

THE MARYSVILLE APPEAL ON "MORMONISM."

The ignorance which some writers manifest when touching upon what they are pleased to call "Mormonism," is extraordinary. If they were writing about affairs in Abyssinia or Siam, and describing the forms of government and the peculiarities of their administration they would not be likely to exhibit such profound ignorance as they do respecting matters in this, one of the Territories of the United States. This ignorance must be wilful, for American editors do have opportunities of knowing the real condition of affairs here. Years ago, when we were more isolated than we are now, when but comparatively few travelers passed through here, when the mail ran no oftener than once a month, and when sometimes during the entire winter no mails were carried, there might be an excuse for ignorance respecting affairs in this Territory. But now there is none.

These reflections are suggested by the perusal of an editorial article, headed "Where shall we send Brigham?" which appears in the Marysville (Cal.) Appeal. The writer leads off with some questions, "what is to come out of Mormonism and Polygamy? Can we interfere with the religious faith of the followers of Joe. Smith? Is it prudent to permit such a heresy to gather strength until forced interference will create a formidable rebellion?" He then goes on to state that we would have gone to the Islands of the Pacific, where, he says, we started to go, if we had not believed our present locality would be beyond interruption by the "Gentile people." He does not state the source whence he derives this information. It is certainly new to us to hear that we started from our former homes with the intention of going to the Islands of the Pacific. Before the martyrdom of the prophet Joseph, and by his request, a song was composed in praise of Upper California (the name by which this country was then known,) and setting forth the advantages which we would have in settling there. This was written some twenty-five years ago—about three years before our exodus from Illinois.

This writer continues, that "the Mormons in Utah are to-day nearly as centrally situated as a few years ago when their communities were located in Illinois and Missouri. Their situation is very similar and nearly as perilous as the poor 'Red man,' who has become surrounded by the advancing white race. Idaho and Montana are on their North, Nevada and Arizona bound them on the West and South, and the irrepressible iron horse is about to plow through their center. The Mormons and the savages seem to be subjected to one common destiny. They must remove or be swallowed up by the advancing tide of civilization."

As to what will become of the poor "Red man," he knows nothing, and just as little does he know about the destiny that awaits us. If we have not union and native vigor and integrity enough to stem "the advancing tide of civilization," then we are in a sorry condition. But we have. "The advancing tide of civilization" may lash itself into fury, but like the waves of the ocean surging against a mighty rock that rears its head far above their crests, it will break into foam at our feet. We have counted upon all the perils which our condition involves, and are confident as to the results. Such a contest will only have the effect upon this community to prepare them for the greater conflicts which

lie behind it, and which will result in the eventual triumph of truth and a true civilization.

In the next paragraph he informs his readers that "Our Constitution grants unlimited religious freedom and toleration. Under it the humblest citizen is permitted to worship according to the dictates of his own conscience."

Now, it is really very gratifying to us to learn this. We were early taught to believe this was every American citizen's prerogative; but the right has been so seriously and frequently questioned of late, that to read the assurance again, that we can worship according to the dictates of our own conscience, is encouraging.

He says further: "Mormonism could be tolerated if it was satisfied to stop at religion. But Brigham Young sets up a civil government and claims to be sovereign. Brigham is an extreme States Rights man. Utah is claimed to be an independent government within the Federal Union, which is a principle hostile to the theory of our Government. Polygamy might possibly be tolerated as a religious faith, but a Mormon State, as a sovereign power within the United States, however small and insignificant, will never be permitted."

Much of the above is the veriest twaddling, and betrays an ignorance that is unpardonable in an editor. How any one can gravely state that "Brigham Young sets up a civil government and claims to be sovereign," or that "Utah is claimed to be an independent government within the Federal Union," with the light of facts before him, is surprising. The editor should know, if he does not, that for years Utah has been persistently and humbly asking for admission into the Federal Union as a State. Is it reasonable to suppose that we would give ourselves the least concern about this if we were sovereign and independent? All the sovereignty or independence that Utah or any of her citizens ask is that which every State and community enjoys under the Constitution.

Now, when we give the editor of the Appeal the assurance that we do not wish to set up "a Mormon State, as a sovereign power within the United States," we hope he will be satisfied, and no longer be disquieted as to "where shall we send Brigham." He says himself that "Polygamy might possibly be tolerated as a religious faith." This is not a particular cause of objection with him, and as that which he does deem objectionable does not exist in fact, we look for no more articles from him on the subject of our "walking out of the country."

(Special to the Deseret Evening News.)

By Telegraph.

HABEAS CORPUS TO BE SUSPENDED IN BRITAIN.

London, 14.—Recent rumors from Paris say there is a contemplated change of ministry in deference to the wishes and sentiments of the Liberal party.

Florence.—Menabrea, in reply to a question by Parliament, says government has dispatched seven ships to Rio Plata, in South America, but gave no information as to the object of the expedition.

Columbus.—The Ohio Legislature have adopted resolutions instructing the Senators to vote against Sherman's bill, declaring the Alabama constitution ratified; also demanding the repeal of the reconstruction laws and protesting against the pending bill to limit the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.

Senate.—Williams presented memorials from officers of the volunteer army, protesting against the passage of the bill relative to commutation of pay.

Trumbull called up the bill, introduced yesterday, authorizing the temporary supplying of vacancies in the executive departments. The bill provides that in case of the death, resignation, or absence of the head of any of the executive departments, or any officer in either whose appointment is in the head thereof, the President may author-

ize the head of any other executive department or other officer whose appointment is vested in him, with the consent of the Senate, to perform the duties of said offices, until a successor be supplied or the disability cease, provided that no vacancy be thus supplied for a longer period than ten days. After some discussion it passed.

Washington.—Attorney General Stanberry in the Supreme Court to-day, read a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, stating that the department understood the question of the constitutionality of the legal tender act had arisen at this term of the court on several cases between private parties, and as the government had no opportunity to present an argument in support of the law, and a very deep interest is felt in the subject by the government and the country at large, he hoped the Attorney General would ask leave to present an argument in support of the law, before the cases should be decided. The Attorney General said that owing to multifarious legal duties he feared he would be unable to prepare a proper argument during the present term, and therefore desired the court not to deliver an opinion in these cases until the next term. The Court took the matter under advisement. One of the cases alluded to involves purely a question of ordinary debt, whether a party has the right to discharge his obligations in legal tenders. Another case, argued by senators Johnson and Williams, presents the question whether a debtor can pay taxes in legal tenders, the State of Oregon having declared that all taxes shall be paid in gold. A third case, argued by Messrs. Carlisle and Wills, is from California, which has a statute declaring that all fiduciary taxes shall be paid only in gold.

Gen. Lorenzo Thomas resumed his duties to-day as Adjutant General. By the request of the President he communicated through General Grant. Mr. Stanton relieved him of this office in 1868, since when General Townsend has acted as Adjutant General.

House.—Wood offered a resolution which was adopted, directing the General of the Army to furnish all the correspondence between himself and Hancock, relating to the removal of councilmen in New Orleans. Clarke of Kansas introduced a bill forever abolishing peonage in New Mexico: referred to the judiciary.

Washington.—There was a destructive fire in Market street last night, loss \$125,000. A number of persons were buried beneath a falling wall. The bodies of one white person and four negroes have thus far been recovered, in a mangled condition. It is thought all will die. It is feared that nearly a dozen are crushed.

Washington.—The Senate confirmed the nomination of several hundred army officers for promotion, together with a large number of original appointments. M. A. Ghaftenburg was confirmed Marshal of Colorado.

The nomination of Sherman to be General by brevet, was referred to the committee on military affairs.

The President directed Gen. Grant to issue an order creating a military division to be called the Division of the Atlantic, composed of the department of the Lakes, the department of the East, and the department of Washington, to be commanded by Lieut. Gen. Sherman, with his Headquarters at Washington. Until further orders from the President, Grant is directed to assign no officer to a permanent command in the department of Missouri. In pursuance of the above order Grant directed Gen. Sheridan, senior officer of the military division of Missouri, to temporarily perform duties of Commander of that Military Division, in addition to the duties of Department Commander.

Little Rock.—The convention adjourned to-day subject to the call of the President. The conservative members presented a protest, declaring the constitution proscriptive and subversive of the rights of citizens of the State.

Toronto.—The directors of the proposed Huron and Ontario Ship Canal, had an interview with the Attorney General yesterday. English and American capitalists are ready to undertake the construction of the canal, if a grant can be obtained, with a capital of thirty-four millions.

Florence.—Yesterday evening Admiral Farragut attended a state dinner in the royal palace, on the invitation of the king. He was received with marked courtesy by the king, and treated with great honor and consideration by the distinguished company, which included the members of the Cabinet and the high officials of the court and city, with the chief officers of the army and navy. The latest rumor is that Farragut is

here to obtain a naval station in the Mediterranean.

San Francisco, 14th.—It is reported that the Central Pacific Railroad Company have purchased the San Jose Railroad, and have determined on San Francisco as the terminus. B. Dolnegny, importer of liquors, has failed of a million. The Union State Convention of Nevada meets in Carson city on April 8th, for the selection of delegates to meet in Chicago in May.

Louisville, Kentucky, 14.—Movements are being made to secure the National Democratic Convention for this city. The people offer to erect a suitable building for the convention and to pay all expenses for additional hotel accommodations, and to throw open their houses to the guests.

London.—The Fenian Lennon has been convicted of treason and felony, and sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment with hard labor. Lennon made a defiant speech, and said that before the term of his imprisonment had expired the British Monarchy would be overthrown. He gloried in the act for which he was now condemned, and hoped to have an opportunity to repeat it. The latest news from Annesly Bay says that the auxiliary corps of Egyptians is moving forward with expedition, notwithstanding the request of the English Government that they should be withdrawn. The reports from the interior are that King Theodore is with the British captives at Magdela.

A dispatch from Galveston says the convention has undoubtedly been carried, the Conservatives voting against, or abstaining from the polls.

Paris.—In the corps legislatif, an amendment, proposed by Berrier, to the bill regulated the press, was defeated after a stormy debate. The government is rapidly pushing forward the organization of the National Guard throughout France, in accordance with the provisions of the army bill.

London.—In the House of Commons this evening Earl Magee asked leave to bring in a bill to suspend the operation of the writ of habeas corpus, a short period from the 1st March. He said the Fenian leaders had shown an utter disregard for their oaths of allegiance to the Crown; he also stated that out of 268 Fenians who had been arrested, 95 were Americans, and concluded, by saying that "although the government had succeeded in repressing the rebels, still an extension of powers was necessary to enable it to complete the work." Leave to bring in the bill was granted. Lord Stanley laid before the members additional papers on the subject of the Alabama claims, which have already been published. It has been decided that the British West India steamers shall cruise along St. Thomas, and some other place, probably Jamaica, will be chosen as the mail station for the steamers.

Tallahassee.—The excitement among the delegates to the convention is intense, and there are serious apprehensions of a collision between the two factions. The military are protecting the capital.

New York.—The Tribune's special says that General Sherman telegraphs his friends at Washington that he don't wish to come here, and don't believe that the President can legally create a new Military Division, and being so determined on this point that it presents the alternative of resignation should be ordered to accept. The President has asked his brother to have the Military Committee to refuse their sanction to his appointment. This action on the part of General Sherman creates much talk.

The World's special pretends to think that the President will soon remove Stanton and appoint another member of the Cabinet ad interim. It is thought this course is the only peaceful solution of a judicial question. The insubordinate position of General Grant towards the President is also mentioned as a cause for his immediate arrest and trial before a Court Martial. The chances for McClellan's nomination as Minister to England are improving.

A Herald's dispatch says that General Clay is said to have tendered his resignation as Minister to Russia.

Mexican correspondence of the 29th, states that the whole country is reported to have broken out with pronouncements. A severe fight occurred in the city between the officers of Juarez's body guard and the police. The whole affair has been laid before Congress. Migre, who pronounced in favor of Ortega is said to be without funds.

Cactuses fifty feet high, that grow up like a cigar and bear delicious fruit, have been discovered in Arizona Territory.