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GEORGE Q. CANNON,

EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

## TERRITORIAL CONVENTION.

### SEVENTH DAY.

Monday afternoon.

The convention reassembled at 2 p.m. and went into committee of the whole on the report of the committee on education, Mr. L. Snow in the chair.

The motion of Mr. Miner to strike out the words "relative to the manner of applying for pardons" from the substitute section, was carried and his motion to strike out of the next section the words "he shall be the president of the senate, but shall only have a casting vote therein," was lost.

Mr. Thurber's motion to strike out the last sentence of section nineteen, which provides that the legislature could not pass upon claims against the State, without they had been considered and acted upon by the board of State prison commissioners, was adopted.

General Barnum's motion to strike out from the same section the words "and perform such other duties as may be prescribed by law," was withdrawn.

Mr. Fitch's motion to insert in the next section the words "a superintendent of public instruction," after the words "attorney general," was accepted.

Mr. Pratt's motion to strike out the words accepted, was lost.

Mr. Call's motion requiring candidates for the office of governor to be not less than thirty years old, was lost.

Article 5, on the executive, was passed.

Article 6, on the judiciary, was considered.

The provision that the justices of the Supreme court should enter upon their duties on the first Monday in January was stricken out.

Mr. Cannon offered substitute sections two, three, four, five, and six, providing for four circuits and four circuit judges, to perform also the duties of supreme court judges, with power in the legislature to increase the number of circuits and judges and establish a Supreme court when considered necessary. The substitute was presented as being more economical than the article as reported by the committee, and altogether efficient.

Substitute was ordered printed. The report of the committee on public instruction was adopted.

The majority report on municipal and other corporations was considered.

Sections two, six, seven, eight, nine and eleven were stricken out.

Mr. Fitch's motion that the minority report, providing that the State might have power to aid railroads, was adopted.

Convention adjourned till 7 o'clock.

Monday Evening.

At 7 o'clock the convention reassembled and resolved into committee of the whole, Mr. Thurber in the chair, article four, on the legislature, being under consideration. Most of the sections considered passed in a greatly modified or amended form.

Convention adjourned till Tuesday, 10 a.m.

Tuesday Morning.

At ten a.m. the convention reassembled.

Mr. Fitch made a report from committee on schedule. Ordered printed and referred to committee of the whole.

The convention went into committee of the whole, Mr. O. Pratt in the chair, article four, on the Legislature, being under consideration.

Sections 16, 17, 18, 23 were adopted.

Sections 24, 26, and 29 were stricken out.

The words "in case of emergency," the first six lines, and the words "and by the secretary of the Senate and clerk of the house of representatives," were stricken out of section 19.

Section 20 was amended and passed.

Mr. Haven's substitute for section 21 was rejected.

The amendment by Mr. Barnum of section 21, "in all cases where a general law can be made applicable the law shall be made general and of uniform operation throughout the State" was adopted.

Section 22 was amended to read, "and provision made by law for bringing suit against the State," and appended to section 21.

Mr. Rockwood's motion to strike out section 25 failed.

Mr. J. W. Young's motion to strike out all but the two first lines of the section and substitute "shall" for "may," was adopted.

Mr. Penrose's amendment to make the section read, "The legislature may establish a uniform system of county and township government," prevailed.

Section 27 was amended to read "The first regular session of the legislature may extend ninety days, but no subsequent session shall exceed sixty days, nor shall any session convened by the governor exceed twenty days."

Section 28 was amended to read "The members and officers of the legislature shall receive for their services, a compensation fixed by law; and no increase of such compensation shall take effect during the term for which the members and officers of either house shall have been elected."

Section 30 was amended and passed. Section 31 was under consideration when the committee rose.

An invitation, from Manager H. B. Clawson, for the members of the convention to attend the Theatre, was accepted, with a vote of thanks, for Tuesday evening.

Convention took a recess.

Tuesday Afternoon.

At 2 o'clock the convention resumed its sitting.

Mr. John T. Caine was appointed a committee of one to inform Manager Clawson of the acceptance of the invitation by the convention.

The convention went into committee of the whole, Mr. O. Pratt in the chair.

Mr. Miner offered a resolution that the gubernatorial term of office be four years.

Section 31 of article 4, on the legislature, was amended to read, "At all elections for representatives each qualified elector may cast as many votes for one candidate as there are representatives to be elected in the county or district, or may distribute the same among any or all the candidates, and the candidates receiving the highest number of the votes shall be declared elected," and adopted.

The committee rose and the convention considered the report of the committee on the whole.

The ordinance and preamble were read and adopted.

The reading of the first article ensued.

Section 4, fourth line, was amended by the insertion of the words "or juror" after the word "witness," and passed.

Mr. Miner's amendment of section 8, empowering the legislature by a two-thirds vote to abolish the grand jury system, was adopted.

After the other sections were read and passed, the article was unanimously adopted.

The chair was requested to appoint a committee of three on engrossing.

Article 2, on suffrage, was considered to section 4.

The convention adjourned till Wednesday, at 10 a.m.

### NINTH DAY.

Wednesday morning.

Convention met at 10 a.m.

The chairman of committee on boundary, miscellaneous provisions, and amendments, reported articles—on miscellaneous provisions, and amendments.

On motion of Mr. Fitch the reports were referred to the committee of the whole and ordered printed.

Mr. Fitch moved that the chair appoint a committee of nine to prepare a memorial to Congress, to be presented with the constitution, as provided in joint resolution of the legislative assembly calling the convention. Carried.

The president appointed Messrs. T. P. Akers, A. K. Thurber, and C. W. Penrose committee on engrossing.

Mr. Fitch moved the reconsideration of the vote passing the bill of ordinance, preamble and declaration of rights, and that the motion lie on the table. Carried.

On motion of Mr. Miner the convention proceeded to the consideration of article 2, right of suffrage.

Mr. Akers argued at length on his amendment to Sec. 4, providing that no law shall be enacted whereby the ballot of any individual elector can be identified.

Mr. Milner spoke against the amendment.

Mr. Buel asked and obtained indefinite leave of absence.

Mr. Fuller spoke in favor of the amendment.

Mr. Cannon spoke in favor of leaving the legislature free to enact such statutory provisions in relation to the subject of voting as in its wisdom it should see fit.

On motion of Mr. Z. Snow, convention took a recess till 2 p.m.

Wednesday Afternoon.

At 2 o'clock the convention resumed its sitting, Mr. Thurber in the chair.

Mr. Barnum spoke on the question of the substitute to section 4, introduced by Mr. Akers.

Mr. Miner spoke at length, followed by Mr. Fitch.

Mr. Barnum in the chair.

On motion of Mr. Jos. W. Young, section 4, and Mr. Akers' substitute therefor, were recommitted to the committee of the whole.

Mr. O. Pratt, rose to a question of parliamentary order and cited the rules of Congress as found in Barclay's digest in support of his position, viz., that the convention had a right to amend any section of the constitution whether or not such proposed amendment had been introduced in committee of the whole.

Messrs. Akers, Cannon, Johnson, and Miner spoke on the subject.

Article 3, Distribution of Powers, was read and on motion of Mr. Cannon was adopted.

Mr. Fitch moved that the motion to adopt article 3 be reconsidered and that the same be laid on the table. Carried.

Mr. Miner moved that article 2 be referred to committee of the whole. Lost.

Mr. Cannon moved that article 2, with the exception of section 4, be adopted. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Fitch that the motion be reconsidered and laid upon the table. Carried.

Adjourned till 7 p.m.

Wednesday Evening.

Convention resumed its sitting at 7 o'clock.

On motion of Mr. Cannon, the convention went into committee of the whole on the consideration of Sec. 4, article 2, Right of Suffrage.

An interesting, spirited, and lengthy discussion ensued on Mr. Akers' substitute to section 4, to which Mr. Fitch offered an amendment, which read as follows: "and no law shall ever be enacted by which the ballot of any elector can be identified, except for the purpose of determining contested election cases."

The amendment of Mr. Fitch was

lost. The amendment of Mr. Akers was lost.

The committee of the whole arose and reported its doings.

The convention adopted section 4, article 2, Right of Suffrage, and on motion the adoption was reconsidered and laid on the table.

Adjourned till Thursday at 10 a.m.

## Correspondence.

MEDINA, Ohio, Feb. 1st, 1872.

Editor Deseret News:

I am occupied faithfully and have been for weeks, on an average about sixteen hours out of every twenty-four. For the five preceding successive evenings I have publicly lectured and debated on our doctrines, but more particularly upon our drivings and persecutions from and in the States of Ohio, Missouri and Illinois and the intolerant, illegal and unjust judicial raid against the law abiding citizens of Utah, especially against the leaders of our people, showing most conclusively that it was not the great bug bear polygamy that was the object of the present crowding by officials. We cause the people here to know or acknowledge that our persecutions were most dire before polygamy was practiced or known by the outside world. I boldly claim a hearing throughout this country, as I was one of the oldest settlers in it, having, as I tell them, helped to clear upwards of four hundred acres of heavy timber, and as I am generally known by many of the old settlers they are anxious to hear from me and will listen, especially when I have the power of the Lord to dictate. The priests are using their influence to check our progress; they appoint extra meetings to attract the attention of the people, but only succeed in holding back the strait jacketed and extremely religious. The other night this class closed the door of a fine hall I had occupied on two occasions. It raised a big stir, resulting in opening another room, in which more probably met than would have done had more pacific measures been resorted to. I have had more calls than I could possibly attend to.

Medina is the stiffest place I have found as yet, but I can get the attention of what I call the best men they have, those who occupy a high standing. Last evening I took the pains to notify several lawyers. I was listened to with profound attention, with tears in many an eye manifested as I referred to the persecutions and drivings of the saints and the present judicial raid. I told them boldly that polygamy was not the reason for it, as our previous drivings had conclusively shown. But our temporal position and interests was what they were driving for. I called on the editor of the *Gazette*, who I learned was rabid in his feelings against us. I wished him to publish a short article in his paper. This he emphatically refused. He had and he thought the people had all the hearing of our pestilent doctrine that they wished, he thought that our doctrine and cause were doomed, and so far as he was concerned, if it required the destruction of our whole people in order to destroy polygamy he was perfectly willing for the sacrifice. This of course raised my indignation, and in a few words I told him in part what I thought of him.

Your friend and fellow laborer in the cause of truth,

TRUMAN LEONARD.

FROM THE EAST.—Bro. Zebulon Pearce writes from Baldwin P. O., Prentice Co., Miss., Feb. 1, wishing to obtain the NEWS. He states that there are eight persons in the Church thereabout, baptized by Elders Alexander McRae and H. Pearce. Bro. Z. Pearce thinks if an Elder was traveling in that vicinity the ensuing spring and summer, a "considerable company" would emigrate to Utah in the fall.

ERRATUM.—In an obituary notice of the death of Isaac H. Vail, of Oxford, Cache Co., which appeared in our weekly issue of Jan. 3rd, the name appeared as Nail, instead of Vail, the latter being the correct name.