

boards, and upon this *ex parte* order the organization of the General Assembly, at a time when he had no share in any of its sittings, was regulated and directed.

Since the meeting in New Orleans, under which the committee was appointed, we have been met with the suggestion that these orders and acts are facts accomplished, and that their revocation or recession would not restore the *statu quo*, and that our complaints therefore are unreasonable. If the opinion we have be correct such a condition ought not to affect our action or conduct. When the King of Great Britain established arbitrarily a government in one of the colonies, the remaining colonies took the alarm lest it might serve as a precedent as well as an instrument to establish such governments elsewhere. Besides men are less patient under wrongful orders and acts of a judiciary tribunal than even of violence from other sources of authority. A government which rests for its organization upon an illegal judicial order executed by a marshal with companies of soldiers does not command as much respect or authority as if the judicial appendages had been dispensed with and the army had set up the government with a strong and usurping hand.

The committee take the liberty to say that they have had no connection with these suits as parties or attorneys; neither do they claim any of the offices in dispute. They have not heretofore been concerned in the controversies among the political classes which have endangered the peace of and brought scandal upon the State. They affirm that during the last four years, there has not been good government in Louisiana. There has been extravagance, prodigality, dishonesty and waste in the public expenditures. The public debt has been enormously increased, with but little corresponding benefit. The credit of the State has been given to speculating corporations for speculating aims.

"The taxes on property have assumed such proportions that they might be called rents paid by the proprietors to the State for its occupation and use. The taxes upon business oppress the commercial and laboring classes. The laws to control elections, corporations and public institutions stimulate these excesses of office-holders, and the consequence is depression and discontent. The State needs an honest, faithful and responsible government conducted to attain public objects, and not to enrich its members or to perpetuate their power. There was an earnest effort to obtain such a government at the last election.

"We affirm, without fear of contradiction, that the foregoing statement exhibits on the part of the United States Court the most unparalleled and baseless usurpation of jurisdiction and authority of which the annals of jurisprudence afford any example. The action of the Returning Board recognized and vested with all its powers by this Court has been equally unprecedented, without any official returns before them; without any of the official data on which alone their action could have been rightfully based they have presumed to proclaim the results of the election.

"The declaration by them of the votes cast in the different parishes is as purely fanciful as if no election whatever had been held. They have arbitrarily reduced and increased the votes on one side or the other in different parishes to suit their purposes. In several parishes, while returning or even adding to the votes cast for their candidates, they have simply annihilated or stricken out entirely the votes cast for their opponents. In other parishes they have exactly reversed the returns, giving to their candidates the majority which had really been returned for their opponents. They have not pretended to furnish the public with any statement of the basis on which they proceeded or the theory on which they acted. Their whole conduct is without any kind of reasonable explanation.

"We submit to the people of the United States that such proceedings reach a point at which the whole theory of popular government is reversed and overthrown. The means by which such results have been reached are enough to startle the public mind, but the results themselves are not less appalling. Aside from the general offices of the State we find the Legislature of the State delivered over into the hands of men who are not elected and who are utterly unfit for positions of such responsibility in that body as originally composed. At its organization it comprised sixty-eight persons of color, most

of them totally uneducated, with a very small majority of whites. Since that time they have expelled members whose seats were uncontested. They have unseated members returned elected by their own Board and seated their defeated opponents, on the simple ground that the former had not appeared to claim their seats. The result is that, originally bad as the Legislature was, it makes itself worse day by day, and the prospect is that soon the conservative element of the State will have no representation whatever. To those who flatter themselves with the hope that Mr. Kellogg would not willingly abet any scheme of outrageous misgovernment, it is now apparent that, even supposing this to be true, the power of restraining has passed entirely beyond his control, and that should he attempt to thwart the schemes of this Legislature his own impeachment would be a probable event of the future.

"In conclusion we would state that we have attempted to perform the duties of our mission in the purest non-partisan spirit; that we have not sought to furnish capital to any political party, or to excite popular clamor in the interests of any faction; we have laid our case before the President and his Attorney General, and we willingly testify that we have been courteously received and patiently listened to. While they have refused the specific measures of relief for which we applied, they have given reason for such refusal, in no manner implying their indisposition to see justice done. They have referred us to Congress, and we feel assured that we shall have the immediate sanction of the President so far as we invite an impartial investigation of the facts of our case, and that we shall have his cooperation in any measures of relief which Congress may adopt after just investigation. The people of Louisiana, ignoring party and conscious of an honorable effort to place in office men of tried probity, seek justice not generosity. They ask for a calm, impartial examination of the recent extraordinary events within their borders, in order that the truth may be known and that there may be a speedy correction of the dangerous evils now threatening the very life of their State.

"Washington, D. C., Dec. 23, 1872.

J. A. Campbell,
J. Alridge,
August Bohn,
Joseph Bowling,
N. J. Barnett,
A. Chapella,
J. S. Copes,
H. W. Conner,
H. D. Coleman,
John C. Potts,
John E. Pollock,
J. Tynes,
James Wallace,
Walker Fearu,
D. C. Sabott,
H. O. Seixas,
J. W. Sabouisse,
D. West,
Richard Taylor,
Mayer Stern,
R. Pugh,
George W. Squires,

John Fairbanks,
C. E. Fenner,
E. B. Wheelock,
A. B. Griswold,
G. Kohn,
H. McCleskey,
G. W. Nott,
H. V. Ogden,
W. S. Pike,
F. A. Haber,
H. Gardes,
P. M. Baker,
Albert C. Janin,
S. Hensheim,
T. H. Kennedy,
J. M. Scott,
Alfred Millenberger,
H. G. Darcy,
Sella Martin,
W. Marks,
C. M. Wilcox,
H. R. Cramer."

LOCAL AND OTHER MATTERS.

FROM TUESDAY'S DAILY, DEC. 31.

WILL SOON ARRIVE.—The Chicago *Times* says that the small company of "Mormons" who crossed the Atlantic in the S. S. *Manhattan*, passed through that city, on their way here, Dec. 26th. At the ordinary rate of travel they should arrive in this city this evening, or not later than tomorrow.

HOME MISSIONARY MEETINGS.—Sunday Jan. 5th, at Farmington, Elders R. Miller, Milo Andrus, and R. F. Neslen.

Sunday Jan. 12th, at Sugar House Ward. Elders R. Miller, R. F. Neslen, George Teasdale, H. W. Naisbitt and George Swan will be present.

Meetings to commence at 10 a.m. and 2 p.m.

A CHANGE.—We learn that Mr. C. R. Peters has withdrawn from the firm of Greeley & Peters, in the co-proprietorship of the Walker House. Mr. David Porter, of San Francisco, will fill the vacancy made by the withdrawal of Mr. Peters. The new partner is represented in this city by Mr. J. N. Wilkins, late of Boston. Mr. Wilkins is a live business man, and has had considerable experience as a hotel keeper in the Eastern States.

BOUND OVER.—The examination of William Brandon on a charge of stealing a large quantity of clothing, from Mr. Jamieson, was concluded to-day. It was a clear case against him, and he was bound over to the Probate Court, in \$500 bonds, in default of finding which he was committed.

In addition to the above case he was fined \$25 for stealing two pairs of boxing gloves and a couple of fencing foils from Captain Martin.

RECOVERING.—The many friends of President Joseph Young, Sen., will be

gratified to learn that he has so far recovered from his late severe attack of erysipelas as to be able to walk a little about home, and he hopes in a few days to be able to take exercise in a carriage. At one time it was feared, through the severity of the disease and his advanced age, that his illness would terminate fatally, but the prospect now is that he will shortly be convalescent.

STEALING A WATCH.—Thomas Parkinson was fined \$35, to-day, for stealing a watch from the store of Mr. Andrew Harvey, First South Street. It appeared from the evidence that the watch had been left with Mr. Harvey by Mr. James Payne, to be repaired, and that Parkinson called at Mr. Harvey's place yesterday, and immediately he was gone the watch was missed. The article was traced to the store of Mr. Hollander, where it had been left by Parkinson to be repaired. The latter called for it at Mr. Hollander's about noon to-day, and the police managed to call there about the same time, and took himself and watch to the City Hall.

SALT LAKE CITY, Dec. 31st, 1872.

Editor Deseret News:

I herewith submit for publication the "Annual Report" of Morgan College for the year ending Dec. 31, 1872.

Teachers employed,	7
No. of primary students enrolled,	108
" Intermediate,	247
" High school,	194
" Commercial,	140
" Graduating,	41

Total enrolled for the year, 689

I have the honor to be,
Respectfully,
J. MORGAN, Prest.

HIGHLY CREDITABLE.—We have lately noticed a very creditable improvement in the condition of the theatrical orchestra, and the same is being observed, appreciated and favorably commented upon by many others who attend the Theatre. Some new additions have been made to this body of musicians, and the pieces performed lately have been new and well selected, and the audiences have been highly delighted with the efficient manner in which they have been performed. With suitable material in point of quantity as well as quality, Professor C. J. Thomas is demonstrating his ability to make the orchestral department of the Theatre a prominent and pleasing feature of the entertainments given there. Good orchestral music also materially in making the whole dramatic entertainment pass off lively.

OGDEN.—The following are from the *Junction* of yesterday:

"A serious accident occurred at Lynne last evening. Mrs. John Calvert took the burner off a fluid lamp while it was burning, for the purpose of filling it up. In doing this, the flame from the burner communicated with the fluid in the lamp, which she placed on the stove and attempted to extinguish; failing to do this, she and her husband made for the door, taking their baby with them. In her haste to escape she caught her dress on the lamp, upsetting it, and scattering the fire in every direction. Before the fire could be put out, Mrs. Calvert was badly burned on the face, shoulders, back, legs and right arm. The baby was burned on its hands, face and leg; John on his nose and arm. Dr. Anderson is attending the sufferers. The house is slightly damaged."

"On Saturday last two boys were detected in the act of stealing a keg of powder from Z. C. M. I. They were arrested and taken before Alderman Thompson who fined them five dollars. It was proven that the father of one of the boys, having ascertained that his son had been guilty of the theft, went immediately to the store, and gave information of the act. Through his honorable course the purloined property was returned and Roman-like he refused to countenance the act or to shield his son from the penalties inflicted by the law."

BAD ELEMENT.—We have heard of quite a number of instances lately of people being stopped on the streets at night by would-be robbers. One instance was that of a gentleman, late from Montana, who was approached by three ruffians, who evidently intended to rob him. Before they had time to accomplish anything he felled the one nearest to him to the ground by a blow over the head, administered by a six-shooter, which he held in his hand. The other two ran away; and he himself made pretty good time from the spot, leaving the one who was struck prostrate on the ground.

We were informed of another instance of the same kind where a gentleman was stopped, a short time back, by a man who demanded his money. In response to the request the gentleman, we are informed, presented a pistol at the fellow's head, which caused him to beat a hasty retreat.

Such occurrences as the above are causing respectable people to act with caution when they have occasion to be abroad on the streets after dark, and certainly too much caution can scarcely be exercised in the matter, for the lawless element, as the winter months advance, does not diminish but increases, and if Salt Lake City has not her share of unmitigated ruffians of this western region, the other cities in this

part of the continent are not in a very enviable condition. The evidences go far to show, however, that in that kind of "civilization" Salt Lake is becoming well advanced, and will even now compare in that respect with many cities in the west.

Attempted and accomplished cases of incendiarism, attempted and performed robberies, attempted murders—like that on Mr. Cummings, all prove the existence of a very dangerous class of men in this city, and it is to the interest of all classes of peaceable citizens, independent of political, social or religious opinions, to so act that the place shall become too hot for lawless desperadoes. If the latter are encouraged and comforted, and assured by parties that they can commit crime and escape the punishment which should be meted out to them, the public weal will be endangered, because life and property will be unsafe. Those who give such comfort and encouragement to thieves, blacklegs and cut-throats, should be looked upon with but little, if any, more consideration than the real criminals themselves. That there are those who take this course, who are ready and willing to champion the cause of any reprobate who may be guilty of the grossest and most flagrant violations of law, is well known. Not only this, but the nicest technicalities of law are strained at, besides the employment of other unwarrantable means, to clear the culprits from the consequences of their crimes.

To produce a healthy condition in local affairs the local officers should be upheld and sustained. Criminals are not generally deterred from the commission of crime by moral restraint. The only efficient barrier to their depredations is the fear of receiving the just consequences of their guilt. A long course of crime crushes out whatever spark of moral feeling may have originally existed in natures which have come depraved, and to commit crime almost becomes a habit, which they can only be prevented from indulging in by having the fear of the law hanging over them.

THE LATE SNOWSLIDE.—We are informed that ten bodies have now been dug out of the snowslide. It is thought that there are other bodies that have not yet been exhumed, and may not be till the melting of the snow. It is, however, not positively known that any more are in the slide. Several teams have also been exhumed.

The body of Leroy Dibble, one of the killed, was brought to town on Saturday and was examined by coroner George J. Tay or this morning. This body was found at a depth of ten feet from the surface of the snow. The friends of deceased contemplate forwarding the remains to his relatives in Erie Co., New York, but this, we understand, has not yet been decided upon.

We are informed there was another large snowslide in Cottonwood canyon yesterday, but it was not attended with any loss of life.

In addition to the above we have just learned from Mr. Joseph E. Taylor, that the body of Mr. Thomas Triplett, another of the killed, and brother-in-law to Mr. George Chandler, of this city, was brought to town last night and will be buried to-day. Also that Mr. Benham, now in this city, received a telegram last night informing him that the body of Mr. Elliot, lately in the employ of the first named, had been found and was at Granite City. Mr. Benham at once dispatched a coffin in which the remains were to be placed.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO SAMUEL DEAN.—The following, from the *Junction* City, Kansas, *Union* of Dec. 21st, concerning the death of Mr. Samuel Dean, son-in-law of Mr. Samuel Neslen, 20th Ward, has been handed to us with a request to publish it:

"A very singular and distressing accident occurred, Thursday evening, resulting in the death of Samuel Dean. About half-past nine o'clock his wife informed the neighbors that he had gone about six o'clock, to judge Humphrey's well for a bucket of water and had not returned, and that several suspicious indications existed about the well, showing that he had probably fallen in. Marshal Cullinan, assisted by others, examined the well by means of a grappling hook. William Clapp volunteered to go down. After an hour's work, and by means of numerous ropes, the body was brought up. After the body was cleaned it was found that the back of his head was badly cut, but the skull was not broken. The well was sixty-five feet deep. Deceased was an old settler, having been connected with the sutler's store at Fort Riley in 1855. From there he went to Utah, living in Salt Lake until two or three years ago, when he returned to Junction city. The funeral will take place to-day."

Mr. Dean was a native of Massachusetts, and was for several years a resident of this Territory.

RECEIVED.—"Our Monetary Evil; Some Suggestions for their Remedy." By Henry Clews' 16 pp. Interesting to everybody, as "money is the root of all evil."

"Revue de la Mode," for January. Fashion illustrations on every page, also colored plate and pattern diagram sheet.

"The University Monthly," filled with interesting educational matter.