

### Impositions Upon Utah.

Much has been said and written in by gone days, about the conduct of Great Britain towards her colonies in North America and the patience with which the people bore it, until they were compelled to revolt and assert their rights, which resulted in their independence; but if the colonists were ever imposed upon insulted and abused, more than the people of Utah have been since the organization of the Territory, we do not know when it was done, nor where the record of it can be found.

It is not our business now to recite in detail the abuses that have been heaped upon the people of this Territory as we have not time nor inclination, but simply wish to refer to the appointment of the officers that have been sent here to execute the laws of the United States and of the Territory, and especially the Judges.

How many of the class in question, have been appointed, from time to time we do not know, but their number is 'Legion' though only eight have ever come to the Territory. Of those a few have been respectable men, but the majority of them have been men of the most corrupt, wicked and abominable practices that could be found, or that ever disgraced the human race.

The following extracts of a letter written by Mrs. Drummond to her sister in this county shows the predelection of one of the Judges and the author of many of the scandalous reports that have been published against the 'Mormons,' clothed with the sanctity of 'Judicial charges against polygamy,' and other robes of hypocrisy, for the 'scarlet lady' or one of her daughters, which he brought here and passed off as his wife, and who sat with him on the Judicial Bench, when sitting in judgment upon offenders against the penal Statutes of this Territory, and of the United States, and places the creature, as he cannot be called a gentleman, in no very desirable position as an officer of the government invested with the Judicial ermine; neither as a man of truth. We publish it by request, for the benefit of those concerned, and for the reason that the individual in question, is a fair sample of most of the other Judges sent here, and of all who have howled so long and loud about the 'peculiar' institutions of Utah.

With such men we never had, and do not wish to have much to do, and when we get to thinking about the damnable impositions practiced upon Utah, by the appointment of such men to execute, judgment and justice among the people, we feel like praying that all those who have been instrumental in sending them here may be politically and eternally damned:

"OQUAWKA, Henderson county, Ill.,  
Sept. 4, 1856."

Dear Brother and Sister:—

I received your letter last night, and am now seated to answer you.

Mr. Drummond left here in April to start for Utah. We heard from him twice in April, and then we heard no more until August, and that was after he reached Utah.

We read once in the paper that he had a woman with him; he got her in Washington city, district of Columbia; her name is Ada Carol. He never was married to her, while he was in the States. As to living in Chicago, I do not, nor never did. We were living in Oquawka when he went away, and instead of leaving us plenty, he left but little.

He sent me a draft a few days ago from California. He was in Sacramento city, but said that he was going to Utah to hold courts in September.

I never have nor never will get a divorce from him; I never thought of such a thing in my life. We parted as husband and wife; he said he would return this fall, if he could.

JEMIMA DRUMMOND."

**IMPORTANT DECISION.**—The Supreme Court of the United States have decided that the act of Congress known as the Missouri Compromise, about which politicians have harped so much, is unconstitutional and therefore null and void, and that Congress has no power over the question of Slavery in the Territories; and of course none over the question of Polygamy. Those "twin relics of barbarism" can now flourish wherever the people will it in any of the Territories of the United States, and Uncle Sam can attend to his own legitimate business without troubling himself any further about them.

Having been relieved so far as the decision of the highest tribunal known to the law can do so, from the arduous and responsible duty, many have thought he had to perform in dictating to the people in the Territories, what their moral, social and religious institutions should be, he can devote more time, if he will, to expressed constitutional business and learn what his duties are towards his children that

are deprived of so many of the "privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States" in consequence of being citizens of the Territories, and listen to them when they ask for those things that can be given to them without any violation of constitutional law and which are their inherent right, such as that their rulers and judges may be of themselves, and that such aid and protection be extended to them from time to time as their several locations and circumstances require, and answer 'Yes,' quickly, as a father should, without asking what their religion is or what institutions they prefer.

### News from the East.

By br. E. T. Mumford, who arrived from Fort Supply on Friday last, we received a letter from br. Lewis Robison, inclosing a note written by D. W. Jones, at Devil's Gate, dated April 13th, brought to Fort Bridger by an Indian, for the purpose of being forwarded to the Valley, which is the first news received from that point, or any other beyond Green river, since the November mail passed there about the last of February.

All was well there and getting along first rate. A few days previous to the date of the note, three head of stray cattle came to the fort, one of which they had to kill to eat, and the other two they were working, which they considered a very providential occurrence.

The mail company with W. A. Hickman, which left here on the 8th of February did not arrive there till the 6th of March and left on the 8th. O. P. Rockwell with the March mail passed on the 27th; all hands were well. Rockwell left at the fort 200 pounds of flour, 50 pounds of which they had yet on hand, and hoped that it would last till more arrived.

G. W. Boyd was at Laramie taking care of br. Johnson, who was sick, but getting better. Many Indians had been about the fort, Shoshones and Rapahoes, all very friendly. The goods left there last fall were safe and in good condition. The animals left by the mail companies were doing well.

This item of intelligence solves the question about the delay of the mail from Independence to this late date, as it would be nearly impossible for the company with br. Hickman to reach Independence after the 8th of March in time to start back with the mail on the 1st of April, in the condition the roads then were; and it is not probable that any mail left Independence for this Territory till the 1st of this month, and consequently none may be expected in that event till the last of the month or the 1st of June.

At Forts Supply and Bridger matters and things were right side up.

**COLD IN THE EAST.**—From all accounts the past winter has been one of unusual severity in the States and the British provinces in North America, and Frost, Snow & Co. done an extensive business, extending their "northern principles" far into the south, exercising an unbounded influence over wood and coal dealers in places, especially in Cincinnati, where coal was up to 60 cents per bushel at one time, causing much distress among all classes of people, including the poor.

The coldest weather was from the 17th to the 25th of January. Long Island sound was frozen over and nearly all the harbors from New York to Halifax were blocked up with snow and ice. Railroad and other modes of traveling were suspended for a season or nearly so.

At New London, in Conn., a tunnel had to be made under the snow so that the people could get out and into the city. The thermometer lower than at any other time during the nineteenth century. Thousands of cattle, hogs and other stock perished, and hundreds of people were frozen to death; the suffering endured cannot be told.

On the breaking up of winter the damage done to steam boats, cities, towns and property of all kinds on and about the rivers and streams would have to be estimated by millions if counted up. All chance, of course. No judgment of the Almighty, as he has nothing to do with the children of men in these days. So they say.

### The Temple Block.

One day last week according to our expressed intentions we took a walk inside the wall that surrounds the Temple block, to see what was passing there and what so many men were employed at, that had been seen going and coming in the direction of the east gate, the only one kept open for the ingress and egress of the workmen, and for the teams hauling stone,

lime, sand, coal, lumber and other materials necessary for carrying on the various kinds of work and mechanism, the men are engaged in on and about the foundation of the Temple, in the Public Shops and other places on the block.

As was expected from the noise heard for many weeks, the first thing seen on passing through the gate was a large company of stone cutters busily engaged in hewing the huge rocks that had been hauled there from the quarry four or five miles distant, and fitting them for the place they are to occupy in the basement of the Temple.

We saw there, cheerfully at work, men whose hairs were white with age, middle aged and young men, with many boys just commencing to use the chisel and the noise they made was nearly deafening as we are unaccustomed to noise of that kind. We did not count the men, but the stone cutters with the laborers engaged in placing the stones ready for the masons when they get to work would make a small army, and so soon as the Cottonwood Canal is completed, and the facilities for delivering rock faster are increased, the number of 'stone squarers' and laborers will be augmented in a corresponding degree.

After spending a short time looking on the busy scenes without, we passed through the public shops, taking a cursory view of what was going on there, and found them alive with workmen. The stone shop, where stones are hewn in better style and greater variety than those for the basement of the Temple; the blacksmiths' shop, the carpenters' shop, the paint shop, the gunsmiths' shop, the machine and other shops all presented scenes of industry, ingenuity and skill worth looking at.

Among other things the fire engine, which the city council are getting made, attracted our attention, as it has been thought by some that a good one could not be made here. The workmen are progressing with it slowly, but when done if it is not as good as any that could be imported we shall be mistaken. At all events it will be of valley manufacture, and another can be made, if it falls to work well, that will do better, in accordance with the spirit of the age.

Having but little time to spend in feasting our mind in examining the various kinds of work done and in the progress of completion in the various departments through which we passed, and seeing an imitation of our patent notice to loafers posted up at every angle, we did not stay long in any one place, and returned with as little delay as our own curiosity would admit to attend to our own business, much pleased with the excursion and with what we had seen.

**THE NORTHERN EXCURSION.**—Nothing had been heard from Governor Young and the company with him since leaving Bear River up to the time of going to press, Tuesday evening, but his return is expected in a few days.

**IMPROVEMENTS.**—Among the improvements that have been made of late in the city, the Council House has been thoroughly repaired, the upper story has received a new coat of hard finish, and the whole building stained and penciled off, giving it a much better appearance than before.

A good substantial fence tastefully made is in the progress of erection, from the Globe Buildings to the corner and from thence to the store of Messrs. Gilbert and Gerrish, which will soon be done and be a great improvement to that corner of the Block on which the Council House is situated. If a like improvement was made on two other corners of the same Block it would add much to the beauty of that part of the city.

The displacement of many of the primitive fences in the city by others more in accordance with the times is much needed, and many gardens would be much more safe and secure than they are now.

**THE 14TH WARD FEMALE RELIEF SOCIETY.**—The second quarterly report of this society of which Mrs. Phebe W. Woodruff is president, and Mrs. K. D. Pratt, treasurer, shows that the sisters of that ward have been energetic in their praiseworthy enterprise. The receipts of the society during the quarter amounted to \$200.01, of which sum \$126.00 was donated to the P. E. Fund. Amount remaining in the treasury, \$63.56, the balance expended in charitable purposes.

How many such societies there are in the city we do not know, not having seen their reports, but if there is one in each ward and they are all doing as well as the one in the 14th they will in the course of a year do much good

towards the gathering of the Saints and relieving the wants of those who may be destitute of the necessities and comforts of life. Success to them in their enterprise and to all who are engaged in doing good to that class of people that are always with the Saints.

**A NEW SETTLEMENT.**—We learn from the communication of Judge Phelps in another column that there is a settlement being made on the Weber river, above the crossing of the Emigration road, either in the eastern part of this county or in Summit. The altitude of that section of country, of course, is much greater than this city, and the warm season shorter, but wheat and some other kinds of grain may mature there. The Judge thinks those that go there will have to live by faith, which is undoubtedly correct, and if they do not have to mix works with it to no inconsiderable extent in order to live through the long cold winters and keep stock in that high country, we shall be mistaken.

**OLD PICTURES RENEWED.**—Mr. George Bell, at Eddington's store, exhibited in our office the other day some old greasy, dirty pictures, purchased by him at auction for a mere trifle, which he had cleaned and renovated so effectually that they had the appearance of being new, just executed. There are many pictures, paintings, drawings, &c., that have become valueless in consequence of having been too much exposed to the action of defacing substances, which Mr. Bell would take pleasure in cleaning up and enhancing the value of, should the owners wish it, for a reasonable compensation.

**THE WEATHER** during the past week has been rather cool for the season, though when the wind has not blown from the mountains it has been quite warm at times. There has been some showers and the prospect for more is good. Snow has been falling in the mountains much of the time. At Springville on Tuesday week snow was six inches deep, we have been informed, and the people were using sleighs. At other places in the valleys snow has fallen but not so deep, though it was five inches deep on the bench near the mouth of South Mill Creek canyon on Friday morning last.

### Strawberries.

The proprietors of the "GLOBE" served up Strawberries and Cream on their tables, on Tuesday noon.

By the way, things at the "Globe" are done up in a style that adds great credit to its gentlemanly proprietors. We have been there and know.

**THE STATE OF SUPERIOR.**—A petition has been presented to the Michigan Legislature from citizens residing in what is known as the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, asking to be separated from the rest of the State and restored to a territorial government, so that a new State might be eventually erected to comprise the mineral country south of Lake Superior. This is a matter which the people in the iron and copper regions of Michigan have been agitating for several years. Nature seems to have designed that portion of territory lying between the head of Lake Michigan and the southern shore of Lake Superior for a sovereign state, or for a portion of the territory of the State of Wisconsin, contiguous to which and separated by no natural boundary its whole western border lies.

**How to Look Young.**—How is it that some men thought to be so old, still look so young, while others thought young must still look old? The cause lies very frequently in themselves. Mr. Rant once, on being asked the reason, said: "I never ride when I can walk; I never eat but one dish at dinner; I never get drunk. My walking keeps my blood in circulation; my simple diet prevents indigestion; and never touching ardent spirits, my liver never fears being eaten up alive." But he forgot to add one of the greatest causes of lasting youth, "a kind, unenvious heart." Envy can dig as deeply in the human face as time itself.—[Concord Free.

**BOISTEROUS PREACHING.**—A celebrated divine, who was remarkable in the first period of his ministry for a loud and boisterous mode of preaching, suddenly changed his whole manner in the pulpit, and adopted a mild and dispassionate mode of delivery. One of his brethren observing it, inquired of him what had induced him to make the change. He answered: "When I was young I thought it was the thunder that killed the people, but when I grew wiser I discovered that it was the lightning, so I determined to thunder less and lighten more in future.—[Christian Advocate.

**A windy orator** once got up and said:—"Sir, after much reflection, consideration, and examination, I have calmly, deliberately, and carefully come to the determined conclusion—that in cities where the population is very large, there are a greater number of men, women, and children, than in cities where the population is less. And I firmly believe there is not a man, woman, or child in all this vast assembly that has reached the age of fifty or upward, but has felt this mighty truth rolling through his breast for centuries."