

Deseret Evening News.

GEORGE Q. CANNON, Editor.

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"MORMON" INDEPENDENCE.

The true character of the people of this Territory is but little understood by those who have never visited us. The common descriptions which pass current among people in the world outside of us make us out to be but little short of monsters. We have often been amused in traveling, at the manner in which, otherwise well-informed persons would scrutinize us when they learned that we were a "Mormon." They would view us as we might expect they would the inhabitant of some other planet were he to visit the earth. The immense amount of travel there has been across the continent for the past few years, however, has dissipated many of these false and crude ideas. Our true character is now better understood. Some few books which have appeared, the writers of which have done us partial justice, at least on some points, have contributed to this better understanding of our character. It is now pretty universally conceded that the "Mormons" are industrious, persevering, peaceful, temperate, hospitable, and honorable and honest in their dealings. Facts are said to be stubborn things, and that we have exhibited all the above qualities, and many more, in building this city and peopling this Territory our works plainly show. They speak for us, and the testimony can not be disputed.

But there is one feature in our character, (i. e. our independence) for which we have, as yet, received little or no credit. Indeed, it is not often admitted that we possess it. Even many who reside here—non-"Mormons"—fail to fully recognize its existence. They do not understand us sufficiently to comprehend how independence can co-exist with such obedience as the people of this Territory manifest to their leaders. This obedience is viewed by many as slavish submission, as an abnegation of our independence and free agency. The minds of such persons seem to be incapable of understanding that obedience and independence are compatible, and that to be a free agent there is no necessity for a man to be rebellious and disobedient.

The truth is, that with their submission to the counsel and guidance of their leaders, whom they view as the servants of God, our people cherish an independence of thought and feeling far greater than those do who accuse them of being destitute of that quality. Their history substantiates this. It is their very independence of character that helped make them Latter-day Saints, or as they are called "Mormons." In nearly every instance, those who were not born or brought up in the Church had sacrifices to make in embracing the doctrines they now profess. The "Mormons" were poor and despised. All the so-called great men, the popular voices of the age, the pulpit and the press, joined in denouncing and calumniating them. A "Mormon" with them, was the synonym of everything low and vile. To join them was to invite persecution, obloquy and hatred. To mingle with them was to dis sever the ties of kindred and friends, to become a moral leper which former associates and bosom companions would unfeelingly shun. To be known by their name was to risk everything—good name, friends, employment and worldly ease and comfort—all that make life desirable.

Yet all these things the bulk of the inhabitants of this Territory have faced and endured. If it was not true independence of character and moral courage,

under the blessing of the Lord, which enabled them to pass through this ordeal, what was it? Thousands of pretty fair people, endowed with a tolerable degree of nerve, who were probably as fully convinced of the truth of the doctrines as they were, have shrunk appalled from it. They did not have sufficient independence to act up to their convictions and brave all the consequences attendant upon such a step.

Obsequiousness and servility form no part of the "Mormon" character. The people render willing obedience and respect to an authority which they know to be legal and properly constituted. The exercise of this authority by those who wield it is not despotism, the submission to it by those who obey it is not slavishness. Let others who have not this authority attempt to lead them, or with the exercise of power, to coerce them, and how will they succeed? Let our past history answer. We have repeatedly shown the world that we will have the undisturbed enjoyment of independence, even if we have to forsake all to obtain it.

The prevalence of the idea that the people of this Territory are despotically governed by their leaders, and are too submissive, arises to some extent, doubtless, from the fact that the former talk with a plainness and boldness which other religious teachers dare not use. Those who are not familiar with our organization can not understand how any people can submit to be thus talked to unless they are afraid to resent it. Now, this style of teaching has its sole origin in the independence of the ministry. Were the religious teachers of this people to be dependent upon the latter for their living, they might modify their teachings to suit their feelings. But they are not. It does not make two cents' difference with them peculiarly, whether the people are suited or not. They are not dependent upon or amenable to the people. God has given them a sacred charge. He has placed the souls of the people, to a certain extent, in their trust. He will hold them to a strict accountability for the manner in which they discharge that trust. They know this. Hence, their independence. The people know it also. They know that when they are warned or reproved by those who lead them, they are doing no more than their duty. Hence, their submission.

[Special to the Deseret Evening News.]

By Telegraph.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN ARRESTED AS A FENIAN!

CHOLERA IN HAVANA!

Congressional!

London, 18.—Immediately upon the arrival of the steamer *Scotia* at Queens-town the police came aboard quietly and arrested George Francis Train, Grinnell and Gee, three passengers charged with being active members of the American wing of the Fenian organization. The proceedings caused considerable excitement.

Paris.—Duke De Peralgay objects to the bill for the government press. He thinks the press would be allowed too much latitude in assailing public and private characters. He favors a bill moving for more freedom of the press.

In the Stockholm Parliament yesterday, the King, on opening, delivered a speech in which he favored the forming of all the male population into militia organizations, also the purchase of the most improved arms for the army.

House.—The entire day was devoted to the debate of the reconstruction bill and other general matters.

New York.—A letter from Havana gives fearful accounts of the ravages of cholera there. Sometimes there had been three hundred cases a day and nearly one half proved fatal.

Berlin.—The Diet passed a bill for the railway loan of forty million thalers.

Florence.—The Party of the Left has been defeated in the Station parliament

on the motion to adjourn during the debate on the budget.

San Francisco, 18.—The steamer *Sacramento*, for Panama, sailed to-day. \$809,000 of treasure \$755,000 of which is for New York.

The jury in the case of Capt. Windsor of the ship *Intrepid*, for alleged cruelty to a seaman and afterwards turning him adrift in an open boat off Easter Island, have rendered a verdict of acquittal on all counts of the indictment.

Cleared; the Thomas S. Stowe for Liverpool with 16,000 sacks of wheat; The Carolus Magnus for New York with 22,000 sacks of wheat and 2,000 lbs flour.

Sailed.—The Valentine for Cork.

Flour is quiet at \$750 @ 8.

To-day's steamer carries 3,000 bbls for New York.

Wheat is quiet at \$2.60 @ \$2.65 and good shipping. Legal tenders at 75. Mining stocks are quiet; prices have declined. The sales today were Crown Point, 930; Belcher, 150; Hale Norcross, 2550; Chollar, 200; Yellow Jacket, 690; Gould Curr, 380; Savage, 120; Kentuck 235; Overman, 70; Imperial, 170.

New York, 19.—Honduras advices, via Havana, say that revolution is apprehended in the interior. Forty cases of cholera have occurred at Truxillo.

The *Herald's* special says the defeat of the Supreme Court bill in the Senate appears to be a foregone conclusion. The reconstruction bill seems more likely to pass. The committee on foreign affairs in the House will report about Thursday a bill concerning the rights of naturalized citizens.

It is expected that the Senate will soon take up the bill for the admission of Colorado. The friends of the measure are sanguine of success. Gov. Evans has arrived from Denver and says the Indian peace commissioners have been deceived in regard to his course towards the Indians. While governor he earnestly strove to avoid Indian hostilities.

Strong efforts are being made to continue the freedmen's bureau in Tennessee, Kentucky and Maryland.

Cork.—Strict search was made of the person and baggage of Geo. Francis Train but they disclosed no proof of complicity in the Fenian movements, justifying arrest. Train formally protested, through the American consul, against the detention.

Limerick.—The police have seized the guns and ammunition found in the shops, that the city may keep them from the Fenians.

Vienna.—Kull has been appointed Minister of War. The remains of Maximilian arrived from Trieste in charge of an escort.

Correspondence.

LOGAN, Jan. 12th, 1868.

Editor *Evening News*.—At last we are having a taste of our good, old-fashioned winters; the mud has given place to ice, the rain has changed to snow, and the damp fog to clear, sparkling, frosty air. Everybody feels better and more cheerful, and the merry jingle of the bells announces that our citizens are making the most of the sleighing. We are not indulging in so many parties and theatres as usual, this winter; and in lieu of them, by the earnest wish of Pres. Benson and Bishop Maughan, we have organized Lyceums, Library Institutes and Schools, for our mutual improvement, which are well attended and becoming increasingly attractive. In Logan we have vetoed debating, but leave every speaker free to express his sincere views upon any subject presented.

Realizing the refining and elevating tendency of good music, I feel very glad to be able to report an increasing interest in this "art divine." In this, as in other educational movements, it will take time to cultivate a pure and appreciative taste, but our lovers of music flatter themselves and the community with good reason I think—that the good time will come. The Logan choir, under the leadership of Bro. C. C. Goodwin, assisted by Bros. Wm. Knowles, David Lamoreaux, Adam Smith, etc., has made very commendable progress, and gave a concert here the other evening, which was well attended and pronounced to be the best ever given here by home talent. They propose to get up a series of concerts here, if the people will patronize them, for the purpose of purchasing an organ for the new Tabernacle when completed.

The citizens of this county feel obliged to you for the interest you manifested in our postal arrangements. It may seem a small matter to others, but it is decidedly annoying to us, to say the least, to have our letters and papers occasionally lost, or reach us, via Montana.

The Sabbath Schools are very flourishing; since the introduction of tickets, rewards and libraries, the interest is increased tenfold. I hardly knew there were so many children in the place before—we only lack books and rewards.

I am happy to report an increasing interest in the *DESERET NEWS* and *Juvenile Instructor*. Several have remarked that your editorials on Cragin's Utah bill, are worth the price of the year's subscription. Poor Cragin, all the inhabitants of Utah put together won't lose as much sleep over his bill as he has lost in concocting it. Doubtless he wanted a little notoriety and has gained it,—more probably, he will eventually find, than he bargained for. Smart politician as he professes to be, he does not know enough to worship at the rising sun. Were he half as smart as he thinks himself he could see that "Mormonism" contains within itself the indestructible elements of success and permanency, that it is the rising power of this continent, and is destined to be the ark of its liberties if any are preserved. But it is all right; we neither court the favors nor fear the frowns of such men. But it would be well for individuals and the nation to sit down and count the cost, before measuring arms with the Almighty. Time was when the presentation of such a bill would have aroused my anger; now, contempt takes the place of anger, and I only feel anxious that I and all Israel may be able to understand, love and practice the truth—then God will be our defender. I would respectfully remind Messrs. Wade, Cragin and Congress that "The measure they met (to us) shall be meted back to them, pressed down, heaped up, and running over." They may deem us a very wicked, ignorant set of fanatics, but we have a pretty good idea what they are.

Your Brother,
W. H. SHEARMAN.

The two wings of the Fenian Brotherhood have consolidated under the leadership of General John O'Neill, a gentleman who served with honor and distinction during the rebellion, and who is particularly endeared to the Irish people by his victory over the English troops at the battle of Limestone Ridge, in June, 1866. The united body have issued an eloquent address to the American people, which concludes as follows:—"We ask the world to judge fairly between us and our enemies. The Fenian Brotherhood war not against the lives, liberties or properties of their English brethren, but against the brutal tyranny which degrades human nature in England and Ireland alike. These efforts will not be wasted against insensate walls of prisons, but directed to the overthrow of political despotism. They neither employ, in their struggle, the secret weapon of the assassin nor the torch of the incendiary; but resolving to face the issues of the battle like men determined to be free, they commit their cause to the Almighty disposer of events, and their only motto being 'Liberty to all men'—their rallying cry, 'God save Ireland.'"

FOREIGN NEWS.

DUBLIN, JAN. 3.

Lord Strathnairn, Commander-in-Chief of the forces in Ireland, is actively engaged in disposing his troops to meet a possible outbreak. Particular attention is directed to the counties of Cork and Tipperary, in which extraordinary precautions are being taken. The banks of the River Shannon and the west coast of the island are guarded with increased vigilance, to prevent a landing. The police in all the large cities, especially in the South, are unusually active and watchful.

ITALY.

Mr. Gladstone says:—"If Ireland had been fairly and judiciously administered, Fenianism would have never existed."

RUSSIA.

London, Jan. 3.—It is thought the conference on the Eastern question, recently held at St. Petersburg by the leading diplomatists of Russia, has a warlike significance.

The Paris Union says that during the panic at the Vatican occasioned by Garibaldi's invasion, the ex-king of Naples offered his services to the Pope as a private soldier.

Scotch papers announce the reappearance of the cattle plague. Already numbers of sheep and other animals have died.

Reports from Algeria describe the most frightful suffering among the Arabs. The cholera has already carried off 52,000 of them, and now they are threatened with a terrible famine. An