

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

Since the passage, by the House of Representatives, of the bill to punish and prevent polygamy in the Territories of the United States, which, being interpreted, means Utah exclusively, many of the public journals have spoken out quite freely and plainly on the subject of the omnipotent power claimed by a majority of the members of that body, to legislate on religious and local matters, and especially to suppress a biblical institution in a Territory, because obnoxious to Christians, who claim to be so thoroughly enlightened that they abhor and detest the practices of the patriarchs, prophets and holy men of old, when, at the same time, they appropriate thousands of dollars annually in circulating the scriptures among all the nations of the earth, containing the record of the practices of those ancient men who were in favor with God.

The *Cleveland Plaindealer*, in an article published soon after the action of the House on the bill in question said:

"The Republicans in the House are at work at one of those 'twin relics,' Polygamy, trying to abolish it in Utah. They propose to prescribe by act of Congress, the number of wives a man shall have.

If Congress has any such power, it can as well make the number one, two, three or thirty; or it can enact that he shall have no wife at all.

If Congress can legislate at all on this subject, its powers of legislation are unlimited. It can as well determine the number of children a man shall have, the number of servants, the color of the same, &c., &c.

If Congress can legislate on the domestic relations of people in the Territories, without consulting the wants and wishes of said people, then the doctrines of the Revolution and Republicanism are like sounding brass and tinkling cymbals to all who are so unfortunate as to live beyond the corporate limits of the States.

What nonsense this is! That a person acknowledged to be possessed of certain inalienable rights, even under a State government, by passing into a territory, suddenly becomes unmanned, an infant, an idiot, with no rights, no power to act, no business to think, and no wishes to be regarded. This is a pretty doctrine to be preached in a Republican country, and in this enlightened day.

If Congress can put down Polygamy as a religious dogma, Congress can put down Shakerism, Quakerism, Presbyterianism, Methodism, or any other ism not believed in by a majority of its pious members.

Congress can do no such thing. It belongs to the people affected by these questions to regulate them. The power to do so exists somewhere, and that power has no lodgement anywhere but with the people.

This is the Douglas doctrine of Popular Sovereignty. It is a safe and sensible doctrine, and bound to prevail. King George by Divine right claimed the power to regulate tea for the colonies, just as Congress now by Constitutional right claims power to rule our Territorial people. But the

"Old Continentals,
In their ragged regimentals,"

flung King George's tea overboard, just as Douglas and Popular Sovereignty are bound to do the 'Interventionists.'

The same paper subsequently in reply to some dolt who, in the *Leader*, made some criticisms on the sentiments thus freely expressed, further says:

"The Mormons, as a 'professed' religious sect, followed the practices of our Bible Fathers in regard to their wife system. They quote King Solomon, the favored of God and the wisest of men, with his seven hundred wives and three hundred concubines, and only lament that in these degenerate days, they, the Mormons, fall so very far short of living fully up to such a glorious example.

There is quite a difference between a Mahomedan religion and a Mahomedan army. War is not religion, and if a sect claim it as a tenet, their neighbors would probably embrace so much of their faith, practically at least. Any religion which is compulsory or interferes with the rights of others is unconstitutional and the remedy is at hand.

However abhorrent to the community in any part of the United States Polygamy may be, or its sable 'twin relic,' each is a local matter exclusively. Domestic institutions, social relations, religion and morals, are matters of local interest exclusively.

The great question is not whether slavery or polygamy is agreeable to us in Ohio, or Washington, but whether Congress has the power to keep new States out of the Union and exercise for them all legislative functions, social, financial, domestic, religious, and all else."

We clip the following from the *Mobile Weekly Tribune* of April 16th:

"Nobody, so far as we have observed, outside of the Mormon community itself, advocates polygamy; but in merely condemning polygamy one does not begin to reach the true difficulties that beset the problem. Is polygamy simply a violation of Christianity, subject only to spiritual censure, or is it so serious an offence against the peace and welfare of society as to bring it within the proper field of criminal legislation? If a legally criminal

offence, (as it is everywhere in the United States, except in Utah,) its criminality is merely the effect of positive human legislation against it, or is the human enactment only declaratory of a higher moral law? If the territorial enactments legalize it, is the evil one of so monstrous a character as to call for the interposition of the United States Government? If Congress interpose, should it be on the ground of federal supremacy over territorial legislation, under the Constitution; or should it be regarded as a case of strong moral necessity, requiring extra Constitutional remedies? Is it possible that a state which sanctions polygamy could ever be admitted into this confederacy, without either destroying it or leading to perpetual discord? If Congress pass laws against polygamy, will it ever be able to enforce them? If they can be enforced, will the object be worth the cost of success? If the object must be accomplished at any cost, what is the proper way to go to effect it?

Such are a few of the many difficult questions that arise in considering this subject, and we must say that the recent debates in Congress have not done much towards a solution of them. We have a thought or two of our own with regard to the matter, but cannot pretend to clear away all the fog which envelops it.

There is too much disposition, herein as well as in other cases, to run into extremes. It is very easy to say that polygamy is a 'foul blot,' a 'leprous taint,' that it 'pollutes the earth,' that those who practise it ought to be 'exterminated' by fire and sword, and all that sort of thing. Now, for our part, we believe it to be decidedly unchristian and a great evil, but we are not sure that this is a sufficient reason for resorting to fire and sword to sweep it from the face of the earth, or even for the adoption of any violent and extraordinary measures for its suppression. We should even hesitate to denounce, as in itself a 'leprous taint' or a 'foul pollution,' an institution which was practised, without any recorded evidence of Divine disapproval, by Abraham, Jacob, and other patriarchs of old, who lived under a direct theocracy.

We have said that the 'peculiar institution' of the Mormons is unchristian, and therefore we disapprove of it. But we are not so sure that it is either right or expedient for our Government to undertake to enforce Christianity, further than the temporal welfare of society renders it necessary. Indeed, we very much doubt the competency of our legislators to act upon spiritual questions. There are other very gross violations of Christianity perpetrated among us—much greater violations, perhaps, than polygamy is—which the laws cannot reach, and which it would be unwise to attempt to reach in that way.

We have, within a few years, seen two Christian powers making war upon another Christian power, in defence of a government that sanctions and sustains polygamy. Our own Government is itself, at this very moment, preparing to give a most flattering reception to the representatives of another polygamous people, and striving to open a friendly intercourse with them. The cases, it is true, are not strictly parallel to that presented by the Utah question, which relates to a community within our own confederacy; but there is enough of parallelism to render them very inconsistent with the intemperate views of Mormonism, to which we have alluded.

Truth and error, widely as they differ, are alike in one respect. They both thrive under persecution—unless the persecution is strong enough and relentless enough to crush them out entirely. The growth of Mormonism has proved a striking illustration of this. It is already too strong to be crushed out by the iron heel of violence, unless at an expense of blood and treasure which would never be approved by the people of this country—to say nothing of the question of right and wrong. It has thriven thus far under persecution. We think it would be better to leave it for the future to the silent and quiet influences of the truth and the Christian missionary. Would it not be better for Congress to 'severely let it alone'?"

In a late number of the *Sacramento Union* we find the following:

"In passing a law to punish polygamy in Utah, the House of Representatives asserts the complete power of Congress over all subjects of legislation in the Territories. If toleration of all religious deeds is one of the cardinal principles in our form of government, and if polygamy is a part of the religion of the Mormons, the logical conclusion would be that Government cannot interfere with the institution. The right of Government to prohibit the practice—conceding it to be a part of the religious belief of that singular people—could only be exercised by making Mormonism an exception to the general rule of toleration. That character of legislation would have to be placed upon the absolute conclusion that toleration in religious faith and practice, did not, under our Government, include any branches of religious faith except those recognized as belonging to the great Catholic and Protestant branch of religious faith and worship. The precedent for such a construction may be found in the political assumption that the right of self-government was intended to include only the white man. This is an exception, and a very important one, to the general principle laid down that men are capable of self-government. Yet it is found necessary to act upon it in reference to Asiatics as well as Africans.

It will not, however, be denied that majorities rule under our form of Government, and that no law can be enforced against the senti-

ment of the large mass of a community. Hence a law against polygamy, in a community where it exists, enacted by an outside power, could only be enforced at the point of the bayonet, or by courts and juries composed of men imported into a Mormon community for that purpose. The question is surrounded by serious difficulties, which will probably be more complicated by any legislation upon it by Congress."

Many other quotations from editorial effusions equally as pertinent as the foregoing might be made, showing conclusively that there are a goodly number in the Editorial corps who do not subscribe to the doctrine of Congressional intervention in matters pertaining to religion nor interference with the local or domestic institutions of the people in the Territories.

IMPORTANT TO CHRISTIANS.—Some dispute having arisen between the Hindoos and Christians in Amednugger, India, in regard to the drawing of water for the public tanks, the former looking upon the latter as outcasts, the magistrate decided that the Christians could enjoy all the rights they had before conversion. The Hindoos, not satisfied with this, appealed to the Governor in Council, who not only confirmed the decision of the magistrate, but went one step further, and reminding the Hindoos that according to their own Shasters, "the caste of the ruler is equal to the highest!" Thus all Christians being of "the caste of the ruler," or the British Queen, are made the highest at once. This, if carried out, will relieve Christian missionaries in India of a great deal of annoyance.

The best Remedy for Rheumatism—Hall's Sarsaparilla, Yellow Dock and Iodide of Potass. 8-6m.

Hall's Sarsaparilla Yellow Dock and Iodide of Potass is prepared from the finest red Jamaica Sarsaparilla and English Iodide of Potass—admirable as a restorative and purifier of the blood, it cleanses the system of all morbid and impure matter—removes pimples, boils and eruptions from the skin—cures rheumatism and pains of all kinds—All who can afford should use it, as it tends to give them strength and prolong life. Sold by Druggists generally, at \$1.00 per bottle.

R. HALL & CO.,
Proprietors, Wholesale Druggists, 143 and 145
8-6m. Clay street San Francisco.

General Notices.

HUGH MOON
WILL PAY \$2.00 per bushel, in good pay, for 1000 bushels of CORN. 8-6m.

WOOD WANTED!
I WILL pay five gallons of Molasses per cord for WOOD delivered at my residence in the 17th Ward. 38-6m. GEORGE B. WALLACE.

HATTING!
THE subscriber hereby gives notice to the public that he has resumed the above business, at his old stand in the 17th ward, G. S. L. City, one block north of Temple Block 9-11 JOSEPH L. HEYWOOD

AMERICAN FURK WOOL CARDING.
I AM now ready to receive wool at my factory to card on usual terms; my machine is new, and the latest patent from the States. Come on with your wool. Also at my TANNERY, hides, bark, &c wanted immediately. 10-4 SAMUEL MULLINER.

TAKEN UP.
ON April 25, a white two year old HEIFER, with red ears, red spots on the neck and sides; red legs to the knees; has no ear mark nor brand perceptible; has a CALF; The owner is requested to prove property and take her away. 11-3 R. LOWDER, West Jordan Mills.

A. NORTON, WOOL CARDER.
HAYING purchased the Carding Machines formerly owned by A. Gardner, of Big Cottonwood and J. Holdaway, of Provo, is now prepared to receive and CARD WOOL at Provo city, Utah county. Bring on your wool. People from distant counties can have their rolls to take home with them. Good work warranted. 9-3 ALANSON NORTON.

COME, GET YOUR MONEY!
W. I. APPLEBY, Attorney and Counselor at Law, will attend to the prosecution of claims, collection of debts, &c., power of attorney for the States or Europe, Indian claims, declarations for bounty land warrants. Deeds, leases, and all other legal documents drawn up with despatch. Terms liberal. OFFICE on East Temple Street, west side, opposite to Mr. Nixon's store, G. S. L. City. 11-11

WOOL! WOOL! WOOL!!!
THE Undersigned is NOW PREPARED with New and Improved MACHINERY (lately received from the East) and experienced workmen to CARD WOOL. We shall require the wool well washed and picked, and would prefer it greased. Put lib of fresh butter or lard to Sides of wool. W. M. H. WALKER. P. S. Machine at Farmington, near the new Flouring Mill of E. Smith & Co. W. H. W. Residence, 16th Ward, G. S. L. City.—11-3

TAKE NOTICE AND SAVE COST!
ALL persons indebted to the Estate of ALMON W. RABBITT, late of G. S. L. City, deceased, on note, due bill, or otherwise, are hereby notified, for the last time, that they are requested to call on the subscriber and settle the same without further delay, or suits will be commenced and costs added, as the affairs of said Estate must be settled up. W. I. APPLEBY, 11-11 Admstrator of said Estate.

LAST NOTICE!
ALL persons indebted to the Estate of Dr. WM. FRANCE, late of G. S. L. City, deceased, who wish to save cost, are requested to call on the subscriber and settle the same forthwith. Either money, or wheat and flour, at market prices will be received. Those who have not either at present are requested to give their notes, as the accounts of said Estate must be settled up immediately. W. I. APPLEBY, 11-11 Attorney for said Estate.

TAKEN UP,
NEAR White's Fort, West Jordan, one red three-year old COW; brand on left hip not readable. One red COW, with white flanks, star on the forehead, four or five years old; branded I. S. on left hip, and a 5 on right hip. One red and white spotted COW, points of horns sawed off, an illegible brand on the left shoulder, 5 or 6 years old. All have calves. The owners are requested to take them away. 11-2 F. GILBERT.

Dry Goods and Groceries

FIRE AND BRIMSTONE!

A. C. PIPER

TAKES pleasure in presenting to the public a superior article of
SULPHUR AND BRIMSTONE,
OF HOME MANUFACTURE,
better than any imported from the States. For SALE at Messrs. NIXON and GODDARD'S STORES, wholesale and retail.
Who will encourage Home Manufacture? 11-11

NEW STORE AT FAIRFIELD.

THE Undersigned beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally that they have purchased the large and well-selected STOCK of GOODS, formerly owned by Miller, Russell & Co., at Fairfield, Cedar county, U. T., at which place they will continue the wholesale and retail Dry Goods and Grocery Business.

Their stock consists in part of

DRY GOODS, STAPLE and FANCY, GROCERIES, BOOTS and SHOES, HATS and CAPS, LIQUORS, &c., &c.,

all of which will be sold low, Cheap for Cash, or exchanged for flour, grain or good work cattle.

They have also purchased the entire lot of the well-known Russell, Major, & Waddle's Wagons in this Territory, and are now offering them for sale for cash, or any of the above mentioned articles.

George Goddard, G. S. L. City, is their authorized agent to make sales of wagons in that city, and they also have agents in Provo and Payson.

Thankful for the patronage heretofore extended to them by the people of this Territory, they ask for a continuation of the same. A. J. STEWART & CO. Fairfield, U. T., May 8, 1860.—11-11

A SPEEDY SIXPENCE

BETTER THAN

A SLOW SHILLING!

J. M. BROWNE & CO., late Browne & Thompson, have just received by Crisman's

TRAIN FROM CALIFORNIA,

A FRESH SUPPLY OF STAPLE GOODS,

including knives and forks, files, butts, screws and latches, sugar, coffee, tea, scythes and snathes, matches, calicoes, dark and light; shirtings, bleached and brown; cambrics, black and white; cheap for

MONEY DOWN.

Also—padlocks, hasps and staples, finishing nails, till and drawer locks, gun caps, pocket knives, carpenter's rules, flat irons, 8 by 10 glass, pitchers, tumblers, dishes, plates, bowls, cups and saucers, halter chains, mason's trowels, shingling hatchets, claw do., tea trays, locks and knobs, butcher knives, strap hinges, door handles, carriage bolts, scythe stones, coffee mills, tacks, spades and shovels, grain cradles, tin plates, frying pans, bake ovens, axes, brass kettles; turpentine, linseed oil, white lead, &c., &c., &c.—all of which will be sold at the

LOWEST POSSIBLE LIVING PROFITS.

Let the public judge for themselves. 11-11

EXPRESS!

FIRST TRAIN THRO' THIS SEASON.

WM. NIXON,

HAS just received by the first Train through from California, a choice selection of

GENERAL

MERCHANDISE.

CONSISTING OF

DRY GOODS, MILLINERY, DRESS TRIMMINGS, LACES, EDGINGS, LAWNS, &c., &c.,

Also a FULL and COMPLETE ASSORTMENT of WEBSTER'S & TOWN'S

—SCHOOL BOOKS,—

Slates, Pencils, and General Stationery,

CROCKERY WARE,

Consisting of Cups and Saucers, Dinner Plates, Glass-ware, and everything in that line to perfectly fit out a household.

JEWELRY—Consisting of Vest and Fob Chains, Finger Rings, Earrings, Bracelets, Brooches, Gold and Silver Pencil Cases, Gold Pens, and numerous other articles in that line.

—HARDWARE,—

Consisting of BRASS KETTLES, Sadirons, Butts and Screws; Table Knives and Forks, of a superior quality; Tea and Table Spoons, Pocket Cutlery, Sheep Shears, Grass and Grain scythes, Cradles, Snathes, &c., &c.

—GROCERIES,—

A CHOICE LOT of Fine Teas, Dried Fruit, Raisins, Currants, Candied Citron and Lemon Peel, Candies, Can Fruits, Pickles, Oysters, Sardines, &c.

DRUGS and MEDICINES, VARNISH, PERFUMERY, &c.

A Choice lot of FOREIGN and DOMESTIC

LIQUORS,

To which he would call the attention of the trade, as they will be sold out by the package or barrel only. Amongst them may be found London Jockey Club Gin, Catawba Wine Blitters, Scheldam Schnapps and Balm of 10,000 Flowers.

A LARGE LOT OF

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

To be sold VERY CHEAP.

Ten Bales of BLANKETS, for sale at COST and Freight.

HATS and CAPS in great variety.

BOOTS and SHOES of every kind very low.

All kinds of grain and country produce will be taken in exchange; cash not refused, of course; but the [invariable] rule will be pay on delivery, and no credit.

Thankful to those who have hitherto extended their patronage to him, especially to those who have paid up, W. NIXON would still solicit a continuation of their favors, and will assure them that nothing shall be lacking on his part to accommodate and furnish them with a good article of every thing in his line, at a fair price. East Temple St., G. S. L. City, May 5, 1860.

WM. NIXON,

WOULD also call the attention of his friends south to his well-selected STOCK of GENERAL GOODS

AT FAIRFIELD,

NEAR CAMP FLOYD,

Where, notwithstanding the movement of the Army, he still continues as usual to keep a full and COMPLETE ASSORTMENT of every thing needed by the Farmer and the Public generally.

Small profits, quick returns, and pay down, will be his motto. 11-11