Wednesday, . . November 29, 1971.

In speculating upon another supposes exodus of the "Mormons," the speculators for not forget to suggest a destination for the migrating people-Arizona, Lower California, Mexico, British Possessions, Sandwich Islands, Navigator Islandin Australia, etc., are severally named as likely places for the re-settlementant re-establishment of the "Mormon" community.

Now is not the first time such suggestions have been made. Similar suggestions were made in former times. For instance, after the assassination of Joseph and Hyrum Smith, while under the State pledge of safe keeping, Gov. Ford, of Illinois, and many other public men suggested that our people remove to Mexican territory, as an excellent sphere for their development, being a long way from their unscrupulous neighbors, and with no probability of any farther molestation, from Amerleans or Mexicans. After leaving Nauvoo, the "Mormon" people did move west and settle upon Mexican territory. Now, the redemption of this region so far advanced through their instrumen. tality, suggestions are again made, by their unscrupulous and still unsatisfied enem's, of another removal, equally based on injustice. How long is this wicked policy to continue? How long shall peaceably disposed, law-abiding American citizens be requested, with impunity, to vacate their dear-bought homes to please a law-outraging, justice-defying cry?

We must, however, acknowledge that, since our meddling friends will be so kind as to have an exedus inaugurated, it is very considerate of them to gost, and it is an eminently proper sugpoinfout another place for our people gestion. It should be received and to speak out my own sentiments, but to go to. It would be bad indeed if they were caused to vacate one region and denied a residence in any other. So there is something to be thankful for, even in the, by some people, anticipated exodus. So far, this goes to prove that there is "good in everything."

One might be led to ask if this matthe people whose exodus is thus presumed are to have no voice in the exothere shall be an exodus. The free and easy way in which the matter is talked over, discussed, and by some deciacters, have no rights which "civilized" or "Christian" people are bound to respect. And this estimation is manifest by the ready talk abut an exodus of the "Mormons" from a tract of country which they redeemed from the curse of arids terility, when no man desired it, or would have had it as a gift, and have rendered it habitable and valuable.

It is unusual even in monarchial or semi-despotic countries, for a community to be expatriated without some show of legal procedure. But here, in enlightened and free America, the expatriation of the "Mormons" is desired therefore they are not fit to live in Utah nos in this great Republic, nor even to live at all. Such is the essence of the highly renumerative when attending to that is produced in justification of ed to in a systematic and busidus. Of course it well befits the age and nation in which we live.

these valleys exercise the right of American citizens, to choose the place of their residence, not infringing upon the power if the propagation of these animals of other persons to the exercise of a similar right, which is guaranteed by the constitution, and is in full accord with all constitutional laws.

It is well known that the " Mormon' people years ago were unconstitutionally and illegally driven from the State of Missouri, after having paid for tracts of land there, and made improvements thereon-driven without any compensation rendered at the time or since. On all acknowledged principles of business honor, to say nothing of justice, those lands should be restored to the persons from whom they were illegally taken, or to the proper representatives of those persons, and restitution should be made, with interest, of and upon all losses sustained in that exodus,

the old direction. It is time the viewed in all its bearings, we think turn was arrived at. We want to there is scarcely any branch of busihave a look around the curner, and see ness to which co-operative efforts could be directed with greater profit than the the direction beyond the turn. We are satisfied that the new direction ought scolimatization and raising of the to be very different, if not exactly op- Angora goat. posite, to the old direction. It is known that the "Mormons" anticipate returning to the State of Missouri, or at are what is termed pure and full bloodleast of making the headquarters of the ed, the remainder are graded. Shares Church in that State. It is the duty of in the company are about fifty dollars the State and the Federal governments each. Elder John Taylor of this city to sustain them in fulfilling such an invite them to do it, and aid them in dents of southern Utah, are, we believe, anticipation at any time-cay, even to denis of southern Ulah, are, we believe, leading it. They might prepare to return there to morrow, and would be protected in so doing, by seeine power of the government, if the rights guaranteed them, in common with all other cities are the course of the constitution could be securely anjoyed by them. And in effecting such an exodus, we do not know that the whole "Mormon" community need be inner any obligations to abandon their property in these valleys, or to sail it, unless they wished to do so, it is theirs by every right of justice and no other people have any just claim to it. None at all. Under an equitable government and homorable

be perfectly protected in the enjoyment of all the rights and privileges of

The way for the "Mormone" from Nauvoo back to Missouri may have been via Salt Lake Valley, but it does were entitled to rule. not consequently follow that the way for them from Utah back to Missouri, must be via British America, or Lower California, or Atisona, or Mexico, or the Sandwich Islands, or the Navigator Islands, or Australia, or Central America, or South America, or any far off country. The railroad across the continent now exists, that eastward is a more direct, spendy, and proper route, and that, to our mind, is the route, in all justice and equity, that the next exodus, if there must be one, should take. The "Mormons" made the construction of the road practicable, and helped to build it, and they ought to be encouraged to benor it by returning upon it to their old homes and posses sions in the East.

As our friends are so generous in making suggestions concerning exodus and such things, we have one to make, considering that the government and the public are entitled to anything that we can reasonably do for the common welfare. Our proposition, unlike those fithe other exedus-proposing gentlemen, is not one of injustice and spollation, but is one of justice, peace, and good will, and is this. As Congress and the government are likely to be somewhat exercised, the coming winter, over "Mormon" affairs, we would beg to suggest that those eminent bedies take into grave and earnest consideration the advisability of inviting the "Mormon" people to return to their old possessions in the State of Missouri, and resolve to protect them henceforth in the enjoyment of the civil and religious rights and privileges of American citizens. That is as good a thing as we can suggovernment and the nation would be and Pacific slope. I came to Utah some Game, are not by any means so black as they have been painted, but do in reality good citizens, and collectively constitute a really intelligent, enterprising. industrious, peaceable, law-abiding, dus, no election as to whether or not justice-loving, and in many ways commendable and desirable community.

ded, must be considered very notable in this year and in this country. This has been termed the land of liberty, the home of the oppressed of every clime. It may be so to all people, the "Mormons" alone excepted. They, judging by the language of some characters, have no rights which "civilized" mals arrived here, and will be immediately and some of the man in Utah or anywhere else can, if he has common mother wit, endorse their present course, and they are but reckoning without a due knowlege of a great number of the Gentilea in Utah when they think to flat the majors or Cashmere goat, and we are gratified to be able to state that on surface, have no rights which "civilized" mals arrived here, and will be immediately and some of them died to the southern parties of the southern parties of the suffered, bled and some of them died to the southern parties of the suffered, bled and some of them died to the suffered t

the number when they left the east, or rather the South, was one hundred and thirty, but during their transit over the long distance from that point to this Territory some ten died.

It is unnecessary to dwell, here, upon property in this Territory? You know Prepared under the direction of Hon. El the profit arising from the prosecution that this is the truth. We have all of of a systematic method of stock raising; us been injured, more or less by this tense of justice, or even law. They are to be charged, tried, and sentenced in a lump, without judge or jury, simply in consequence of the desire of certain be carried on with far surer and larger get at the few surplus dollars now in the most un-American Americans to get returns than any branch of business that rid of them. What for? Only to satis-fy religious and political bigotry and those living in agric and districts el's broad domains that have ever been the propensity for rapine. There is no and following egr and purother reason. The "Mormon" posses- suits for a livelihood This being sions are valuable, therefore they are the case, it is to the interest of all such too good for the "Mormons," besides parties to know what branch of stockother people want them. The "Mor. raising can be followed with the greatmone" do not believe as other people est profit. It is a fact, now demon do, but are a little ahead of the times, strated by the co-operative associations

the desire for another "Mormon" exo- ness like manner; but we believe, from what we have heard and read in relation to the Angora goat, from its We propose that the inhabitants of hardy nature, and the high price which its hair and skin command in the markets of the east and Europe, that be entered upon and persevered in in this Territory if may be made fully as lugrative as, if not more so than, any other branch of the stock raiser's bustness. These animals are wonderfully hardy, being able to bear, it it said, the frosts of winter or the heat of summer

in almost any fatitude or country with pure breeds to the finest silk, the costly after which they will no doubt be well and famous mohair goods are manufactured. Their fleece averages about five pounds per single individual, and the English market the standing price paid by manufacturers for fair average hair is from one dollar to one dollar and a quarter per pound. Their skins are also very valuable, and the by the people who were then and there meat is considered little if at all infer-We are desirous to see the turn of the thrive well on the coarsest herbage, in

> About sixty of the hundred and twenty which arrived here last Sunday Waiter Dodge, both well-known resi-

representatives, the "Mormone" would Roman Catholics was contrary to nature in Massachusetts. Only members of Orthodox churches were entitled to ment of all the rights and privileges of rule. A hundred years ago, suffrage American citizens, whether in Missouri for farmers, mechanics and day laborers was contrary to nature. Only the wealthy were entitled to rule. Ten years ago, suffrage for negro men was contrary to nature. Only white men

> advanced so far as many people suppose. In this year of our Lord 1871, in this great republic, in many important respects the most advanced nation upon the earth, white men, men of the Cancasian race, Auglo-Saxons, Americans, born citizens, are denied the right to sit upon a jury, or, when charged with transgression of the law, are denied the right of being tried before a jury of their peers, and of being tried by the relevant laws of the commonwealth under which they live, but are tried under a perversion of the law, and under judicial eclectic acceptance of certain laws and rejection of others, so as to insure certainty of conviction or acquittal, according to the peculiar bias of the ermine for or against the defeudant, and all this for religion's sake. Not only this, but in this same great Republic, in this year 1871, an alien, Grall no matter how good a citizen he might make, is positively refused the privilege of becoming a citizen, and consequently the right of suffrage and other distinctive rights of a citizen. solely because he believes in a certain religion. Bo after all, the ancient Massachusettians were not so very far behind our times.

## Correspondence.

BALT LAKE CITY, Nov. 27, 1871. Editor Deseret News: Dear Sir .- Although a Gentile, yet I must inform you that I do not belong to any party that persecute any religious people or sect because they do not happen to agree with me, and, Sir, I wish through the medium of your columns not only acted upon in the same friendly spirit the honest opinions of many other. in which it is offered. Congress and the Gentiles (as you please to call us) not honored by its adoption, and the inhab- six months since, under the impression Stants of Missouri and other States that the "Mormons" were one of the as I have, through daily intercourse with them both in business and out of business, been compelled (thus) from make good friends, good neighbors, personal observations to change my opinion concerning them, and would not any sooner before this knowledge have been found identified with this ederal ring than I would now that

know and have seen what I have Talk about religious freedom, this crusade of these Federals in Utah looks like it, dosen't it? No honest

will. Is it not an injury to all of us now, having mines or other little Treasury Box, for Sir, we, as Gentiles, must admit the fact that you are

out of debt. Now Sir, in conclusion, allow me to say that I am in hopes, if this does no good by publishing it, it will at least, as the doctors say by their medicines, do no harm, it is not at least intended for the latter.

Yours truly with respect.
K. E. HOWELL.

BEAR RIVER CITY, Box Elder Co.,

Nov. 28, 1871. Editor Deseret News. Dear Sir:-The above named place, having now fifty families, with W. Neeley as president, is situated on the banks of Bear River and one and a half miles from the mouth of the Malad. The settlement has a Sunday and a day school, a cooperative store and a post-office. Bro. . Hansen is postmaster and store keeper. The place was settled five years ago, when a dam was built in the Malad, which gave way about one year ago, no doubt because heavy freight trains bound for the northern mines were always permitted to pass over it. This, with the regular visits of the locusts, has been hard on the settlers in the past, but now the people are vigorously construct-ing a new dam and a canal, From their hair, which is equal in the to be in working order next season paid for their sufferings and perseverance. Naturally the soil is productive here. The first two years it was not infrequent to realize 40 bushels of wheat to one acre of land. Here is good range for stock. The hay land a little way off from the farming land. Good supplies of fish can be caught daily and hourly in the rivers, while wild game is to secure plenty of farming land and good ranges for their stock are invited to make their homes here. Respectfully, A. C.

SPECIAL TO THE DESERRET NEWS.

By Telegraph.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

Afternoon Dispatches.

EASTERN DISPATCHES. New York, 19.-Two bondsmen were accepted on Connolly's ball last night, Phillip Smith qualifying for one hundred thousand dollars, and Robert Boyd in two hundred thousand.

It is still asserted that Hall, Sweeney

ARRIVALS. TOWNSEND HOTEK

Nov. 28. L J Herrick, D H Peery, Ogden. Nov. 29.

Geo H La Dere, Montana; Jas P Kales, Chicago, Ilia.; W Popplenell, Evanston-Progress and salightenment have not BALT LAKE HOUSE

Nov. 28. T Dodge, San Fran; L Voorhees, Abl

GS Kenedy, H S Rosendrans, Helens; John Poole, Quincy Ills; J Raymond Sears, New York; W F Robinson, Boston; W V Doolittle, Ed B Doolittle, Ophir; Mrs Waldren, Clinton, Maine, J Alexander, Carleton, Geo D Hendricks, Boston.

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Last Night but One of Mr. J. W. CARTER and JUST RECEIVED & NOW OPEN CARRIE CARTER!

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TO ALL CONCERNED.

Probate Judge for Sait Lage County. Sait Lake City, Nov. 27, 1871.

NOTICE!

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Plat of the City for Revenue Parpose containing each person's Name, Lut, Block, Pint, &c., Am prepared to furnish any person with the necessary information, or with blanks, and if desired will flid up the same according to the provisions of law. OFFICE No. 18, City Hall,

DECLARATORY STATEMENTS

Salt Lake City, Nov. 27, 187 L.

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NOTICE.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing be tween J. M. Joeison and S Morris, furniture and upholsterer dealers, has this day been dis Any one knowing themselves indebted to the above firm are requested to call and settle with J. M. Joelson at his old stand, who is the only anthorised person to collect the same.

Any claims against said firm are to be pre- COST J. M. JOEDSON, S. MORRIS. Salt Lake City, Nov. 2, 1871. 8294 lm

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN that I Daniel H. Wells, I Mayor of Sait Lake City, U. T., did on the 21st day of November, 1871, enter in the Land Office at Sait Lake City, U. T., for the several use and benefit of the owners and inhabitants thereof the following described land, namely: Lots 1 and 2 and 8 ½ of Sec. 30, all of Sec. 31, 8 ½ of Sec. 32 T 1, N R 1 E, also E ½ of Sec. 25, the E ½ of N E ½ 8 E ½, and Lots 3 and 4 in sec. 35, all of Sec. 8, T 1 N, R 1 W, also Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, in Sec. 4 all of Sec. 5, all of Sec. 5, N ½ of Sec. 25, and N ½ of Sec. 5 and Lot 5 in sec. 9 T 1 S R 1 E, also all of Sec. 1 Lots 1 and 2 and the S E of N E ½ and E ½ of S E ½ of Sec. 2; the N E of N E ½ and E ½ of S E ½ of Sec. 2; T 1 S R 1 W, containing in all 5,730 acres and 65 bundredths.

Any person or persons having claims in the above survey of land will file the same with the Clerk of the County Court of Sait Lake County before the 21st Cay of May, 1872, as prescribed by law.

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Balt Lake City, Nov. 24, 1871.

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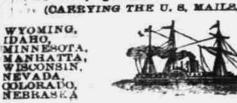
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