

A RATTLING REVIEW OF AFFAIRS IN SALT LAKE.

SALT LAKE CITY, Nov. 20, 1871.

"Birds of a feather flock together." And men's motives are largely to be judged by the instruments they employ to reduce them to practice.

And it is partially upon this theory—that the bird which evinces a partiality for crows and buzzards can in no just sense be accounted a dove—that I feel warranted in estimating the Chief Justice of Utah to be capable of executing, if not devising, corrupt measures.

At home in New York, I presume, his gray locks command the respect of his neighbors and his devout manner and strait walk give rise to no scandal of national importance; but if he has prayed to his "master"—not to lead him into temptation, that "master" has turned a deaf ear. The glory to be last in the line of Jeffries is the temptation that proves his weakness, while the hope that, through the destroyed peace and prosperity of a happy, industrious and indomitable people, he may wake to a senatorship at Washington, brightens an horizon above which his sun will never rise.

And, as intimated, one evidence of his — an evidence so clear that one may read as he runs—is found in the fact that, in the absence of any legitimate appointee to the office of attorney for Utah, this Chief Justice McKean called in, and retains in that position, as the representatives of the government, and as his own aids and implements, the two most unburnished barnacles of the bar it were possible to select. The government usually keeps but one standing attorney to a district; but, though in error, the judge evidently thought to induce the belief among the people that he could make one man out of these two less than halves. "In error," for the real people of Utah fail to recognize, in these two Jack lawyers, so much as the weakest essence of manhood, and rightly conclude that the more the Court employs of this class of legal grubs, the deeper are the plots of wickedness it wants worked "on shares," and the more completely does the government stand shorn of all manliness, native ability, and legal learning.

The leading half of this split pea in office is one Baskin—not so well known by his initials as by his uncombed "sorrel-top," chin shrunken of the same burnt hue, bran-bespattered countenance, linen "unbiled," and features of that lank, cadaverous cut which betoken hunger for a double deal, supplemented by that twitching snarl of the upper lip which proves the Darwinian theory developed as far as a canine standard. He presents—when he can't help it—a dull gray eye set in a socket of about thirty-eight years growth. He is not accused of any learning in the law, but every time he opens his tobacco-stained lips he pleads guilty to a fresh murder of the King's English.

The fellow is currently reported to have fled from Ohio for Ohio's good and his own immunity from the punishment which commonly follows —, though committed, as report credits him with averring, in self defence.

The supplemental adjunct of law counsel to the crown in Utah is one Maxwell, who is also Register of the Land office here. On my advent here, before I had had the pleasure of meeting office in its most squalid habiliments, a friend told me to pick from the bar members, at the opening of court next morning, the two most slouchy-looking, fishy-handed subjects present, and I couldn't miss the two misrepresentatives of Uncle Samuel. I tried. I missed it in only one point: I took "Max" for first, and "Bask" for second counsel to the court. I think "Max" outdoes "Bask" for looks. And I don't think I can quite do him with this pencil—it requires one that sheds dirt easier.

To begin with the small end of him: His hair continually rises to explain, and is liable to be taken for a wig of burnt buffalo grass, dovetailed into his shaggy brows, which form a thatched retreat for a couple of feline colored and characterized eyes. A flat nose, high, squaw-cheek bones, a runty, straggling beard of sage brush appearance, that might be improved by transplanting and irrigation, with a short neck of a turtle's inclination to hide between the shoulders, complete the phiz of an animal Agassiz hasn't yet classified. Clothing is of no account.

I saw this very public prosecutor a few nights since, beastly — and belimed with the mire of the gutter. With the most profane and unclean tongue, he was belching forth what he vowed his lecherous lust had accomplished in this city, and would yet more of.

Should not pride be the feeling of every American, especially those here in Utah, that their government is represented by, and their personal liberty is in the hands of such a brace of b—— and, l——— And what better evidence can be asked that dark and dirty work is upon the boards set up by Grant & Co., than that such tools are made chiefs in authority? It is enough. And it is a most telling refutation of all the dismal tales about Mormon love of blood, and the universal "taking off" of their enemies, that this people, under long and bitter aggravation from these men, have yet suffered them to live in their midst unharmed. What weightier incentive did their spirit of revenge ever encounter? None! Maxwell, as land register, has long been the chief stone in the way of their obtaining title to their city lands. * * * And the story of blood upon the garments of their leaders I believe to be a myth.

There is a mistiness and queer uncertainty about these "yarns" when particulars and small data are called for.

If further test is demanded to show that an evil genius holds the helm in Utah, find it in the fact that the court refuses to naturalize men who, though single or having but one wife, will not deny their belief that it would be morally right to take another. And the same test is put to jurymen.—Bobster in Omaha Herald.

THE New York Herald has a special, it seems, from Washington, to the effect that Gen. Schenck is to be removed from the position of Minister to Great Britain and Secretary Fish is to be sent there in his place. It does not furnish the name of the gentleman who is to take the latter's place; but it will have no difficulty in learning who that is to be, and we may reasonably look for an early dispatch conveying that intelligence to us. If the statement can be relied upon, the only apparent cause for this change in ministers is the connection of Gen. Schenck's name with a new mining company and this is not a violation of a law, but, in the case of ministers to foreign nations, a departure from customs and etiquette. An official of that rank is supposed to possess such means of support, and such dignity, that speculation, business and trade are employments entirely too vulgar for him to engage in. Considering the difficulty the government had in obtaining a gentleman of reputation to accept that position, the haste to remove Gen. Schenck on no better evidence than has, as yet, been made public, seems remarkable, especially as the charge made against him has not, apparently, been substantiated. How much Secretary Fish has had to do in bringing this about does not appear. But the Secretary's star just now is in the ascendant. He has achieved a triumph, which is no doubt very gratifying to himself and Mrs. Fish, in the removal of Minister Catacazy. There appears to be no reason, however, why he should wish to leave Washington and the honorable position he now holds for that of Minister at the Court of St. James.

THE people of New Orleans must be in a very bad way. The complaints are great of the evil conduct of officials in that city. A "Merchant," writing to the N. O. Times, suggests martial law as a relief, and an outbreak of the citizens to secure it. We have been thinking that Utah was blessed with as worthless a set of imported officials as any Territory or State is, but New Orleans may think the officials there worse than those in Utah, judging by the following—

Where, then, seek for relief? I reply, "there is no hope for us but in Judge Lynch." Let our lamp-posts be decorated some morning with a hundred carcasses of thieves, selected from the highest offices, and our redemption has begun. San Francisco found this remedy the only efficient one, and New Orleans should profit by her example. The shameless bloodsuckers that have fastened their filthy fangs upon us are deaf to every appeal, and only death will make them quit their prey. I have always been a peaceful, law-abiding man, but I confess I have groaned so long under our unrelenting robbers that I hunger for the blood of the villains. Let the hempen cravat encircle the necks of representatives from every department of the organized robbers' government. * * *

We know beforehand the objection which will be made to the execution of these villains, and on which they rely

for safety. "If you hang them," says Mr. Timorous, "we shall be placed under a military government." To which I reply, that is the best thing, under the circumstances, which could happen to us. An absolute military governor may possibly steal himself rich, but it will be his interest to prevent his province from being overrun with thousands of thieves. Louisiana can afford to make one man rich who will prevent thousands of unclean vermin from preying on her vitals. We know all those now in office will object to a military government, for with this established their occupations will be gone. Let us hang at least one hundred official thieves, and then thank God for a "military governor."

SOME men can be only one thing, either at one time or at any time. Some are preachers and nothing more, some are politicians and nothing more, some are pettifoggers and nothing more, some are merchants and nothing more, and some are soldiers and nothing more. General Sherman is a man of intelligence and he takes broad, comprehensive, and statesmanlike views of things, proving that he is not merely a soldier, but something more. The following portion of an interview with him, as reported in the New York Herald, is evidence that, notwithstanding his military training, he considers it far better to lead than to drive—

"Is it not time that we 'let up' on the south? The war is over. I know the rust is an inch thick on my army rifle."

"I don't care to speak plainly on these matters. It is not in my line of duty. I think, however, that when the war was ended warfare against our brethren of the South should have ceased. The negroes are well disposed and a kindly people, but they are not, as a class, posted in the science of government; they are apt to make mistakes and behave rashly. But I have no doubt whatever that everything will turn out right in the end. The Union men in the South were never a very fine class of people, and some down there now would be better out of it; but their presence in the late insurrectionary states affords no proper excuse for acts of lawlessness."

"Then, General, you do not approve of the repressive acts of the federal government?"

"I think a mistake has been made. They are not all rascals in the South. The majority of the people are the best citizens of the republic. The young men that followed the retreating Confederates into Texas, the men of the army of Virginia and the lads of the West who leaned towards the South, were capital fellows, though mistaken. These, in my opinion, should have been appointed to positions under the government as Marshals, Postmasters, Internal Revenue Collectors and to other Federal and State offices, instead of being driven into opposition. I really believe that these young men represented the South, and that they were ready to cry peccavi and support the government. I am sorry they were not treated properly. But it will be all right in the end."

The reporter was about to inquire of General Sherman (though not expecting an answer) what he thought of the present complexion of national politics, when another visitor entered and made his bow. The Herald representative then rose, and, wishing the General a good time in Europe, took his departure.

THE "MORMON" PERSECUTION.—A good many things appear in the Woodhull and Claflin's Weekly—some sensible, and some not so sensible. The following by a correspondent of that paper is one of the sensible articles—

"I am not a believer in Mormonism nor in all that is recorded in that book called the Bible. But the course our government is pursuing towards the Mormons in Utah should arouse the serious attention, if not the indignation of every enlightened mind in this country. The orthodox creeds tell us that the Bible is infallible in every respect, and to doubt its divine inspiration is to be stigmatized as an infidel. According to that book ten passages can be found to sustain polygamy to one against it. It is a part and parcel of the Mormon Religion, and they have as good a right to enjoy it as any other denomination of so-called Christians, so long as they do not interfere or injure others. It is conceded by all that not only Salt Lake City, but Utah as a Territory, is the most moral, temperate and virtuous place on the continent. Is not their religion, then, the most exemplary? But there is something deeper and darker that underlies this whole movement. It is an attempt to

strike a death-blow to religious liberty in this country; to overflow that liberty of speech and thought that our forefathers shed their precious blood to sustain. If this Mormon persecution is tolerated, Heaven only knows where it will end. The moment man's religion is proscribed, just that moment will be introduced one of the most bloody wars that was ever known in the world's history. For one, I am free to declare that I never will cast a vote for an administration that proscribes what religious views I must entertain; and I call upon all spiritual and liberal minds to look at this matter in its true light, and to repair at once to the ballot-box and assert their sovereignty, and hurl such demagogues from office. WHITE."

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