

DESERET NEWS:

WEEKLY.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

WEDNESDAY, - July 1, 1874.

GREAT EXPECTATIONS GONE.

WERE Dickens still on earth he could find in the history and end of the "Poland Bill" in Congress the material for a new edition of his interesting novel entitled *Great Expectations*, and illustrate it with scenes of even greater interest than glow upon the pages of his former work. For the last four years, in season and out of season, in sunshine and shade, in summer's heat and winter's cold, in the joyous spring time and in gushing autumn, a "ring" of corrupt carpet baggers in Utah have looked with longing eyes on the fields and crops, the mines and minerals, the houses and lands of the persecuted "Mormons," and have indulged in "great expectations" that, by the aid of a corrupt judiciary, a combination of federal officeholders and scurvy politicians, and finally by a facile Congress, they could seize upon the property of our citizens, and transfer it to themselves, "without money and without price."

We need go no further back than last winter for evidence of the wicked purposes of this "ring," nor point to anything but the columns of infamous falsehoods, lies and misrepresentations contained in their organ day by day, to demonstrate what their "great expectations" were; but the Poland Bill, as originally drawn by a Salt Lake Oily Gammon, who first sought the patronage of the people, and then, Judas like, strove to destroy and ruin them, furnishes a photograph of them all.

But alas, the wiles of wicked men, the best laid schemes of cunning lobbyists have come to naught, and the Whitney-drawn Poland bill, emasculated of all its venomous power of mischief, like its author, has come to naught, and can injure no one so much as its friends and the Congress who passed it. Let us see. It was greatly expected that, by the Poland Bill, in the future, as in the past, President Young and his friends could be indicted, arrested and locked up for trial by a packed grand jury, from which all "Mormons" who either practiced, approved, or sanctioned in their hearts, plurality of wives, would be excluded, and that after a sham trial by a petit jury, organized on the same iniquitous plan, every connubial pluralist would be convicted, sent to prison, and plundered of all his worldly goods, by fines, forfeitures, and penalties. Alas the day—Senator Sargent knocked those "great expectations" on the head, and no packed grand or petit jury can be legally drawn or impaneled in Utah, thank Heaven. More than this, the "great expectations" they indulged, that no matter how erroneous or corrupt the rulings of the court here, the Supreme Court of the United States could never correct those errors, or reverse the judgments. But Sargent again saw in this provision a seminal principle of mischief, and he dragged it forth and stamped it out by that most just and holy amendment, by which, in all capital, bigamy, or polygamy cases, a writ of error from the Supreme Court of the United States lies to the Territorial Supreme Court. So Poland and Whitney again went to the wall.

Once more, there were very "great expectations," among the shysters and starvelings of the bar here, that all plural wives could apply for divorce in the District Court, and compel their husbands to pay all their lawyer's costs and fees, and then give them alimony; the one-third or one-half of all their estates to divide with their counsel and attorneys. But again, this "great expectation" is blasted.

By the seventh section of the Poland Bill, "The Common Law," with its technical absurdities and metaphysical errors, has to be adopted in Utah. But this "great expectation" was strangled by Frelinghuysen himself, and so this sword of Damocles was broken, and this "great expectation" was crush-

ed. In short, by the overruling providence of God, the American Senate has been made the instrument of saving our citizens, in a great degree, from the fangs of the most corrupt ring ever organized in this Union. When the black crickets threatened the crops and the grasshoppers the herbage of this region, when Johnston's army, sent hither by the traitor Floyd, raised its martial hands to strike, the God of justice came to the rescue, and the wicked "expectations" of the enemies of Utah were confounded and their sceptre was broken.

Men in their ignorance and wickedness, may plot and intrigue for the injury of others, but there is an overruling Providence which has frustrated many evil designs, and which may be safely trusted to continue to frustrate those which the future shall reveal.

THE NEW LAW.

As we anticipated, and as everybody knows before this time, the notorious and proscriptive Poland bill, as it passed from the House to the Senate, failed to become law. It was difficult for us to believe that the Congress of this great republic would show itself so far lost to justice and to republican principles as to enact such an unconstitutional, unrepugnant and iniquitous law, a law thoroughly subversive of the very first principles of American government, in that it substituted federal appointments for local elections, authorized federal disbursement of the local taxes, denied the people the right to sit on juries or to be tried by a jury of their peers, and practically placed the entire ruling power of the Territory in the hands of half a dozen federal officers.

The passage of such a bill would have been a fatal blow at republicanism, and at the dearest rights, and most cherished liberties of the people. The enactment of such a law would have constituted one of the most dangerous precedents, for if Congress can abolish local self government, and the right to sit on juries or to be tried by a jury of one's peers, in a Territory, it can also, with equal justice, abolish those rights in a State, and their abolishment in a Territory would only be a stepping stone to their abolishment in a State, and consequently to their utter abolishment throughout the Union.

But the bill did not pass until some of its most objectionable features had been extracted. In discussing the bill in the House, one of the members, the sponsor Poland, we think, urged, in its favor, that it was not nearly so severe as the bill which passed the Senate but failed to pass the House last session. This argument is about as rational as the highwayman's, who, after robbing his victim, told him he had not been so badly used as he would have been if he had fallen into the hands of another desperado, who intended not only to rob but to murder him. A similar illustration will apply to the Poland Bill as it passed the House, in comparison with its shape as it subsequently passed both houses. It is not so bad now as when it first passed the House, by a great deal, but it still has features seriously obnoxious to every lover of American liberty and popular rights.

The bill, as it passed both houses, if it has not already been, undoubtedly will be, signed by President Grant, for it cannot be disguised that, resting on statements by influential republican journals, there is a very general assurance that the President would sign any special bill against Utah, no matter how unrepugnant, how unconstitutional, how severe, how unjust, nor how proscriptive in its character. It is unfortunate that such a feeling should be general in the public mind concerning the Chief Magistrate, whose duty it is to be a father to the people, but such is the fact, we are sorry, very sorry, to have so much reason to say.

But what have we in the bill as passed, and as it has, or will, become law?

We have, mainly, as we understand the bill—

1. The U. S. Marshal and Attorney, or their representatives, to be the court officers in all court business, throwing out the Territorial Marshal and Attorney, though the

Territorial Legislature (which does not sit for a year and a half) may provide for the election of county attorneys to commence or assist in prosecuting suits under Territorial laws.

2. The costs and expenses of prosecutions under the Territorial laws are to be paid out of the Territorial treasury, thus establishing, practically, even local taxation without representation.

3. The Governor, instead of the Legislature, is to appoint all notaries public.

4. The Governor fixes the terms of the Supreme and District Courts, two of the former and four of the latter, annually.

5. Criminal and chancery jurisdiction is taken from the Probate Courts.

6. The clerk of the District Court (virtually the judge) and the judge of the Probate Court shall make out lists of names for jurors annually, to be drawn from by the U. S. marshal or his deputy.

7. The Supreme Court of the Territory shall appoint commissioners to take acknowledgment of bail and to officiate as examining and committing magistrates and justices of the peace.

8. The best feature of the bill is that which makes capital and bigamy or polygamy cases appealable to the Supreme Court of the United States.

The great objection to the bill in its present shape is a fundamental and fatal one—it takes from the people and their legislative representatives powers and rights enjoyed by them for a quarter of a century, always enjoyed by them, enjoyed now by all other Territories and States, and concentrates those powers and rights in half a dozen federal appointees, a thing entirely foreign to constitutional and republican principles. This we can never approve of, and no American can sanction it without repudiating the very distinctive principles upon which his own government was founded. The bill, as it is, is another bad precedent, another step towards centralization and the undermining of the principle of local self government, another blow at the rights of the people, and is in direct violation of the American principle that the just powers of governments are derived from the consent of the governed.

MR. VERDANT GREEN.

In the discussion of Utah affairs recently in the U. S. House of Representatives, Mr. Cessna, of Pennsylvania, in the course of his remarks, gave vent to the opinion that "in any event we ought to be able to trust the United States officers." Mr. Cessna must be one of those simple-minded gentlemen who consider that the terms officer and gentleman are inseparable, as to persons invested with a little brief authority, and that both terms cover the idea of perfect integrity. How history belies Mr. Cessna's opinion. How some officers themselves would laugh at his simplicity, when they know that in this country office frequently means partisanship, partiality, favoritism, and most of all plunder. How Mr. Cessna could utter his innocent sentiment regarding officers, and especially such as are sent to Utah, some of them, is a mystery, not very easily explained as an honest utterance.

Mr. Cessna thought that it was dreadful to suggest that United States officers could bear watching in the matter of selection of jurymen. He must have forgotten Judge McKean's illegal juries, his persistent refusal to have legal juries empaneled, and his anxiety, as well as that of other officials, to exclude from the jury box nine-tenths of the citizens of this Territory, merely on account of their religious opinions.

Mr. Cessna should post himself a little as to actual official facts before he permits himself to be so enthusiastic in praising the immaculateness of official virtue. It is often more an imaginary than an actual quality.

JUDGE POLAND COMPLIMENTED.

—Thus speaks the Missouri Democrat, a staunch republican, concerning Judge Poland, of Utah Spoilation Bill notoriety—

"Judge Poland, of Vermont, ap-

pears to be more of an attorney than a judge. His attempt to entirely exonerate Durell, whom a majority of the Judiciary Committee have declared worthy of impeachment, is as brassy as the buttons on his familiar blue coat."

LET THEM ALONE.—In the opinion of the ablest and most enlightened of all who have visited Utah since the Pacific railroad opened the way to it, and of all who have given the Mormon question serious thought, says the New York Tribune, the very wisest treatment to give the Mormon Church and the institution of polygamy is to leave them just as they are, open to daylight and to the influences of civilization.

ABOUT SEWING MACHINES.

THE following is from the Helena, Montana, Herald of June 23:—

"Robt. J. Mulligan, the sewing machine individual who advertizes so extensively in several of the Territorial papers, is a fraud of the first water, and has been so pronounced by Geo. P. Rowell & Co., of New York. Our 'cotems' will come to grief when they forward bills for settlement. Mr. Mulligan (whose 'manufacturing establishment' is in an 8x10 room, 4th story, Canal street, New York) favored the Herald with his order for adv., and promise to pay sight draft, but it was 'too thin.'"

The Washington Star of June 22 has the following—

"Saturday, Senator Hamilton, of Maryland, from the committee on patents, reported adversely on the application of A. B. Wilson, for an extension of his patent covering the four motion feed. The effect of this refusal, it is said, will be ultimately to reduce the prices of machines to as low as \$20, though this cannot take place until the Bachelor feed motion patent, which is now in use, runs out. It was in testimony before the committee that the Wheeler & Wilson machine, which sells for \$85, costs but a trifle over \$12 to manufacture it."

HEARD OF IT, BUT NOT ALL.

The Sacramento Union, of June 24, heard of the passage of the Poland Bill, and thus indulged—

"The Utah bill passed through both houses of Congress yesterday, and has doubtless been approved by the President. It substantially disfranchises and decitizenizes all who practice polygamy. They can't serve on any jury, and are put under such disabilities as will result in depriving them, through prosecutions and fines, forfeitures and penalties, of all the property they may possess. And in addition to all this, they will not be safe in their liberties. No man can say that this is unjust. It is strictly just, and the conduct of these people in Utah for the last twenty years has constantly demanded such legislation, or at least been a continued temptation for it. Nevertheless, its good policy is a debatable question, and more so now than ever before. The result will be that Utah will be the scene of a civil war, or that the entire Mormon population will abandon their homes and their works of improvement to a class who are altogether likely to let them go to ruin, and the Territory will fall into a retrograde movement. Whether it is sufficient compensation for all this that polygamy and Mormonism are dislodged from the United States, is a matter that only time and experience can determine."

Our Sacramento friend had not heard in what condition the bill passed. As to that "strictly just" idea, we may say something another time.

NAMES OF PASSENGERS

Booked through to Ogden from Liverpool, per S. S. "Nevada," June 11th, 1874.

From the Swiss and German Mission.

Johannes and Marie Alder; Jacob and Andreas, Magdalena, Albert and Joh. Fred. Burgener; Jacob, Susanna, Louise, Fred., Susanna, Rosine and John J. Barben; Christian Burgi; Anna Bichsel; Barbara,

Magdalena and John F. Berger; Pauline Brassell; Johs. Brodbeck; Edward Beutler; Elise Beck; Gottlieb Durbach; Katherine and Bachman C. Furrer; Elizabeth Fankhanser; Marie Gylam; Elizabeth, Jules and Fakrni M. Glang; Josephine Geiseler; Sophie, Johs. and Karl Gerstner; Marie Kropf; Karl and Wilhelm Krauth; Johs. Krebs; Ros. Kath. Klossner; Elise Lehman; Katherine Leuthold; Josephine Lauz; Lina Maag; Barbara Nusli; Jacob, Mary, Margretha and Barbara Naegeli; August, Felix and Humbert Preset; Elizabeth Rothlisberger; Jonas, Balbina, Isaac, Barbara, Johs., Hulda, Emil and Bertha Rohner; Jacob and Eva Rupp; Johanna, Sophie and Elise Stranbhaar; Johs., Marie, Jost, Saml. and Scherler Jno. Sonderegger; John, Marie and Julie Sprunger; Johs., Elizabeth, Johs., Rosette, Jacob, Elise, Gottlieb and Bertha Schmutz; Magd. Stocker; Johs., Barbara and Johanna Schwarber; Ernest and Walter Steiner; Christina, Elizabeth and Christian Tschanz; Marie Zanger.

From the Holland Mission.

Hermanes and Janneegien Poorte; Gerredientye Lange; Christian, Tryntye, Warner, Alberty and Ephunia Bounhuis; Berendina and Martinus Schat.

From Iceland.

Gorta Johnson; Ann Tora; Miss Grows; Helga and Gilda Bjarnson; Brother and Sister Shura and four children.

From the British Mission.

Miriam, Joseph E., David and John Jones; Thomas, Samuel, Martha and Eliza Johnson; George H. Baxter; Wm. and Mary Cawkwell; Thomas, Sarah, Willard and Charles Webb; Henry Watts; Richard, Elizabeth and Edward Pilcher; James, Elizabeth, Hannah, Joseph, Jane and John Harbeston; Alfred Blackburn; Emma Lym and daughter; James, Mary, John and Ada Cunliffe; Sarah and Emily Hilton; Thomas, Ellen, Rebecca, Robert, Ann and Eliza Mills; Sarah, Hyrum and Margaret Davies; Henry Boydell; George Haslam; James Blake; Job, Nancy, Job, Wm., Jonathan, James and Roshanna Openshaw; Daniel, Mary, Ellen, James and Daniel Stones; Thomas and Miriam Livesay; Hannah Dilworth; Maria Dych; Hannah Willis; Emma Harnett; Thomas Holding; Rachel Chandler; Lizzie Pendry; Mary Meadows; Wm. Maycock, William, Alice, Alice and Jane Fiddin; Joseph, Clara, Sam. E., Albert W., Mary J., Alice, James and Joseph Gee; Eliza, Eliza and Annie Moore; Mrs. Salmon; James, Mary and Jeanette Damsie; Sarah, Agnes, Echo, Celestia, Grace, Ida, Nellie, Thomas and Florence Squires; David and Eliza Drysdale; Janet and Janet King; Duncan Douglas; Jane Brown; Henry Bush; James Whittle.

Returning Missionaries.

FROM ENGLAND.

Joseph Birch (in charge of company), Henry Leigh, Junius F. Wells and John Quayle.

FROM SWITZERLAND.

John Huber, Henry Riser and John C. Naile.

FROM HOLLAND.

S. Van Dyk.

FROM ICELAND.

Lofta Johnson and Magnus Bjarnson.

Utah papers, please copy.

LOCAL AND OTHER MATTERS.

FROM FRIDAY'S DAILY, JUNE 28.

Re-opened.—The Deseret Telegraph Company re-opened their office at American Fork, yesterday.

Seriously Ill.—Mrs. Crabtree, who was thrown out of a buggy the other day, continues very ill from the effects of the injuries she received.

Not Lively.—A person remarked to-day that the appearance of the streets might lead one to suppose that it was Sunday every day of the week, or that there had been an epidemic lately. Things are certainly remarkably quiet.

Poisoning Dogs.—The injury received by Brother R. Aveson, mentioned in yesterday's NEWS, should be a caution to parties about poisoning dogs. If people are not cautious when doing so, they might inadvertently poison a human being, which would be a matter for regret to them all their lives.