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YESTERDAY the mortal remains of Horace Greeley were committed to the tomb, and a great outpouring of the people honored his memory by attending the obsequies and in various ways manifesting respect to the memory of the departed. It was not a sectional tribute to a partizan leader, but a general manifestation by all classes of hearty regard for an able, intelligent, and honest life, devoted prominently to public matters, to the discussion and the advocacy of principles and measures profoundly affecting the common welfare. North, South, East, and West, the citizens of this great country are sensible that a great man, a foremost citizen, and a most earnest, assiduous and effective laborer for the public weal, has just passed away.

The end of Mr. Greeley's mortal life was a natural tragedy, falling with natural tragic suddenness and saddening weight upon the whole nation. His name was a familiar household word all through the land, and had been for years. At one time by a large partizan section it was held in strong prejudice, but for a number of years that prejudice had been dispelled by the sheer force of his manifested liberality of sentiment, and large hearted, chivalrously generous deeds.

The death of no citizen of these United States for many years has stirred kindly remembrances at once so profoundly and so generally, we might say universally. From the President in the White House to the gamin in the street, from the banker and broker in Wall street to the rancher in Texas and the miner in California, from the merchant on 'Change to the mechanic at the forge, from the minister in his pulpit to the farmer at his plough, all ranks and conditions of the people of this great country, with singular and imposing unanimity, and with affecting and unaffected fervor, render their meed of praise and tribute of respect to the memory of one who was suddenly cut short in a remarkable career of public usefulness.

Not the most mighty general, not the most astute statesman, not the most eloquent orator, not the most profound scientist, not the most powerful preacher, not the greatest millionaire in the whole country could have evoked such sincere universal tributes of respectful regard.

In seeking for the cause of this extraordinary manifestation of esteem in all parts of the country for the memory of a public man, of proverbial simplicity of character, we are impelled to the conclusion that the manifestation was in the main a spontaneous overflowing of genuine appreciation of the sterling virtues of an enterprising, energetic, able, intelligent, hard working, well-meaning, unselfish, liberal, generous, large-hearted citizen, who had been a long time in familiar public position, and whose name and whose labors had been for many long years and in many eventful crises so intimately connected, if not inseparably identified, with great public struggles and with public progress, as to seem a prominent and determining part and parcel of them, and for moral worth and weight to have grown more deeply, and entwined themselves more completely in the respect and esteem of his fellow-citizens generally, than had any other man and man's labors of his time. These universal out-pourings of kindly regard must be taken as highly presumptive evidence of intrinsic native worth in their object.

It is one of the penalties of high public station to be approached by characters who, for the accomplishment of their own selfish purposes, will not scruple to convey the most glaring misinformation, with the express design of warping official action to the great prejudice of other citizens. Truth, con-

scious of its own rectitude, and the purity of its motives, is in no hurry to seek the ear of power. Having no axe to grind, no selfish purpose to accomplish at the expense of others, it pursues its own proper course, unwavering in its integrity, and little regardless of the miserable manoeuvres of corrupt schemers.

The President of the United States is not exempt from that penalty of high station, as is abundantly manifest in that portion of his Message relating to Utah. According to the view he expresses in that document, the government of the United States is at peace with all the world outside, and in only one Territory of this vast commonwealth is there anything unsatisfactory in the existing condition of affairs. That one Territory is Utah. Says the Message, "It has seemed to be the policy of the Legislature of Utah to evade all responsibility to the government of the United States, and even to hold a position in hostility to it."

President Grant has never been in Utah, so far as we are aware, and this expressed opinion of its condition is based solely upon the information he has received from others. We have lived in Utah many years and we know that that information is misinformation, purposed misrepresentation, offered for demagogic reasons. We say distinctly and positively that there is in the affairs of Utah nothing unsatisfactory in the meaning of the message, so far as the citizens generally are concerned. It is a sheer misconception on the part of the President "that it has seemed to be the policy of the Legislature of Utah to evade all responsibility," etc. The facts are diametrically opposite. It is the ruling desire of the Legislature and the people of Utah to live on the best of terms with not only the Federal government, but the people generally of the Union. True, studied efforts have been made to cause it to appear that the Legislature and citizens of this Territory are hostile to the government, but these efforts have no just foundation, and are therefore the result of prejudice, corruption and malice aforethought in those who have made them.

The Legislature and people of Utah desire to enjoy the rights and privileges which are constitutionally theirs as citizens of this great Republic. To this much they are fully entitled. If this is hostility to the general government, why be it so. No people could be worthy citizens of the United States under any other conditions. An unmolested life under such conditions, which are legitimately guaranteed to them in common with the citizens of all other States and Territories, is all our citizens ask.

We challenge proof that the Legislature of Utah desires to evade all responsibility to the Federal Government and to hold a position in hostility to it.

In his message, as a remedy for the supposed unsatisfactory condition of affairs in this Territory, the President recommends a careful revision of the laws thereof by Congress and the enactment of a law similar to one proposed in Congress last session. The objects sought, as stated in the message, are the securing of peace, the equality of all citizens before the law, and the ultimate extinguishment of polygamy.

To a careful Congressional revision of the laws of Utah, if done in a liberal and constitutional spirit, we have no objection to make, further than to say that in pursuance of the American principle of local self-government, the proper arbiter of the laws of a State or Territory is not Congress, but the Supreme Court of the United States.

The characteristic features of the bills introduced in Congress of late years with the ostensible view of securing order and peace in this Territory, have been these:

1. The compulsory arrangement of the domestic relations of the citizens in opposition to their religious sentiments, and in accordance with the religious sentiments of other people, mostly their avowed enemies.
2. The disfranchisement of all "Mormons" on account of their religion.
3. The giving over of all ruling power into the hands of a few Federal appointees, and the consequent establishment of the reign of a sort of judicial-martial law, which simply signifies no law at all.

No matter how sophistically those bills have been disguised, no matter

what the professions of their authors and abettors, the above three statements contain the essence, sum and substance of the bills, and consequently, they being utterly contrary to the provisions of the constitution and diametrically opposed to the first principles of American civil and religious liberty, we are inflexibly opposed to them and to any similar, and so must be every true hearted American citizen.

By the enactment of such unconstitutional laws the message proposes to secure—

1. Peace.
2. The equality of all citizens before the law.
3. The ultimate extinguishment of polygamy.

As to the securing of peace, what American in his proper senses would think of securing the peace of a community by the destruction of the common rights of the citizens thereof? Peace so secured would be the peace of death and the grave. Again, whether the President is or is not aware of the fact, the great and the principal disturbers of the peace and the shield and shelter of disturbers of the peace in Utah, may be found among Federal officials. No greater law-breakers and peace-breakers can be found in all Utah than some who carry in their pockets bits of parchment with the official signature of U. S. Grant attached.

The equality of all citizens before the law. All citizens in Utah are equal before the law, so far as ruling Federal officials will permit them to be. The greatest enemies to the equality of citizens before the law in this Territory are Federal appointees, the greatest because they will not let other citizens enjoy that equality which is expressly provided by law. Further, the enactment of an unconstitutional law proscribing the bulk of the community solely on account of their religion is a very strange way to secure the equality of the citizens before the law.

The ultimate extinguishment of polygamy. To accomplish this, Congress is recommended to pass a law abrogating the constitutionally guaranteed civil and religious rights of a whole community, of a whole Territory. To exterminate a few thousand Utah polygamists, all the safeguards of the citizen's rights must be destroyed, all constitutional guarantees ruthlessly swept away, all the fundamental principles of American liberty ignored, the very foundation of American republicanism, of American freedom, undermined. Is the nation prepared to pay such a costly price, to make such an enormous sacrifice, to so flatly belie its own liberal principles and professions, to so thoroughly stultify itself in the eyes of the whole world, for the sake of squelching a handful of "Mormon" polygamists? One thing more, if President Grant accomplishes the ultimate extinguishment of polygamy, by the execution of such legislation as he proposes, he will do what has never been accomplished in the history of the world. Plural marriage is a correct principle—it always did exist, and we believe always will.

It is rather a difficult thing for intelligent people to understand the statement that everything is charming and promising all through the United States, except in Utah, and that in this Territory alone exists grounds for dissatisfaction and apprehension. We like peace, good order, and healthful prosperity as well as any body can. We own second to none in our preferences for these things and in our desires for the public welfare. Yet we cannot look upon the situation throughout the Union, generally and particularly, and conscientiously say that all is lovely and without spot or blemish everywhere, except heresabouts. The fact is that our citizens do manage to maintain a very fair condition of peace in this Territory. Being human, of course they are no better than they should be, and from the fact that we occasionally see that which we do not like, we think that some of them are not quite so good as they ought to be. But taking them collectively and for all in all, we do not think their superiors can be found in the Union, so far as the manifested desire and striving for peace and good order are concerned. Notwithstanding the unworthy, lawless, incessant efforts of certain evil designing and unscrupulous persons, official and non-official, to create disorder and confusion, and disturb and check the moral and material prosperity of the community, our citizens still enjoy peace and a large degree of prosperity. It is true, this city and some

other portions of the Territory are not what they once were. There is no longer the perfect safety for man, woman, and child everywhere, in doors or out, at all hours of the day or night, that once characterized this Territory. There is too a much larger amount of stealing, drunkenness, and profanity current than used to prevail here. Prostitution also flaunts its filthy linen brazenly in the face of the public, an offence and a nuisance which a few years back were unknown here. In fact, crime of all kinds, has increased notably the last two or three years. But this comes of the influx of strangers who are led or driven by their lusts, and the fact that such are more or less encouraged by some who wield a little brief authority. A few of the older bona fide citizens may have had their good manners corrupted by these new and evil associations, but, so far as the great bulk of the community is concerned, their desire is for peace and obedience to wholesome law, and they strive to live for those things. The efforts of the peace disturbers do not secure a very flattering success. Those characters have a deal to say, and they say it loudly. In truth they are considerably on the "yawp," if Walt Whitman will pardon us. It is their forte. But they are much more harmless than they wish to be. Any one who did not know them, nor understand the situation, might think that the heavens were falling out here. But no such thing. After every new and more terrific "yawp," the same heavens are over our head, the same earth is under our feet, the people still live and prosper, and neither the earth nor the community vouchsafes a single quake.

But though things are thus peaceable and prosperous here, are they so throughout the Union? We do not so read the signs. We see in not less than three States symptoms of grave disorder. Alabama has two antagonistic legislatures, so has Louisiana, and Arkansas has two sets of civil officers who are not so civil as they might be, especially to each other. The military arm is cautiously but determinedly stretched out towards these States and the military eye is vigilantly watching these proceedings.

Besides, what is the condition of many portions of the States in regard to obedience to good laws? Is there not a notorious looseness and defiance existing generally? Has not New York, has not Chicago, barely escaped a bloody revolution recently on this very point of due regard for the laws? Does not every thoughtful and sensible man regard the inefficiency of the law, the slight regard for it even by men of high standing, as most discouraging signs of the times? Have not the ablest journals been seriously discussing this grave and portentous condition of society? In San Francisco, in Chicago, in New York, the three chief cities of the Union, is there not a loud and long complaint of a deep seated "respectable" disrespect for the law? One New York paper says, "Vigilance committees are the talk of the day. Every man his own armory is the suggestion of the hour." Another paper, commenting upon the discussion of capital punishment and its abolishment, says, "The question is not, How shall we punish, but, Shall we punish at all?" These are not expressions from prejudiced sources, like many of the expressions so industriously published concerning Utah.

Thus, on taking a comprehensive, non-partizan, unprejudiced view of the situation, we find that so far from being the only portion of the Union where things are said to be unsatisfactory, it would be nearer the truth to say that Utah is the only portion where there is good ground for hope of the prevalence of peace and respect for the law.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—Bishop Daniel Daniels writes from Malad City, Oneida County, Idaho Territory, December 4th:

"A coroner's inquest was held at Malad City, on the 1st of December, to enquire into the cause of the death of Margaret Ann Lewis, who died suddenly on the 30th of November, 1872.

"After the jury had examined several witnesses they agreed upon the following verdict:

"We the undersigned render the following verdict, that Margret Ann Lewis came to her death by natural causes or the visitation of God.

Thomas J. Bolingboke,
Jenkin Jones,
Edward Roberts,
Henry Peck,
Christopher Ceaston,
Jesse R. Dredge,

JOSEPH H. CURTIS, Coroner.