

Who Are They?

A favorite theme with the members of the crusading ring, in their noisy mouthings about the "Mormons," is the semi-bondage in which they say the latter are held by their leading religious men. By these slanderous crusading bigots the "Mormons" are called serfs, which aspersion, however, the people to whom they direct their vile abuse can justly hurl back in the teeth of their calumniators. It is they who are the serfs and not the "Mormons." The latter are, so far as their religion is concerned, a free people, but the crusading ring, composed of carpet-bag Federal officials, needy and unscrupulous adventurers, and a general scum from mixed communities abroad, are seeking to crush out that freedom. One of the grandest proofs of the "Mormons" being a free and conscientious people is the virtuous tenacity with which they cling to their convictions of right, the virulent opposition brought to bear against them to the contrary notwithstanding.

The crusaders fondly hope that their nefarious efforts to crush out the "Mormon" people will meet with eventual success, but although they may possibly seemingly flourish for a while, they will ultimately be utterly and completely discomfited and their plans will meet with unqualified defeat. Before "Mormonism" could be crushed out of existence, the life's blood of every true Latter-day Saint would misten the soil, and they are, thanks to the living God, numbered by thousands; for life without the glorious freedom of worshipping the great Creator according to the light of conscience, is not worth having, and those therefore who think the "Mormons" are going to give up their religion because of persecution, had better disabuse their minds of the fallacious notion.

It is not the "Mormons" who are the serfs in point of fact, but their accusers of the crusading ring. We know of sub-officials among them who, to the best of our information, dare not risk incurring the displeasure of the ring by giving a decision anyway favorable to the "Mormons," when law and justice are on the side of the latter, and it almost invariably is, and even when those officials happen to be so minded. When they chance to appear to lean that way, they are badgered and abused by the more rabid members of the ring, and insulted by accusing statements, in the crusaders' organ, with being bribed by the "Mormons," and they succumb to these influences, to which they are the slaves, dictated in their official and other actions by hard task-masters, whom they dare not displease. Talk about liberty indeed; such fellows do not know the first principles of liberty, and it would not be amiss for them to take a few lessons in that direction from the "Mormons," for they are contending against avowedly "aggressive" judges, placed to preside in their courts, and others, who are seeking to invade the sacred precincts of their religious rights. It is only freemen, and not serfs, who can stand true to their convictions of right against determined and persistent opposition, while it is the serf who sacrifices his sense of right and justice on account of the pressure of a lot of fanatical and unscrupulous crusaders, who seek to annoy, persecute and annihilate an unoffending and innocent people.

We repeat that none need lay the flattering unction to their souls that the "Mormons" are going to give up their religion or any portion thereof. Our colors are "nailed to the mast" and will not be taken down. With us it is "Mormonism" in its entirety, nothing short of that, and religiously we neither want nor need anything more, and to that we have a perfect and inalienable right, under the glorious constitution of our country, which demagogues and carpet-baggers are seeking to virtually tear into shreds. That irreproachable instrument, in its original purity, guarantees unto all life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, and if in that pursuit the "Mormons" pursue the path pointed out by "Mormonism," which is the gospel of the Redeemer, none have the constitutional or legal right to say to them, "What do ye?" The position is clearly and sharply defined, and need not be misunderstood.

Correspondence.

Two Days' Meetings.

MOUNT PLEASANT,

Sanpete Co., Sept. 15, 1874.

Agreeable to appointment a large assembly of the Saints convened at the meeting house in this city on Saturday, Sept. 12, for the purpose of holding a two days' meeting. At 10 a.m. the meeting was called to order and duly opened. President O. Hyde delivered the opening sermon, touching upon the important items of the day and times. He was corroboratively followed by several speakers through the two meetings of the day. Considering the busy time, it was a large, enthusiastic, and profitable gathering of the Saints.

On Sunday, at 9, there was a large number of the Sunday school gathered under the superintendency of Elder John Tidwell, Sen. The proficiency of the children speaks well for his and his assistants' care. But the marked feature of the school is the musical ability developed through the care and thoroughness of Professor Hasler. Prest. Hyde briefly and very nicely addressed the hundreds of scholars.

At 10 a.m. the general congregation began to pour in, filling the house to overflowing, seeking every available place to listen to the instruction. Bro. Hyde preached a sermon, with the vigor, force and eloquence of former years. Its chief feature was a review of his and his brethren's early introduction of the gospel into England, the remarkable fulfillment of prophecies, the blessings poured on their heads, and their great success. He then, with a master hand, sketched the martyrdom of Joseph and Hyrum Smith, related incidents in the struggle of aspirants, gave a brief resume of President Young's course, then and since, bearing a faithful testimony throughout, and wound up by a hearty endorsement of the New Order, announcing his determination to enter the same wholly and solely, at the earliest day. A few remarks from Bishop Seeley closed the morning services. Bro. Hyde's remarks were exhaustive, and all that could be desired, save a reporter to have preserved them for future reading.

At 2 p.m., meeting being opened, Elder Hyde put the following motion—"That as a body of Latter-day Saints here assembled, we covenant and agree to sustain Pres. B. Young, as the Prophet, Seer, Revelator and Leader of the Church; that we will give him our hearty co-operation in the policies he may seek to inaugurate for the temporal and spiritual welfare of the people at large; and that, so far as in our power lies, we will help him to build the temple at St. George and make the United Order the crowning blessing of this dispensation." Ayes had it, for, on the call of the contrary there was no hand shown, nor "No" said.

Bishop Seeley then moved—"That as a people we here give an expression of our sentiments and good will to Prest. O. Hyde, who, for near sixteen years, has labored with the zeal of an Apostle, has traveled, labored, counseled, and advised the people of this county and in and among them, has done them all the good that lay in his power, and has thereby secured to himself our faith, our prayers, and our confidence." The motion was unanimous.

Remarks were afterwards made by several Elders up to half-past four p.m., when the services were brought to a close.

Thus ended the two days' profitable meetings, replete with good talks, advice, judicious references, faithful and unctuous testimony, and the people still loth to leave. The whole general features of the meetings were carefully supervised by the Bishop and his assistants. The choir under Bro. Hasler were in excellent tune. Many, very many, in knots and groups outside the house, discussed the topics of the meetings, the laggard promised more diligence, the doubter more faith, the careless and indifferent more heed, and the steady going said, "It was good to be a Saint." "Yes," was the parting response and nod of the head, "it was good to be a Saint."

TOOELE CITY, Sept. 20th, 1874.

Editor Deseret News:

On Thursday, after McKean's religious-judicial decision, Maxwell and

wife, Kingsley and another gentleman from Salt Lake City, were seen wending their way towards the setting sun. Their purpose was to serve the peremptory *mandamus* on Warburton and Rowberry. They were in high glee in anticipation of their nice little job on hand. This worthy "four and no more" arrived at the capital and registered at the head-centre. All was quiet, still one of the party walked the streets pistol in hand. This was after dark. I do not know what he was afraid of. I expect he thought "eternal vigilance" to be the "price of safety."

As the stage coach left Salt Lake City at 7.15 a.m., on the 18th, two conspicuous individuals booked for Tooele; one was Chamberlain and the other was Lynch. At one o'clock p.m., Maxwell proceeded to make his demand, at 2.30 p.m. the demand was complied with and even more; the Court House was given to the marshal, which was not in the order. The order only called for books and papers belonging to the County Court; the Probate Court and office room and the furniture belonging to the same. After this grand conquest all hands visited the saloon and washed the dust from their parched throats, after one half hour's work, but at whose expense I did not learn. Any way, all felt better after imbibing of "forty-rod." Soon after this Chamberlain took his seat at the desk and opened an account in which Tooele county was debtor to Chamberlain for services as county clerk, one quarter \$50.00.

Chamberlain began to calculate—one quarter of thirteen weeks' board, at ten dollars a week, one hundred and thirty dollars, minus this quarter. "Seventy dollars," says he; "this is rough. But, ah, well! this is for the good of my country;" and he still concluded to be a "martyr for the cause."

A "flag of our Country" floated from the balcony of the "Liberal" headquarters. After Maxwell served the order, himself and wife, Kingsley and an editor of the Second South Street sheet, journeyed towards the land of Ophir, and I presume there was a grand time rejoicing over this victory, and to think they (the "Liberals") have by chicanery and fraud succeeded, by the aid of a prejudiced judiciary, in compelling the law-abiding people of Tooele to yield to the carpet baggers.

On the 18th, at 5.30 p.m., Chamberlain and the new fledged notary public, Frank Foote, took all of the County and Probate Records to the "Liberal" headquarters, and on the 19th, promised to return the same to the clerk's office, but, up to date, this had not been done.

Grave fears were entertained a short time since for the safety of those records while they were in the hands of the officers whose interest it was to see them preserved, but now this new clerk can, with impunity, abstract the same from the office and no hue and cry is raised that the records are in danger. The selectmen will take some measures, on Monday to have the county records kept in the proper place. Judge McKean said on Wednesday, "From the returns of the marshal, these fears were too true." It appears the records were taken and considerable stress was laid upon this until Judge Sutherland made an explanation, and said he authorized the removal of those books to a place of safety, his reason for giving this advice being the rumor that the miners were going to take the books by mob force.

TOOELE.

The Spanish Problem.

Among the false statements which have been published during the past two months on Spanish affairs, a sensational article, in *The Freeman's Journal*, a Catholic weekly paper of New York, which startled the whole American political world, is unquestionably the most conspicuous. According to this article, the island of Porto Rico was to be given up by Spain to the German Empire, in exchange for its military intervention to annihilate the Carlist insurrection. It may be simply remarked here that Mr. Fish, the U. S. Secretary of State, having been interviewed on this subject by a reporter of the *New York Herald*, is said to have denied the whole story. I will now endeavor to lay before the readers of the NEWS some correct information on Spanish affairs.

The present Carlist insurrection is but a repetition of the civil war

which broke out in Spain about forty years ago. In 1833, the provinces of Navarre and Biscay both rebelled to restore the throne of Charles the Fifth, as they are fighting to-day for the cause of Charles the Seventh. This present civil war, which offends the reason, good sense, and humane feelings of our age, is not even a struggle between two great parties of the same nation, but merely a local insurrection undertaken by the last remnants of a small population of aborigines, the offspring of the ancient Cantabres. Blinded by deep ignorance and protected by their mountains, these fanatical soldiers are making war against the unity and the civilizing tendencies of a whole nation. The republican government at Madrid is now the sole representative of the aspirations of Spain, and the true foundation of its unity, and is the only organization capable of taking the proper mean between the traditional monarchy of Charles the Seventh and the red Communists conquered at Carthage. The restoration of the Bourbon dynasty or that of a foreign prince in Spain would be powerless to prevent a fresh civil war. The present republic is the only form of government that has power enough to command the respect of the factions, to stop conspiracies, and to restore public order. The government of Madrid is now, in spite of its defects, the only representative of the progressive population of Spain and of its national unity. On these two accounts, Marshal Serrano's government is entitled to the goodwill of the European powers, and to the sympathy of public opinion.

Moreover, the final result of the Carlist insurrection is not at all doubtful. It will end in a still more disastrous defeat than the last one; it will get sooner or later its Bergara-Convention, where General Maroto, the Carlist chief, was compelled in 1839 to surrender with all his command, consisting of eighteen battalions of infantry and five horse squadrons. The republican form of government will last in Spain as long as it will stand in France. The Bourbon dynasty cannot be restored in Spain unless the white flag of Henry the Fifth is hoisted on the Tuilleries, and such an event is now a moral and physical impossibility.

LOUIS A. BERTRAND.

Personal Defense of Life and Honor.

Our readers learned through our dispatches last week that a Grand Jury in San Francisco had ignored the indictment against Charles de Young for the attempted killing of Naphtaly, but that Judge Stanly had refused to discharge the accused, ordering the case to await the action on another county inquest. In what we propose to say of this matter we shall speak only on general principles, without any feeling toward the De Youngs save that of entire indifference. And first, though according to the letter of the written law De Young is doubtless guilty, still we predict that no indictment will ever be found against him, and had he killed the man he sought to kill, no jury in San Francisco could ever have been impanelled that would convict him. And we hold that Judge Stanly and the press of California, when they assert that this Grand Jury either violated their oaths or neglected their duty in ignoring this indictment against De Young, speak thoughtlessly, and take into consideration only one side of the case. There is no sanctity in the written law beyond these two attributes: First, it is supposed to be founded on justice; and, second, through the customs of years, or may be of ages, a sort of veneration has become attached to it. But, after all, it is only the highest expression of enlightened public opinion, and no law can long survive when public opinion decides that it is wrong. There are some things which Courts are permitted to take judicial cognizance of; there are other things which communities take cognizance of; some rules in the conduct of man toward man, which have been laws in the human heart since the commencement of civilization, which will continue unpealed until the end of time. The right to protect one's life against assault is so plain that all written laws admit it. But the right of that law is not more apparent to the human understanding than is the right

of that other law which justifies the slaying of one who wantonly assails the character of a helpless woman, and which, if unavenged, carries with it *prima facie* evidence of its truth and attaches a stain to a family forever. We think we can interpret the feelings of the jury which was called upon to investigate the charges laid at the door of De Young. Every one said to himself, "Had I been in De Young's place, I would have done as he did. I would never have rested on earth, my bones would not have lain quietly in my grave, unless this insult to my mother had been wiped out; and De Young has no more violated the law than does the man who crushes the head of a poisonous serpent violate the law for the prevention of cruelty to animals." And the jury was right, for the law of society is as sacred as the written law. The latter is but the highest wisdom of the human mind, while the former is the instinct of the immortal soul. The men who condemn De Young would do as he did under the same circumstances. That Naphtaly was justly incensed against his enemies, is no excuse for his conduct. If he had a difficulty with the De Youngs, it was but man against man and did not extend to defenseless women. We are aware that what we have written is not the outspoken sentiment of society, but it is, nevertheless, the governing power in the hearts of men, and invariably decides cases of this kind as the grand jury decided the case of De Young; and though it be appealed a thousand times and presented under a thousand devices, the verdict will be the same in every case, and would not be different if in the written law there was this clause: "If any person, in defence of his own life, or in defense of the life or honor of his sister, his mother or his wife, slays a fellow man, the act shall be deemed justifiable homicide."—*Virginia, New, Enterprise, Sep. 10.*

The Colorado Victory.

The tidings from Colorado are absolutely glorious. The defeat of the Grant-McCook ring in that republican stronghold is a gun for the coming triumph of the grand old party which now controls eighteen States and all the Territories—a harbinger of its certain triumph in 1876. Nebraska is already recognized by thoughtful observers as "a doubtful State." The reaction here comes up from the very ground.

Absence did not enable us to send our greetings to Colorado before, but we do it now with hearty congratulations to the Democrats and their gallant leader, and to the people of the grandest of the Territories. The *Denver News* will not attempt to evade the responsibility of its full share in this utter route of McCook and Grant in Colorado. The *Democrat* fought well, and Patterson proved himself a very hero in the fight. But that sterling veteran, Bela M. Hughes, who ought to have led the Colorado men to victory, was the man who rolled back the wave of faction when it threatened Patterson with defeat, and in the name of all fair men, we accord him that honor.—*Omaha Herald, Sept. 15.*

The United States Cases.

The Court Calendar, published last week, contained eight United States cases—one against W. F. Ensign, Chas. E. Giddings, and Hiram D. Upham for conspiracy, and three against Chas. S. Jones, late agent of the Flatheads, for larceny and counterfeiting and for embezzlement. On Monday, by stipulation of the Attorneys, a change of venue was granted in the Ensign-Giddings-Upham case to Helena. The chances are it will never come to trial. U. S. Attorney, Merritt C. Page, appeared and dismissed the suit in each of the several cases against Jones, and on his statement that he was so instructed by the Attorney-General of the United States, it was so entered upon the record. We would like to know, and very many persons in Montana not connected with the Indian Ring would like to know, why this has been done. Major Jones came here a defaulting paymaster of the United States. There is not apparently a question of his guilt under the indictment, or his conviction if the cases had come to trial. He left the Territory. His case was postponed last term by order of the Attorney-General. Subsequently