

DESERET NEWS:

WEEKLY.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

WEDNESDAY, - - Jan. 13, 1875.

THAT LITTLE UNPLEASANTNESS.

It has come to something in this great republic, and in this land of liberty, when the federal military march into a State legislative hall, declare the members in session no legislature, and disorganize and disperse them at the point of the bayonet. No apology is necessary for such a proceeding, as it is generally condemned as entirely beyond warrant and justification. So far we have not learned that any public journal either justifies or excuses the act, but all speak in unequivocal terms of censure, and the best that we have seen or heard said of it by partisans of the administration is that it is a blunder, which is a very bad and hurtful thing for an administration to make, especially when such "blunder" is of a nature to violate and nullify the great principles upon which the government is based. But such "blunders" are made with great facility by a party which arrogates to itself all the virtue in the country, and thinks that after said party comes the deluge, that the country can't be saved by any other party, just as if the country did not exist before that party came into existence, and will not exist after that precious party is defunct.

The nation did exist, and prosperously, before the Republican party, and in the extreme event of the nation not surviving that party, it would be pretty good evidence that the party had killed the nation, instead of saved it.

The blame of the Louisiana outrage on Monday naturally falls upon the Chief Executive of the Union, as this interference with the legislature came of the use he made of his discretionary power. He could have declined to intermeddle if he had thought proper to do so, but he apparently has a mania for "executing the laws with vigor," which leads him into these excesses, forgetting that there is a material, an essential difference between military and civil government, and that the federal government is a government of limited and not of unlimited power, that its authority is supreme in some things, but not in all. The kind of Republican government manifested in this Louisiana "blunder" is a curious kind to pay one man \$50,000 a year for, and suggests the old Franklinian inquiry whether the nation is not paying unconscionably dear for its whistle.

General Sheridan appears to be as unwise as his master in Washington in the exercise of discretionary power, and his proposition to Congress to declare certain organizations in the South, or at least their leaders, banditti, and to leave them to him to deal with by military law, if anything, surpasses the cool and usurpative imprudence of our military President himself, which is saying a good deal.

IMPEACHMENT.

THERE is a call for the impeachment of President Grant by the next Congress, the idea being manifestly very strong that such an appeal would not be heeded by the present Congress, in consequence of its intensely partisan character. The next House of Representatives being very differently constituted to the present one, may take up the subject and actually impeach the President. If such should be the case, it is doubtful whether the Senate would convict, no matter what the charges or argument, the Senate, then to sit, not being so radically changed in its complexion as the House. But the act of impeachment by the House would manifest and fix the sentiment of that body regarding the peculiar course of the President

and could not be regarded in any other light than that of unequivocal censure, although the impeached might consider himself a much abused man, notwithstanding the fact of his receiving double salary. The "iron and blood" system of government, of which Grant and some of his lieutenants seem to be so much enamored, may be all very well on the field of battle, or in an enemy's country, but it is a most miserable apology for an enlightened government in a democratic-republic like the United States, and should be promptly discouraged and disavowed by the people and their representatives, and the official sticklers for it should be put where they will do the least harm, and that with all reasonable dispatch.

ANOTHER RIGHT MAN IN THE WRONG PLACE.

SHERIDAN may be an admirable general in real war times. But his conduct at New Orleans, as reported, makes him appear as a most unfit man for the pacification of a country, or for pouring oil upon the troubled waters of political antagonism. He appears to have no competent idea of settling civil disturbances other than by the red right hand of war. He unsheathes the glittering sword, brandishes the glistening bayonet, and wants Congress or the administration to formally deliver up those whom he considers the enemies of the State to him, when he would let slip the dogs of war and exterminate them. The man who talks in this way when there is no civil war, when there is no insurrection, when there is no outbreak, talks like a —, well, not like a wise man and a sagacious statesman. The General is evidently spoiling for a fight. His hot Irish blood urges him to have a state of war declared, so that he may plunge into the thickest of the fray, in military-Donnybrook fashion. In fact he seems to be getting quite excited over affairs in the South, and to be ready to swear to anything that is bad and fearful concerning the spirit and doings of those who do not worship him nor approve the vile and illegal deeds of the radical Republicans down toward the Gulf. The last heard from him he was shouting to the administration in Washington that he was in the midst of banditti who were breathing assassination to himward, that the whole atmosphere, in spots, was impregnated with the spirit of assassination, but still he was not afraid. Nevertheless he will be likely to keep outside those particular spots where the air is so obnoxious to men of his political stamp. But he wishes it to be distinctly understood that he is not afraid, and backed by the bayonets of his infantry, the sabres of his cavalry, and the cannon of his artillery, he virtually exclaims, "Come on, come on, this rock shall fly from its firm base as soon as I."

The General may be a very brave man and an excellent soldier, but he is a poor hand to superintend civil government. That is not his sphere. In it he is entirely outside of his element, like fish out of water, and his spasmodic ebullitions of authority, and semi-frantic appeals for martial law, are ridiculous, or would be if they were not so seriously dangerous to the principles of the government of the United States.

MAKING SHORT WORK OF IT.

HON. P. H. EMERSON, Associate Justice, took hold of the law calendar in this Third Judicial District on Monday, Jan. 4, and such was the ability and dispatch with which he handled it that he got through it yesterday, Thursday. To-day he is expected to announce certain decisions and end his sitting.

This is something like business, and is very different to the action of some other judges. It is infinitely more satisfactory to all concerned, excepting possibly the incompetent and dilatory judges and a few litigation-loving hangers on, than the usual style of doing court business here. While the conduct of some judges in apparently en-

couraging litigation and delaying the trial and settlement of important cases has disgusted the community, the course of Judge Emerson, in attending to his proper business and putting cases on the calendar promptly through, stands out in bold and brilliant relief, as indicative of a good and judicious lawyer, and is worthy of emulation by the rest of the judiciary. With Judge Emerson there are no fanatical and absurd prejudices manifested against certain cases and individuals before him in court because of the religion of those individuals; no disgraceful splenetic outbursts; no angry, spiteful, vindictive railing of attorneys, juries, witnesses, defendants, or prisoners at the bar; no spiteful ebullitions of judicial passion; no shouting, raving, or yelling at anybody, in court or out; no arraignment of newspapers, nor browbeating and calumniating of their editors; no pompous announcement of theological-missionary-judicialism in the name of the federal government and at the expense of law and justice; no inquisitorial catechetical examination of citizens supposed to entertain different religious scruples to those of the sitting judge; no seesaw treatment of judicial business to make the various terms of court hold out all the year long. None of these objectionable devices characterize Judge Emerson's judicial course, but like an able lawyer and a sensible judge he thoroughly minds the proper business of the court and lets extraneous and irrelevant matters alone, so that it is a revelation to many and quite refreshing to most of the community to have such a judge as he sitting in this district once in a while for a change.

JUDICIAL DISPATCH.

THE dispatch with which Judge Emerson transacted the law business last week reminded one of the English courts in transacting the ordinary assizes business. There two judges would go on a circuit twice a year, and would take up the assizes cases for a populous county, containing many times over the number of inhabitants in the whole of this Territory. One of the judges would take up the criminal business and the other the civil business and in three or four days or a week or so the dockets would be cleared and usually the judges off to another county in their circuit. This was something like business. How very different to the condition here sometimes, where a judge of a bit of a district of thirty or forty or perhaps fifty thousand inhabitants, by his dilatory, self-willed and oppositional course, will suffer cases to accumulate upon his docket until he sits among them with patent and pitiable incompetency, apparently bewildered and helpless as a child at their multiplicity and the inextricability from the muddle in which he finds himself. Thus court matters drag their slow and weary length along, one court term runs into another, and the court is going all the time, week after week, month after month, and all the year round, multiplying the glorious uncertainty of the law, keeping the community in a continual state of suspense and excitement about matters litigant, and thereby operating very prejudicially in respect to the material interests and true prosperity of the community.

Land Patents.

United States Land Office,
January, 7, 1875.

Notice is hereby given that the following Homestead Patents have been received in this office, and are now ready for delivery—

R.R. No. 1	James Winchester
" 2	James Crossley
" 10	Charles Wilkins
" 12	Enoch B Tripp
" 13	Wm R R Stowell
" 16	Henry W Brown
" 17	Jane Panter
" 18	John Maxfield
" 19	William Maxfield
" 21	George Colemere
" 24	Paul Bens
" 26	Harrison Severe
" 31	James R Miller
" 35	Jesse P Reid

" 37	Benjamin Wright
" 39	Thurston Larson
" 40	John R Moyle
" 42	Halvor Syvertsen
" 43	Daniel Graves
" 46	William A. Bills
" 47	Sondra Sanders
" 48	Anna Rowan
" 51	Jacob Houtz, Senior
" 54	George M Webster
" 56	Henry Beckstead
" 57	Nicholas T Silcock
" 59	George W Beckstead
" 61	James Olivie
" 63	William Wardle
" 64	Nimrod G Soffe
" 68	William B Bird
" 69	Robert Ellwood
" 72	William B Bennett
" 73	Charles D Haun
" 75	Ebenezer Thayne
" 76	Charles A Davis
" 82	John Babcock
" 83	Samuel Peterson
" 84	Zebedee Coltrin
" 85	John T Davis
" 86	Rufus P Snell
" 87	James W Thomas
" 88	William Greenwood
" 89	Edward Robinson
" 91	Mathew Templeman
" 97	Joseph C Stickney
" 102	Samuel Green
" 103	Lars Jensen
" 104	Elizabeth Brown
" 110	Andrew Cahoon
" 111	Janet Young
" 112	Henry Smith
" 115	Samuel Wagstaff
" 116	David Wagstaff
" 124	James Randle
" 127	Jesse Vincent
" 128	Isaac J Wardle
" 133	Daniel Welch
" 136	George S. Rust
" 145	Thomas Halladay
" 153	John F. Snedaker
" 170	James Bell
" 172	Andrew D Park
" 191	James Godfrey
" 194	Robert B Pate
" 198	Joseph Carlisle
" 204	Thomas Wilkerson
" 218	Rhoda Snell
" 221	Jens Madsen
" 229	Susanna Williams
" 230	George Calder
" 231	Leonard I Smith
" 232	George M White
" 233	Peter Rauck
" 234	Henry J Longmore
" 235	William C Rydallch
" 236	John Neff
" 237	Julian Moses
" 238	Alvah Alexander
" 239	Jesse E Murphy
" 240	Mansey J Murphy
" 241	Isaac Wilson
" 242	Jacob Jensen
" 243	Alexander Hill
" 244	John Morgan
" 245	James M Fisher
" 246	John J Smith
" 247	Alva Keller
" 248	Oliver Mawson
" 249	Daniel McAllister
" 250	Isaac Hancock
" 251	Horace B Skinner
" 252	Joseph Lunceford
" 253	Edward Friel
" 254	Christian Larsen
" 255	Thomas White
" 256	Enos Stoney
" 257	Richard M Carlisle
" 258	Ethan Peit

WILLETT POTTINGER,

Register.

Correspondence.

Holiday Times—President Young—
The Washington Factory—
The Temple.

ST. GEORGE, Jan. 2, 1875.

Editor Deseret News:

With a light step we have skipped over the holidays, putting in here and there a fantastic touch, a cheerful round and a merry laugh, and like an extended twilight, many are still prolonging the amusements, with social, family, and country visits and festivities, and general interchange of civilities, hospitalities, and friendly greetings and gatherings. The Thespians have given two entertainments at Gardener's Club Hall, representing that interesting play, "The Stranger," to full houses. The Historic Club have given a social entertainment at the Hall, and next Monday the Gardener's Club are to have their annual cheerful festival. Besides these there are social gatherings nearly every evening, and there has been a general time of hilarity throughout the holidays.

Last evening President B. Young gathered in his parlor many of his old, warm, and personal friends, who spent a joyous evening amid warm greetings and festivity. Brigham, jun., and Joseph A., two of

his eldest sons, were present, with others of his family. President Young was unusually cheerful, and pleasantly assisted to wait upon his guests.

The weather is delightful and sunny, with white frosts at night and spring like through the day.

The factory at Washington has for a few days suspended operations, that a new wheel may be put in. That establishment has been a great blessing to Dixie, for without the great quantity of clothes yearly made there it is hard to say how our people would have been comfortably clothed. The stockholders are poorly paid we must admit, but the great good rendered to the public by that factory should inspire all to produce and furnish all the cotton and wool possible, and otherwise assist all in their power to build up and help that institution.

The walls of the Temple are being rushed up at a wonderful speed, and all is peace and quiet, little or no intoxication, no police courts, and no lawyers. Truly,

CACTI.

NEW BOOK.

The Houses of York and Lancaster—number four of that admirable series of works, "Epochs of History," now being issued by Scribner, Armstrong & Co., of New York. The long struggle between the rival houses of York and Lancaster is undoubtedly one of the most interesting portions of English history, including the reigns of Henry Fourth, Henry Fifth, Henry Sixth, Edward Fourth, Edward Fifth, and Richard Third, during which period occurred the invasion, subjugation and loss by the English of the France of those times, the Wars of the Roses, the rebellions of Owen Glendower, Jack Cade, and Buckingham, the invasion of Scotland, the intrigues of "Warwick the King maker," the murder of the unfortunate princes in the Tower by the monster Richard, and finally the triumph and accession of the Tudors, in the person of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII. To the above is added a general view of European history from the fourteenth to the sixteenth centuries. The work contains the following colored maps in illustration and elucidation of the text—France at the death of Edward Third, Extent of the English conquests in France, Henry Fifth's First Campaign in France, England during the Wars of the Roses, and Europe in the fifteenth century. This volume, and the three preceding volumes of the series—"The Era of the Protestant Revolution," "The Crusades," and "The Thirty Years War," are on sale at Dwyer's book store in this city, any of which will be sent postage paid to any part of the United States, for one dollar. Each volume is bound in strong and admirable style. The series, when completed, will include fourteen volumes, forming an accurate and interesting compendium of the leading features of modern European history.

AN UNPARALLELED CONDITION.

—The San Francisco Chronicle of January 6 says—

"The condition of affairs in Louisiana is unparalleled in the history of our Republic. For the first time in the history of the United States, the federal authority has been called upon to interfere in the organization of a State legislature. For the first time in our government armed troops have invaded a hall of legislation for the purpose of controlling or interfering with its deliberations. It is a startling act, and one well calculated to challenge the attention of thinking men."

DIED.

In Salt Lake City, at 8 p. m., January 10, of membrane croup, GRACE AMELIA, daughter of Hyrum and Nancy Broadbent Folsom, aged seven years, two months and sixteen days.

In the 20th Ward of this city, Jan. 11, EDWARD BENJAMIN, son of Edward and Mary Ann J. Brains; born March 15th, 1872. Funeral services to-morrow at 1 o'clock at residence. Friends invited.

At Mantua, Box Elder Co., December 28, 1874, of putrid sore throat, LEWIS, son of Peter and Ane Mario Jensen, aged 3 years, 8 months and 22 days.

Also at the same place, December 23th, 1874, of the same complaint, JOSEPH J., son of Peter C. and Kirstine Jensen, aged 3 years, 6 months and 5 days.