

MR. CRAGIN'S BILL AGAIN.

Our readers will now have the opportunity of seeing Mr. Cragin's Bill in full, and will all, doubtless, agree with us in calling it atrocious.

Section ten gives the Governor the entire right to select, appoint and commission all officers of the Territory, except constables elected or appointed under the laws of the Territory.

Section twenty-one says: "criminal cases arising under said act of 1862, as well as criminal cases arising under this act," &c., "shall be heard, tried and determined by the district courts of said Territory of Utah, without a jury," &c. This section would deprive our citizens of the right to be tried by a jury of their peers, and is in express violation of the Constitution, which says, article three, section two, "The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the State where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the trial shall be at such place or places as Congress may by law have directed."

Section twenty-six makes it unlawful for our church, or any officer or member thereof, to solemnize marriages.

Section twenty-seven makes the Governor of the Territory a kind of Grand Inquisitor over the affairs of the Church, and empowers him to pry into all its business transactions.

Section thirty-four places unwonted and extraordinary limitations upon our probate courts; the only reason for this is, they are likely to be composed of "Mormons."

Section thirty-five deprives the Legislature of the authority it now holds, and gives the judges of the Supreme Court of the Territory, or a majority of them, the power to fix or to alter the time and place of holding the supreme court, the district courts, the number of terms to be held annually, and to assign the judges to the several districts.

Section thirty-six virtually gives the judges and their associates the opportunity of framing enormous bills of expenses, to be paid to the district attorney and marshal, and to draw the amounts from the Territorial treasury.

Section thirty-seven authorizes the U. S. marshal, or his deputies, to take possession of any court-house, council-house, town-house, and to furnish the same to suit themselves at the expense of the Territory, unless the same shall be previously furnished by the Territorial authorities, for court to be held in it as long as the judge pleases.

Section thirty-nine makes it lawful for the U. S. marshal or his deputies, to take possession of any jail or prison in the Territory, and to occupy the same so far and so long as shall be necessary to execute any act of tyranny a judge may order.

Section forty takes away the functions of the Legislature and bestows them upon the Governor. He has full control given him of the jails and other prisons of the Territory, prescribes his own rules and regulations respecting them, removes whom he pleases of the officers and appoints the creatures of his will as often as he chooses.

Section forty-one makes it unlawful to elect a member for a State Legislature, or for members to assemble together as such legislatures.

Could devilish ingenuity cram more odious features into smaller limits than are to be found in this Bill? We have read of laws against the Jews, in the days when it was almost considered meritorious to rob and murder one of the race who had crucified Jesus; we have read of the bloody edicts passed against heretics when Catholicism held high carnival in the earth; but when we consider the age in which we live, the nation to which we belong, we must assign Senator Cragin, of New Hampshire, a pre-eminence over all his predecessors in tyranny. Their reputation for turpitude pales before the baleful light which his acts emit.

The forty-one sections into which his

Bill is divided, might have been spared had he stated his object in plain English. Had he stated what he thinks—*"No American citizen who is a 'Mormon' has any rights—he is not a free man, but is a slave, to be tried, convicted, fined, imprisoned, at the will of his masters—to be made to pay taxes, but to have those funds spent by his masters in persecuting and torturing him and enriching them for the service—to wear the form of man, but to have none of the privileges of manhood—to have no right to believe the Bible, practice its precepts, follow its examples, or to worship its God."* These are the sentiments and objects of this Bill. They might have been stated more pointedly in a few words than in so many columns.

In reading this Bill, indignation overmasters every other feeling. We examine our skins, they are white. We look at the people around us, their lineaments proclaim their Anglo-Saxon descent. We listen to their speech—it is the language of freedom, the language in which Shakespeare, Milton and Thomas Jefferson wrote—the language in which Patrick Henry, Adams, Lee and a host of other patriots clothed their immortal ideas. We look at our mountains, though their summits are covered with eternal snow they are not Siberia. The valleys they encircle are the abodes of a free people—American citizens, many of whose fathers fought and died for liberty and taught their sons its accents—not serfs whose lives and fortunes are at the disposal of an autocrat. Our color, our lineage, our language, our heaven-born and bequeathed rights, our grand mountains and noble valleys, are so many certificates of freedom. And we are FREE. We have consecrated this land to liberty. She has no more fitting or glorious abode, no more willing and devoted adherents.

Were our color darker—were we lazy, profligate, vicious and abandoned, we would have rights which Senator Cragin might feel it politic to respect. But we are none of these. We are the gentleman's equals—his peers, in birth, breeding, education and every quality of manhood, ay, shall we not say his superiors in our conception of the rights of American citizenship? We never

*"let the candied tongue lick absurd pomp,
And crook the pregnant hinges of the knee,
Where thrift may follow fawning;"*

no, not even to save our homes and to obtain the quiet enjoyment of our inalienable rights, much less to gain political power and preferment.

We leave this Bill and its author, for the present, lack of space precluding further comment to-day.

**[CONCLUDED.]
A BILL**

TO REGULATE THE SELECTION OF GRAND AND PETIT JURORS IN THE TERRITORY OF UTAH, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.

SEC. 22. *And be it further enacted,* That the following entitled ordinances and acts, viz: An ordinance to control the waters of the Twin Springs and Rock Spring, in Tooele valley and county, for mills and irrigating purposes, approved December nine, eighteen hundred and fifty; An ordinance concerning City creek and cañon, approved December nine eighteen hundred and fifty; An ordinance granting the waters of North Mill creek cañon, and the waters of the next cañon north, to Heber C. Kimball, approved January nine, eighteen hundred and fifty-one; An ordinance in relation to the timber in the mountains west of Jordan, approved January nine, eighteen hundred and fifty-one; An ordinance in relation to the cañons and mountains leading into Tooele valley and the cañons between Salt Lake valley and Tooele, approved January nine, eighteen hundred and fifty-one; An ordinance pertaining to North Cottonwood cañon, approved January thirteen, eighteen hundred and fifty-one; An act granting Heber C. Kimball, Jedediah M. Grant, Samuel Snyder, and their associates, the right of ground for herding, approved Janu-

ary nineteen, eighteen hundred and fifty-five; An act granting unto Miles Weaver and Franklin Weaver a herd ground in Utah county, approved January nineteen, eighteen hundred and fifty-five; An act granting unto Orson Pratt, Ormus E. Bates, Edwin D. Woolley, Lewis E. Riter, Vincent Shirliffe, and Enoch Reese a portion of Lone Rock valley for a herd ground and other purposes, approved January six, eighteen hundred and fifty-six; An act granting a ranch and herd grounds unto Brigham Young and Thomas Rhoades, approved December eighteen, eighteen hundred and fifty-five; An act granting unto Brigham Young, trustee in trust for the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, Cache valley, for herding and other purposes, approved December eighteen hundred and fifty-five; An act granting unto James G. Browning, Erastus Bingham, senior, James Brown, senior, Thomas Dunn, and Lorin Farr, Ogden valley for a herd ground, approved December twenty-seven, eighteen hundred and fifty-five; An act granting unto Phineas H. Young, Albert P. Rockwood and Jesse Hobson, Fremont Island in Great Salt Lake, for herding and other purposes, approved December twenty-seven, eighteen hundred and fifty-five; An act granting unto Brigham Young, Wilford Woodruff, Luke Johnson, James W. Cummings, Samuel Benion, William A. Hickman, Jesse C. Little, and Claudius V. Spencer, Rock valley for a herd ground and other purposes, approved December thirty-one, eighteen hundred and fifty-five; An act granting to Elias Smith, Joseph Cain, Samuel W. Richards, and those whom they may associate with them, the right of a herd ground in Juab county, approved January two, eighteen hundred and fifty-six; An act granting Benjamin F. Johnson and Isaac Morley the right of controlling the district of Santaquin, heretofore known as Summit Creek, with the natural facilities establishing a herd ground, and so forth, approved December thirty-one, eighteen hundred and fifty-five; An act granting unto Thomas J. Thurston, Jedediah M. Grant, and George W. Thurston, the south end of Weber valley for a herd ground and for other purposes, approved January two, eighteen hundred and fifty-six; An act granting unto Franklin D. Richards, Silas Richards, Isaac Morley, James C. Snow, Aaron E. Harrington, a herd ground in Cedar and Juab counties, approved January five, eighteen hundred and fifty-six; An act granting unto Ezra T. Benson, William H. Hooper, Thomas S. Williams, Gilbert Webb, and David Candland, a herd ground in Lone Rock valley, approved January five, eighteen hundred and fifty-six; An act granting unto John Stoker, William Smith, John W. Hess, and Abiah Wadsworth, the north end of Weber valley for a herd ground and other purposes, approved January eight, eighteen hundred and fifty-six; An act granting unto Jacob G. Bigler, Charles H. Bryan, George W. Bradley, Israel Hoyt, and William Collier, a herd ground, in Juab valley, approved January twelve, eighteen hundred and fifty-six; An act granting a herd ground unto Heber C. Kimball and John D. Parker, approved January twelve, eighteen hundred and fifty-six; An act granting a herd ground to Lorenzo Snow, Franklin D. Richards, Phineas H. Young, Daniel Spencer, Eli H. Pierce, Charles W. Hubbard, and Jonathan Browning, approved January twelve, eighteen hundred and fifty-six; An act granting unto William W. Phelps and Hugh McKimney a herd ground, approved January twelve, eighteen hundred and fifty-six; An act granting unto Frederick Kesler a herd ground, approved January seventeen, eighteen hundred and fifty-six; An act granting unto the San Pete Coal Company a herd ground in San Pete county, approved January seventeen, eighteen hundred and fifty-six; An act granting unto Heber C. Kimball and William McBride a herd ground, approved January three, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven; An act granting unto Seth M. Blair, John Brown, Preston Thomas, and Alonzo S. Blair, a herd ground in Rush valley, approved January fourteen, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven; An act granting unto Lorenzo D. Young a herd ground in Great Salt Lake county, Utah Territory, approved January fourteen, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven; An act granting unto Rufus C. Allen, Lorenzo W. Roundy, Amos Thornton, and Richard Robison, a herd ground in Iron and Washington counties, Utah Territory, approved January fourteen, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven; An act granting unto Lewis Robinson the right of certain lands for a herd ground, farming, and other purposes, in Green River county, approved January fourteen,

eighteen hundred and fifty-seven; An act granting unto Warren S. Snow, George Snow, Jeremiah Hatch, Daniel B. Funk, and John Lowrey, junior, a herd ground in San Pete county, approved January fourteen, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven; An act granting a herd ground and making an appropriation for military purposes, approved January fourteen, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven; An act granting a ranch and herd ground unto James C. Snow, James Adams, Charles Carrol, George W. Bean, Edson Barney, William A. Follett, and Philander Colton, approved January fifteen, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven; and all other laws and parts of laws of Utah Territory which in any way interfere with the primary disposal of the soil by the United States, are hereby disapproved and annulled.

SEC. 23. *And be it further enacted,* That all that part of section two of the act or ordinance entitled "An ordinance incorporating the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints," which declares that the real and personal property of said church shall be free from taxation, and all that part of section three of said ordinance which declares that the said church has the original right to solemnize marriages compatible with the revelations of Jesus Christ, and also all that part of said section which declares that said church does and shall possess and enjoy continually the power and authority in and of itself to originate, make, pass, and establish rules, regulations, ordinances, laws, customs, and criterions for the good order, safety, government, conveniences, comfort and control of said church, and for the punishment or forgiveness of all offences relative to fellowship, according to church covenants—that the pursuit of bliss and the enjoyment of life, in every capacity of public associations and domestic happiness, temporal expansion or spiritual increase upon earth may not legally be questioned—be, and the same is hereby, disapproved and annulled.

SEC. 24. *And be it further enacted,* That the registry of marriages, births, and deaths, required in the fourth section of said ordinance to be kept, shall be at all times, at reasonable hours, open and free for the inspection and examination of all persons. And any refusal to exhibit the said registry of marriages, births and deaths, kept at any branch or station, or at any other place under the authority and direction of said church or for its use, shall be deemed a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof before any court having jurisdiction, the offender shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisonment in the penitentiary not exceeding one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 25. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of all persons having such registries as are mentioned in the fourth section of said ordinance in their possession or under their control forthwith to produce such registry or registries, before any court, judge, or justice requiring the same in the course of any legal proceeding, and a refusal or neglect to produce such registry in any court or before any judge or justice, when thereto required as aforesaid, shall be deemed a contempt of court, and the court, judge or justice may proceed in a summary manner to enforce obedience to such request or order by attachment, fine, and imprisonment.

SEC. 26. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall not be lawful for said church, or its officers or members as such, to grant divorces or solemnize marriages.

SEC. 27. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the trustee or trustees in trust of said church annually, each year, between the first and last days of November, to make a report to the governor of the Territory, which shall be verified by the oath of said trustee or trustees in trust; and the said trustee or trustees in trust shall set forth, in said report, a full and perfect list of the real and personal estate belonging to said church, or possessed and occupied by such church or by any person or persons for the use and benefit of said church, or by its permission, the description, location, and quantity of each parcel of land or real estate, and the value thereof, as near as may be, shall be specifically set forth, and the name of the person or persons of whom the same was acquired. And there shall be set forth, in said report, a full list of all the personal estate or property belonging to said church, or in its possession or occupation, or in the possession or occupation of any person or persons for the use and benefit of said church, and the name of and description and value of each kind of personal property