

THE EVENING NEWS.

GEORGE Q. CANNON.
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Monday, December 18, 1871.

THE Sacramento Record, as will be seen by an article in another column, is somewhat concerned as to "What Shall be Done with Utah?" Many papers and people are discussing Utah matters now-a-days, some of them rather stupidly, some maliciously, some bigotedly, and some with a fair degree of intelligence and candor.

The Record, "is ugly and repulsive" in appearance. All very difficult problems are, and especially so is the problem which some people, notwithstanding the salutary lesson of history, will set themselves to solve—how to put down truth. This is the pith of the "Mormon problem," the sole reason why it seems "ugly and repulsive," the reason why those who attempt to solve it find that Scripture true which says, "It is hard for them to kick against the goads." The result is as expressed by the Record, "no practicable scheme" for the solution is found, and when a movement is made for the solution "the policy adopted is nearly as objectionable as the former indifference was." The fact is, the policy of opposition is far more objectionable and censurable than the former indifference.

The Record thinks statehood by compromise for Utah a seemingly fair and easy way of solving the problem, only that it would unduly exalt the "Mormon" people. That's the trouble—people are so dreadfully anxious to put down the "Mormons." Well, to persecute and proscriber is not the way to put them down. It is the way to put them up, far above par, as the Record seems to be aware. To those gentlemen who appear to be possessed with the "compromise" mania we may say, "Compromise, sir, why bless your souls, we have nothing to compromise. We propose to go into the Union free, untrammelled, in the full republican liberty of American citizens. Still, we should like to hear your propositions.

We are American citizens and it is our duty to contend earnestly for the rights and privileges of American citizens. We do not expect more, and we should be reluctant to our citizenship to ask less."

We have not space to notice all the things which the Record says, but we may say that we know nothing in "Mormonism" antagonistic to the spirit of the Constitution of the United States. We do not recognize that there is any obligation resting upon the government to adopt any line of policy the main purpose of which is the disintegration of "Mormonism." The Government has no more right to adopt such an inconsistent and unwise policy than the "Mormons" would have to adopt a line of policy the main purpose of which was the disintegration of the Government. The proper policy of the Government and of the people to "Mormon" or non-Mormon, is integration, not disintegration; union, not disunion; accord, not discord; peace and order and prosperity, not war and anarchy and ruin.

The Record, as will be seen, is one of the papers that do not consider plural marriage the whole offense of "Mormonism," hardly the head and front of it. The Record appears to be afraid of "Mormon" cohesion, although the secret of it be "the ignorance of the majority," which we are satisfied is a misstatement. Nor do we believe in "Mormonism" as a "sluggish mass of superstition and ignorance," for it can not be denied that the "Mormon" people have manifested a remarkable degree of activity, energy and perseverance. The speculation about the Governor and Senator of Utah as a State, "lost authority of Brigham Young," etc., may go for what it is worth.

The creation of a State of Utah would not create a foreign power, would not create a power hostile to the constitution or to constitutional law. It would be simply doing what is the duty, long deferred, of Congress. The "Gentile minority" in Utah would be in a similar position to the minority elsewhere. What more has a minority a right to expect? If they choose to emigrate to where their partisans were in the majority, they could do so, but they could hardly expect to be permitted "to over-slaughter" the majority and ride rough shod over the laws and the rights of the people, as some of them delight to do now. If the "Mormons" were to be the majority in Utah when a State, it would be a fairly earned majority, and who would have a better right to the benefits thereof than they? They can not be expected to kneel down to the minority for ever. That is not according to American usage. If the majority did not look a little bit after its own interests and try to shape politics somewhat after its own views, no matter how the minority might feel about it, then the majority in Utah would be very differently constituted to any other American majority. If Utah be admitted as a free republican State, she will be a free republican State. If she be admitted as a colony of serfs, what better can she be expected to be?

Says the Record, the traditions, religious tenets, and social regulations of the "Mormons" are all different from those of the American people at large. What if they are different? Is that a crime? This is a free country, and we know nothing of any Constitutional prohibition law that requires absolute uniformity in matters traditional, religious and social. Everybody knows that such uniformity does not prevail. If the traditions, religious tenets, and social regulations of the American people at large are perfect, then there should be uniform and universal adhesion to them. But they are not perfect, nobody pretends that they are, there is no such uniform adhesion, nobody pretends that there is. Hence, then, they ought to be different from it. It is the right, it is the imperative duty, of any people who can render them more perfect, some of them at least, to endeavor to do so. This "Mormonism" professes to be able to do, this is what we know it does do, and he must be a

man who will say to the contrary. Now, gentlemen of the press and of politics all through the Union, why do you not act in this matter like bold, fearless, liberal, large hearted American citizens, and advocate the early and untrammelled admission of Utah? Why are you so much afraid of her influence? If you act large heartedly toward her, you will lose nothing by it. Just stop all this Pecksniffian whining about the wickedness of Utah and about what dreadful things she may do, and frankly say to her, "Come in, and be a sister State. Set a better example than we do. If you can. At all events, we do not fear you. We are forty millions and you are not much more than a hundred thousand. Come in and well come, you have been out in the cold long enough." That's the way this thing should be done.

The Washington Capital speaks thus of President Grant's reference to Utah in his message—

The next point of interest that treats one to an agreeable surprise is His Excellency's reference to the polygamist followers of Brigham. The pious horror with which the Administration approaches and treats this evil has always been to us a matter of amusement. With no end of immorality, to use the mildest term, at our national Capital, and mildest of the civil service throughout the country, our government is terribly distressed over the practices of a few bigoted, ignorant people.

Some of these have been tried and punished, and the heart of the administration is softened. It is now recommended that for the benefit of the helpless and innocent issue of these polygamist people, the marriages should be legalized. This is choice. We doubt whether more shocking proposition could be made. And it exhibits the confused and blind manner in which the whole subject has been treated by the Government. The prosecutions gotten up have been carried on, not only without regard to all legality, but in manner so conducted as to bring the law itself into contempt. The law has been openly and with boasting, while the vicious ignorance of the judges has covered the whole affair with infamy far worse than the evil it sought to arrest.

THE Alta California speaks of the new attorney-general in the following language—

The desire of the Californians to have a resident of this coast in the Cabinet, has at last been gratified by the nomination of George E. Williams, late United States Senator from Oregon, to the position of attorney-general. He is worthy of the place, and the appointment has not been obtained by favoritism, but is the natural result of circumstances. When Mr. Ackerman resigned, Mr. Williams appeared to be the best obtainable man for the office. His qualifications are well known in Washington. It was not necessary to bring testimonials from people at a distance. During the six years he has been known as one of the most influential Senators, one of the ablest lawyers in the Upper House, an active member of the Judiciary Committee, an agreeable gentleman and a ready speaker. He had become familiar with the general business and especially with the legal affairs of the Federal government. Before his appointment as Senator, he had been a Judge in Iowa and also in Oregon, and since the close of his Senatorial term he has been a member of the Joint High Commission. Few men have assumed the office of attorney-general of the United States with a better official preparation for the duties of the position. The Senate recognized his merits by unanimously confirming the appointment without resorting to the ordinary practice of referring the nomination to a committee for consideration. Mr. Williams is a native of New York and about fifty years of age. We should have been glad to have had a Californian in the Cabinet, but we congratulate Oregon on the possession of a citizen who was so worthy of the place and so well known in Washington that his personal merits entitled him to the office without regard to his residence.

We congratulate Mr. Williams and his adopted State upon his appointment, and we trust that the appointment and his assumption thereof will conduce to the pacification and true prosperity of the country. We look forward to the time when Utah shall furnish men for the Cabinet of the nation. It is evident already that she has within her borders men of broader and more liberal views, of more penetrating sagacity, of more profound statesmanship, of purer patriotism, and of more indefatigable conscientiousness than some who have figured here.

(SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.)
By Telegraph.

Afternoon Dispatches.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.
Calkins offered a resolution directing the attention of the retrenchment committee to investigate Schurz' charges of fraud at the New York custom houses. The resolution was postponed till the committee is appointed. Anthony moved that Buckingham, Pratt, Howe, Harlow, Stewart, Poole and Bayard be expelled from the Senate committee. Sumner asked why the senators who originally moved the investigation were not on the committee, which gave rise to a debate extending beyond the morning hour.

NEW YORK, 18.—The grand jury has brought in another indictment in connection with the ring friends and associates of the late President. The indictment will be made this afternoon, but whether for another thief or for the arrest of Tweed is not yet divulged. Thirteen defendants have been now filed with Warden Tracy of the Ludlow Jail, against Connolly, who continues very sick.

HOUSE.

A large number of bills was introduced, including one to punish the bank insurance State and Government officials for bribery and corruption; one to prevent the use of the mails in transmitting counterfeit money; one to prevent the appointment of dishonest and incompetent government officials, and making the officers appointing and the members of Congress recommending them responsible for their misconduct.

EASTERN DISPATCHES.

MAINE.—There is about two inches of snow here to-day, and still falling. Dr. Marvin, an old practitioner of this city, has been missing since Friday evening; he is supposed to have fled to escape arrest for procuring abortion on a young lady who had died during the afternoon.

YORK.—The Herald's City of Mexico special, of the eleventh state that the backbone of the rebellion is broken. Diaz is losing favor with his adherents, and many military commanders are deserting to the United States. The rebellion is now a mere shadow, and is expected to be soon crushed.

arranged to-day on another similar indictment, and will continue to be arrested from day to day until some fifteen indictments for facts are exhibited. Every effort will be made by his counsel to keep him from actual incarceration in the Tombs.

Henry Tuckerman, a well known scholar, died at his residence in this city yesterday, aged 58.

BROOKLYN.—The board of aldermen met to-day to take measures relative to the spread of the small pox. Eight more cases were taken to the hospital by the public ambulance yesterday. The disease appears to be as prevalent among the wealthy as among the poor.

Havana letter to the Herald states that a visit to the grave of Castanon, which was alleged to have been desecrated by students who were brutally shot by the volunteers, reveals the fact that no desecration whatever had been made. The glass covering of the niche is not broken, as was stated by the students, and everything about the grave is in perfect order, never having been disturbed.

Joe Coburn returned here yesterday. He says he has entirely given up prize fighting, and does not intend to take any notice of Kelly's challenge to fight him.

EUROPEAN DISPATCHES.

BERNE, 16.—The federal assembly has passed a bill interdicting the use of force by the Administration in the case of the polygamist followers of Brigham. The bill provides that the polygamist followers of Brigham shall be treated as criminals, and that the government shall have the right to remove them from the country.

PARIS, 16.—The budget of the finance minister shows a surplus of fourteen million francs. The committee upon the reorganization of the army has agreed to exempt from compulsory military service all ecclesiastics and the heads of commercial establishments.

LONDON, 17.—An official bulletin from Sandringham dated 8th, this morning, announces that the Prince was satisfactorily progressing.

The House of Commons is likely to request Parliament to give him authority to expel Carl Marx from the United Kingdom. Marx has been placed under the watch of the police agents.

LONDON, 16.—This evening's bulletin from Sandringham says the condition of the Prince continues in all respects satisfactory.

The French bark, Costa Rica, was run into and sunk off the Isle of Wight, by an unknown vessel. The crew—seven in number, were drowned. The strange vessel hurried off and made no attempt at assistance.

DUBLIN, 18.—The Lord Lieutenant issued a proclamation forbidding all processions or assemblages in London-derry, no trouble is anticipated from the Catholics, but trouble is apprehended from the "Boys of Derry."

WHAT SHALL BE DONE WITH UTAH?

The Mormon problem has always been an ugly and repulsive one, and legislators have been inclined to meddle with that which the question has been suffered to drag on from year to year until there is some danger of giving the Saints the awkward handle of "polygamist right," during all the time that polygamism has been left alone, however, no practical scheme for disposing of the troublesome excrecence has been devised. Now, what the Government does move itself to settle the matter, the policy adopted is nearly as objectionable as the former indifference. The work in hand, and we are told that all trouble is to be avoided by admitting Utah to the Union as a State, with a constitution prohibiting polygamism. It would seem fair that polygamism should be abolished in this way, and the suggestion of an apparently easy means of escape from the social, moral and political complications threatened, will, no doubt, enlist many liberal-minded persons in favor of this scheme. But it is worth while to enquire what kind of a State Utah would make if admitted as a State under circumstances. Is it desirable to increase the power of the Mormons, and does all danger from them cease with the prohibition of polygamism? It appears to us that there are many features in their code besides that of plural marriages which are antagonistic to the spirit, if not to the letter, of American and republican institutions. It is the admission of Utah as a State would have a direct tendency to strengthen the hands of those people, and that disintegration of Mormonism which should be the main purpose in any line of policy adopted by the Federal Government. Supporting Utah a State, who would be the first Governor of the State, who would be the first Legislature, and who would be the first Judiciary? It is scarcely necessary to answer. Brigham Young, the Mormons would elect all the State officers, and send their own a pack of dogs to the United States. Tom Fitch is seeking the position of United States Senator from Utah, in the event of his admission, and the world knows that he is a disreputable man. The chief adviser and *ad hoc* debates of the Prophet. Fitch is a keen politician, and Brigham is a born statesman. Between them, in the Lion House, and the other at Washington, the State of Utah would virtually be a close borough, in which no Gentile could hope to obtain office. The State of Utah, in fact, would be more absolutely under the control of the Mormons than ever before, and with the whole State organization in their hands, the influence of the hierarchy would be stronger than in the days of old, when the Pacific Railroad was still an unfulfilled dream. It may be said that the Gentile who would be the first Governor of the State, who would be the first Legislature, and who would be the first Judiciary, would be a Gentile. It is not so. The "twinkle of barbarism" was abolished, but those who think so must possess a very limited acquaintance with the Mormons. That people have always been an organization distinct from the body of the nation. Their traditions, their religious tenets, their social regulations, are all different from those of the American people at large. The secret of their cohesion has hitherto been the ignorance of the majority, which has been employed by the leaders and heads of the Church to keep them in subjection and in harmony. The best hope of the Government lay in the influence brought to bear by the completion of the Pacific Railroad, upon this singular mass of superstition and ignorance, and intelligent observers, engaged in the opinion that the Gentile minority would be stronger than the Mormon majority, have been disappointed. As long as Utah remains a Territory, and under the direct control of the Federal Government, the steady and undisturbed operation of these influences can be secured, and all efforts on the part of Brigham Young to regain his lost authority can be successfully baffled. But if Utah be admitted to the Union, the game will be changed. The influence of the state Prophet, and he will recover the ascendancy which the Gentile immigration deprived him of. In such an event there is reason to fear that we are in store for a long and bitter struggle, and every step of the State administration would be part of a deep laid policy, the ultimate end of which

should be the establishment of the Mormon hierarchy upon a solid basis. These are not idle fancies, but obvious deductions from existing facts, and they render opportune the inquiry with which we head this article—what shall be done with Utah?—Geo. R. Corcoran.

WHY is it?—The friends of John Bradley are inquiring why he is kept confined in Camp Douglas, and why they are refused the privilege of seeing him? If he is charged with crime, why is he not brought into court? If there is no evidence against him, why is he not released?

ARRIVALS.

TOWNSEND HOUSE.

Dec. 17.
P. G. Eschirch, Phila. Pa.; J. L. De Nuroder Ottowa, Can.; D. W. Stewart, Phila.; Mrs. Kinde, New York; J. P. Adams, H. Williams, Tintic; S. D. McGrath; W. N. Fife, Ogden.

SALT LAKE HOUSE.

Dec. 17.
John Brown, Little Cottonwood; G. W. Dieback, L. B. Wheeler, W. G. Buchanan, San Fran.; J. J. Greenwald, James Wardell, John Lawrence, J. T. Canning, Ophir; Daniel Tilden, Wyoming; A. J. Patrick; J. Brown; E. O. McCammon, Missouri; Henry Simmons, East Canon; Geo. T. McKee, city; J. Raymond Sears, New York; W. J. Jenson; A. L. Coleman, Phoenix, Ariz.; J. H. Bull; J. H. C. Daw, Harrisburg, Pa.; R. Anderson, Little Cottonwood; H. E. Woods; City; W. H. Fisher, Little Cottonwood; W. G. Reeves, Deep Creek.

Dec. 18.
J. B. Treadwell, Little Cottonwood; F. G. Belknap, James Hutchinson, Virginia City; G. Humphrey, Snake River; O. L. Gilder, sloma, Palmdale, Nevada; H. H. Brooks and wife, Boston; G. W. Fish, Elgin, Illa.

SALT LAKE THEATRE.

Doors open at 7. Performance to commence at 7:30.

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This evening the performance will commence with the beautiful play from the French, THE YOUTH WHO NEVER SAW A WOMAN!

Lubin, Son of Philippe, and JULIA NATHAN.

To follow with the laughable Farce, in One Act entitled THAT RASCAL PAT!

Pat O'Shangnessy, A handy servant, LA PETITE MARION.

To conclude with the laughable Hibernian Farce, entitled THE IRISH TUTOR!

Terry O'Mourke, alias Dr. O'Toole, LA PETITE MARION.

Is Engaged and will shortly appear, Mr. O'DONNELL, alias Dr. O'Toole, LA PETITE MARION.

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