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EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

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hear the teachings there given. That was the reason they had such immense congregations. The camp meeting did not attract the miners; they cared nothing about it; they had seen, and known and learned all they wished about them long ago. They did not come here to hunt Methodism, but silver and gold. But our people turned out, especially in the evenings, by thousands, and heard them speak and formed their own opinions. I have been at camp meetings in my boyhood, and I did not think the one held here a fair specimen,—not what a camp meeting used to be thirty-five years ago.

If a faith will not bear to be investigated; if its preachers and professors are afraid to have it examined, their foundation must be very weak. Those who come into the church of Latter-day Saints, if they are faithful, learn in a short time, and know for themselves. The Holy Spirit and the light of eternal truth rest down upon them, and you will hear them, here and there, testify that they know of the doctrine, that they are acquainted with and understand it for themselves.

There has been a great howl from the pulpit and the press calling upon the government of the United States to exert its power to suppress a practice in the faith of the Latter-day Saints. Now the fact of the case is, it is out of the power of any government or nation to regulate religion at the present age; it is a matter that must regulate itself. You may drive men from their homes, rob them of their possessions, murder their leaders, deprive them of their civil and religious rights, but you cannot change their opinions by such arguments; and when men have recourse to them it only signifies that the foundation upon which their system is based is very weak, and that their only hope of enforcing their own, and suppressing the views of others by force. Shame on the low degraded feelings which prompt such measures. In every land freedom of thought and opinion and the liberty to preach and practice whatever religion you wish should be guaranteed and the only method of manifesting disapproval of the course of others in these respects should be to dis-fellow-ship them from their churches. All should have this privilege. It feels good for a man to believe as he pleases; and if you undertake to check this, do not put to death, daub with tar and feathers, or tear down the dwellings of those who differ from you. Where is the liberty, justice and uprightness of such a course? I have been through the mill a little, and understand how it feels.

For my own part, however, I believe that mankind generally, are getting wiser on this subject. Our puritan fathers never succeeded in forcing their peculiar views on others, and in time, even among themselves everybody could say about what he pleased; or at any rate the particular points upon which there was the greatest trouble were taken away. So it will be in the present age.

It is very well understood that, by many of the people, the law of marriage is regarded as something instituted by God; and that men, in their laws and regulations on the subject have undertaken to govern their fellows too much. Our fathers Abraham and Jacob, and many of the prophets took steps in this matter which are now denounced by a large portion of Christendom as very wrong; and yet these very persons, in their prayers and preachings, claim that they are going to "Abraham's bosom." I can tell any man that wishes to murder, rob and plunder, and deprive of liberty a Latter-day Saint because he believes and practices plurality of wives, that he need never expect to dwell in "Abraham's bosom," for Father Abraham will not cast his wives out to receive such narrow minded men. I can further tell them that if ever they come to the gates of the New Jerusalem, they will there find the names of the twelve sons of Jacob; and if they believe with all their hearts that Jacob and his sons, most of whom were polygamists, were wicked men, and most of the sons bastards, they had better stay outside; in fact they will not be permitted to enter. Unless they can acknowledge these twelve sons as lawful and legitimate sons, in accordance with the law of God, they will have to stay outside, and "without are dogs, sorcerers, whoremongers, idolaters" and everybody that loves and makes a lie.

May God enable us, one and all, to be truly prepared to enter through the gates into the city, in my prayer in the name of Jesus, Amen.

ON the 23rd inst. the Utah Northern Railroad Company was organized at Logan city, Cache Co., with the following officers: John W. Young, President and General Superintendent; W. B. Preston, Vice-President; Moses Thatcher, Secretary and Treasurer; Franklin D. Richards, Lorenzo Snow, Wm. B. Preston, Joseph Richardson, Legrand Lockwood, Wm. Maughan, O. N. Liljengquist, Wm. Hyde, Samuel Roskelly, M. W. Merrill, Lorenzo H. Hatch, Hezekiah Thatcher and John W. Young, Directors. The road is to be built from some point on the Central Pacific Railroad, in Box Elder Co., probably at or near Willard city, to Soda Springs, and it will be a three feet track. The prospects for the speedy completion of this line are very bright: at the first meeting, stock to the amount of \$140,000 was subscribed for. The engineer party surveying the route is already in the field, and the work of grading will be commenced next week. Several hundred men will be employed at this work. Arrangements for the iron and rolling stock necessary for the road have been made, and it is confidently, and with good reason, expected that it will be completed to Logan by the first of next December, and to Soda Springs by the first of next August.

From the character of the gentlemen engaged in this enterprise, the arrangements they have made, and the means which they have at their command, there is no doubt about the work being pushed through with dispatch. The line will be a most useful one, and will do a large and increasing business, for the country through which it will run is tolerably well settled, and possesses fine agricultural and mineral resources. We are pleased to notice that many of the leading men of Cache county are members of the Board of Directors. The road cannot fail to be a great advantage to that county as, crossing the divide to Mendon, it will pass near to or through the most of the settlements. When this road shall be completed, Soda Springs will be easy of access and will become a place of great resort.

It is with great pleasure that we chronicle the news respecting the organization of the Utah Northern Railroad. With the Utah Central, the Utah Southern and now the Utah Northern, our Territory gives promise that she will be as forward in constructing and running railroads as she is in the other elements of real progress. Already the telegraph wire is stretched to nearly every settlement in the Territory. In other States and Territories telegraph lines have been built with regard to profit alone; but the question in Utah has not been, Will the Telegraph line pay? but, Is it needed? The convenience of the people and public utility required the erection of lines, and they were extended through the Territory, and their profits were left to the future. They have been of immense advantage to the country, and they will yet pay. Now, we are ready for railroads, and their construction will give a great impulse to the improvement and development of the country. The business of building them is being entered upon with spirit, and many years will not elapse before every important settlement will have its railroad. The people of Utah need every agency that can be brought into service to aid them in the work that lies before them, and railroads have their part, and a very important part, too, to perform in that work.

A SURVEY has been made by Chief-Engineer Fox of the ground for the contemplated City Water Works, and negotiations are being made by the City for the piping. It is expected that two small reservoirs will be built on the line of City Creek, about 170 rods north-east from the corner of the Temple Block. These are for the purpose of clearing the water. Arrangements will be made by means of a drain-pipe to have a constant flow of water out of these reservoirs, by which the fluid will be kept fresh. The fall from the reservoirs to the Temple Block will be one hundred feet. The intention, we understand, is to lay the main pipe down East Temple Street, and have branches extending one or two blocks on each side, with probably two fire plugs on each block. By this arrangement the most densely populated portion of the city will be supplied with this necessary element; and this part once furnished, pipes will gradually be extended throughout the city. This work will be conducted under the superintendence of Theodore McKean, Esq., and will be pushed forward with all possible dispatch; it is expected that the water will be flowing in the pipes before frost.

This action of the City Council in relation to Water Works will be very gratifying to the public. For months past our city Fathers have had this subject under consideration. They have not rushed into print to proclaim their intentions or progress; this is not their style; but they have been considering the subject, collecting information and maturing their plans, and now they are ready for action.

In this connection we may say what is rarely said, for we are not in the habit of praising officers for doing their duty, that we are proud of our municipal officers. No city on the continent has better, and we know of none which has a government so wisely and economically managed as that of Salt Lake City. They are men who labor conscientiously for the welfare of the community, who handle the public funds in a most judicious and prudent manner, and whose official conduct is above reproach; and this has been the character of the Mayors, Aldermen and Councilors of the city from its first organization until the present time. Such a record as Salt Lake City has in this respect we think is unexampled. This city has been settled twenty-four years, the improvements which have been made during that period compare favorably with the general run of cities which are no longer settled and have no larger population, and yet not a bond has been issued, not a debt contracted that could not be promptly paid, not a truthful charge has been made against a Mayor, an Alderman or a Councilor that he, as such, had been guilty of malfeasance, or had used his position for the promotion of his private interests, and the taxes have been, and are, light. Sensible men whose attention has been directed to this city and the manner in which its affairs have been conducted have been loud in their praise, and capitalists who come here have a feeling of confidence which they could not have were the city governed by adventurers, reckless politicians or unprincipled seekers after office. The Municipal authorities are sustained by the assurance that they have the entire confidence of the people, and they know that they will always have their support so long as they are as true as they have been.

[SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.]

By Telegraph.

GENERAL.

SPRINGFIELD, 24.—B. F. Butler delivered a speech here this evening, taking strong ground in favor of labor reform and the rights of laborers, declaring they must be protected from the greed of their employers. He criticized the State administration severely, and was extremely bitter upon certain of his opponents, alluding particularly to the editor of the Springfield *Republican*.

SPRINGFIELD. — While Butler was speaking last night, the following dispatch was received from Gen. Hawley, but the chairman refused to allow it to be read: "Hartford, Aug. 25, If Butler, in his speech, said I was dismissed or removed from my command, or was ever rebuked for my conduct as an officer, I wish some friend to read this dispatch in which I say the charge is an infamous falsehood, and the man who uttered it is a liar and a blackguard. My last written communication from Butler concerning my conduct was a copy sent to me of his recommendation for promotion."

VIRGINIA, Nev., 24.—Frank Jameson, Wells Fargo & Co's ex-messenger in this city, died very suddenly this morning. Drs. Brown and Aitchison, who attended him, both state that the symptoms in his case were identical with those of the Asiatic cholera. Cholera morbus is becoming more and more prevalent in this city.

About twelve o'clock last night, a fire was discovered in Geo. P. Morrill's drug store, caused by the bursting of a bottle containing phosphorus. The stock of drugs is considerably damaged, by water.

WASHINGTON, 25.—From advance sheets of the census it appears that the population of the various States and Territories, as officially and finally revised at the census office, as follow:

Alabama, 996,992; Arizona, 9,658; Arkansas, 484,471; California, 560,247; Colorado, 89,864; Connecticut, 537,404; Dakota, 14,181; Delaware, 125,015; District of Columbia, 131,700; Florida, 187,748; Georgia, 1,184,109; Idaho, 14,000; Illinois, 2,539,891; Indiana, 1,600,637; Iowa, 1,191,792; Kansas, 864,399; Kentucky, 1,321,511; Louisiana, 726,915;

Maine, 626,915; Maryland, 780,894; Massachusetts, 1,457,254; Mich., 1,184,050; Minn., 439,706; Mississippi, 827,422; Missouri, 1,721,295; Montana, 20,595; Nebraska, 122,000; Nevada, 42,491; New Hampshire, 318,300; New Jersey, 906,009; New Mexico, 91,974; New York, 4,382,759; North Carolina, 1,071,361; Ohio, 2,665,200; Oregon, 90,923; Pennsylvania, 3,521,791; Rhode Island, 217,358; South Carolina, 705,606; Tennessee, 1,258,520; Texas, 818,879; Utah, 86,786; Vermont, 330,359; Virginia, 1,225,165; Washington Territory, 23,955; West Virginia, 442,014; Wisconsin, 1,054,670; Wyoming, 9,118. The population of the States and Territories is 38,555,983.

WASHINGTON, 26.—Great Britain and the United States have chosen Hugh Corti third arbitrator, to decide questions uncompromised in the Alabama claims.

NEW YORK.—Reports from Brazil state that a republican movement is breaking out there. In a new Journal, called the *Republican*, a manifesto is being published, setting forth that the existing form of government should be abolished, and one adopted which will secure the people.

The *Foreign Intelligence* claims information that Senor Castellar, leader of the republican party of Spain, addressed a letter, June 13, to *El Monitor*, to the Republicans of Mexico, in which he expressed doubts as to the stability of the republic of France. According to his statement Thiers and his government were completely disarmed when they occupied Versailles. He thinks the federal principle has been tried and failed. Centralization is still strong and has many adherents while the Bourbons are all the while intriguing to regain power.

CHICAGO.—A fire broke out at one o'clock this morning, in a small house in the western part of the city, occupied by Jacob Ribskate, who lived up stairs and kept a market below. Ribskate was aroused by the smoke and, snatching a babe from the bed, called to his wife to follow him. He rushed down the stairs, which were already in flames, and reached the ground, but he and the child were fatally burned. The wife was unable to escape. Her body was found burned to a cinder.

VIRGINIA, Nev.—A shooting affray occurred this p.m., at Gold Hill, between two men named Spencer and Murray, in which the former was instantly killed, cause, a woman.

The rebuilding of the burnt district of last Saturday has been actively begun.

SAN DIEGO, 25.—The Fort Yuma stage, this a.m., brings intelligence of disturbances among the Indians along the southern route. The movement on the north east has been communicated to all the scattered tribes throughout this section and a general uprising is anticipated. At New River, on the Fort Yuma road, one hundred and thirty miles east of this place, the Cocopas Indians stole thirty head of stock. At Indian Wells some drunken Indians entered the stage station, and the leader fired a shot at the clerk, who returned the fire, killing one and driving the balance off. In the north west it has been found necessary to send for more troops to keep order. Thus far the Indians have been fighting among themselves, they being without any leaders. It is feared they may, at any moment, commence a wholesale butchery of white settlers, who are at their mercy.

CHARLESTON, 26.—The Medical society have held a meeting and declare that yellow fever of a mild type does exist to a limited extent in Charleston; that it is mainly one of the neighborhood; that the first case occurred July 27th, and that during the month that has elapsed there have been fifteen cases, nine fatal. The disease does not seem of a character disposed to spread. The board of health announce that there are indications that the disease will assume an epidemic form.

SAVANNAH, 26.—There has been a severe storm on the lines of the Atlantic, Gulf, Jacksonville, Pennsylvania and Mobile railroads. The telegraph wires are down, and no trains have arrived for twenty-four hours.

PHILADELPHIA, 26.—There was a collision between a passenger and freight train to-day on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, which killed the fireman C. Brown, engineer Lochavenward and Mrs. D. S. Becht.

BOSTON.—There was a frightful railroad accident last night, on the Eastern R. R., at Revere, 17 miles from Boston. The accommodation train started behind time, and while stopping at the station, at Revere, the Portland lighting express overtook and telescoped it, killing 21 passengers outright, of whom three were women, and wound-