



GEORGE Q. CANNON,

EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

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OUR readers will see, by reference to the court proceedings published in another column, that next Monday has been appointed by the Court as the time when the case of President Young, or rather "Federal Authority versus Polygamic Theocracy," is to be tried. This will no doubt strike many persons with surprise, for the general impression in town has been—an impression gathered from Judge McKean's own words—that the case would be postponed until the March term. Certainly this was the idea which prevailed at the time that President Young left town, and he had reason to suppose that he would not be wanted at least for weeks. The brutal remarks of the prosecuting attorney which he made this morning about the President leaving town when there were five or six indictments for murder against him, lose all their force and venom, when it is known that all knowledge concerning these indictments, or any indictment of the kind, had been studiously concealed from the President, and did not publicly transpire until several days after his departure, though the indictment of murder had been in the hands of the prosecution for several weeks previous to his departure. Why were warrants not served within a reasonable time after the indictment had been found? Was the accused to blame for not knowing that the prosecution were going to spring a trap upon him at some time when it should suit their convenience? To say the least, this conduct of the prosecution was extraordinary. They would do better to explain this than to accuse President Young of absconding. We may state that the belief is very general in the community that these indictments were kept secret, because the prosecution had no evidence that would bear examination, and they hoped by indicting some others, or squeezing them in some manner, to terrify, that they might get the evidence which they lacked. This may or may not be true. It is the only hypothesis of which we have heard upon which the withholding of the warrants for arrest can be explained.

On the 15th ult., when President Young appeared in Court, and plead "not guilty" to the indictment, C. H. Hempstead, Esq., one of his counsel, suggested the necessity of postponing the trial until the March term of the court, urging as a reason therefor the number of counts in the indictment, the large number of witnesses to be examined, and the peculiar circumstances and magnitude of the case, which rendered it necessary that the defendant's counsel should have time to prepare for trial. The action of the Court, to-day, indicates that it has forgotten its seeming acquiescence in the suggestion of defendant's counsel, which was expressed on that occasion as follows:

"It is right that there should be ample time to prepare, but counsel are aware of the fact that we have been in the habit, at the universal request of the Bar, to hold adjourned terms of the Court, and it is quite probable that I can make such arrangements, at some future day, as would be mutually satisfactory, and give both sides ample time for preparation; and without either granting or refusing the motion I shall endeavor in some way to accommodate you, gentlemen."

THE Apaches appear to be now considered among the most treacherous and bloodthirsty Indians on the continent, with whom nothing but a policy of, or approaching to, extermination will be of any satisfactory avail. Under existing circumstances, it may be so, but we do not say that it is. Mutual acts of murder, commencing on either side, may have multiplied to such an extent and intensified the mutual rankling bitterness that has long existed be-

tween the white and red races in Arizona, until it is difficult if not impossible for any durable peace to be arrived at without general blood-letting, and possibly the virtual destruction of the Apache tribe, though we would not be considered as justifying any such policy, because the facts concerning the original causes and the commencement of Indian difficulties will seldom bear close and equitable scrutiny, so far as the white race is concerned.

This is the case, we have been assured, in the present difficulties with the Apaches. The condition of seeking and shedding the blood of the whites by that tribe has not existed from the commencement of their mutual intercourse. Formerly the Apaches, we are told, were ranked among the best of Indians, just as now they are classed among the worst, if not actually considered the embodiment of Indian cunning, treachery, and unrelenting cruelty.

We are informed, by Mr. Daniel W. Jones, of this city, that in 1847 he was on a trip from Chihuahua to Santa Fe, in company with some traders. At that time the Apaches were as bad as now, and it was just as unsafe to travel in their country. One of the traders, Mr. Whalley, informed Mr. Jones that until a few years previously the Apaches were the most trust-worthy Indians he ever was among, that there was no danger to white men in traveling in the Apache country and among that tribe, that to turn out horses with theirs, or give them into the charge of those Indians, the animals would be perfectly safe. This pleasant state of things was brought to a sudden change by the evil conduct of men with white skin but black hearts.

At that time the Mexican State of Chihuahua was and had long been in a state of war with the Apaches, and the governor of the State had made a standing offer of a bounty of from \$50 to \$150, according to age and sex, for Apache scalps. Captain or Colonel Kirker, with a party of whites who styled themselves Texan Rangers, entered into a contract with the governor of Chihuahua to furnish him scalps under the above offer of bounty.

In fulfillment of his villainous contract, Col. Kirker went among the Apaches, professing friendship, and invited them to a feast, both parties to come unarmed. In acceptance of this invitation several hundred Apaches assembled with Col. Kirker and party, and the feast was begun in perfect good faith on the part of the Indians. Suddenly Col. Kirker and party, who were armed with Col's revolvers, at that time a new weapon, concealed in their blankets, attacked the unprepared and unsuspecting Apaches and slaughtered great numbers of them. This treacherous massacre, it was asserted by Mr. Whalley, was the original cause of the long list of Apache murders in Arizona, and of the present unhappy condition of that Territory. From that time the Apaches have had no confidence in the white man, and have been taking revenge upon him at every convenient opportunity since. Every subsequent act of treachery by the whites has been held as confirmation of that first great baseness, and has served to keep alive and to strengthen the fire of animosity in the Apache breast.

Mr. Jones was in that country several years, and this circumstance was commonly accepted and held as a fact. He never heard it disputed by any one. In 1849 Col. Kirker passed through Santa Fe, and the inhabitants of that place had a great mind to lynch him. He went about like a vagabond, as he was considered by the relatives and friends of many who had been killed in Apache raids, and by the inhabitants generally, as the guilty cause of those many murders.

FROM the tenor of our late Western dispatches, it will be seen that the Government has discarded the mild policy of treating the Apaches, as adopted and carried out by Vincent Collyer, and has given orders for the enforcement of the warlike policy, as represented by Gen. Crooks and required by the people of Arizona. Thoroughly prompt and severe measures against the Apaches will now be carried out, and it is not unreasonable to suppose that Indians', and perhaps white men's, blood will flow freely. The people of Arizona have a bloody account to settle with the Indians, and, backed up as they now are by the Government, they will not be slow nor hesitating about wiping it out. The sympathies of the people of Utah generally are with the Collyer policy of dealing with Indians, and we believe that wherever it is fair-

ly and honestly tried it will be the most successful—saving both blood and treasure. However, to be successful, it is a policy in which the white settlers who reside near or who are brought in contact with the red men, must acquiesce and cordially sustain. A very few reckless, vindictive white men can precipitate an Indian war, despite all the efforts of their moderate, considerate and peace-loving fellow citizens. We have found it to be cheaper and every way better in this Territory to feed the Indians than to fight them. Twenty-four years' trial of this policy here has confirmed us in the belief that it is the very best for both whites and reds. But when we speak thus about Utah, we may add, in justice to Arizona, that we have had but very little dealing with the Apaches. They may be so incapable of appreciating kindness that good treatment is thrown away upon them. Other tribes with which we have had lengthy intercourse, we have found susceptible to fair, humane dealing, and with human feelings to appreciate it when extended to them, and it is difficult to understand why the Apaches, certainly as intelligent as any tribe in Utah, should be so dead to every sentiment of gratitude as to take advantage in every possible way of their benefactors. The people of Utah are in a better position to carry out the peace policy towards the Indians than the citizens of any other Territory, and it is practicable and safe here, whereas possibly in other Territories, Arizona for instance, it would be both impracticable and unsafe.

OUR dispatches will convey some idea to our readers of the excitement which the arrival of the Grand Duke Alexis has caused in New York city. For weeks his arrival has been the principal topic of conversation there. Immense preparations, public and private, have been made to receive him. The fathers of young ladies who are old enough to appear in society will have cause to remember the visit. New York is wild with delirium over the arrival of the young Muscovite. It went into ecstasies over the visit of the Prince of Wales; but then he was only the son of a Queen; the present visitor is the son of an Emperor, and he too the Czar of all the Russias and our good ally. Wealth has increased in New York to an almost incalculable extent since the date of the visit of Albert Edward, and of course, if for no other reason, the splendor of the reception extended to Alexis will greatly exceed that which the Prince of Wales received. He is said to be a fine-looking, manly fellow, and receives his honors with considerable dignity.

The official title of the Grand Duke is his Imperial Highness Grand Duke Alexis Alexandrovich, and his rank in the Russian navy is that of first lieutenant. He is the third living son of the Emperor Alexander II. and the Empress Maria Alexandrovna, formerly Princess of Hesse. The Emperor has been twice married and has now a large family, all the children of the present Empress. The eldest living son is the Grand Duke Alexander, heir apparent, who was born on the 10th of March, 1845, four years after the Emperor's second marriage; the second, the Grand Duke Vladimir, born April 20, 1847; the third, the Grand Duke Alexis, born January 14, 1850; the fourth, the Grand Duchess Maria, born October 17, 1853; the fifth, the Grand Duke Sergia, born May 11, 1857; and the youngest, the Grand Duke Paul, born October 3, 1860. Nicholas Alexandrovich, whose title, as eldest son of the Czar, was Czarévitch of Russia, died at Nice, France, whither he had gone for his health, April 24th, 1865, aged 21 years. He was the eldest son of the present Emperor, and in the month of October previous to his death was betrothed to the Princess Dagmar, the second daughter to the King of Denmark, and the sister of the Princess of Wales. Sometime after his demise she was betrothed to Alexander, the present heir apparent. The chances for the Grand Duke Alexis to ever become Czar of Russia and head of the Greek Church are very remote, as he has two living brothers older than himself. In early life the health of Alexis was very precarious, and it was thought he would scarcely live to maturity; but as years elapsed he became more robust.

In 1856 he accompanied his parents to Moscow and was then—at their coronation—presented for the first time to the assembled representatives of the empire. Upon the return of the Imperial family to St. Petersburg, the Grand Duke's education was immediately commenced.

In the year 1862 he accompanied his uncle, the Grand Duke Constantine, Grand Admiral of the Russian navy, on a trip to the fortress of Sveaborg. During a terrific storm, which lasted eight hours, the young Duke displayed so much intrepidity and daring that Constantine, on his return to St. Petersburg, urgently requested the Emperor to appoint him to some position in the navy. This the Emperor reluctantly did, after delaying for a long time, being fearful of the delicate constitution of the Prince. Since then it has been his passion to be on shipboard, and he has spent all the time that his duties would permit him on the water. The Duke's grandfather was Nicholas I., the Emperor of Russia at the commencement of the Crimean war. He is also a collateral descendant of Frederick the Great of Prussia.

No doubt Alexis will be astonished at the reception which he will receive in this country. In no country in Europe would he receive such ovations as he will meet in Republican America. But as we have no kings or princes here, we suppose those belonging to other nations ought to be made as much of as possible.

THE Salt Lake correspondent of the New York Times appears to be disposed to outlive the Salt Lake correspondent of the N. Y. Herald, in painting Utah affairs in glaring colors. It may possibly be a mere matter of professional rivalry, and in that case the culpability is far greater than if it were merely a matter of bigotry. The Times gentleman, speaking of a recent trial and other things current here, says—

Here, face to face, and for the first time, were arrayed in direct antagonism two distinct ideas, two civilizations, two systems. On the one side law, order, good government, justice. On the other a cruel church and crafty priesthood, who, by murder, arson, lust and rapine, had for a quarter of a century defied the great Republic, and now, at last, brought to bay.

The first of these sentences is entirely false, and the two others are more so if possible. This is the best compliment that we can justly pay to the writer, and he is at liberty to consider himself either veracious or mendacious, but the facts are as we state them.

So far as there is any direct antagonism between the two systems, they have ever been arrayed against each other when there has been any upon the earth. The system known as "Mormonism" so far as it is properly developed, is simply the gospel of Jesus Christ, the one only system of truth and peace and life. All systems which come into antagonistic array with that system are systems of error, devised by men, and are therefore the results of human wisdom, which never did and never can originate, establish, or perpetuate a perfect system of government.

The system known as "Mormonism" is not a human institution. It never professed to be of human origin, but from the first did assume, and always has assumed, to be of divine origin. The evidences, both in its principles and in its progress; of its divine nature are ample for every unprejudiced mind, that is open to the reception of truth. Truths that are appropriate to the times and to the conditions of men, always carry with them, to every ingenuous and honest mind, their own evidences, their own demonstration. There is a self-evidence connected with all needed truth, when it comes, that is perfectly satisfactory to every genuine seeker after truth, if his mind is free from prejudice and false tradition. But how few there are who are in this condition!

"Mormonism" has been before the world for more than forty years, and for a public writer to say, in this year of our Lord 1871, that now for the first time that and opposing systems are arrayed in direct antagonism, reminds us of the obliviousness of Irving's sleeping hero of the Catskills. Any person possessed of the most limited knowledge of the history of "Mormonism," knows well enough that from the beginning of its publication to the world it has been assailed by error, prejudice, bigotry, malice, vituperation, and all manner of unfair means, which would not have been the case if it had not been fraught with truths that the world sadly needed, for such has been the history of the propagation of truth divinely revealed in all ages of the world, to greater or less extent. In New York, in Ohio, in Missouri, in Illinois, in England, France, Germany, Scandinavia, Italy, India, Australia,