

through roaming at large on the range, to fall back upon; but in case of the abolition of the fence law he would have to herd them or keep them up at great expense during the grain growing seasons. The advocates of the fence law in California maintain that its repeal would materially decrease the value of the pasture lands of the State without increasing the value of grain lands, that it would double the price of meat by curtailing the facilities for raising stock and would produce no general good.

Whatever may be the result of the present discussion in California, this is a matter touching the interests of the people of our Territory as well as the people of California, and, to effect the greatest good to the greatest number, demands careful and wise legislation.

THE MARYSVILLE APPEAL ON "MORMONISM."

The ignorance which some writers manifest when touching upon what they are pleased to call "Mormonism," is extraordinary. If they were writing about affairs in Abyssinia or Siam, and describing the forms of government and the peculiarities of their administration they would not be likely to exhibit such profound ignorance as they do respecting matters in this, one of the Territories of the United States. This ignorance must be wilful, for American editors do have opportunities of knowing the real condition of affairs here. Years ago, when we were more isolated than we are now, when but comparatively few travelers passed through here, when the mail ran no oftener than once a month, and when sometimes during the entire winter no mails were carried, there might be an excuse for ignorance respecting affairs in this Territory. But now there is none.

These reflections are suggested by the perusal of an editorial article, headed "Where shall we send Brigham?" which appears in the Marysville (Cal.) Appeal. The writer leads off with some questions, "what is to come out of Mormonism and Polygamy? Can we interfere with the religious faith of the followers of Joe. Smith? Is it prudent to permit such a heresy to gather strength until forced interference will create a formidable rebellion?" He then goes on to state that we would have gone to the Islands of the Pacific, where, he says, we started to go, if we had not believed our present locality would be beyond interruption by the "Gentile people." He does not state the source whence he derives this information. It is certainly new to us to hear that we started from our former homes with the intention of going to the Islands of the Pacific. Before the martyrdom of the prophet Joseph, and by his request, a song was composed in praise of Upper California (the name by which this country was then known,) and setting forth the advantages which we would have in settling there. This was written some twenty-five years ago—about three years before our exodus from Illinois.

This writer continues, that "the Mormons in Utah are to-day nearly as centrally situated as a few years ago when their communities were located in Illinois and Missouri. Their situation is very similar and nearly as perilous as the poor 'Red man,' who has become surrounded by the advancing white race. Idaho and Montana are on their North, Nevada and Arizona bound them on the West and South, and the irrepressible iron horse is about to plow through their center. The Mormons and the savages seem to be subjected to one common destiny. They must remove or be swallowed up by the advancing tide of civilization."

As to what will become of the poor "Red man," he knows nothing, and just as little does he know about the destiny that awaits us. If we have not union and native vigor and integrity enough to stem "the advancing tide of civilization," then we are in a sorry condition. But we have. "The advancing tide of civilization" may lash itself into fury, but like the waves of the ocean surging against a mighty rock that rears its head far above their crests, it will break into foam at our feet. We have counted upon all the perils which our condition involves, and are confident as to the results. Such a contest will only have the effect upon this community to prepare them for the greater conflicts which lie behind it, and which will result in the eventual triumph of truth and a true civilization.

In the next paragraph he informs his readers that "Our Constitution grants

unlimited religious freedom and toleration. Under it the humblest citizen is permitted to worship according to the dictates of his own conscience."

Now, it is really very gratifying to us to learn this. We were early taught to believe this was every American citizen's prerogative; but the right has been so seriously and frequently questioned of late, that to read the assurance again, that we can worship according to the dictates of our own conscience, is encouraging.

He says further: "Mormonism could be tolerated if it was satisfied to stop at religion. But Brigham Young sets up a civil government and claims to be sovereign. Brigham is an extreme States Rights man. Utah is claimed to be an independent government within the Federal Union, which is a principle hostile to the theory of our Government. Polygamy might possibly be tolerated as a religious faith, but a Mormon State, as a sovereign power within the United States, however small and insignificant, will never be permitted."

Much of the above is the veriest twaddling, and betrays an ignorance that is unpardonable in an editor. How any one can gravely state that "Brigham Young sets up a civil government and claims to be sovereign," or that "Utah is claimed to be an independent government within the Federal Union," with the light of facts before him, is surprising. The editor should know, if he does not, that for years Utah has been persistently and humbly asking for admission into the Federal Union as a State. Is it reasonable to suppose that we would give ourselves the least concern about this if we were sovereign and independent? All the sovereignty or independence that Utah or any of her citizens ask is that which every State and community enjoys under the Constitution.

Now, when we give the editor of the Appeal the assurance that we do not wish to set up "a Mormon State, as a sovereign power within the United States," we hope he will be satisfied, and no longer be disquieted as to "where shall we send Brigham." He says himself that "Polygamy might possibly be tolerated as a religious faith." This is not a particular cause of objection with him, and as that which he does deem objectionable does not exist in fact, we look for no more articles from him on the subject of our "walking out of the country."

POPULATION OF THE TERRITORIES—AN INVIDIOUS DISTINCTION.

On the 29th ult., Senator Buckalew, Pennsylvania, made a speech in the United States' Senate, on the subject of reconstruction. In the course of his remarks, he made an explanation of the reasons why there was so heavy a preponderance of Republican Senators in the Senate, and alluded, in that connection, to Nevada, Nebraska and Colorado. At the time President Lincoln was taking steps to re-organize the States of the South, the rapid introduction of new States in the West, made out of the then existing territories, was urged as a matter of policy. It was said that it was necessary to strengthen the free State interest in the West, so that when the South should be again represented, the political supremacy might still be retained by the North and West.

In accordance with that programme three bills were passed in 1864, one for Nevada, one for Nebraska and one for Colorado. It was provided in those bills that the proceedings for organizing State governments should be carried on to the very end, and the constitutions transmitted to the President of the United States, and he should by proclamation declare those territories admitted as States, without any further action by Congress. Congress beforehand, before the process of organization was complete, provided for the admission of those territories as States. It was not required that the proceedings should be completed, and the constitutions be laid before the two Houses, and an act of admission passed, as had been the previous practice. The idea was to introduce the new States rapidly.

Under the proceedings which were instituted in accordance with those bills, Nevada organized herself a State, chose her Senators and Representatives, and became a State of the Union, President Lincoln issuing his proclamation in pursuance of the law. Nebraska and Colorado failed to go in as States at that time. Nebraska applied last year, and was admitted, though not without contest. President Johnson vetoed the bill of admission, but it was passed over his veto by the requisite majority. Color-

ado applied for admission, and after a long contest, a majority of the Senate and of the House voted in favor of an admission bill; but it did not become a law. At the next session of Congress a bill of admission was again introduced, again passed and met an executive veto. The bill could not be passed over the President's veto, and Colorado is still out in the cold, though her Senators are at Washington forming plans for her admission. Senator Buckalew, in his speech to which we have referred, quotes the official records to show how little these territories were entitled by population to admission into the Union. He says:

"Nebraska, at the last election held, which was in 1866, for Governor, had a total vote of 8,041; and for a member of Congress a vote of 8,892, being 851 more than the vote for Governor. Colorado had in 1866 a total vote of 6,996 on Delegate to Congress, and for the Legislature in 1867, the very latest vote, 9,349. In Nevada the whole vote for Congress in 1866 was 9,342. At the latest accounts which we have, in neither one of those three proposed States, bills for which were rushed through away back in 1864, are there ten thousand electors, who would represent only a population of 50,000, or less than half the number of inhabitants required, under the existing apportionment law, for a member of Congress.

"These are the undisputed facts in regard to these three cases. Now, sir, let me call attention to some other facts shown by authentic figures relative to other Territories. No enabling acts have been passed for any other of the western Territories, either in 1864 or subsequently. In New Mexico, at the last election, in 1867, there was a vote of 17,685 for a Delegate to Congress; in Montana, for Delegate to Congress, in 1867, there were 10,900 votes; in Utah, for Delegate to Congress at the election on the 4th of February, 1867, 16,281 votes; and in Idaho about the same vote for Delegate, or nearly the same vote as that given in Colorado in 1866. You see here there are several other Territories having a much larger population than these three, the attempt to introduce which I have described. Utah has a population more than double that of either one of them; New Mexico has a population also double that of either of them."

The objection which has been made to the admission of Utah as a State on the ground that she had not sufficient population is here thoroughly exploded. And, we believe, if the correct figures were obtained, that the difference of population in Utah and Nevada, and Nebraska and Colorado, would be still greater than stated by Senator Buckalew. We are pleased to see that the attention of the Senate and the country at large is being called to this subject. It needs ventilation, and we have no fears but that it will yet be thoroughly understood. Utah has suffered injustice. Rights, to which she is clearly entitled, have been withheld from her.

When Senator Buckalew referred to this subject, he was asked by a Senator, if either of the territories—Utah and New Mexico—had asked for admission. The inference he wished to be drawn from this question was that they had not received the same privileges as the other three territories, because they had not asked for them! Now, however true that might be of New Mexico, it is not true of Utah. Utah has asked for admission. For years she has been asking for admission. While Colorado was without a settler, or a discovered gold mine, while Nebraska had but very few residents, and while what is now known as Nevada formed part of herself, Utah was asking for admission.

We do not allude to this subject because we envy Nevada, Nebraska and Colorado the privileges they have had granted to them. If they choose to assume the responsibilities and expense of State governments, and the President or Congress admits them as States, we have no objections to offer. We merely allude to them to show the invidious distinctions made by Congress in the admission of territories into the Union.

Whether Utah be admitted as a State or not, makes really but little difference to her inhabitants. In either case the sun will shine as brightly over her mountain vales, her soil be as fertile, her streams leap as joyously, and her people—contented and happy, will still rejoice in the blessings bestowed upon them by Him who controls all human affairs, and for the accomplishment of whose purposes they continually labor.

By Telegraph.

Washington, 15.—The Speaker laid before the House to-day a copy of the

correspondence between Gen. Grant and Hancock, relative to the organization of the city council of New Orleans. During the correspondence, Hancock asked to be released in case Grant persists in disapproving of his order.

San Francisco, 16.—Advices received from Yokohama to January 25th. A revolution had broken out in consequence of the opening of the new ports. The young Mikado had been seized by the principal princes of the empire, Sotsuma, Choisu and Tosa. The new ports of Osaka and Kiogo were formally proclaimed open on the first, but no trade has been done worth mentioning.

Nashville, 15.—The Conservative state convention have met in this city and have adopted measures, warmly indorsing the administration of Andrew Johnson, and declaring that the government was established to give protection and political rights, and to secure the material interests of the white race, and should be so administered. They propose to vote with the Democratic party, and declare that Andrew Johnson is the choice of the Democratic conservative people of Tennessee for the next President.

Tallahassee.—In the convention to-day, twenty members were present. Large crowds of colored people collected in the streets before the convention met. By request, Governor Walker provided a guard for the convention.

Orleans.—The Democratic mass meeting, held in the St. Charles Theatre to-night was densely filled. Resolutions were adopted indorsing President Johnson, and affiliating the northern democracy. Ex-Governor Weller, of California, was one of the speakers.

The attention of the New York Chamber of Commerce has been called to the facts that the value of exports from Shanghai is greater than from the entire Russian empire. Shanghai is entering upon a career of extraordinary prosperity.

Mr. Poper, an Englishman, has left Haukoro and will try and cross the snowy mountains to reach Calcutta by the Burrahmapootra river. Great scientific results are expected if he goes safe. There has been a terrible earthquake in the Formosa Island; thirty thousand lives are lost.

San Francisco, 15.—In consideration of the attempt of the English Government to unite British Columbia with the domain of Canada, resolutions have been introduced into the Legislature of the utmost importance to the Pacific States, and the whole of the Union; that British Columbia be annexed to the United States, and that our Senators and Representatives be requested to urge the Government at Washington to use all honorable means to acquire said Territory. The Governor will be instructed to telegraph the resolutions to the President and Members of Congress, from California and the other Pacific States.

The Debate says England is endeavoring to determine Austria, France, Russia and Prussia to suspend the transport of Cretan refugees to Greece.

London.—It is generally believed that Stanley will soon succeed Derby as head of the British Ministry.

Advices from Abyssinia say that Theodore is in camp near Magdala. He is said to be in bad straits, in a military point of view. An engagement between the two armies is imminent.

JOY TO THE AFFLICTED!

LAUGHING GAS!

FOR the Million! I take pleasure in informing my numerous friends and the Public, that I have been to great expense and trouble in buying the Patent Right for Salt Lake City for the best Nitrous Oxide Gas Apparatus that is in existence, as is proved by its being used by the Royal Families of England, France and Belgium, also by Dr. Colton, in the Dental Institute, New York.

The Gas made by this Apparatus only is absolutely pure, and no unpleasant choking or strangling sensation is experienced, or any disgusting bag used in taking it, but you can breathe perfectly natural every way, and you would not suspect that you were breathing anything but the purest air. It is, in fact, the *ne plus ultra* of all methods for the painless extraction of Teeth.

I have a large supply of the same Teeth which took the First Premium in Paris last summer.

Also five different kinds of Rubber for Inserting Teeth, including the kinds used in England and France.

Particular attention given to preserving the natural Teeth. Terms moderate. Call and see.

Dr. Wm. H. GROVES, 2d South St.,
a66&w1-1m Snow's corner.

Philadelphia is now regarded as the second manufacturing city in the world. It has 1,236 mills and manufactories.

David Sheppard, one of the pioneers of St. Louis is dead. There were but six houses in that city when he arrived there.