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DISLOYALTY—WHERE DOES  
THE STIGMA REST?

In the vocabulary of politicians there is no word more frequently and grossly misapplied and incorrectly used than "loyalty." The veriest traitor that ever plotted against the peace, entirety and prosperity of his country, will blatantly proclaim his loyalty to its interests, and, when the interests of self or party call for it, with hypocritical assurance and consummate effrontery, brand with the stigma of disloyalty the purest patriot that ever labored for his country's good.

Some weeks ago, under the caption "Loyal or Disloyal," we referred to an imputation of disloyalty indirectly charged upon the people of Utah, which is entitled to a more extended notice than it then received. We have watched the wire-pulling of various politicians, to accomplish their nefarious purposes, for years, and have marked how they have striven to make political capital out of the "Mormons." We have seldom referred to it, because we knew they were struggling against a Power, in their most bitterly determined efforts to do us wrong, of which they were totally ignorant, and we were content to await the issue. But their purposes have been none the less known. More than once or twice they have assiduously sought to make us the instruments by which they could accomplish their objects, through heaping upon us wrongs and grievances beyond what they thought even our admitted patience and endurance would bear.

The manner in which the citizens of this Territory were made to suffer by the treasonable intents and acts of the then covert but now well known traitors, to whom we referred in the article alluded to, is by many unknown, and by those who best know it unjustly ignored, from motives, in various instances, equally as culpable. By their machinations the stigma of disloyalty was sought to be fastened upon us,—a stigma which others endeavor to perpetuate to our disadvantage.

The lying and calumnious representations of a thing unworthy of the name of man, and a disgrace to the judicial position which his character defiled and his name contaminated—representations without a foundation, however slight—were seized by them as a pretext for sending an expedition against Utah at an expenditure of some forty millions, provided with the necessary equipments and supplied with siege guns. Siege guns! to attack an unfortified settlement? No; but to remove them far away from their projected battle-ground, that in every way they could they might weaken the government and the effective power of the nation, so that their treason when matured might be successful. And they were so loyal! loudly, blatantly loyal! The "Mormons" were the only traitors, because they were said to have burned public and legal records and documents which were sacredly preserved and still exist intact, because they were accused of disloyal acts which were never committed. O, yes, the "Mormons" were disloyal, while double-dyed traitors, who hatched their damned

treason in the very seat of government, and trampled under foot the constitution of our country, were in the plenitude of their loyalty arraying the entire people of the republic against an offending community to weaken, by that and other means, the power of the nation.

In the legislative halls at Washington the plottings were carried on to destroy her entirety, and Utah's known and admitted wrongs and grievances were viewed by men, too base to understand her pure and devoted patriotism, as likely to make her an accessory with them; especially if those grievances could be increased. For this cause the southern senators and representatives stultified their whole political career, and united in one solid phalanx to have laws enacted by Congress that would interfere with the constitutional rights of the inhabitants of Utah, thereby hoping to drive them to overt acts against the government. Many of them democrats, and all of them persistent advocates of State rights—the opponents of Congress interfering with the internal arrangements and institutions of States and Territories, when the rights and privileges of Utah were the subjects of debate, they unitedly trampled their political platform under foot,—and for what purpose?

If their object were matter of doubt, the remarks of two southern members to our then delegate to Congress, after they had seceded from the House of Representatives, would offer a plain solution. "Now," said they, "is the time for Utah to strike for redress of her grievances." They knew she had been wronged; they had striven to increase those wrongs; they hoped to shake her loyalty. With Utah and New Mexico rebellious in the centre of the nation, and with the effective resources of the country crippled by their secret and active treason, they believed success would be much nearer and easier gained than if Utah stood aloof. They declared that a move of disaffection in the centre of the loyal States would add greatly to the strength of the south. For this reason they stultified themselves, stimulated the cry of disloyalty against Utah to subserve their own purposes; added to her grievances, and thus hoped they would drive her to take a stand of opposition against oppression that would be favorable to their treasonable designs. The very law about which so much has been and is being said, known as the "polygamy act," was thus passed, treason fraternizing with prejudice, for the time being, that its ends might be the better reached. The reply of our delegate was characteristic of the feelings of his constituents. He spoke their honest sentiments when he said, "Utah expects to have her grievances redressed in the Union."

The cry of disloyalty thus raised has been kept alive and iterated by political hacks until it has become stale and is disgusting. Men equally as disloyal to the true interests of their country, though not yet avowedly as treasonable, have repeated and kept repeating it. The very act that would rob a part or any part of the citizens of this republic of any portion of their rights, is in itself an act of treason against the sovereign people. He who would infringe upon the rights of his fellow-citizens, who would for the sake of party or clique invade the constitution and trample its provisions under foot, is disloyal and will be stamped by posterity with the stigma of treason to his country however loud may be his professions of loyalty to-day. It has been adherence to that constitution and its wise and liberal provisions which has given to this nation its unprecedented growth and prosperity, nourishing a development of enterprise, a liberality of sentiment and a breadth of growing power

unknown to the world. And they who from any motive or for any cause would individually or as a party strike at that constitution and seek to prevent the free enjoyment of the rights and privileges it guarantees, stab at the very vitals of the nation's prosperity. They may prate of loyalty; but they seek to introduce a serpent into the bosom of the country that would sting it to death. True loyalty seeks to defend the right, protect virtue, maintain righteousness, and honors the constitution firmly, unalterably and consistently.



## HOME ITEMS.

**SABBATH MEETINGS.**—Elder A. M. Musser treated on the progress of the Saints throughout the Territory and their advancement in faith and good works. Illustrative of the morality of the people, he said he had traveled from the extreme northern to the extreme southern settlement of the Territory, and, except in this city, had not heard an oath nor seen an individual drunk on his travels. He exhorted the congregation to increased diligence and continued faithfulness in working righteousness.

Bishop E. D. Woolley followed on the everyday duties of the Saints, and urged the necessity of continued improvement, and progress in the understanding and practical application of the principles of the gospel.

Afternoon:

Previous to singing the second hymn, at the opening of the service, the choir sang a beautiful dirge as a tribute to the memory of Dr. S. Barson, one of their number, who had died after a brief illness on the 25th.

Elder Joseph W. Young reasoned at some length on our exclusiveness and its causes, showing that the reasons why we are a peculiar people will increase and make us still more so as we attain to the perfection we are striving to reach.

**FROM THE FAR SOUTH.**—The infant settlement of St. Joseph, on the Muddy, determined not to be behind other and older settled localities, send us an account of their celebration of the 24th of July, dated on the evening of the celebration and but now come to hand.

At daybreak a salute was fired by a company of infantry, under command of Capt. S. M. Anderson. At sunrise the National Flag was raised and saluted with musketry and artillery firing. At 8 a. m. a military parade. At 10 a. m. the citizens assembled under the bowery, where Judge Billingsby delivered the oration, followed by addresses from Prests. T. S. Smith and A. H. Bennett. Songs, toasts, &c., occupied the remainder of the time in meeting. At 3 p. m., the citizens and a large number of guests from St. Thomas, who had responded to an invitation to participate in the exercises of the day, dined together and fared sumptuously. Some nice native grapes, gathered from the vines along the stream, were among the good things provided. In the afternoon there were races, followed by dancing, interspersed with songs, until a late, or rather an early hour. A. H. Bennett, George Tucker and Thomas Day, committee of arrangements; John Murray, marshal; J. J. Fuller, reporter. Not bad that for a settlement two months old.

**THE SOUTHERN COUNTIES.**—Elder Appleton M. Harmon, from Ash Creek, informs us that Washington and Kane counties bid fair to produce a surplus of grain this season, in addition to goodly quantities of cotton, molasses, grapes, &c., which, with grist mills in Washington and Virgin cities, will relieve them from many of the inconveniences heretofore attending the settlement of that region.

**MORE RAIN.**—It was very hot during the latter part of last week and beginning of this, but on Monday afternoon heavy clouds began to settle on the mountains and creep down to the valley, which emptied themselves in copious rains on Monday night and yesterday morning, accompanied with thunder and lightning.

**BUTTERFIELD'S EXPRESS.**—This company is extending its ramifications through the States and Territories for freighting purposes, and promises fair to carry freight with "safety, celerity and dispatch," till the "iron horse" relieves them of the labor when the Pacific Railroad is completed.

**TRIP TO TOOELE.**—Presidents B. Young and H. C. Kimball, accompanied by several of the brethren of the Twelve and others, started on Friday morning for Tooele, held meeting at E. T. city by the way, and a two-days' meeting at Tooele. They returned to this city on Sunday evening, arriving at half past 8 o'clock. For particulars see report of Dr. Watt.

**FREIGHT WEST.**—Mr. Stein, Overland Mail Company's Office in this city, informs us that Wells, Fargo & Co. have reduced the price of freight by express from San Francisco to G. S. L. City one half, for the accommodation of the public, of which, as far as this is concerned, our citizens may claim to be an important part. The rate is now 75c. per lb., which will enable buyers of light freight in limited compass to have it brought by stage at a reasonable figure.

**THEATRICAL.**—The Countess and the Serf was presented to a good house on Tuesday evening, and the playing throughout gave very general satisfaction. What a rare picture of love, pride, woman's subtle wit and covert daring the character of the Countess affords! She loves, with all the intensity of her nature—a serf, a slave, a thing to be despised for his meaner than menial position, yet formed to be deeply, truly loved for the heaven-given qualities that stamp him a man. Her efforts to hide her passion by overweening hauteur to the serf, her momentary outburst of genuine feeling when the thunderbolt stuns him; the reassumption of haughty indifference when she finds he is not killed; the mental struggle, quick resolve and imperious action which precedes the secret marriage; the determined, dominant energy with which she commands his unharmed recapture when she finds he has fled, thus foiling her secret darling hopes; the melting tenderness, true woman's normal feeling, with which she again meets him, the favorite of the empress; the noble and lofty assertion of human right with which she confronts that empress, seeing in her a supposed rival, and with imperial dignity treats her as a rival and a woman, and the revulsion of tender feeling with which she discovers her error and proclaims herself the wife of Huon, all afford scope for splendid acting which Mr. Hayne took full advantage of. Her rendition of the character was a complete success. The contrast between the haughty pride of the first scenes and the lofty humility with which she receives Huon fresh from the tournament in which he had been defeated, was marked and made a very fine point.

Mr. Waldron's Huon was naturally and faithfully rendered. Mrs. Leslie's Catherine was spirited and vivacious.

The falling of the thunderbolt, as a mechanical effect, was very neat.

The farce of the Swiss Swains went lively and was well received.

On Thursday evening the tragedy of Romeo and Juliet was presented, and the character of Juliet was rendered by Mrs. Hayne in a manner to satisfy the most fastidious lover of the pathetic and the tragic. She was fairly sustained by Mr. Waldron as Romeo. Love in Humble Life was the afterpiece.

On Saturday evening the Woman in White, with Mrs. Hayne in the double characters of Laura Fairlie and Ann Catherick attracted a very large house. The play did not meet general expectation, though we understand the Management produced it at the request of numerous patrons of the house. Mrs. Hayne made the most of the little it affords her to do. Her rendition of the poor, crazed Ann Catherick manifested study of minute detail which gives the artistic finish to whatever it touches.

Last night the new drama of East Lynne, drew a good house and was very well received.

To-morrow evening, by request, Camille will be repeated. Mrs. Hayne has played nothing here yet better adapted to display her abilities as an actress.

Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Irwin arrived in this city, from Idaho, on the 23d inst.

**THE WEEDS.**—Sunflowers, red-foot, and a host of other weeds are now getting into seed. Mow them down, pull them up, or in some other way get them out of the gardens and orchards, and from places adjoining before they shed their seeds and save yourselves an incalculable amount of labor and the soil from being impoverished by their growth, when another season comes round. Now is the time to deal with them.

**STABBING.**—A couple of transients named Turner and Holland had a dispute on Monday morning, at the Boise Stables, near Emigration Square, in which hard words were followed by harder blows, and ended by the latter stabbing the former twice in the side with his knife. Holland was taken in charge by the officers and examined before Justice Clinton in the afternoon, when he was remanded till yesterday afternoon. The wounded man, according to latest report is likely to recover.

ROLLS are accumulating at Pres. Kimball's carding machine; read his advertisement, get your rolls and spin them while the weather is warm.

GURNEY & Co. have removed to the old stand of Squires & Day. They offer to supply the public with good understandings, for cash or produce, and take care of their soles for reasonable remuneration.

**THE Army and Navy Journal** says it stands on the records at West Point that neither Grant nor Sherman were among the "good boys" of the Military Academy, Gen. Sherman standing No. 124 in the order of good behavior, and Gen. Grant falling as low as 147. In scholarship, too, neither of them attained a place among the honored five. Sherman, who stood the first year at No. 9 did, indeed, graduate at No. 6, but Grant, beginning with twenty-three above him rose only at graduation to No. 21. He was best in mathematics, where he stood at No. 10. In French he never was above 44, which may account for his linguistic reserve now.