

meantime the Presidency were ignorant as well as innocent of those things which were practising in the Church in their name."

This scoundrel Avar laid all the iniquity of his devices upon the Church, and the false witness which he bore on this matter is the rotten foundation on which our enemies have built their superstructure of nonsense, horror and imaginary bloodshed, with "Destroying Angels," "Danites," "Avengers," &c., by way of ghastly ornament.

Everybody who knows anything about the Latter-day Saints and tells the truth, bears testimony that they are a law-abiding, industrious, peaceable and simple people, whose religion has drawn them together from various parts of the earth. Search the books that form the standard of their faith, and it will be plain to all that the deeds that are laid at their doors and related to their discredit, have no foundation nor excuse in any precept or commandment of the Church. On the contrary, such crimes are denounced as deadly sins and contrary to the laws of God and man.

"And it shall come to pass that if any person among you shall kill, they shall be delivered up to the laws of the land; for remember that he hath no forgiveness, and it shall be proven according to the laws of the land." — *Revelation given February, 1831, Doctrine and Covenants.*

In a revelation given in August, 1831 (see *Doctrine and Covenants*), it is emphatically declared "ye are forbidden to shed blood." A revelation was given June 22, 1834, in the midst of the persecutions of the Saints, in which the following passage occurs:

"For behold I do not require at their hands to fight the battles of Zion, for as I said in a former commandment, even so will I fulfill. I will fight your battles." (See *Doctrine and Covenants*.)

In the law of the Lord in relation to those who should come against the Saints to war, the doctrine of patience and repeated forgiveness for the worst of injuries is taught, and the reward for non-retaliation is promised to those who forbear. (See *Doctrine and Covenants*, page 312, N. E.)

These and many other references that might be given in the *Doctrine and Covenants*, Book of Mormon and the Bible, which are equally the text books of the Church, prove that bloodshed and murder, and the various crimes that have been charged upon the Latter-day Saints, form no part of their creed or practice, and that the atrocious stories about "Danites," destroying apostates, and other most remarkable romances about the "Mormons," are untrue as well as absurd.

The doctrines of this Church inculcate every virtue that should adorn the life of a true follower of Jesus Christ, the Son of God. If any person professing to be connected with it takes a course contrary to virtue, honor, mercy, justice and truth, he must give an account for his acts at the bar of God, and his iniquities find no countenance or fellowship in the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

Several newspapers have recently given flaming accounts about the "Danites of the Mormon Church;" will they now give the facts in relation to the scheme of Avar, which the Church long ago repudiated, and stop spreading falsehood for the purpose of injuring an innocent community?

PRIESTLY DEFAMERS OF THE DEAD.

"Recently 'Porter Rockwell' as he was familiarly known, the leader of the Danites of the Mormon Church for nearly forty years, and who is credited by general report with putting away at least one hundred persons, at the bidding of Brigham Young, fell down dead. We were permitted to attend the funeral services. We will not dwell upon Mr. Rockwell's reputation for profanity, intemperance and murder. This is well known in our Territory. We wish to call the attention of our readers, in view of this character, to his funeral services.

The Bishop, offering the opening prayer, spoke of him as 'Brother Rockwell,' as 'one of thy servants, O Lord,' as 'obedient to the gospel, in his life,' and as 'holding fast in the gospel up to the end.'

"The apostle who was the chief speaker, spoke of Mr. Rockwell,

as 'one, laying aside his follies, than whom no one had a better record before the Lord,' as 'the body guard of the Prophet Joseph,' 'the defence of the saints,' the terror only to the wicked and the enemies of the church,' 'one who was faithful and true to the Lord and to the church, and one to whom the Lord would be true,' 'one sure of the highest celestial exaltation, of a part in the first resurrection.'

Another apostle arose, and endorsed what the first speaker had said concerning Mr. R.

One of the "First Presidency" in the closing prayer told the Lord that what had been said was true, and he himself knew it was so.

We forbear comment. And yet this is THE Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints! Is not such a scene an insult to the Lord?"

We clip the above from the *Rocky Mountain Christian (?) Advocate*. We notice it because several newspapers have commented upon this matter in a similar vein.

The subject of those remarks, Orrin Porter Rockwell, was well known to the people of this Territory and he has been heard of in distant parts. At home he had the reputation of an honest, true-hearted, though unlettered man, whose chief fault was, in his later years, an inordinate appetite for strong drink. Abroad he was frequently denominated the "Chief of the Danites," a position which had no existence, in an "order" that was purely fictitious. The origin of the Munchausenlike stories told of that imaginary band of assassins, we related in our issue of last evening.

O. P. Rockwell has paid the debt of nature. He has gone to his account, and his faults and virtues will be justly weighed in the balances by the Eternal Judge who swerves not from absolute equity. What was the duty of his friends and of the Church with which he was connected? Every person not baptized in prejudice and confirmed in bigotry, would say give him a Christian burial and comfort as far as possible his mourning family and relatives. This was done. His good qualities were held up to emulation, his failings were referred to and pointed out as errors to be shunned. But a few sneering Pharisees, who came to the funeral to mock and find points for such articles as the above passed by the warnings and admonitions that were pronounced against sin, and by garbling other remarks, manufactured the reports which have appeared in several public journals, as well as in the poor apology for a paper called the *Christian Advocate*.

That very pious sheet says of the deceased, "the leader of the Danites of the Mormon Church for nearly forty years, who is credited by general report with putting away at least one hundred persons at the bidding of Brigham, fell down dead." As there are no "Danites" except in the wild imagination of 'the wonder-loving, as the reputed "leader" did not fall down dead, and as the public have never been informed about those one hundred persons whom he is "credited with putting away," that sentence does not say much for the veracity of the writer.

But who made up this "general report?" Principally such "Christian" perverters of the truth as the editor of the *Advocate*, persons of the same denomination. What proof is there against O. P. Rockwell? "General report;" and that circulated by Methodist hirelings, whose co-religionists plundered the Saints in Missouri, shot down defenceless old men and children of tender age in cold blood, outraged their wives and daughters, burned their dwellings, and drove people from their own lands out into the bleak and houseless prairie, all for the glory of the Methodist god and the temporal benefit of the priest-led mobocrats.

He is credited with certain crimes by "general report," fabricated by those sanctimonious scoundrels, and his friends are then berated for giving him Christian burial. He was accused of shooting Governor Boggs, the Missouri fiend who gave the infamous order for the "extermination of the Mormons." What evidence was there against him? Not the slightest vestige of a thread. The charge was so void of proof, that though held for several months, he was never brought to trial. At his death he was under indictment for the killing of some persons by the name of Aiken, in Juab County, over twenty

years ago. But the evidence was so shadowy that the Prosecuting Attorney dared not proceed with the case, and, if we are rightly informed, proof was positive that Rockwell was scores of miles away from the place of the killing at the time it occurred.

Apart from the excesses in which he latterly indulged, and which it is generally believed hastened his death, as was stated at the funeral, we know of nothing that has been demonstrated against his character. He was reported honorable in all his dealings, true to his friends and his word, firm in the faith of the gospel, and feared only by cattle-thieves and mobocrats and their supporters. And we would rather risk standing before the Almighty in the place of a square and truthful man, whose chief fault was yielding to a propensity for strong drink and under its influence making a noise in the street, than to face the Eternal as a smug and smooth-tongued hypocrite who spent his life in making money, with inexhaustible cant and a perpetual subscription list, by pandering to popular prejudice, wilfully lying about the Saints of God, and misrepresenting truths which he would not himself obey, and all in the name of the Great Redeemer.

And we would ask all thinking individuals, which is the greater insult to the Lord; "Mormon" kind words over the dead body of a man who was only condemned by "general report," or the sickening deception of Methodist ministrations at a public hanging, when a legally convicted and self-confessed murderer, adulterer, liar, and thief is dispatched, by choking, into the presence of The Immaculate, with a passport of pardon and fitness for everlasting bliss, given on the sole condition of a last-hour-acceptance of the merits of Christ? Well might the Savior exclaim to their prototypes in His day, "Ye blind guides which strain at a gnat and swallow a camel." "Ye serpents, ye generation of vipers, how can ye escape the damnation of hell?"

In conclusion we remind the pious defamer of the dead who penned the above extract, of that saying of the Master: "Judge not that ye be not judged. For with what judgment ye judge, ye shall be judged; and with what measure ye mete it shall be measured to you again."

A PROMPT AMENDMENT.

DURING consideration of the Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill in Committee of the Whole, on the 14th inst., the following occurred, as reported in the *Congressional Record*:

"The Clerk read the following paragraph:

Expenses of territorial courts in Utah; For defraying the contingent expenses of the courts, including compensation of the United States district attorney, and the fees, per diem, and traveling expenses of the United States marshal in the Territory of Utah, with expenses of summoning jurors; subpoenaing witnesses; of arresting, guarding and transporting prisoners; of hiring and feeding guards; of supplying and caring for the penitentiary, arising under the act of June 23, 1874, in relation to courts and judicial officers in the Territory of Utah, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, to be paid under the direction and order of the Department of Justice, upon accounts duly verified and certified, \$20,000. And this appropriation may be used under the direction of the Department of Justice to defray the judicial expenses of the supreme and district courts of said Territory; and the amount so used shall be reimbursed to said appropriation out of the treasury of said Territory, and until such reimbursement shall be fully made, no member or officer of said Legislative Assembly shall be entitled to any compensation or allowance out of any moneys of the United States.

Mr. CANNON, of Utah. I offer the amendment which I send to the desk.

The clerk read as follows: Strike out all after the word "Territory" in line 123, to the end of the paragraph, to wit, the following words:

And the amount so used shall be reimbursed to said appropriation out of the treasury of said Territory; and until such reimbursement shall be fully made, no member or officer of said Legislative Assembly shall be entitled to any compensation or allowance out of any moneys of the United States.

Mr. CANNON, of Utah. I wish to make the point of order on that portion of the paragraph that it is contrary to existing law and is not in the interest of economy.

Mr. HALE. The point of order is made too late.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Utah cannot make the point of order after he has moved to strike out a portion of the paragraph.

Mr. CANNON, of Utah. Will the Chair pardon me for presenting the point in this manner? I wished,

by making the motion to strike out, to indicate that portion of the paragraph against which I desired to make the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will entertain the point of order unless gentlemen on the floor object.

Mr. GARFIELD. The gentleman rose to indicate those words as out of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair hears no objection to the point of order being made.

Mr. CANNON, of Utah. I make the point of order on that portion of the paragraph that it is not in the interest of economy, and that it is contrary to existing law, as contained in section 1853 of the Revised Statutes. This is my only resource, as I have not the opportunity in the two minutes and a half allowed under the rule to explain all the facts connected with this proposed legislation.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Utah makes the point of order that this is new legislation and does not retrench expenditure.

Mr. ATKINS. It was in the last appropriation act; but I care little about it so far as I am concerned.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair sustains the point of order.

It will be remembered that through the scheming of ex-Marshal Maxwell, the Legislature of this Territory of 1875 was cheated out the appropriation for its expenses. The same provision which this time has been defeated through the vigilance of Delegate Cannon, was then incorporated in the appropriation bill, and after being rejected in the House four or five times when inserted and re-inserted in committee, it was smuggled in again and passed in the hurry and bustle of the hours immediately preceding adjournment.

It was designed to force the Territory to pay expenses that properly belonged to the United States. But the members of the Assembly made no such appropriation, as it was supposed, that studying their own pecuniary interest, they would pass, for they preferred to work without pay rather than yield to such unrighteous and unprecedented compulsion, or to saddle upon the Territory a weight which it had no just right to bear. By abolishing the offices of Territorial Attorney and Marshal, and imposing the duties belonging thereto upon the United States Attorney and Marshal, the Government made itself liable for the payment of all work done by those officers, whether in relation to cases arising under the laws of the Territory or the statutes of the United States.

The expunging of the clause, which was thrown out on a point of order raised by our Delegate, will doubtless prevent a repetition of the attempt to rob our legislators of their pay, or force this Territory to foot bills that should be liquidated by the Government of the United States.

THE COLFAX LECTURE.

WE were much disappointed on Saturday evening at the lectured delivered by Mr. Colfax. The matter of the discourse on President Lincoln was good enough, and being interspersed with many anecdotes of the quaint humorous and honest patriot, was frequently entertaining. Some passages were finely constructed and almost eloquent. But the delivery was extremely bad and at times entirely indistinct. The speaker was suffering from a severe cold, or, as he elegantly expressed it, "he had a frog in his throat, which he couldn't get rid of." This of course interfered materially with his freedom of utterance, but his words were often terribly jumbled together, and it was evident that the gentleman is no orator, but indeed much below the average of pulpit or platform declaimers.

His lecture on Lincoln was the same that he has repeated scores of times, and contained no novel point. His address on the Odd Fellows Society was very good, but it was tame and commonplace. He prefaced his comments on Utah by denying that "Colfax was among the prophets," and disclaiming any attempt at prediction. However, he made several prognostications in reference to polygamy and other matters, which we are of the opinion will rank him among the "false prophets of the latter days."

We have not space to give even a synopsis of his remarks on Utah, which he read from manuscript, but will briefly refer to one or

two points. Alluding to his interview with President Brigham Young in 1865 he said:

"I told him frankly that, as the Mormon Bible, which he claimed as a revelation from God, and the Book of Doctrines and Discipline both prohibited polygamy, the fullness of time had arrived, I thought, when he should have another revelation stopping any more polygamy, etc."

He also stated that the ecclesiastical system here was open and actively hostile to immigration of those differing from us, and complained that the dominant church had been decidedly against mineral development. He accused the "Mormons" of open, wilful violation of the law, said our corner stone was defiance to the national law, and prophesied the time would come when none would do it (polygamy) reverence.

In closing he made some bitter remarks in a very vindictive spirit about certain papers which he said had attacked him and with whom he promised to "settle on his own account." Which was, to say the least, in very bad taste.

We shall take occasion to say something on these points at another time, and show that the gentleman's ignorance of the matters to which he alluded is as great as his impertinence in dictating to a religious body what kind of revelations they should have, and in the insinuations his flippant remarks conveyed. As a lecturer we consider him as conspicuous a failure as in the character of a statesman.

Only about two hundred persons were present, and a third of them left at the close of the Lincoln part of the lecture.

Local and Other Matters.

FROM FRIDAY'S DAILY, JUNE 21.

Alive.—In portions of Mill Creek the surface of the ground in some of the fields, is fairly alive with worms.

Blighted.—Lucerne and wheat in the neighborhood of Sandy look thin, blighted and sickly. Cause—grasshoppers.

Wishes to See Him.—Brother E. W. East, 14th Ward, desires us to state that he would be pleased to receive a call from Brother Campbell, late of El Paso, Texas.

Advantageous.—The heirs and relatives of the late Williams Camp will learn something to their advantage by applying to A. M. Musser, at President Taylor's office.

Utah Southern.—The railroad party that visited Nephi the other day did not come to a definite decision in relation to the future terminus of the road. However, a point about one mile south of Mona, known as Robert's Spring, was considered the most favorable. This spot is seven miles this side of Nephi, and has good advantages for water. It is probable that the line will be completed to that place this summer.

The Shooting at Sevier.—The shooting affray at Sevier Bridge, on June 18th, between the Indian Purbelo, and Francis Caldwell, was caused by the latter supposing that his daughter had been enticed to leave home by the Indian, who denied the accusation and offered to return to Round Valley to prove the fact. Caldwell, however, commenced shooting, but the Indian proved to be the best shot. We learn, to-day, that Caldwell is not dead and may possibly recover. Purbelo was tried before Judge Borrowman and acquitted on the plea of self-defence.

Worms and Grasshoppers.—Grasshoppers and very destructive species of worms have put in a sudden appearance at Bountiful. The worms have been playing sad havoc among melons and squash, are also cutting the stalks of late corn and, in many places, are injuring the plum trees. The insects are doing considerable damage to the more tender kinds of vegetation.

The Bountiful folks are somewhat puzzled to know where either or both of these destructive pests have come from, their appearance being both sudden and mysterious. Last Friday there were scarcely any indications of either worms or grasshoppers and now both are in swarms.

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