

which has already been taken against the polygamists, and other men of almost equal reputation will not be backward in arraigning the administration if it should turn out that the United States troops had been used as the instruments of persecution in the interests of speculators.

THE DARK SIDE OF THE MORMON SITUATION.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2, 1871.—A prominent journalist, who arrived here today from Utah, says there is a regular panic there among all classes in consequence of the action of the United States authorities in enforcing the laws upon the Mormons. It is evident that trouble of a serious character is apprehended should the government continue its prosecution of indictments against the Mormon leaders. Strange to say, the military authorities are selling arms to the Mormons at a very low price, and they are for the most part old muskets; but the Mormons are industriously converting them into rifles of the latest pattern. That they intend using these if pressed to the wall there does not seem to be any doubt. A few of the leaders counsel the destruction of all the improvements made in the Territory, including the tearing up of the Pacific Railroad and then emigrating to Mexico, where it is said they are assured of protection, as well as a liberal grant of land from the Mexican government. The successor of General de Trobriand, in command of the U. S. forces near Salt Lake, is reported as being opposed to the prosecution of the Mormon offenders, though it will be remembered that General de Trobriand was superseded in the command for this very reason. In the meantime parties are here advising the President to suspend the prosecution of the Mormon offenders on the ground that the law has been sufficiently vindicated, and that, as a matter of policy, the present course is injurious. The President, however, acting upon his own judgment and with the advice of his cabinet, sees no reason to interfere with the regular course of the law.—*Philadelphia Press.*

THE MORMONS.

Information has reached Washington that not twenty Gentiles of Utah favor the prosecution of Mormons, and the ill-effects of the recent criminal suits are being experienced in business circles. We believe the sentiment of the Gentile population of Utah is unanimously against the further criminal prosecutions of the Mormons on the charge of polygamy. This may seem some what singular to people in the east, who look upon polygamy as open prostitution, but men who live in Utah and mingle daily with Mormon merchants, traders and bankers, finding them in all their dealings upright and honorable, and progressive to a certain extent, generally desire that polygamy should expire by the influences of a better civilization. The much marrying system is decaying rapidly. Years hence it will be extinct without process of law, and the Gentiles of Utah are content to await the progress of culture and civilization rather than force the odium of bastardy upon thousands of Mormon children. Besides the followers of Brigham—the polygamous Mormons—who have taken more than one wife, made the marriage contract without intent of violating the law. To-day they believe the Supreme Court of the United States would sustain them if an appeal from a Territorial court could be had. A Mormon with one wife will say that if another woman desires that he should support her, and the first wife freely consents, there can be no wrong done to any man. While we do not for a moment endorse or admire this showing of the case, we are firmly convinced that many polygamous Mormons have made their second and third marriage contracts honestly, believing they were fulfilling a high and holy mission, without the knowledge of guilt before the law. Ignorantly they have violated the statutes, but does it follow that they should be imprisoned? One Mormon has already been sentenced to five years in prison, and now suppose the law exercises its full vigor and sends every man in Utah with two living wives to the penitentiary, what result would it produce in society?—*Leavenworth Bulletin.*

Bad Eggs.—The Chicago Times says, "Eggs are plenty and very bad" in that city. There are a few "bad eggs" of several kinds, chiefly imported, around here.

THE MORMON QUESTION—MORE EVIDENCE.

The Union has examined the grounds of the Mormon imbroglia, and has given a just view of it, without prejudice and with an eye to simple justice according to law. The press of the country has not in general sustained us, but that is nothing to us. If others will shut their eyes to truth and open them to any representation that agrees with their preconceived notions of Mormon depravity, there is so much more reason for the few champions of proper legal observances in treating with the anomalous condition of affairs in Utah to be more vigorous in behalf of the right. We have up to this time given but a few salient facts relative to the course of the Federal officers in Utah, yet, as we suppose, enough to make the question at issue plain to any one not so blinded as not to be willing to see. But these facts ought now to be noticed in addition. The two District Attorneys who are prosecuting the Mormons were appointed by Judge McKean, and in one sense may be said to be his creatures. What motive prompted him in making the selection we leave to others to say. It is enough that they act as his confederates to procure the punishment of the Mormons. But there is another feature of this prosecution of the leading Mormons which we have not seen noticed. Ignoring the acts of Congress against polygamy and going back to torture an old law of the Territorial Legislature, the Federal officials show a singular inconsistency by not being governed wholly by the Territorial law which they seem so anxious to execute according to the forced meaning they give it. They, in the case of Hawkins, paid no regard to the Territorial act providing a mode of obtaining a jury, but ordered the United States Marshal, as we are informed, to pick up jurors to suit himself, and then did not allow the challenges on the part of the defense which the Territorial laws allow. Why affect to be working under a Territorial law, in preference to an act of Congress, and refuse to be governed by the same authority in the selection of a jury? This fact shows the intention of the Federal officials very clearly. Their aim is conviction at all hazards. The reasons for the course of the Federal officials are these:

They resort to a forced construction of a Mormon law because there is no appeal, the right having been taken away by the reconstruction acts. If resort had been had to the acts of Congress, there would have been a power left in the Supreme Court of the United States to review Judge McKean.

They ignore the Territorial law so far as the impaneling of juries is concerned, because by it there was an opportunity for an acquittal or a hung jury. The chances of a conviction were infinitely better to allow the United States Marshal to pick men known to be of an adverse creed to the prisoner.

The objects of the course pursued are plain—more certain conviction, and no chance for appeal or escape from the punishment which the one court should pronounce. We submit if the appointment of prosecuting attorneys by the one authority, the acting in accord with his own interpretation of the strict letter of the Mormon law when that interpretation tells against the prisoner, and refusing to be governed by the plain letter of the same law in the formation of a jury, when by so doing a certain conviction is insured, and the care taken in giving such construction as to suit the prosecution in one case and a different construction for the same object in another case, so as to make the one man the sole arbiter in the case of life and liberty, thus smothering at one blow the cry for justice which an American has the right to make to superior judicial authority, is not an assumption of judicial power never before seen in this Republic.—*Sacramento Union.*

"VERY SORRY."—It is common for the sayings of great men to be eagerly caught up, recorded and handed down to posterity. Some of the enunciations of Chief Justice James B. McKean will not be likely to be lost. One, at least, of his luminous phrases will probably remain indelibly stamped upon the mind of the person to whom it was addressed—"Thomas Hawkins, I am sorry for you, very sorry." When the circumstances under which this utterance was made are considered, it forms an unerring key to the character of the utterer. "Thomas Hawkins, I am sorry for you, very sorry." May be that will become a "household word" yet.

AN ERA OF CALAMITIES.—The *Alta California*, speaking of the destruction of the Arctic fleet of thirty-three American whalers, by being jammed by the ice in the polar seas, whereby 1,200 seamen were rendered suddenly destitute, says—

"We appear to have fallen truly upon an era of calamities. What with awful conflagrations, typhoons, earthquakes, tidal waves, together with the artificial catastrophes of railroad collisions and steamboat disasters, the dwellers on this earth are having a lively time of it.

How can better times be expected when outrageous persecution of a peaceable and orderly community like this is tolerated?

MORE SENSATION.—Here is a pretty little bit of sensational, in the *Elko Independent*, addressed "To Mose Haynes"—

Salt Lake, November 3.—Hell is popping. Mormon authorities are closing whisky mills. Fighting may commence at any moment. I leave in fifteen minutes

Imagine his coat tails at the expiration of the fifteen minutes. Poor fellow, we are "sorry for him, very sorry."

HEALTHY SPECIMENS.—A gossip correspondent of the *San Francisco Chronicle*, speaking of President B. Young's children, says—

"Finer or healthier specimens of humanity you cannot find anywhere. The male portion are strong, healthy and robust; the females very womanly-looking, with clear complexions and bright eyes. They have all splendid teeth and beautiful heads of hair."

Speaking of wooing matters, the same correspondent writes—

"Surely love is an enchanter, where neither revolver, poison nor suicide can come to embitter his healing touch. And such antidotes to wounded feelings are never applied by the wooers and cooers of Zion. We may add that Mormon parents have the greatest confidence in the honor of the men who come to court their daughters. The breath of suspicion is not heard. The lovers come and go without having to endure lessons on morality or receive admonitions sometimes dealt out to young people who only know of wickedness from those most eager to shield them from it."

To the latter half of which we may say, "that depends."

RAILROAD PROJECT.—The following dispatch explains itself:

PORTLAND, Oregon, 8.—A call for a mass meeting, on the 10th, signed by 300 business men of this city, is published to-day, for the purpose of memorializing Congress for aid, in building a railroad from Portland, via Snake River, to Salt Lake.

APPROVES THE CRUSADE.—Last night the telegraph wires said:

London, 7.—The *Times*, in a leading article, approves the action of President Grant in regard to the Mormons, and urges in strong terms their severe punishment.

Wonder if the *Times* leader stated what the "Mormons" were to be severely punished for. Wonder if the "Thunderer" knows anything about the "Mormons" being the pioneers of this western region, about their redeeming the waste places, opening up the vast resources of this part of the Continent and thus enriching the American nation by untold millions. Or if he knows anything about the peace, good order, industry and loyalty of the "Mormons," and of the late and present attempts of "ringites" to institute and encourage in this peaceful and virtuous community the cesspools of iniquity. Are the "Mormons" to be punished for their virtues? That certainly is how it looks to the impartial observer. The pretense of punishing the "Mormons" on account of the practice of polygamy on the grounds that such practice is immoral, is all humbug, and those who advocate such a policy know it.

We would advise all the "Mormon eaters" to go and be as virtuous as the generality of the "Mormons" and they will be happy. The "Mormons" save and preserve, while the general practise abroad is to destroy and cast off. How wonderfully virtuous the world is becoming, to be sure.

We expect to see the *Times* veer round on the other tack one of these fine days, for it is one of those policy journals that always manages eventually to get on the winning side. The Lord always wins, and He is on our side.

NOTICE!

TO Whom it may Concern: That cash entry for the Town site of Rockport, Summit County, Utah, made July 17, 1871, embracing the South half of N W quarter of section 4, and the north west quarter of S W quarter of section 4, Township 1 south, range 5 east, containing 120 acres, has been made in trust for the inhabitants, and is now ready to be disposed of in lots, to any person or persons entitled thereto.

All persons claiming to be owners or possessors of any portion of said entry, will take due notice and make the application as provided in the statutes of Utah.

A. E. HINCKLEY, Probate Judge, Coalville, August 15, 1871.

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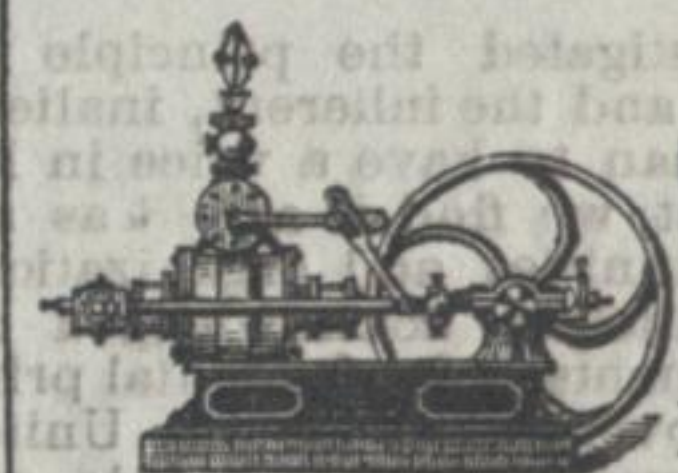
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