

## DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

According to previous announcement a mass convention of citizens and others favoring the Democratic party was held in the City Hall last evening, commencing at 7 o'clock.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. H. J. Faust, who also motioned that Hadley D. Johnson, Esq., take the chair, which was unanimously carried.

Having taken the chair, Mr. Johnson admonished upon the course of the Republican party and Republican officials, though he would not say all Republicans were dishonest, and upon the exaggerated and false reports of some who made it their business to send dispatches hence by the telegraph for the public press, his remarks having special reference to one sent concerning the present convention, which particular dispatch was almost wholly false.

Dr. W. C. Waldron and L. S. Hills were nominated and elected vice-presidents, Wm. C. Campbell secretary, and J. McGonigle assistant secretary.

A nominating committee of seven was appointed as follows—A. Miner, E. M. Barnum, S. M. Blair, Jos. Gordon, H. W. Nuckolls, Henry Wagner, and Jos. Stevens, who accordingly retired for consultation.

Col. Akers, being loudly and enthusiastically called on, said that if he gave way to his physical condition, he should decline to make a speech, but as this was the first Democratic mass meeting held in the Territory for organizing that grand old party, he could not do so. Other parties were comparatively modern, but this had held controlling power for sixty years. All antagonistic parties, except the present Republican party, had passed away. The Presidential success of the latter was based upon Democratic disunion, war issues, the disfranchising of the whites and enfranchising of blacks, but there were signs of its approaching end, leaders and rank and file were deserting it, and the Democratic party would see the end of that party, as of all the others in the past. He described the results of "reconstruction" in Tennessee and Kentucky, and compared the Democratic and Republican records. The Republican party was sectional, responsible for the late civil war, which had demoralized the nation. He believed that through the divisions of the Republican party, the Democrats would elect the next President, which would bring Democratic officials for this Territory.

The committee on preamble and resolutions reported the following, which were adopted—

To the President and Members of the Convention:

GENTLEMEN:—Your committee to whom was referred the drafting and presentation of resolutions, report the following preamble and resolutions, which are respectfully submitted for your consideration:

## PREAMBLE.

Whereas, the history of the present administration abundantly proves that a change in the management of national affairs is absolutely and imperatively demanded; and the controlling thought of sincere men everywhere is towards some honest process for the purification of the present condition of national politics, and a redemption from a party rule which seeks to cover up and conceal its corruptions, from the debasing influence of self-aggrandisement and official unfaithfulness, and from the machinations of centralized and self-perpetuated power; and

Whereas, to insure reform in the distribution of patronage; to favor the selection of honest men for offices; to obtain free and full investigation of the conduct of the people's servants; to arrest the centralization of government into a party despotism; to oppose despotism, bribery and gift-taking in high as well as in low official positions; to reform the system of taxation so that its burdens shall be equitably distributed; to revive protracted commerce and restore to American citizens their former large share in the profits of ocean navigation; to complete the system of universal suffrage by abolishing the long term of residence now required for naturalization and giving intelligent white immigrants the same advantages extended to the mass of colored population fresh from an ignorant condition of slavery; to repeal all laws which permit the federal government or its armed agents to interfere with elections; to remove all political disabilities, and by remembering only the virtues and heroism of the late war, to encourage a generous forgetfulness of the harrowing memories it produced;

and to continue the government upon the broad and liberal basis on which it was originally founded, is the high mission of the Democratic party, and,

Whereas, the dissatisfaction and dissension now existing throughout the radical party in power, fully assures Democrats that they should nowhere reinforce it by inaction nor quasi affiliation, and that whoever counts upon an entire passive policy on the part of the great Democratic party in the coming national contest, or upon a coalition which involves an abdication of its distinctive organization, is not guided by the history of the past, nor by the indications of the future; therefore,

Resolved, That in our opinion it is eminently wise to maintain the organization of the Democratic party in all the States and Territories of the Union, placing its control in the hands of honest men, who have at heart the good of the whole people, and condemning all rings and cliques who may attempt to use party organizations for the furtherance of private ends.

Resolved, 2nd. That we deem it proper at this time to organize the Democratic party in Utah that we may thereby encourage that party throughout the States, which has been and still is earnestly struggling to maintain the union of States as originally established against dangerous encroachments on the rights of the people by organized centralization of power.

Resolved, 3rd. That we declare the following as the embodiment of our political faith:

- 1st. The constitution inviolable.
- 2nd. Faithful administration of the laws.
- 3rd. Official integrity, competency and strict accountability.
- 4th. Local self-government—the foundation of American freedom, ever to be asserted and maintained.
- 5th. Encroachments of federal power on the rights of the people, and the tendencies thereof to centralization to be promptly checked.
- 6th. Strict maintenance of the public faith and credit.
- 7th. Specie, the basis of the currency medium.
- 8th. Tariff, for revenue purposes only.
- 9th. No entangling foreign alliances.
- 10th. Reassertion, in its length and breadth, of the Monroe doctrine.
- 11th. Universal amnesty.
- 12th. Disposition of the public lands to actual settlers and for educational purposes only.
- 13th. A government of the people, by the people and for the people.

A. MINER, chairman,  
E. M. BARNUM,  
S. M. BLAIR,  
JOS. STEPHENS.

General Barnum, being called upon, made a spirited speech. The Democratic party was not dead, as some supposed. The General reflected pungently upon the Utah Republicans and upon "reconstruction" in various of the Southern States, urged thorough organization, and predicted a Democratic success in November.

Major Blair, in response to loud calls, made a brief and humorous speech.

Mr. Miner, on being called, eulogized the platform adopted, animadverted on the Republican election and centralization policy, and stated that the Democratic party would revive again.

On motion of Col. Akers, the following gentlemen were nominated and elected a committee of five—H. D. Johnson, E. M. Barnum, Levi E. Riter, Wm. Bringham, and Joseph Gordon.

The chairman was in favor of additions to that number.

Gen. Barnum spoke of the anticipated election of three delegates to the Democratic National Convention.

On motion it was resolved that the Democrats throughout the Territory organize speedily and send delegates in response to calls of the central committee.

After a vote of thanks to the Mayor and City Council for the use of the hall, a few remarks from Judge Lovell, and a vote of thanks to the chairman, the convention adjourned *sine die*.

A kind-hearted little spouse, bonneted and shawled, recently appeared at the door of a room where her good natured liege lord was about to indulge in a comfortable snooze. "My dear, I am going shopping. What shall I bring to comfort you?" "I don't think of anything I want particularly just now. Come and kiss me. I will tell you, however, what I don't want you to bring me." "What is it, pray?" "Pray don't bring me in debt!"

## Voorhee's Anti-Mormon Bill.

THE following Bill was presented in the House of Representatives of the United States, by Mr. Daniel W. Voorhees, of Terre Haute, Indiana, on All Fool's Day (April 1), read twice, referred to the committee on Judiciary, and ordered to be printed—

## A BILL

TO AID THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAWS IN THE TERRITORY OF UTAH.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be the duty of the United States marshal, in person or by his deputies, to attend all the courts held by the United States judges in said Territory, and to serve and execute all process and orders issued or directed by said courts or by judges thereof.

SEC. 2. That it shall be the duty of the United States attorney for the Territory, personally or by his deputy or assistant, to attend all the courts which may be held by the United States judges, or any of them, in said Territory, and to perform the duties of prosecuting attorney; and that the United States attorney and United States marshal, and each grand and petit juror, shall receive for his services, in criminal cases or proceedings arising under the laws of the Territory, the same fees or compensation as are allowed for like services in criminal cases or proceedings arising under the laws of the United States; and such fees or compensation being taxed by the court or judge before whom the services were rendered, or, in the case of the attorney and marshal, by the supreme court of the Territory, shall be paid to the said attorney, marshal, and jurors respectively, from the Territorial treasury annually, on the third Monday in December.

SEC. 3. That whenever a district judge of said Territory shall determine that a grand or petit jury will be needed at a term of his court, the said judge, the said United States attorney, and United States marshal shall make a list in writing of the names of one hundred male citizens of the United States residing in said district, and who have resided six months in the said Territory, and shall affix thereto their certificate to the effect that the same is the list from which the grand and petit jurors are to be drawn for the ensuing term of the court, and shall cause the same to be filed in the office of the clerk of the said court. And whenever the judge shall order the clerk to issue a venire, the clerk, in the presence of the said attorney and marshal, or their deputies, shall write the names contained in the said list each on a separate slip of paper, all the slips being of the same size and kind; shall fold them uniformly, so that the name written thereon shall be concealed; shall then place them in a covered box and thoroughly mix and mingle them, and shall then draw therefrom the requisite number of names. If a grand jury be required it shall be drawn first. Both grand and petit juries thus drawn shall consist of the same number of men as are required in the circuit and district courts of the United States. The clerk shall make a list in writing of the names of the persons constituting each panel so drawn; and the clerk, attorney, and marshal shall affix thereto their certificate to the fact, the time and place of such drawing, and file the same in the office of the said clerk, who shall forthwith issue a venire to the said marshal commanding him to summon the men so drawn to attend and serve as such jurors at the time and place previously designated by the said judge. And such jurors shall constitute the regular panel for such term of the court, and for all cases, whether arising under the laws of the United States or under the laws of the said Territory. If at any time talesmen shall be required, their names may be drawn from the said box by the clerk in open court, or they may be summoned from the bystanders, or from the vicinage, as the presiding judge shall direct. No challenge shall be allowed on the ground that a juror had been summoned or had served at a previous term of the court. Each party, whether in civil or criminal cases, shall be allowed six peremptory challenges. In criminal cases the court, not the jury, shall pronounce the punishment under the limitation prescribed by law.

SEC. 4. That all fines imposed by the district courts for violation of the laws of the Territory, and paid, shall be deposited in a national bank by order of the presiding judge, and shall be ex-

pendent, so far as may be necessary, to pay the taxable fees and charges of officers, jurors, and witnesses in proceedings to enforce the said laws.

SEC. 5. That in all suits or proceedings at law or in equity wherein the United States are neither a party nor interested, the costs may be taxed against and collected of the proper parties, under the direction of the court, or of the clerk thereof, and the collection thereof enforced by execution or attachment against the property of the party. The fees of the jury shall be advanced by the winning party.

SEC. 6. That in prosecutions for the crime of bigamy or polygamy, proof of cohabitation by the accused as husband or wife, or the acknowledgment of the party accused of the existence of the marital relation of husband or wife, shall be sufficient to sustain the prosecution.

SEC. 7. That each district judge may appoint one commissioner for each county in his district, who shall have the same authority as an examining and committing magistrate as that possessed by the said judge, and who shall be allowed the same fees and compensation that are allowed like officers in the States. Fees for such services, under the laws of the Territory, shall be paid out of the territorial treasury annually on the third Monday in December. Each judge may fix the times and places of holding district courts in his district for the transaction of business arising under the laws of the Territory, and the number of terms which may be held annually. The district courts shall have exclusive original jurisdiction of all actions for divorce, and shall take jurisdiction of such actions now pending therein. Each district court in the Territory may appoint a shorthand reporter, whose duty it shall be to report and transcribe the testimony and proceedings in such criminal cases as shall be designated by the judge of said court, and who shall receive the same fees or compensation therefor as are allowed for like services in the circuit courts of the United States; such fees or compensation for services in cases or proceedings arising under the laws of the Territory, being taxed by the court or judge, shall be paid to such reporter from the territorial treasury annually on the third Monday in December; and in case the territorial legislature shall fail to make provision for the payment of the fees and compensations by this act made chargeable upon the territorial treasury, then, in such case, the same shall be paid out of the funds which have been or shall be appropriated by Congress to defray the expenses of the territorial legislature, and for the compensation of the members thereof.

## Wheeler's Anti-Mormon and Anti-Woman-Suffrage Bill.

THE following Bill was presented in the U. S. House of Representatives, by Mr. William A. Wheeler, of Malone, N. Y., April 3, read twice, referred to the Committee on Elections, and ordered to be printed—

A BILL  
TO PROMOTE THE PURITY OF ELECTIONS  
IN THE TERRITORY OF UTAH.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That none but male citizens of the United States, over twenty-one years of age, residing in the precinct or election district, and not disqualified by the conviction of some crime, shall be competent voters. And if any person not qualified to vote shall vote, or offer to vote, at any election; or if any qualified voter shall cast, or offer to cast, more than one vote for the same officer or officers; or if any judge, or inspector, or clerk of election shall place any number or other mark on any ballot cast at any election, or shall open or examine the same before the final counting, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction thereof before any court having jurisdiction, be punished by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the penitentiary not exceeding one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 2. That the governor of the said Territory shall have power, in his discretion, to designate the precincts or election districts, to fix the polling-places therein, and to appoint one of the judges or inspectors of elections for each district. The inspectors of elections shall count and canvass the ballots, and declare the result, immediate-