

Correspondence.

SALT LAKE CITY, Oct. 30, 1871.

Editor Evening News:—In the midst of excitement of any character, men are prone to go to an extreme and often do and say things that in a time of more deliberation would be left unsaid and undone. Under the impulse of a moment, men act without thought and often rashly, and it is a wise provision in the understood common statutes of the world that places a dividing line between the acts of a man under excitement and the deliberate performance of a preconcerted plan.

The circumstances under which the people of Utah are to-day situated, are calculated to produce excitement of no ordinary character; and it behooves every good citizen, every lover of liberty, to calmly consider and to exercise over himself that degree of self-government that will enable him to act judiciously and wisely. The spasmodic fluctuations of chronic excitement weigh but little, but when a community of men deliberately and calmly set themselves down to consider as to the best means of preserving their liberties, tyrants may well tremble and look to their heads. That the people of Utah are a law-abiding, peace-loving people, needs no further proof; if they can calmly submit to the things that to-day are transpiring among them, no one certainly will deny them the honor of at least trying to live in peace with the balance of the world. The acts of the administration officials of Utah are to be widely separated from the true idea that we should entertain of our government.

People are apt to mingle the two terms "government" and "administration," and apply the same meaning to both, and the acts of the Utah officials are often charged to the account of the Government, which on the whole I deem incorrect. In the U. S. the government I understand to be the will of the people, and the people of New York city cannot be held to accountability for the malfeasance in office of Hall, Tweed, Connolly and Co., any more than the people of the U. S. can be held to account for the acts of men who utterly disregard the law. The administration may to a certain extent be liable to censure, not the government. The government should be administered in the spirit and intent of that instrument that reads that no law shall be made "respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof." When men in power disregard this plain fundamental principle of liberty, they go outside the pale of government, and represent rather tyranny, oppression, anarchy and all the long train of concomitant evils that follow after. They are not the representatives of the Government. God forbid. They may be the representatives of the policy of an administration, but never, no never, of the Government. Consequently we must needs clear away the judicial official character of the mist by which they endeavor to cover up their tyrannical acts, and view them in the right light, not as Government officials, but as the supposed representatives of an administration, whose acts are its own, and the responsibility of which cannot by any sophistry be shifted to the charge of the Government.

In the heart of every true patriot, the feeling of loyalty to the constitution should grow stronger and stronger, receiving fresh strength from every effort made by demagogues, doughfaces, and unprincipled politicians, to destroy the rights of the people, and our children should grow up to know the difference between the acts of corrupt officials and the true intent of the government. Nowhere on the face of the earth is there the same liberty allowed, civil and religious, as exists to-day under the broad ægis of the flag of our country. Under but few Governments are the Elders allowed to preach the gospel of life and salvation unmolested, let alone practice the principles thereof. Corrupt men may endeavor to wrest our liberties from us, under the plea of morality, but they can never do so under the sanction of the Government. As a people we should cling closer and closer to the spirit of that great palladium of our liberties and rally around its sacred and inspired ideas with greater earnestness, as we witness day by day the attacks of its enemies, in the guise of moral reformers. It is no spirit of egotism or self-adulation that prompts me to allude to the fact, that though a firm and uncompromising believer in "Mormonism," yet during the late civil war

I felt it incumbent upon me to offer my services and life if necessary for the defense of the government, and for near four years, and on more than a hundred battle fields I offered all I possessed for the maintenance of right and liberty. And to him whose very soul was tried in the crucible of the terrible realities of war, the efforts of those men who seek to destroy us are rendered contemptible indeed. My feelings as a citizen of the Republic have not been changed with the establishment of a knowledge of the truth of the latter-day work. Knowing that the principles as taught and practiced by the Latter-day Saints, are the principles of life and salvation, does not destroy my loyalty to the constitution of my country, nor debar me from a knowledge of the fact that I have certain rights, civil and religious, in common with my fellow citizens, that that constitution protects, and that we dare maintain, peaceably if we can, otherwise if we cannot peaceably. The absurdity of attempting to change, by violence, the religious belief and practices of an entire community, seems beyond belief, but so it is. The exhibition is before us. All this should have no effect on the fact that the constitution of our common country affords us protection. Let us separate the acts of hiring officials, from the acts of the Government. Let us draw the line between the acts of an administration and the consent of the government, i. e., the people.

Let the citizens of Utah, of every age, of whatever nationality, of either sex, keep alive in their hearts the principles of liberty as enunciated by the Patriots of '76 and the Revolution, and the time will surely come when, as one person they will rally around that flag that is respected the world over as the emblem of liberty, and with their strong arms and stout hearts will defend and keep intact the glorious principles of right and justice, as set forth by the Government and the Constitution of the Republic. Meanwhile let us deport ourselves as the liberty loving people we are, thwart the designs of the foes of humanity, and give praise to God in all things.

Respectfully, EXTEMPORE.

LOCAL AND OTHER MATTERS.

FROM FRIDAY'S DAILY

FINED.—Joseph Silver was, yesterday, fined, by Alderman Clinton, \$25 for selling merchandize without a license. He appealed to the jurisdiction of the court. It will be remembered that this is by no means the first offense of the kind of which this person has been found guilty.

By W. U. Telegraph.

OPHIR, 3.—A regular line of stages between Ophir and Camp Floyd, running daily each way, was put on this morning. The travel is considerable and the line will be kept on during the winter.

MORE EMIGRANTS ON THE WAY.—We are enabled to publish the following telegram:

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.

Brigham Young:—Peterson's company, numbering three hundred, leave to-night. All well. W. C. STAINES.

If this company come per rail in the same time as did the previous companies, it will be here to-morrow week. If it come by special train, it may be here next Thursday.

UTAH NORTHERN RAILROAD.—Bishop Henry Hughes, of Mendon, Cache Co., called this morning. We learn from him that the work of grading on the Utah Northern R. R., is being pushed forward briskly. The Cache Valley brethren are showing their usual energy and pluck in the matter, being out in force. Bishop Hughes thinks, weather and other contingencies permitting, that the road will be graded to Cache in about four or five weeks from now. The work on the divide, between Peck's Springs and Mendon, is very heavy, and the line in that part is very circuitous. All is peaceful and prosperous in Cache County.

DRINKING SALOONS TAKEN POSSESSION OF BY THE CITY AUTHORITIES.—At eleven o'clock this forenoon, the police officers, under the direction of City Marshal John D. T. McAllister, closed up and took possession of the premises of Charles Loomis, Tucker & McKim, and J. R. Turbitt, the first two parties being the proprietors of drinking saloons on East Temple Street, and the latter on Second South Street. The officers also arrested the aforementioned persons and took them to the City Hall, before Alderman and Ex-officio Justice of the Peace, Jeter Clinton. The warrant for this action on the part of the city was issued under section 8 of "An Ordinance, Licensing and Regulating the Manufacture and Sale of Spirituous, Vinous and Fermented Liquors," passed Sept. 27th, 1871. The section reads as follows:

"When any person having reasonable cause to believe that any house or place is kept for the purpose of manufacturing, selling or otherwise disposing of spirituous, vinous or fermented liquors, without having first obtained a license, as provided for in this Ordinance, and makes oath or affidavit of the same, describing the place, the Mayor or Alderman shall issue his warrant to the City Marshal, or his deputies, commanding them to arrest the person or persons so charged, and bring him or them before the Mayor or Alderman, and take possession of said house, place or premises and all things thereunto belonging, and hold the same subject to the order of the Court, and if on investigation it be found that said person or persons are guilty as charged they shall be liable to a fine not to exceed One Hundred Dollars and to imprisonment not to exceed six months, or to both fine and imprisonment, and it shall be lawful for the Mayor or Alderman to issue his warrant to the Marshal or his deputies, commanding them to enter said house, place or premises and demolish all things found therein containing or used for the purpose of manufacturing, selling or otherwise disposing of spirituous, vinous or fermented liquors, and to spill or destroy all liquors, whether spirituous, vinous or fermented, contained therein, and shall make due returns thereon."

Mr. De Wolf appeared as counsel for the defendants. He asked that his clients be set at liberty, on their own recognizances, and that the investigation of the cases be set for to-morrow, which request was acceded to, the defendants being, in the meantime, held in their own recognizance for \$200 each. Mr. De Wolf stated that he would at once apply to Chief Justice, J. B. McKean, for an injunction to stay all further proceedings on the part of the city, until the cases were taken to the District Court.

It may be well to state that each of the above parties have on several occasions lately been fined for selling liquor without license, and some of them for selling liquor on the Sabbath day, and in no instance have the fines been paid, notice each time having been given of taking the cases to the District Court. The parties have continued to run their drinking saloons without paying license, in defiance of the city laws and regulations, several men have been indulging in sundry threats, intimating that a certain party intended running the affairs of this city, that they had judicial backing, &c.

No doubt the public would like to understand clearly with regard to the truthfulness of the assertion that men have judicial backing in their efforts at overruling the wholesome and peace preserving regulations of the Corporation of Salt Lake City, and we presume that most people will frame their opinions in the matter according to the course that may be taken by Judge McKean in the matter of application for injunction upon the city in the above cases. Which ever way it goes, we shall endeavor to keep the public informed how far the Judiciary here do or do not act in accordance with law, justice and common sense.

FROM SATURDAY'S DAILY.

THE LANNAN CASE.—Yesterday a writ of certiorari returnable Nov. 13th, was issued by Judge McKean, staying further proceedings for the present, in the case of the City vs. Pat Lannan, until an examination was had in the District Court.

(Per Deseret Telegraph.)

Semi-Annual Conference of the Southern Mission.

ST. GEORGE, Nov. 3.—Large numbers of people are gathering in from the surrounding settlements, to attend the Semi-annual Conference of the Southern Mission, which commenced this morning, in the basement of the New Tabernacle. There was a full attendance at both meetings all day.

The Eureka Company Mining Case.

PROVO, 3.—The examination of witnesses in the case of the Eureka Mining Company, has occupied the time, in court, to-day. In consequence of the large number to be examined, it is expected it will take several days before the arguments on the case will commence.

ST. GEORGE, 4.—Conference was addressed by Elders Jacob Gates and Erastus Snow, on the subject of baptism for the dead, at the close of which, by unanimous vote, the conference resolved to use their utmost endeavors to build a Temple.

THOSE LIQUOR CASES.—The court room at the City Hall was well filled this morning, showing that considerable interest is being manifested in the liquor cases, in which C. Loomis, Tucker and McKim and J. R. Turbitt are the defendants, those being the parties whose premises were closed and taken possession of by the officers yesterday morning, and who were arrested for persistently running their drinking saloons without license and for selling liquor on Sundays. They had been repeatedly fined for those offenses, but had not paid the fines assessed.

Alderman and Ex-officio Justice of the Peace, Jeter Clinton, presided. Judge Hoge appeared for the prosecution and Mr. De Wolf for the defendants.

Mr. De Wolf stated that he had made application to the Third District Court for a writ of injunction in the case of Charles

Loomis, and intimated that this would be made a test case. Whatever decisions were arrived at in it would govern all the others.

It was agreed that further hearing of the cases be postponed until Tuesday, in order to give the defense time for preparation.

Great principles are involved and immense consequences depend upon the final disposal of those cases, or rather of the Loomis case, which, as stated, is to be made a test one. The case is not in all its bearings similar to the Engelbrecht case, which was decided against the City in the District and Supreme Courts of this Territory, and which has gone to the Supreme Court of the nation for adjudication. The ground taken by Judge Hawley in his ruling in that case was that the Alderman's Court had not the power to issue the warrant under which the Engelbrecht saloon was abated.

The ground taken by the defendants in the present cases is that the Alderman's Court has no jurisdiction.

The peace and good order that have reigned in this city and Territory have been the admiration of the whole world, so far as the internal condition of the community has been known. This satisfactory state of affairs has been, to a great extent, the result of wholesome municipal and Territorial laws and regulations, judiciously and impartially administered. Should the rights of the citizens be trampled under foot, and the Territorial and municipal laws be set aside, except when useful in the prosecution of "Mormons," where will such a course lead to? We do not say this by way of anticipating decisions in the impending cases above alluded to, for we think that men could scarcely be found, however imbued with religious or political bigotry, who would be so blind to inevitable consequences as to aid in bringing about in a community, hitherto peaceful and happy, a reign of ruffianism, which would be sure to follow a lack of necessary regulations to restrain the vicious and protect the law abiding.

A Proclamation of Thanksgiving.

BY THE GOVERNOR.

Whereas, His Excellency, U. S. GRANT, President of the United States of America, has, by Proclamation, appointed and set apart THURSDAY, the 30th, Day of NOVEMBER, A. D. 1871, as a day of Public Thanksgiving and Praise unto Almighty God, for His blessings vouchsafed unto us as a nation during the past year:

Now, Therefore, I, GEO. L. WOODS, Governor of Utah Territory, do by this my Proclamation, call upon all the people of the Territory of Utah to meet at their respective Places of Worship on said day and lift up their voices in Songs of Praise and Thanksgiving unto him who holdeth the destiny of the Nations in His hands, for the manifold blessings which we, as a people, have so richly enjoyed.

We have been the favored children of the Republic:

No great Calamity has visited us;
Peace and Prosperity everywhere prevail:
Our Granaries are full:
Our Mines are rich and inexhaustible:
Our Future is full of promise:

Let all the People rejoice, and the Praise of God be lisped by every tongue.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of Utah Territory to be affixed. Done at Salt Lake City, on this, the 3rd day of November, 1871.

GEO. L. WOODS,

Governor of Utah Territory.

By the Governor:

GEORGE A. BLACK,

Secretary of Utah Territory.

GRAIN, FLOUR

AND

PEACHES,

A Large Quantity Wanted For CASH

Oats, Barley, States Corn,

Flour, Corn Meal, Bran,

Shorts, &c.,

In Large or Small Quantities at

GEO. H. KNOWLDEN'S

GRAIN AND FLOUR STORE,

West Side of Main St., SALT LAKE CITY

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