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## A LITTLE MORE ABOUT THE SENTIMENTS OF THE WORLD.

In our last issue we had a little to say about the sentiments of the world, and their opposition to some of our views and received principles of faith. There is another in which aspect to look at the subject, that claims a little attention.

It might be urged that the world is rapidly progressing, that the persecuting spirit, manifested against religion, is not so wide-spread nor so bitter as it was eighteen centuries ago, and that liberty of thought has grown among the people. We are willing to concede that such may be the case to an extent; and just in proportion to that growth and the existence of more charitable feelings, do the sentiments of the world harmonize with the Gospel taught by the Savior, and now taught by the Latter-day Saints; for the principles believed and taught by us are those which have always been included in the Gospel, whenever it has been taught in purity among men. But in too many people yet, the old persecuting spirit lives with all the intensity that it ever manifested. This our own history confirms by facts that are known and authenticated beyond the shadow of controversy.

Some people's ideas of the world are rather contracted. They do not include all the nations of the earth, nor, indeed, a majority of the inhabitants of a few nations. With the mass of mankind the opposition spoken of does not exist against that which we believe and practice; but where such feelings are found they are against the views and practices falsely attributed to us. We are satisfied that a great part of the opposing sentiments referred to, is because of the misrepresentations so freely circulated against the Latter-day Saints. As in every country men of influence sway the bulk of the people, to a greater or less extent, so in proportion as those misrepresentations are received as correct, and endorsed by prominent and influential men, do the masses give credit to them and base their opinions accordingly.

"The world" that is so strongly opposed to us in sentiment exhibits a poor specimen by which to judge of the honesty of mankind. In this part of the earth it is principally composed of unscrupulous speculators and contract-hunters, with a few corrupt beings who are willing to be their puppets, and start when the wires are pulled. Any foundation that can be got, on which to base sensational paragraphs concerning the "Mormons," is eagerly laid hold of; and where such are wanting, there is no lack of effort to circulate the most outrageous tales that may have a tendency to stir up hostility against our community. These slanders have a tendency to abuse the public mind; and thus the sentiments of the world are arrayed, as far as those statements are received, not against what we do believe and practice, but against what is falsely alledged that we believe and practice.

There is one consideration in this connection that is gratifying to the lovers of truth, and that is, that those who are most energetically active in

stirring up hostile feelings against the "Mormons," by the most culpable means, so often overshoot the mark that honest men cannot believe what they say. Watch the career of those individuals, and it will be found that every one of them will sink into insignificance, obscurity and abhorred contempt, no matter how elevated they may be. It would be wise policy for them to profit by the lessons of the past, and, taking the advice of one of old, let this work alone lest they should be found fighting against God; being satisfied that if it be of man it will come to naught.

We purpose, with the help of the Almighty, to continue teaching truth and trying to disabuse the minds of men, that they may understand our views, motives and objects, which are now, as they ever have been, to do good and eschew evil. And we will endeavor to continue the work, until truth obtains dominion from the "rivers to the ends of the earth."

## MISTAKES AND CORRECTIONS.

A very large amount of incorrect ideas keep floating around concerning the people of this Territory. As we have had occasion more than once to state, unscrupulous parties who thought they could thus accomplish objects productive of pecuniary benefit to themselves and detrimental to the "Mormons," with a few narrow-minded and bitterly prejudiced people, who would "wipe out" everything opposed to their own contracted opinions, have industriously sought to give such incorrect statements circulation. Hence journalists at a distance, who have no personal acquaintance with our community, are misled by placing credence in them; and thus we sometimes find the "Mormons" aluded to by some of them in a moderate spirit of fairness, but with an evident lack of knowledge of facts which, if understood, would give to their strictures a different tone and coloring.

We have been led to these remarks by an article in a late number of the *Marysville (Cal.) Appeal*, under the caption, "Our Mormon Neighbours." The *Appeal* says that the "Mormon question" is a difficult one to solve; and puts it that the query "What is to become of this obstinate State or Community? is certainly an important political question." Admitting that "Mormonism is growing larger and stronger every day," it asks;—"What is to be the end of this spiritual community growing and increasing within our Government? Flourishing within the limits of our Territory, but foreign and hostile to the principle of republicanism, and with a religious creed hateful and odious in the eyes of Christianity."

After quoting at some length from an article in the *NEWS* of October 3d, the *Appeal* admits that the "Mormons" have done a great work here, and that it appears they ought in justice to be let alone; that "Mormonism, as a religious faith, is a question for Mormons' consciences;" that "the Constitution guarantees religious liberty;" but that the "Mormons" "have squatted on public lands belonging to the United States, and cannot be protected in their rights of property and person unless they acknowledge allegiance to the Government." It says, further on, "Utah is sooner or later to become one of the States of the Union. But whether a Territory or a State, her people must acknowledge the sovereignty of the Federal Government."

That our religious creed is neither hateful nor odious in the eyes of Christianity, a careful revision of the principles taught by the Savior and his Apostles, whom he commissioned to preach Christianity, would amply show. They have been taught by our Elders in nearly every nation on the globe.

Divines and theologians have searched the Scriptures with unremitting zeal to show their falsity, and have been compelled, through lack of success, to fall back upon the pitiable, loud-mouthed exclamations of "false doctrines! damnable heresy! false prophets! &c.," against them and their defenders. To take up the principles in which we believe, that are called "odious in the eyes of Christianity," and prove their perfect harmony with the principles taught in the Scriptures, would be to recapitulate arguments which have been presented to the world hundreds of times; and remain yet unanswered.

It is not often that the conductor of a political journal is a theologian, well versed in Bible literature; and we, therefore, presume that many people, journalists included, depend on what is said of any or all religions by the men whom they pay to attend to matters of religion for them. This will, most likely account for the manner in which our faith is sometimes referred to, by men who without due thought imagine the Gospel to be what they are often told it is. Our "creed" is the everlasting Gospel; that which was inculcated by Christ, by his Apostles, and by holy men in every dispensation when God deigned to reveal Himself to mankind and commit the Gospel in purity to them. If it be "hateful and odious" in the eyes of conflicting and perverted faiths erroneously called Christianity, that is a matter that lies between those to whom it may be odious and the God whom they profess to worship and to whom we render obedience. Our faith teaches us to do good to all mankind, to be charitable towards them and to labor unceasingly for the salvation of the human family.

But the other point, embraced in the quotations we have made, is one on which there should not be such a want of correct information. If any person will tell us how or when we refused to recognize the legitimate authority of the Federal Government, we will confess to being enlightened. Our devotion to the Constitution of our country has been dearly and severely tested, and in no hour of trial has that devotion faltered. Instead of ourselves or our faith being "foreign and hostile to the principle of republicanism," we cherish it with a depth of feeling equal in intensity to that which animates the breast of any one in the nation. And the Constitution, which is paramount, to which Cabinets and Congresses must declare their allegiance, is and has ever been viewed by us as a divinely given instrument, its framers being inspired by Him who holdeth the nations in the hollow of His hand. Hence we look upon it, not simply as the "highest manifestation of human wisdom," but as an emanation from Divine wisdom itself.

We are a part of this great Republic, fully alive to that fact, ever ready to perform the duty of good, law-abiding, Constitution-loving citizens thereof, and simply seeking to claim our inalienable rights guaranteed to us by that Constitution. The laws of this Territory are virtually laws of Congress, for they have been enacted by a Legislative Assembly elected under provisions prescribed by Congress, have not been disapproved. We would like to learn of some more law-abiding community, State, Territory or people in the nation, than that which is composed of the people of this Territory. We should feel that the prospects of the nation for true peace, prosperity and multiplied blessings were brighter and nearer at hand than they now appear to be.

But the intimation that we "cannot be protected in our rights of person and property unless we acknowledge allegiance to the Government," though

apparently an unimportant one, seeing that we have done and do acknowledge allegiance to the Government, is liable to a somewhat curious and rather grave construction. It insinuates that we do not acknowledge such allegiance; that we are liable to be charged with not acknowledging it when we do, as in the present case, and that we "cannot be protected in our rights of person or property" when such an alledgement is falsely made against us. For the presumption is accepted, in the intimation, that we are disloyal, and starting on that false presumption we are thus threatened with deprivation of our rights. The Declaration says that "Life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness are the inalienable rights of all men." To that Declaration, and to the Constitution which it preceded, we most heartily and unhesitatingly subscribe. The principles inculcated in them we believe to be sacred. The fathers of many of the citizens of this Territory were among the Revolutionary heroes, who maintained those principles at the hazard of life and all they possessed. All we claim, all we have asked is, that the principles for which they fought and bled may be enjoyed by us, their children. We wish to see every man enjoying his inalienable rights; we seek for them ourselves; and we will continue trying to perpetuate this glorious legacy to future generations.

## MILITIA MUSTER AND DRILL.

The Militia of Great Salt Lake County assembled for their annual general muster and drill this week, about a mile south of Jordan Bridge, and opposite the 6th Ward bridge, on the west side of the river. The place of encampment was very aptly designated Camp Wasatch, the giant range rising in grim grandeur away to the east, with the city like a brilliant array of cosy villas embedded in waning foliage lying smiling between. The ground was dry, level and but lightly covered with rabbit brush, well adapted for evolutions, and commanding an excellent view of the city, from which the encampment was plainly seen.

## ON THE GROUND.

The troops were on the ground on Tuesday afternoon, and in the evening the tents were up, baggage wagons in line, flags flying, and all were ready for the Chaplain's call at 8 p.m. The 1st reg. of Cavalry, Col. H. P. Kimball commanding, occupied the extreme north of the line of encampment; south of them were the artillery under Major S. G. Ladd; Col. John Sharp's 3d regiment of infantry occupied the next place south; these regiments forming the 1st Brigade, N. L., under command of Brig. Gen. B. Young, Junr. Col. Kimball was on the ground with his regiment, but in consequence of severe indisposition the command devolved on Lieut. Col. J. R. Winder. Next to the 3d reg. lay the 1st reg. of infantry, under Col. A. Fuller; and the extreme south of the line was occupied by the 2d reg. of infantry, Col. S. W. Richards commanding; the two forming the 2d Brigade, to the command of which Col. Robert Smith was assigned in the absence of Brig. Gen. F. D. Richards, now in Europe. The whole was under the command of Major Gen. R. T. Burton, Commander of the G. S. L. County Division of the Militia of Utah.

Col. D. J. Ross, of the Major General's staff, was assigned to duty in the 1st Brigade.

## THE BANDS.

Captain Mark Croxal's brass band was in attendance on the Cavalry, and with their new instruments and exceedingly handsome uniforms presented a highly creditable appearance. The 3d regiment of infantry was attended by Major Daynes' martial band and Cap. J. Eardly's brass band. Both were neatly uniformed, the former with grey pants and shirts, and blue caps with gilt bands; and the latter with red shirts and black pants, and black caps with gilt bands. The 1st reg. of inf. had Cap. Drake's martial band in attendance; and Major Huntingdon's well trained martial band were with the 2d reg.

## WEDNESDAY.

The exercises on Wednesday commenced with a dress parade at 10 a.m. A platoon was detailed to escort Lieut. Gen. Wells from his residence to the field. The Gen. arrived about half past 11 a.m., accompanied by Generals H. B. Clawson, L. Robinson, A. P. Rockwood and J. Cummings, and Col. J. A. Young of his staff, with Brig. Gen. W. B. Pace, Col. A. F. McDonald and Col. Chip of Utah County. Immediately on the arrival of the Lieut. General, he inspected the troops, attended by his staff, with Gen. Burton and staff and was well pleased with the appearance and efficiency of the troops. At 2 p.m. came regimental drill; and at half past 4 roll-call and dress parade.

## THURSDAY.

On Thursday morning dress parade occupied the early part of the morning, after which the