



ALBERT CARRINGTON.....EDITOR

Wednesday,Sept. 25, 1867.

ZION'S CAMP.

The Annual Re-union of the surviving Members of Zion's Camp will be held at the Social Hall, the day after the close of Conference, 4 P.M., under the direction of Bishop Hunter.

All Members of said Camp are respectfully invited to attend.

By direction of the First Presidency,

BRIGHAM YOUNG,
HEBER C. KIMBALL,
DANIEL H. WELLS.

G. S. L. City, Sept. 19, '67.

FEDERAL JUDGES IN UTAH.

A superabundance of other matter has prevented our taking up this subject again, as early as we designed doing. In treating upon it, we have no desire to be, nor to be deemed by any right thinking person, other than laboring for the public good. We look upon all officers as the servants of the public, who do, or should, exercise their functions for the benefit of the public, and not to gratify private feeling, party desire, or personal wishes of any but a patriotic and legitimate kind.

For some cause which may be explained some time, the members of the Federal Judiciary of this Territory, as a general thing, seem to have imagined that there existed, as they perhaps had heard and read, an "irrepressible conflict" between the people of this Territory, their belief and institutions, and the people, belief and institutions to be found elsewhere. Not only did they seem to so believe, but it appears they imagined they must become participants in this conflict, and that they must make the people here, no matter how peaceable, orderly and law-abiding, feel that they had vested in them but little less than the aggregated authority of this great nation! A frog trying to bloat itself out to fill the hide of an ox!

As a result, the most submissive silence to each or every of their acts has been and is claimed, no matter how far at variance with right and law these acts may have appeared to be. All the quabbles and quirks, by which the manipulations of the law are made manifest have been employed to ignore, as far as possible, the Territorial Courts, and make the inhabitants of the Territory feel, that Federal Courts were the be all and end all of everything in which litigation might be involved.

A brief history of the Federal Judiciary here will be interesting, as tending to show that in making appointments of this kind for this Territory, honor, honesty, legal ability and official capacity have not always been sought for. Of the first Justices of the Supreme Court sent here after the organization of the Territory, two, Lemuel G. Brandenburg, of Penn., and Perry E. Brochus, of Alabama, after being courteously received and tendered every respect, manifested a venomous disposition, opposed to everything peace-

ful, orderly and virtuous which their offices and positions should have caused them to foster and maintain, and left the Territory without doing any legitimate business, going back to the States before the time for holding their Courts, giving utterance to the foulest and most untenable of slanders. They resided two months in the Territory. The other of the three Judges then appointed was the Hon. Z. Snow, who has made the Territory his residence up till the present.

Lazarus H. Reed was appointed to succeed Brandenburg, as Chief Justice; and Leonidas Shaffer to succeed Brochus as Associate Justice. Both proved themselves gentlemen while they officiated; the latter until his death on the 29th of June, 1855; and the former until his departure for the east.

Judge J. F. Kinney then arrived here, as Chief Justice; and George P. Styles as Associate Justice, the latter taking the place of Judge Snow. After them, and simply conspicuous for his notorious villainy, mendacity and corruption, came W. W. Drummond, who got here in the summer of 1855. We have not space, inclination, nor intention to trace, even in the briefest manner, the doings of this disgrace to humanity and stink in the nostrils of rectitude and honor. To leave his family destitute in Illinois and bring with him a notorious courtesan from Washington, whom he placed upon the bench beside him as an "Assistant" of the Associate, would seem black enough; but there appeared no degree of turpitude too deep for this being; and many of his judicial acts were as ridiculous as legal incapacity, imbecility, and inebriation could well make them. His connection with Utah and Utah affairs; his wholesale falsehoods; his incompetency, maliciousness, corruption, and unparalleled impudence, are matters of history, still so recent that they are known to and vividly remembered by thousands here.

D. R. Eckles, of Indiana, was appointed Chief Justice; with Charles E. Sinclair, of Virginia, and John Cradlebaugh of Ohio, as Associate-Justices, by James Buchanan. These men by their ignorance, maliciousness, utter incapacity and reckless procedure, simply made themselves infamous. We have before us now, while writing, some of the acts of Eckles and Sinclair which leave room for doubt whether they were helpless idiots or malicious and utterly ignorant fools. Bod as the two named were, Cradlebaugh was, if possible, worse; he was beneath contempt.

Very condensed as our statement is, it swells out, and now has brought us down to a period when the Judges and their acts more closely affect the present; hence we will have to again postpone a continuance of it.

FIRST THE HEAD: AND THEN THE BODY.

"What is the reason the Mormons place so much confidence in their leaders?" is a question not unfrequently asked. The reason is very simple: Because of the honesty, integrity, truthfulness, and incessant labors of those leaders for the good of the entire people. The confidence of the Latter-day Saints in the men who preside over them is the growth of years; for those years have witnessed on their part the most self-sacrificing heroism for, and the most unswerving fidelity to, the best interests of the people with whom they have been and are associated in the gospel. Bound together with bonds of love; suffering together persecution, contumely, hunger and hardships innumerable; yet through all circumstances those leaders ever found faithful

watchers over the interests of the people, and illustrating in their lives the gospel principles which they had often traveled under the most adverse circumstances to teach to the nations, and besought those who believed their testimony to practically embody in their lives; is it any wonder that the people of the Saints love, honor and have unbounded confidence in them?

The recent trip north of President B. Young, several of the quorum of the Twelve, and other elders, is an illustration, both ways, of that which we have presented. The spontaneous, joyous, indeed exuberant, welcome accorded to the President and company at every settlement; the crowds who flocked together from all quarters to attend the meetings; and the unbounded hospitality of which their visitors were made the recipients, prove how deeply the leaders of the Saints are grounded in the hearts of this people. On the other hand, though the scenes and circumstances are vastly changed with those men since they went forth to the nations in poverty and privation, suffering contumely and scorn for the truth's sake; yet the same spirit induces them now to leave their homes and travel hundreds of miles to meet with and preach the gospel to the people. If they were not imbued with a deep love for those over whom they have the watch-care, would they now start off, without thought of remuneration almost as they used to go without purse and scrip, to even the most remote settlement in the Territory, leaving business of every kind, and that, too, at seasons when business demands the strictest attention? And would the people leave their harvest fields at such a time as this, their ripe grain and the ingathering of a half-year's industry, to meet with them, to see their faces, shake their hands, and receive their counsels and blessings, if they did not love the men and appreciate their visits?

Some of our enemies, at times, pretend that they have no fault to find with the "Mormon people," but only with our leaders. After hearing, or hearing of, one or two miserable apostates spitting out the spleen that is in their hearts, they talk as if the believed, nay in fact knew—or nearly so—that the "Mormons" are a terribly enslaved people, bound hand and foot by those leaders, and incapable of making the first effort to save themselves from a thralldom that is torturing as it is degrading.

It used to be the cry that nobody could get away from this Territory with their life, unless they were permitted by Church authority. And that every letter passing out of the Territory was opened and read, lest anybody should write the truth from here! Aye, and it was said that these interesting bits of romance were sworn to by pious men, some of whom were so good that if they come across a neighbor's ox or horse their eyes were so firmly closed in fervent prayer that they could never see but it was their own! And these nice little tales had all the sanctity of judicial and official virtue thrown around them at times, for among other things did not a puissant representative of the "Little Giant" solemnly aver to a certain public bonfire of official records in this city, when he knew they were in safe custody and ready to be produced when called for? Of course nobody says now that it is impossible to get away from this Territory; and it does seem that if a tithe of that which used to be said were true, that there would not be above a half-a-hundred "Mormons in Utah, seeing that they were alleged to be so anxious to get away, only they dare

not for fear:—of what? Now the story is changed. Not a word is said of letters being opened here; not a line about people not being able to get away.

But it seems a little strange, possibly somewhat inconsistent, to compare some of these tales, romancings and statements. Some years ago the people here, it was said, had been duped by a few and knew it; and they were most anxious to get away but could not. They were good people, and should be delivered. Well, they got delivered; but they did not seem to be able to appreciate it, for they did not leave. Now the chorus is, at times, that they are a very good people, but deceived a little, and hate their leaders heartily. By and by, when the fact is thrust before these persistent prophets of evil, that the people are not deceived and that they really love, honor and confide in their leaders beyond anything to be found elsewhere on the earth, the wolf sheds his borrowed sheep's skin, and vilifies unsparingly leaders and people, publicly avowing his desire for the destruction of both.

There is a class of men who openly avow their desire to see the leaders of this people destroyed from off the earth. It is of them that we at present write, but not to them. They make a boast of their desire, but pretend that they have no such feelings with regard to the Latter-day Saints. The pretence is shallow. It is the Latter-day Saints whom they hate, whether leaders or followers. They hate the truth which makes men and women Saints, but in striking at the leaders they think they could thus easier crush the principles which they teach, and which give them power and influence in the hearts of the people. The gospel gives influence over the hearts of all who embrace it; for the Spirit of God enlightens and warms those hearts, and they are filled with a love for all that is good and pure and honest and noble; and of all men on the earth, they love those best whom God has placed to lead, direct and teach them.

It has been the same from the organization of the Church. It has been the same through all recorded time. The wicked have thought that by destroying the chief of those to whom the purposes of Jehovah were revealed, they would crush to earth the truths taught by those men never to rise again. They killed the Savior, thinking they would crush the work He inaugurated. Did they succeed? They killed and persecuted in every age great and good men, who labored to teach them truth, secular as well as sacred. They killed Joseph and Hyrum Smith, thinking to destroy "Mormonism." Have they succeeded? They would destroy Presidents Young and Kimball and Wells, and the Apostles, for the same purpose. Would they succeed?

This destroying is the argument of the wicked; their strong reason; their convincing power! They practically say, We cannot convert you to our way of thinking, nor to our way of doing; but we can destroy you; and if you do not profess an acquiescence with our views we will do so: it is first the leaders, and then the people; if we can destroy the former, the latter will melt away. But the time is about past for successfully accomplishing such a purpose; and the Lord will have something to say before His servants are killed in the future as in the past.

Some who have labored and labor to bring trouble upon Utah will doubtless be heard denying any thoughts of any such designs as are here alluded to. They only wish to see the laws honored! Merciful lambs! We have tasted of