



GEORGE Q. CANNON, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Wednesday, - - December 13, 1871.

THE Prince of Wales, as our readers are aware from reading the dispatches, is suffering from fever. The symptoms of the disease, according to latest news, are favorable, and public anxiety is largely allayed.

The Prince of Wales is attended by three honorary physicians, two physicians in ordinary, two surgeons in ordinary, one surgeon extraordinary, and one chemist in ordinary, besides the twenty-one additional honorary, ordinary, and extraordinary physicians, surgeons, apothecaries and chemists belonging to the household of his royal mother.

If the Prince gets well over all that body of affliction, it may be accounted a miracle, and he may well be left to live a little longer, though there are thousands of people who would not have him "live away."

OUR readers will perceive by the dispatches that President Grant has appointed W. B. Irving register of the land office in Utah. This it is presumed will be a benefit to the people of the Territory specially and to the people of the Union generally.

SOME people are born to greatness, some achieve it by talent, energy, and industry, others have it thrust upon them. Utah and her people, humble and insignificant as they may have been considered many times and most of the time heretofore, are now manifestly on the high road to greatness, if indeed it will not be forced upon them sooner than they even now anticipate.

The dispatches to-day inform us that the "Mormon" question promises to become exciting in Washington the present session of Congress, that our friend, Senator Cragin, has revamped his old anti-polygamy bill of pains and penalties, that enabling acts for the admission of Utah as a State have been drawn up and will be introduced to both houses of Congress before its members recess to the enjoyment of the good things of Christmas and New Year, that future marriage in Utah must be governed by U. S. laws, past marriages to be unmeddled with, which latter provision is according to the Scriptural injunction, "Whom God hath joined together, let no man put asunder."

It is a matter of congratulation that Congress has apparently resolved to take up the question of Utah and consequently of "Mormonism," in earnest and do something with it. It is a subject of the highest importance, which should be soberly, gravely, intelligently and sensibly considered, for very great things depend upon the manner in which Congress and the government shall act in relation to it.

As to Utah becoming a State, that is a movement which it is high time was inaugurated and consummated. The subject of marriage is one of the greatest possible importance to all the human family, and if Congress shall resolve to do anything affecting that estate, it should only be after the most grave consideration and in full view of the weighty responsibilities attending it, and the serious results flowing from it.

We have many more things to say upon this subject, but there is no hurry for them. The subject has excellent keeping qualities.

THE dubiety understood to exist eastward concerning the real character of the Ogden tin mines does not appear to be in the way of being cleared up, judging by the following from the Engineer and Mining Journal of Nov. 21—

We have hitherto refrained from allusion to the reported discoveries of tin ore near Ogden, Utah, because we were unable to obtain any reliable information concerning the subject. Our readers well know that we are not inclined to go into ecstasies over any reported mineral discovery, and we are even more afraid of a tin than a gold excitement.

Dr. F. A. Genth, of Philadelphia, in a letter to the U. S. Railroad and Mining Register, furnishes the results of analyses and tests of the ore, which we consider reliable, and which show that the specimens which he received from Washington, and those which were personally handed him by a gentleman who was pecuniarily interested in the enterprise, contain no tin at all.

The specimens were subjected by Dr. Genth to a very careful analysis and to crucible assay, and proved to be merely syenite, the black hornblend crystals of which were mistaken for tin-stone, by the western discoverers.

Thus vanishes the story of the Utah mountain of tin ore, containing 71 per cent. of that valuable metal, and which for the past month or two has been going the rounds of the press and exciting the lively imagination of the uninitiated.

First our Ogden fellow-citizens have tin, a mountain of tin, then it isn't tin at all, then it is tin, then it serves all the usual purposes of tin, then it is cadmium, then it is syenite, and then it is — well, what is it to be next? We shall be satisfied if it shall be tin at last. But if it shall be no tin, then we can live without it, and we hope Ogden can.

SOME people may take the recent federal appointments for Utah as indicative of approbation by the administration of the course of the late incumbents, and possibly those incumbents themselves have accepted their removal as equivalent to promotion, upon the Hibernian principle of being "elevated a little lower," but that is not the usual manner of considering such matters by the public at large, not at all.

As it is, two of the recent appointments have necessitated the removal of two of the most prominent and bitter and relentless enemies the people of this Territory ever had, and as these two appeared to be the special proteges, aids, and assistants of our Chief Justice, in the unwarranted crusade against the sacred institution of marriage, their removal can hardly be viewed by him in the light of administrative approval of his peculiar line of policy on the bench.

The administration has done well in these removals, and we sincerely trust that the new appointees will prove themselves large-hearted, liberal, broad-viewed, justice-loving Americans, and that both the federal administration and the people will have ample cause to rejoice in their appointment.

Perhaps the next judicious removal in order, the next best for the public good, would be that of his honor, Chief Justice J. B. McKean. We wish to see in that important office, a man of wisdom as well as of learning and ability, a man to whom the whole public can conscientiously pay the highest respect, and we should be hypocrites indeed if we were to say that such is our estimate of Judge McKean.

Leslie's Weekly lately said of his honor, "No better man for the position that he occupies could be found in the United States." This is not our opinion, and we understand "the position" far better than Leslie's Weekly does. We consider his honor an eminently unfit man for "the position." Even his panegyrists characterize him as fanatically opposed to polygamy. If any man should be as free as possible from fanaticism, a judge should. To us it is manifest that his honor pertinaciously accepts or ignores or twists and perverts the law to suit his preconceived purposes, purposes biased by his bigotry, by his fanaticism, instead of administering the law in the interest of justice, so far as is reasonably possible.

We are sorry for his honor, very sorry, that he has permitted his prejudices to so manifestly blunt and warp his perceptions of good law and of justice. We do not deny that he is in many respects a conscientious man, but what a conscience he has!

We certainly do not envy him that. We do not wish to hurt his feelings, nor to have them hurt. We prefer to be very careful of them, and to deal with him as tenderly as the public weal will allow. But, being in some respects the guardian of the public welfare, our private feelings must succumb thereto.

Notwithstanding his honor's very injudicious judicial course in Utah, we have no doubt that he possesses some good qualities, and perhaps the easiest way to relieve him from his present unpleasant predicament would be to create Utah a State early and then his present services would cease. It is a matter of regret that a gentleman of ability like him should have so signally failed to secure the respect of the people within the jurisdiction of his court.

In this he has certainly been unfortunate, as well as the people have, and we cannot but hope that in any other position with which the administration may honor him, he will honor it, and he will be enabled to secure the unqualified approbation of his superiors and the respect of the public. If President Grant can place his honor in a position where his peculiar prejudices will not be irritated, nor brought into play, but will remain dormant, his talents and attainments and virtues may be developed and exercised to the enhancement of the public good, instead of to the hindrance thereof, as undoubtedly has been the case in Utah. It is better to secure the public services of such a man where he will do as little harm as possible, than to continue him in a position where he wins no respect and where his fanaticism develops itself so offensively as to neutralize all his good qualities.

characters to uphold the dignity and honor of this republic.

If his honor shall be shortly removed, no matter which way, and shall be brought to see the error of his ways, and repent of them, and return from Utah a wiser and a better, if even a sadder man, his appointment here will not have been in vain, so far as he is concerned, and, though annoying and oppressive to the people, the Almighty is able to overrule it for the good of those who have regard for Him.

Correspondence.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Dec. 7th, 1871.

Editor Deseret News:—Dear Sir:—Thinking that you might again favor me with a small space in your columns, I shall try to trespass as little in this communication as possible, my object being for the most part to speak of the mineral resources of some of the principal mining camps in Utah. I shall begin with Bingham Canon, which is a large mineral belt, running north-east by south-west, all checkered over with well defined veins, and for the most part claimed, monumented and staked, and also recorded. Thousands of claims with only enough development to fill the requirements of the mining laws of the district are recorded, and I may add that those laws only require \$50 worth of labor to hold said claims against all others for six months, and the general result is that but few mines of much note have been developed to any extent. Not only in Bingham Canon but in many other places where the laws are similar, although Bingham is some older than perhaps any other camp in Utah, yet owing to its bad mining laws it is no better developed than many others that have been discovered more recently.

Yours truly, K. E. HOWELL.

DECLARATORY STATEMENT.

SALT LAKE CITY, December 9th, 1871. Editor Deseret News:—Notwithstanding that has been said in regard to the necessity of filing declaratory statements of ownership of land in this city, a misunderstanding still seems to prevail. Several persons seem to think that because they have bought their land of certain individuals it is the duty of such individuals to file the statements required. The fact of the matter is, that the deeds heretofore made, only transfer the title then held by the party selling, and that such persons, as a general thing, do not promise to warrant and defend against any person, especially not against the Government of the United States. The privilege and duty of filing statements devolves upon the individuals who now claim the land; not upon those who have sold their claim to it. In order to prevent misunderstanding in the future, we will here quote what the act in relation to the matter, says; in section 3, All persons failing to make and deliver such statement within the time limited in this section shall be forever barred the right of claiming or recovering such land, or any interest or estate therein, or any part, parcel or share thereof, in any court of law or equity.

Yours truly, CLAYTON & JONASSON.

EUROPEAN MISSION.—We find the following in the Millennial Star of Nov. 14th.—

"APPOINTMENTS.—Elder John Hutchison is appointed to labor in the Glasgow Conference, under the direction of President John Poyer.

"Elder Thomas Werrett is appointed to labor in the Glamorgan Conference under the direction of President David John.