

WE have been highly amused, for a number of days past, at the many and conflicting conjectures concerning the whereabouts of President Young. The papers all over the Union appear to have taken suddenly a great interest in his welfare, so great that they manifestly would be pleased to receive a daily bulletin of the exact latitude and longitude of his current habitat; the state of his health, the color and texture of his apparel, the quality and quantity of his food, and cuisine, and a score other ecstasies concerning that distinguished gentleman. From our personal acquaintance with him we have not the slightest hesitation in saying that we firmly believe that whenever he shall become convinced that it is the proper business of those who are so extraordinarily anxious to know his exact whereabouts, to have their curiosity gratified, he will not be backward in communicating to them the knowledge which they so anxiously desire. Meantime it is likely that he will move hence or hither, stay here or there, travel to and fro, by night or by day, as may seem to him desirable, without asking everybody's leave, and without considering himself under any obligation to announce to all the world, with flourish of trumpets and flash of glistening bayonets and roar of cannon, that he is about to travel a few miles, and wherefore he is about to make his journey. There are certain legal restrictions resting upon some judicial characters as to the region of country within which they shall reside, but we do not think that President Young is aware that there is any constitutional or legal provision, Federal or Territorial that defines, or that the ingenuity of any Federal Judge can construe to deduce the identical spot or district of country where he is obligated to reside at present. Certain it is that we have never seen any law or part of a law which states that President Young shall reside at Salt Lake City, or Logan, or Provo, or Fillmore, or any other particular city or settlement, nor have we seen any law or part of a law that forbids him from traveling for health, or business or pleasure, morning, noon, evening, or midnight, if he chooses to do so. Even the hatched up indiment against him, of which every honest man is thoroughly ashamed, have not placed him in that circumscribed condition so far. What therefore is there in his movements to excite so much prurient curiosity may reasonably surpass our comprehension, and possibly be equally mysterious to him. We are sorry for our curious friends, very sorry, but we can do nothing for them, only to remind them that patience is a virtue, and that it is an excellent thing to mind one's own business, a policy which we endeavor to develop in our own action, and can conscientiously recommend to others as being worthy of all acceptance and fully meriting all commendation which it has received.

## Correspondence.

### LETTER V.

"It is therefore proper to say that while the case at bar is called '*The People versus Brigham Young*,' its title and real title is '*FEDERAL AUTHORITY - versus POLYGAMY THEOCRACY*.'"—*Opinion of Chief Justice J. B. McKeen.*

Mr. Editors.—Dear Sir, In my last, I believed able to do justice to a subject of great importance as the *Territorial Question*, in the limited space allotted to a newspaper article. I proposed to discuss further evidence and argument in relation to this matter. I previously gave the opinions of Mr. Calhoun, Gen. Cass, Governor Walker, and Senator Douglas, and extracts from the Constitution of the United States. President Buchanan said, "the people of this territory shall decide for themselves." This legislation is founded on principles as ancient as free government itself, and in accordance with them has simply declared that, the people of a Territory like those of a State shall decide for themselves. The Constitution of the United States committed with justice, the people of a Territory to decide in order to a more perfect union establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense protect the national welfare, and promote the blessings of liberty to ourselves and posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

Governor Walker says, "In democracy name and a shadow, or a substance means the power of the people. Or hanging upon this shadow, or away in shadows from it with viewless, but rapid strides towards despotic power; to make and unmake at will, a sovereign, and to appoint and depose a ruler, according to the whims and pettish passions of the wretched freemen. In this the eighty-second year of our independence! Or is it the first year of some new republic?"

Chief Justice Taney says, "The ruling upon us!" which Gov. Wise of Virginia endorsed.

On March 12, Mr. Justice, Mr. Douglas, in discussing this question, said, "*When Congress derives authority to organize temporary governments for the territories, it does so under the power conferred limited only by the Constitution of the United States. There is no authority for putting a restriction upon the sovereignty of Congress, except what is expressly imposed not placed upon the original States. The power to organize temporary governments is not granted to Congress, it is delegated and made all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory and other property belonging to the United States. That Congress has the right to survey the public lands, and expose them to public and private sale, issue patents, prescribe regulations for disposing for making rules and regulations for protecting and disposing of the public domain and other public property, and extend the same power, as it extends to the lands and other property of the United States as well as in the Territories prior to Mr. Douglas' views here given. In the early history of the Republic, in February, in the Senate, the question was taken on a substitute bill, in which, among other things, it was provided, 'to regulate the domestic institutions in the own way, subject only to the constitution of the United States.' The bill was then adopted, 85 to 10." Thus the various parties with their several conflicting political creeds, all agreed on this one fact, and that was, that Congress had the power in that august assembly, that sovereignty was vested in the people that their votes were counted, and that they had, that they were deemed free to regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the constitution of the United States.*

Having investigated the principle popular rights, and the inherent inalienable rights of man to have a voice in their own government, and to elect representatives, communities and organizations, and to have a share in the management of various governments, a fundamental principle of the government of the United States, that it was interwoven into our social, political, moral, religious, economic, general and domestic life, and was acknowledged by the Senate of the United States, and by the House of Representatives, and by the Senate and Republican Institutions;

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

twisted from the original spirit and in-  
tention to be made to bear on plural  
marriages. Brigham Young as govern-  
ment agent, the prophet, the great  
severe upon records against that  
particular crime.

I know that there are at this time  
many who are polygamists, and some  
not good, honest, Christian peo-  
ple, who look on these prosecutions in  
Utah with joy and full approval. The  
se, under the iron grip of the law  
polygamy, not only struck with de-  
but already in *articulo mortis*; but  
must confess that whatever way I re-  
gard the probable issue I feel some an-  
xiety and misgiving.

If the law be inexorably and its strict  
penalties inflicted, there will almost  
inevitably follow trouble, confusion,  
strife, even bloodshed. Whatever else  
can be said of Brigham Young, he  
was a man of the fellow-men, in his  
way, and is loved by them. The pop-  
est and humblest of his followers look  
him the most devotedly and blindly.  
The little they have and are they of  
him. He has been a man of the  
mills and crowded factories, from the  
garrets and cellars and slums of Europe  
brought them to a land of promise  
taught them how to work, to live, and  
to be content with a simple life, even  
perhaps gross, enough for their com-  
pensation, yet having about it something  
that appeals strongly to their unde-  
veloped imaginations.

When I see this prince, priest,  
prophet and father, I believe they  
never quietly look on and see him in  
prisoned or any way harshly de-  
tained. He has been a man of the  
power of the United States may  
rash and hopeless, even to them it may  
look so; but nothing is so rash, so  
mad as fanaticism. I believe that  
the fall of the prophet is a blessing to  
him, even against his will, and that  
are a hundred thousand of them.

no polygamist  
can possibly be qualified, the jury must  
of course be notified. What is  
though not a good or a safe thing to  
in Richmond, in the case of the chief  
the confederacy may, perhaps, bright-  
only and safely done in Salt Lake,  
error of suffering the hands of the  
outcast people; but in establishing  
perilous a precedent may we  
pay too dearly for even the great gain  
of the destruction of polygamy and  
Mormonism together; the breaking  
of this wicked, thriving community  
the scattering of this deluded people  
mendicants and missionaries over the  
world, and the estrangement of most  
of their people to its primitive  
and desolation?

The hardest consequences of the se-  
den and forcible breaking up of this  
system of polygamy would be visit-  
ed on the innocent and the virtuous  
where in social convulsions and re-  
turnings, and are everywhere the le-  
guity—the women and children.

This system has its serious and  
plain aspect. It is a fearful  
them, which, like the riddle of  
sphinx, may prove the destruction  
those who attempt rashly to solve  
on one side, and compelling the  
its grotesque aspects, and they  
ways strike me first, though the last  
they provoke is quickly succeeded by  
sad realization, sweeping over me is  
a great bitter wave of all there is  
error of suffering of perils—*Greenwood*  
in N. Y. Times.

[SPECIAL TO THE DESKRET NEWS.]

**By Telegraph.**

For WESTERN UNION Telegraph L

**Afternoon Dispatch.**

**NEW YORK.**

**Expected Resignation of Mayor**  
**Severe Storms—Grand Duke Alex**  
**not heard from.**

The intention of Mayor Hall to re-  
sign has been noticed. What is  
The last night's storm in this city  
was the severest known for years.  
large number of trees, awnings and  
chimneys were blown down, causing  
much damage throughout the city  
perverted. In Jersey the river  
flooded, and the roads between Jer-  
city and Hoboken were covered to  
depth of from two three feet by  
flow of one tide, compelling the ces-  
sation of travel. Several houses in  
lower part of Brooklyn, at the  
seas, were over flooded, but there  
no great damage done. It is fea-  
sible that the Grand Duke will be  
heard from on Long Island canal.

No tidings of the Grand Duke yet.  
The gale last night had the effect  
drive many vessels bound in off-shore

**GEORGIA.**

U. S. Senator Elected.

Thos. H. Norwood, of Savannah,  
moderate Democrat, was elected yes-  
day by an overwhelming majority.

**CALIFORNIA.**

Garretter—Kernoe Hawes Will—An-  
thony—Will—Ely—Burglar Police  
—Stage Robbed—Katy in Prison—  
Santa Rosa.

**SAN FRANCISCO, 14.**—An attempt  
was made to garrote and rob a  
carrier on the corner of Geary and  
Market streets this morning soon  
daylight, but the carrier defended  
himself, and the garrotter, after reciv-  
ing a staggering blow, fled.

The trial of Horace Hawes' contes-  
t will commence with a jury in  
bate to-day. The evidence in  
the case is not strong.

The will of Mrs. Bridget Huin,  
died at St. Mary hospital, and  
gave the bulk of her property to var-  
ious Catholic institutions, and \$3,000 to  
Father Gallagher, only \$4,000 to  
her daughter, and the balance to her  
has been declared void and set aside  
the Probate Court.

The Raymond & Ely syndicate  
company declares a dividend of \$3 a  
share.

The assay office of the Mineral In-  
Co., was broken into last night by  
forcing of the back door. Finding  
thing of value the burglars fired  
their pistols and escaped. The  
new mill will commence operation  
next Monday. Business is improv-

**SAN JOSE, 14.**—Wharton was ad-  
ded to \$5,000 bond today. On the sta-  
tioned. Parson was surrendered  
his bondmen.

**GILROY, 14.**—The Visalia stage com-  
pany was stopped at the Visalia stage,  
at thirty miles from this place. W.  
Fargo's treasure box with about \$500  
taken. The passengers were not  
harmed, and after the robbery  
went on.

**SANTA ROSA, 14.**—Judge Louis  
after giving Flora Myers a recom-  
mendation to-day, discharged her from  
today.

**FOUR NEW**

**AUSTRIA.**

Resignation of Count Rum.

A Vienna letter states that the re-  
signation of the late chancellor of the  
Austrian and Hungarian monarchy, Count  
Rum, was being considered by the  
Cabinet. The resignation of Count  
Rum was a great blow to the  
Austrian government.

There was jubilation in Vienna and  
other cities. Constitutionalists over-  
joyed.

**AFRICA.**

Readily Surrender.

The British army has been victorious  
in the war against the Zulus.

those attacked. The Juku priests at every city insisting into the mind of the ignorant natives that the disease was a judgment of their gods on the people for so many of them embracing Christianity.

**MEXICO.**  
**Revolt and Fighting.**  
News from Monterey, via Matamoros, Mexico, is that 200 cavalry sallied from Batillo on a foraging expedition and encountered the rebel forces and were driven back with a loss of one-half the men of course, but the rebels have arrived at Batillo. There was a prospect of a big fight there. Escobedo placed at the disposal of the government all the San Louis forces. Escobedo said that Escobedo will head the revolt.

**THE MORMON MATTER.**  
Sensitive as the honor of a Stuyvesant, or the self love of a young saint man retiring from public life discolored by the fatal lance in Utah, a case of this kind, arising from the fear of Mormon troubles, Seventy millions said to represent the wealth of Utah, less than 100,000 in its population, the most valuable thing in it is its obnoxious labor, averaging at the most only about \$1.50 a day to \$1 in neighboring States of Nevada. A plucky would destroy Utah more readily than a Mormon evacuation. It is there is need of neither.

I have just returned from Utah, and do not believe the wild tales circulated by Federal officers, of Mormon atrocities. They read too much like catapenny lives of the pirates. I talked Senator Trumbull, a few evenings ago, and he took exception to the illegality of McKean's court. McKean is eloquentist playing a high role; the Methodist preacher, Newman, was from his pontifical paragonage near President's pew, ordered the Jews to kneel to vote for James Harlan, the back of these trials.

Our problem is to save the industry and acquisitions of Utah, turn a stream of civilization through polygamy, and give Mormonism no necessary dignity by adding martyrdom already long list. Its elements of theocratic government and polygamy are hateful to me, but we have no business to exasperate our feelings into government, nor to convict polygamists under its own statutes made against a tery. The law stretched will retain and sting. This minority has a right to vote for a society against by all the jons of society—terrors to which and courts, however severe, are forced. It has been expelled from States and derive almost imperial succor from desert assets.

Industry and agriculture have given property which can stand everything but the democratic competition. We are perishing when the moving mapplot and an ecclesiastical shown kindred it up, first by dignifying with a debate, then by violent count to proceed against it with force. Edgcomb compared polygamy to a tree-hole on his father's farm; it is not be split, and it would not burn he "plowed around it."—GATH Chicago Tribune.

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