

THE DESERET NEWS.

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Opinions of the Press.

The result of the late proceedings in this Territory thus far, has been more favorable to the people than the most sanguine anticipated, and more disastrous to those who sought to bring evil upon them than could reasonably have been expected under the circumstances. Nothing that could have been said or done against the officials, who have thus brought calamity upon themselves would have been as effectual as their own sayings and doings have been in bringing about their downfall and disgrace.

With few exceptions, the public journals approve of the course the government has taken in the matter, and as the discomfiture has been most complete, we suppose some extra howling will be made by the few who had a deep interest in the result of a scheme that had been devised to enable them to plunder the public treasury and enrich themselves at the expense of the innocent.

We publish the following as samples of the general opinion of the press in relation to the affairs in this Territory, not having room for many others that might have been selected.

The Herald of May 7, says:—

"The Peace Commissioners sent out to Utah by Mr. Buchanan last summer established a treaty of peace with the Mormons upon the basis of a general amnesty, and with the understanding that they should be treated by the government in the same liberal spirit as the inhabitants of any other Territory, with the comprehensive concession from them of obedience to the laws. Gov. Cumming has attempted to adhere to this treaty; and if he has thus given satisfaction to the Mormons, he has also satisfied the President in the discharge of the delicate responsibilities of his office. Judge Cradlebaugh, however, having no faith in Mormon promises or pledges, in proceeding recently to hold a court at the town of Provo, called upon General Johnston for a detachment of the army to take care of certain prisoners to be tried. The troops were sent as required, to the extent of a hundred men; but subsequently some nine hundred more were marched to Provo under the orders of General Johnston.

The Mormons were naturally enough thrown into a high state of indignation at this spectacle of a United States court surrounded by a large body of soldiers. The Saints were also quick to discover that the Governor, who, it is supposed, holds the army subject to his orders, had given no authority for this military requisition at Provo. They also secured, on a statement of the facts, a counter-proclamation from the Governor protesting against this military occupation of the town, under the demand of Judge Cradlebaugh and the command of General Johnston. And thus stands the case between the Governor on the one hand and the Judge on the other, with the commanding army officer on hand with his troops to sustain the court against the Mormons.

The Judge, with the army around the premises, proceeded to hold his court; but the Grand Jury (sympathizing Mormons), refusing to do anything in behalf of the active prosecution of the trials contemplated, were, at the end of two weeks, indignantly discharged by the Judge. His address, in discharging them, is one of the most extraordinary judicial speeches which can be furnished from the records of any court in the civilized or semi-civilized world. He addresses this Mormon Grand Jury as if they were themselves a pack of convicted criminals. The following closing remarks of this amiable Judge are particularly expressive. He says: "If it is expected that this Court is to be used by this community as a means of protecting it against the peccadilloes of Gentiles and Indians, unless this community will punish its own murderers, such expectation will not be realized;" but that "if this Court cannot bring you to a proper sense of your duty, it can at least turn the savages in custody loose upon you."

Thus, out of his own mouth, this over zealous and too highly excited Judge is condemned. In this vindictive and most undignified speech he has clearly shown himself unfitted for the position he occupies.

We believe Governor Cumming to be an honest, faithful and discreet public officer; that his policy of reducing the Mormons to law and order through kindness and conciliation has been, as far as could have been expected, successful, and will continue to be more and more successful so long as he adheres to his instructions from the President.

Some change will certainly be necessary among the officials in that Territory, and according to our Washington despatch of last night, the President has now received full advice from the military, as well as the civil authorities, on which he can act in the matter.

As Utah is at present organized, the laws and the ends of justice in that Territory will doubtless be, to a great extent, subject to Mormon juries and Mormon interpretations of Mormon offenses; but the President can only deal with these things as he finds them. He cannot make a new organic law for the Territory, nor assume the exercise of judicial or military power which he does not clearly possess. If he cannot do this himself, he cannot permit it to be done by his officers in the Territory, judicial or military. If his instructions to this end have been disregarded, the offending parties must be held accountable. With the lessons which the Mormons have received from Mr. Buchanan, they will not very soon try the experiment of rebellion.

On the contrary, with the continuance of that spirit of moderation which has marked the policy of Gov. Cumming, and also of Gen. Johnston, they may be kept under a pretty fair state of discipline until the meeting of the next Congress.

And what then? Why, then, let the President recom-

mend to Congress that in the act of admitting the State of Kansas, the boundaries of Kansas shall be extended westward so as to include all the Mormon settlements of Utah, and we think the question of Mormonism will very soon be brought to a solution. The very act of incorporation with Kansas would reduce Brigham Young to a full surrender or a complete evacuation of the United States. And as Kansas has given the government and the country so much trouble, why not make Kansas pay for it by turning over the Mormons to her sovereign jurisdiction? Meantime, it is satisfactory to know that with all this uproar in Mormondom there are no signs of war."

The Philadelphia Ledger says:

"The accounts from Utah represent that the judiciary and executive departments are at variance with each other, and the differences have led to a rupture, in which Governor Cumming finds it necessary to protest publicly against the action of Judge Cradlebaugh in calling the military to his aid, while he held a session of the United States court.

Judge Cradlebaugh seems to be strongly impressed with the idea that it is necessary to punish the Mormons for their offences, notwithstanding the President's proclamation of pardon. When he undertook to hold a session of the court at Provo, without consulting the Governor, he ordered a company of United States troops to accompany him, and keep guard over the prisoners against whom charges were to be brought.

The citizens of Provo protested against the troops being encamped in their midst, and Gov. Cumming very properly called on Gen. Johnston to remove them, as their presence was unnecessary, was likely to disturb the peace, and was in opposition to his instructions from the President. Instead of complying with the Gov.'s commands, the commanding officer sent more troops into Provo, and the Gov. then issued his proclamation, protesting against the movement of the military. Judge Cradlebaugh had the bad taste, in open court, to comment upon the proclamation, and condemn it. He asserted his independence of the governor, and otherwise behaved as if he thought the governor was subservient to him. From the specimen he gave of his temper and fractious feeling, he evidently is a very unfit person to preside over a court of justice, and we do not wonder that the grand jury refused to find any bill.

If peace is to be had in that Territory, past offences are to be forgotten. It is in this spirit that the proclamation of the President was made, and it is in this spirit that the governor feels compelled to act. The military forces there should be subjected to his authority, and their movements be regulated by his sense of what the public interests require. Gov. Cumming has the confidence of the Mormon people, because they see that he is not there as a persecutor, while the arbitrary and violent conduct of the judges of the court has embittered the feelings of the people against them. Judges who act so indiscreetly and perversely in authority should be recalled."

Office Seeking.

The "political cauldron" is boiling as furiously as ever in California and men are not wanting who, in their own estimation, if not so considered by others, are qualified for office, aspiring severally according to their ideas of fitness or the chance of success for the incumbency of stations from a seat in Congress, the gubernatorial chair or a judicial bench, down to the lowest office in the gift of the dear people, or that can be obtained from individuals or corporations having an appointive power.

The aspirants for the office of governor of that State, of the Lecompton or Administration wing of the Democratic party, according to the Sacramento Union, are John B. Weller the present incumbent, Milton S. Latham, James W. Denver, Allen P. Dudley and John Nugent. The anti-Lecompton aspirants are John Curry, Joseph W. McCorkle, R. T. Sprague, John Conness, J. C. McKibben, A. Reddington and H. Griffith.

For a seat in the next Congress, John C. Burch, Henry Meredith, H. P. Haun, Thomas H. Williams, Charles L. Scott, E. W. McKinstrey, Samuel Merritt, W. Van Voorhies, Cameron E. Thom, J. Lancaster Brent and Samuel A. Booker of the Administration wing, and J. C. McKibben, John Conness, W. L. Dudley and J. W. Coffroth of the anti-Lecompton side of the same party, are candidates or aspirants.

A judge of the supreme court of that State is also to be elected at the next general election and W. T. Barbour, W. W. Cope, Joseph P. Hoge, J. R. McConnell, Lecomptonites, and R. T. Sprague, John Curry and H. O. Beatty, anti-Lecomptonites, are anxious for the honor of being preferred for that important office.

In these lists are the names of several men who, as many of our readers will remember, had a penchant for official stations in other States, before they located in California, and it would seem that when men once imbibe the idea of seeking for promotion to official stations, it is no easy matter to eradicate it from their minds or to dissuade them from their purpose.

The aspirants of the Democratic stamp for the other elective offices are very numerous, and in each of the other political factions with which that State, in common with the other States and Territories, abounds, there are hundreds hungering and thirsting for the honors or emoluments of office, the latter, no doubt, being the principal object of their ambition.

As there are not offices enough to be filled to supply more than about one fiftieth part of those who are thus aspiring, with places, the chances of success are not very great collectively; hence the extraordinary exertions of these worthies to defeat not only their political opponents, but those of their own party who are striving for the same station. Such fierce political scrambles generally result in the triumph of the most unprincipled aspirants, and during their continuance in office the people mourn, though they seldom learn wisdom by the sufferings they have to endure.

California is not the only State that has a superabundance of that class of citizens who prefer office to other pursuits, and leave no scheme untried that might promote their designs. Collectively they are a curse to community, a disgrace to the State that accepts of their proffered services, and a foul blot upon the American character.

The News.

The Eastern Mail came in on Saturday morning the 28th ult., bringing New York and other eastern papers to May 7.

Mr. Mata, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the constitutional government of Mexico, was formally received by President Buchanan, April 28.

Hon. A. B. Greenwood, of Arkansas, has been appointed Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and accepted. He was shortly expected in Washington to enter upon the duties of the office.

Postmaster General Holt has somewhat curtailed the postal service in the contract section, including the States of Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, the contracts in which have been recently let, service to commence on the 1st day of July; and will open no new routes there at present.

The court martial that had been in session for some time at Fort Moultrie, South Carolina, for the purpose of trying Surgeon Byrne on various charges, had rendered a verdict of "not guilty." Secretary Floyd accepted of the finding, but protested strongly against the manner in which the trial was conducted.

Despatches had been received May 4, from Minister McLane. He was confident of the ultimate success of the Juarez government, but accuses the British and French ministers of interfering and throwing obstacles in its way. The latest accounts from that wretched country represent things as being in a very unsettled state. Sixty six persons had been murdered at Tacubaya by the church party, including five Americans, four Englishmen and several Germans and Frenchmen.

Secretary Cass had been very sick, but was recovering, and it was thought that he would soon be able to attend to his official duties.

The contract for canvas mail bags has been awarded by the Post Office Department to Lamden & Co., of Baltimore, and that for leather pouches to E. Gaylord, of Chicopee, Mass.

The report that Judge Cradlebaugh would be recalled in consequence of his injudicious course is fully confirmed. A despatch to the New York Herald, dated Washington, May 4, says:

"Judge Cradlebaugh, United States Judge in Utah, whose injudicious course brought him in conflict with Governor Cumming, has been removed. The vacancy will not be filled for some time."

The affairs in Europe continued to assume a threatening aspect. The Herald says:

"The news from Europe is of the gravest importance. The debate in the British Parliament on the 18th ult., ventilating the Italian question, and indicating the imminency of a general European war, and the disruption of the entente cordiale between France and England, is the great fact of the news.

According to the advices from Piedmont, the war preparations in that country, as well as in France, requires some further weeks of active effort for full completion.

The ship chandlers of Trieste, on the 18th of April, received orders from London to be prepared for the arrival of English men-of-war.

The Austrian government has hired six Austrian Lloyd steamers."

We find the following in the Baltimore Sun:

"Advices from Milan state that the following order of the day has been posted in the barracks in that town:

"Austrian Soldiers, the Emperor calls you round his banners to beat down for the third time the pride of Piedmont—to expel from their den those fanatics who destroy the tranquility of Europe. Advance against the enemies who have always fled before you. Remember the victories of 1818 and 1849—remember Navara, where your foes were dispersed and annihilated. Let our watchword be 'Vive l'Empereur,' our rights for ever."

The Vienna correspondent of the Times telegraphs as follows:

The long expected crisis is at hand. A corps of fifty thousand men goes from this city to Italy to-morrow,

and on the following day another corps of sixty thousand men is to be assembled here. A reserve corps of seventy thousand men will be placed in Bohemia and Moravia. The reserve of the army in Italy, and of the corps about to leave this city, have been called in."

Such demonstrations do not savor much of peace.

Exit of the Postmaster.

G. S. L. CITY, May 30, 1859.

EDITOR DESERET NEWS:

Hearing that on Friday morning, Mr. Morrell, the imported postmaster, left this city for the States, and supposing you might be posted up in the news, I would be obliged by your informing me and the public of the reason of his departure, and when he is expected to return; also, whether he has left any one in charge of the post office, and, if he has, who that person is; also, who Morrell's securities are, and why certain expected documents have not made their appearance?

INQUIRER.

In reply to the above we will say that Mr. Morrell left for the East by the mail stage on the 27th ult., on business, no doubt, but have not been informed when his return may be expected. Mr. Menefee, a transient person, as we are informed, has been left in charge of the office. Who Mr. Morrell's sureties are we do not know. Being his immediate predecessor, we objected to giving up the office to him on its being demanded until he presented his official bond, as is customary on such occasions. That he did not do, and refused to inform us who they were, but presented a commission from the Postmaster General as postmaster at Salt Lake City in lieu of his bond.

After some delay, as a conciliatory measure, at a time when there was so much unnecessary excitement, we vacated the office without ascertaining who were his securities, and we have never been able to learn their names from that day to this. As is well known to the public, Mr. Morrell had been officiating as postmaster at Fort Bridger, for many months previous to his arrival in this city, by virtue of his appointment as postmaster at this place, in consequence of which we were less particular than we otherwise should have been. What documents "Inquirer" refers to we do not know. If there are any expected they may yet come to hand. There are many complaints about missing mail matter, but who is too blame is not known. Believing in the principle that no man should be condemned till proved guilty, we shall defer our judgment for the present in the premises.

ARRIVAL.—Elder Joseph Bull arrived in this city on Friday afternoon, from San Francisco, California, where he had been sent to transact some business for this office.

Elder Bull left this city on the morning of February 21, taking the southern route, and arrived at San Bernardino on the 20th of March. Thence by stage to San Pedro by way of Los Angeles, making the trip from San Bernardino to San Pedro in sixteen traveling hours. Taking the Pacific coast steamer "Senator" on the evening of March 23, he arrived at San Francisco on the 25th.

In the transaction of his business he was eminently successful, although unavoidably detained in San Francisco some eleven days, by the change of the sailing time of the steamer.

He left San Francisco on the morning of April 11, on his return, reaching San Pedro on the evening of the 13th. Left San Bernardino on the 24th and arrived in this city as above stated, after a somewhat toilsome journey of thirty three days.

He reports that business in San Francisco was becoming more brisk; that the merchants of California were quite eager to secure at least a share of the Salt Lake trade; that the routes most preferable and most advantageous to freighters are those by way of Placerville and the Big tree, connecting with the road through Carson valley—generally termed the "North Route."

The road from the Santa Clara to San Bernardino he represents as in many places almost impassable—the whole route being a succession of deep sands, high and rocky ridges and deep ruts, cut, in some instances, to a dangerous depth, by the excessive travel during the past winter.

The Indians on the Muddy were inclined to be troublesome. While camped there, on his return, three of the best animals in the train were stolen by them, two of which, by the payment of a considerable sum, were recovered.

On the Virgen, about fifty miles south of Fort Clara, he reports having met eight discharged army employees, mounted, without saddles, on eight of the most valuable animals owned at Fort Clara, which they had stolen