that? We appealed to the Justices, to the Courts, to the Legislature and to the Governor, and finally to the President of the United States. When the last was appealed to, who was Martin Van Buren, his reply was, "Gentlemen, your cause is just, but I can do nothing for you." And let me ask, whose rights have we interfered with in this Territory? Has not every one perfect liberty, religious and political? Why should they make attacks upon us? Are these things not known to the U.S. Government and to those Judges of the Supreme Court? And the same thing is going on now. It is asserted they are packing juries to-day for the purpose of condemning men. There is a gentleman just gone out, Mr. Burton, against whom there is an indictment for murder, while acting under the direction of Judge Kinney and acting Governor Fuller. Mr. Henry W. Lawrence was the Marshal, and Mr. Burton was his deputy; and some 20 years afterwards the District Attorney, Mr. Van Zile—and I was sorry to hear it, for I had formed a better opinion of that gentleman; but he, I am told, by good authority has stated that he is going to prosecute this man to the utmost extent of his power, and to do this he was going to Washington to try to raise \$10,000. Of course I do not know whether this is so or not, for I have only the statements of men; but there are some things very suspicious attending their way of doing business, and this is strikingly manifested in the large majority of odd numbers, being our enemies, that go to form the complement of jurors.

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## BY TELEGRAPH.

### FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

#### SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 22.

The following bill passed the Senate: The bill to declare certain lands granted to the Pacific Railroad Company, by acts of July 1st, 1862, and July 2d, 1864, subject to taxation by the states or territories in which they may be located.

The House bill, reported from the committee on finance yesterday, to facilitate the refunding of the national debt, was passed unanimously.

WASHINGTON, 24.—The Vice-President submitted a memorial from Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Susan B. Anthony and other officers of the National Woman's Suffrage Association, praying for the passage of a joint resolution proposing an Amendment to the Constitution prohibiting states from disfranchising persons on account of sex. Referred.

Sharon presented a resolution of the Nevada Legislature favoring legislation preventing the Central Pacific Railroad from making unjust discriminations and practicing extortion. Referred.

Grover of Oregon, introduced a bill to restrict the emigration of Chinese to the United States.

#### HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 22.—The bill passed appropriating \$60,000 for the transportation of coin and bullion and \$40,000 for miscellaneous expenses of the House.

The Senate amendments to the Indian appropriation bill were non-concurred in.

Stephens introduced a bill describing the duties of the Secretary of the Treasury; referred. One of its provisions is that when any of the national banks shall fail to redeem its notes or shall withdraw them, the Secretary of the Treasury shall sell to the highest bidder the United States bonds deposited to secure the same for coin or Treasury notes and issue certificates of deposit for coin or the notes thus exchanged, which he shall deliver in of exactly the same denomination and pay over the balance of those certificates to the bank which had deposited and owned the bonds, and these certificates shall be receivable for public dues and be redeemable in coin or Treasury notes at the United States Treasury.

A stormy debate arose in regard to the southern claim bill, in the course of which Bragg stated that if the South was sold for a democratic party simply for the purpose of getting money out of the Treasury, it would be well for the northern democracy if the southern democrats went over to the republican party and he hoped they would do so. He referred to the \$35,000,000 it was claimed by southern members had been illegally collected from captured and abandoned property and which they claimed belonged to the south and called on those members to count the billions of money spent to put down the war and then to strike a balance with \$35,000,000 on the credit side, and all the countless miseries on the debit side. He was willing that the dead past should remain dead, but he was not willing to sit by and allow it to be brought up in one form or another, by one member or another, and from one committee or another for the purpose of getting money out of the treasury on the plea of loyalty, when the people felt they could not trust the treasury and interests of the government with the democratic party without danger of the democrats of the north selling out, body and soul, to the democrats of the south. The party could gather recruits in the northern states that would fill up its ranks to a maximum and it would have no need of that class of gentlemen whom it could hold only by giving them all they wanted.

Ellis, Louisiana, agreed that the percentage of loyal persons in the south, as the gentleman understood it, was very small, but a southern man who had been born there, who had been reared there and who had been identified with the people, could only have been loyal when he entered the Confederate army and did his full duty as a soldier. They had been the only loyal people in the south; they had been loyal to their country, to their God and to the noblest, highest and

manliest emotions that were ever breathed by a human soul.

Conger desired to ask a question; Ellis refused to yield, and continuing said that here there might have been a few persons who had espoused the Union cause, but he did not know more than three men in his state who had been loyal to the Union. He was willing here and now to vote for a constitutional amendment which should close the books and forever settle accounts between them and the Government. The lecture which the gentleman from Wisconsin, Bragg, had seen fit to read the democrats of the south, came from him with rather bad grace. No democrats had proposed to desert the democratic party; no southern democrat had intimated such a proposal. Several republican members desired to ask questions, but Ellis refused to yield and Atkins declared that it was a family fight. Ellis, in conclusion, said the southern people were as true to the democratic party as the gentleman from Wisconsin, Bragg. It was in obedience to democratic teachings, as the southern people had understood them, that they had gone into the war.

Before the excitement caused by the discussion had subsided, Chalmers, rising to a privileged question, said that he understood the remarks made by the gentleman from Louisiana were aimed directly at him.

The Speaker informed him that it was not a question of privilege, but in due course of time he would have an opportunity of replying.

"Then," said Chalmers, "I will bide my time."

WASHINGTON, 23.—The House went into committee of the whole on the bill to apply the proceeds of sales of public lands to the education of the people. The vote on taking up the bill was—yeas 128, nays 108. The affirmative vote was cast by the democrats and the negative by the republicans, who desired to hold the morning hour in order that the debate inaugurated yesterday by Bragg and Ellis should be continued.

Reagan moved to amend the proviso in the first section, which provides that it shall not limit or abridge the power of Congress over the public domain or interfere with granting county lands by adding the words "for grants in aid of public improvements." He explained and advocated the amendment, intimating that it might be necessary to grant lands for a competing railroad across the continent.

The committee rose without acting on the amendment.

The House then took a recess until 7.30.

#### EVENING SESSION.

Lynde, from the judiciary committee, reported back the senate bill to amend section 5,499 of the Revised Statutes by providing a penalty for embezzlement on the part of officers of the internal revenue. Passed.

#### AMERICAN.

FORT ROBINSON, 22.—The Cheyenne Indian campaign has closed for a time at least. On Monday, Colonel Evans, with companies B and D Third Cavalry, found the renegades in a strong position in the cliffs, four miles north of the stage road, and partially succeeded in cutting off their progress. They effected their usual escape and moved towards the Red Cloud agency. Captain Wessels, whose scouts conveyed this news to him, started at once on their trail with his four companies of cavalry, and at noon to-day he came up to them, some 45 miles from this post. Then the work of capturing them, either dead or alive began in dead earnest. In fact, but 30, with nine of that number badly wounded, were taken alive of the 49 fugitives that were in the field, leaving 17 killed. Captain Wessels was slightly wounded; the first sergeant of Company E and an Indian scout were also wounded to an unknown extent, and three of Wessels' command, a sergeant, a farrier and one private, were killed. This news arrived verbally by a courier at midnight, and more couriers, with details of the battle, are expected soon. Ambulances have just started at midnight to bring in the dead and wounded.

CHICAGO, 22.—In the Reno inquiry, Lieut. Varnum testified he thought Reno took the best possible position after he left the woods with his command, but there were hardly enough men to hold it. Reno, however, created a diversion