



GEORGE Q. CANNON,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Wednesday, - - June 19, 1872.

To the Presidents and Bishops of the various Wards throughout the Territory:

DEAR BRETHREN:—The time has arrived when the means is needed to emigrate the Poor from Europe, and up to this time of the present season, but little has been donated or placed in the hands of the Perpetual Emigrating Fund Company, in any way, that can be used to emigrate the old and faithful members of the Church, whom we feel it our bounden duty to aid in gathering home to Zion.

You are all therefore requested to make an exertion in their behalf, that whatever funds, the members of your wards are able to donate for this purpose, be called for and forwarded immediately to this office, and the brethren shall be blessed in so doing.

BRIGHAM YOUNG,

President of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

SALT LAKE CITY, June 12, 1872.

At length Congress has adjourned, yet, contrary to the wills and wishes of some parties, Utah remains in a flourishing condition, "Mormonism" is not abolished, and the "Mormons" are not exterminated. Such was our faith long ago, and we have faith yet for the future. Not that there is any reason to suppose that the hydra-headed monster anti-Mormonism is dead. It has been pretty well scotched of late; but the old venom is still there, and there is more work for the slimy creature, which it will doubtless seek at a fitting opportunity to perform. But for a time peace reigns, comparative peace, and it will reign and it will continue to reign more or less until and after the next crusade. The late one is over and it has accomplished nothing towards the success hoped for by its friends, but it has brought shame and confusion upon the heads of the chief actors. Indeed such is invariably the case when men set themselves to hinder, obstruct, and overthrow the work of the Almighty. And for that matter Providence will overrule in favor of those who trust in it and do right, no matter by what name they are called, for the Scripture says in every nation the man who fears God and works righteousness is accepted of him. This the "Mormons" profess to do, and so far as their performances correspond with their professions, they are on the right side, and they have nothing to fear, for though the prospect may be occasionally gloomy to superficial and inexperienced observers, yet others, of more comprehensive experience and broader views, look beyond the present and immediate future and behold in a degree the benefits which will result from current trying circumstances, understanding that to those who live faithfully according to the light given them, all present grievances will work out the more abundant benefits and satisfaction in the future.

But leaving moralizing, Congress has adjourned, not without a concluding bit of liveliness, in a style unfortunately not uncommon with American legislative bodies, that of Utah excepted. Henceforth, until November, the public interest will be concentrated in the Presidential election and the many meetings and stump speeches looking thereto, the papers will be full of pol-

itics, not always very dignified nor very edifying. Even "Mormonism," that perennial fountain of texts and sensational circumstances to the press, will be ignored comparatively for a time, overshadowed by the temporarily more exciting and to many more fascinating struggles pertaining to the next four years' occupancy of the Presidential chair.

CONGRESS has adjourned, but previous to its adjournment the Sacramento *Record* speculated in this strain upon the doings of that body in reference to Utah matters—

The Mormon Question in Congress.

The indications are that the present session of Congress will close before any legislation is effected touching the Mormon question. Voorhees' bill hangs in the House Committee, Butler, of all men living, being apparently the chief obstacle to a report upon it. In the Senate a similar inexplicable stagnation is manifest, and it is tolerably clear that for some reason there is an indisposition to adopt any legislation in this direction. The result will be that Brigham Young will secure another lease of power, that polygamy will be more firmly seated than ever, and that the animosities already existing between the Gentiles in Utah and the Mormons will be embittered and aggravated. The initial blunder was made by permitting the Utah Federal Judiciary to ride rough-shod over constitutional and legal enactments for the purpose of reaching the accused Mormons. The policy selected was not only foolish and suicidal, but utterly unjustified by any real or imaginary necessity. It was as if a man possessing free access to a well-furnished armory should go out of his way to gather a stake from a hedge wherewith to do battle. No good could have resulted from the arbitrary course of Judge McKean in any event. It was, on the contrary, just the policy to suit the Mormons, for they, * * * were thus placed in the attitude of martyrs, subjected to illegal and unconstitutional pains and penalties. The Government has not only failed to meet the question or deal with it intelligently, but it has given the whole issue a thrust backwards, and has enabled the polygamists to renew the combat from a stronger vantage ground than ever.

The situation is rendered still more vexatious by the seeming absurdity of the contest. On one side are arrayed a hundred thousand law-breakers and defiers of the Constitution, and on the other the representatives of forty millions of people, all anxious for the suppression of polygamy; yet the "twin relic of barbarism" continues to maintain itself, not only successfully, but even arrogantly. Congress has had plenty of time and opportunity to legislate on this question.

The *Record* further goes on to say that it is discreditable to the national legislature that another session should pass away and nothing be done with Utah, sings the old song about a "stain on the nation," "plague spot of immorality," "gross tyranny over the weaker sex," etc.; and concludes by stating that the spectacle of one personage "successfully keeping at bay the whole power of the United States government, and checkmating the nation at every turn, is one which is not calculated to put us in better conceit with ourselves, or to bring us more respect and esteem from abroad."

The *Record* has some very sensible ideas concerning the situation in Utah, but in some respects does not look upon that situation from a proper point of view to gain the most symmetrically correct conception of the affairs of the Territory.

We think Congress did very well not to pass any proscriptive, tyrannical bill to apply to Utah. So far as such legislation is concerned, "masterly inactivity" is the very best statesmanship. There is really no wonderful problem to be solved in relation to this region, or the inhabitants thereof, that we are aware of. If people will let people alone, there will be no puzzling political problem to solve in Utah, nor anywhere else. It is the incessant intermeddling, the arrogant attempts to govern too much, by law or in defiance of law, that creates all these perplexing and exciting problems. Let everybody mind his own proper business, let everybody let everybody alone, so far as unwarranted interference goes, and we shall have peace and good order, whether the inhabitants of the Territory are monogamic or polygamic. That's the correct view of the Utah matter.

AMONG the recent deaths of remarkable men may be mentioned that of Charles James Lever, the Irish novelist. He was born in Dublin, August 31, 1806, educated at Trinity College of that city, and afterwards took a degree at Gottingen. He practiced medicine successfully in the north of Ireland in the cholera season of 1832. He subsequently became physician for three years to the British embassy at Brussels, where he wrote "Harry Lorrequer," which was shortly afterwards followed by "Charles O'Malley," "Jack Hinton," "Tom Burke," "Our Mess," "The O'Donoghue," "Roland Cashel," "The Knight of Gwinne," and "The Daltons." He had the care of the *Dublin University Magazine* in 1842, continuing for three years, contributing to that periodical "Maurice Tierney," "Con Oregan," "The Diary of Horace Templeton," and other papers. It is also stated that he was the "Cornelius O'Dowd" of *Blackwood's Magazine*. The death of his wife appears to have had a permanently depressing influence on his mind, as manifested in the dedication of his last novel, "Lord Kilgobbin"—

"To the memory of one whose companionship made the happiness of a long life, and whose loss has left me helpless, I dedicate this book, written in breaking health and broken spirits, the task that was once my joy and pride I have lived to find associated with my sorrow. It is not, then, without a cause I say I hope this effort may be my last."

Lever ranks next to Dickens in influence upon the novel reading public, but the former furnished the most amusing reading to the world. Lever sought to please and entertain, and his characters overflow with mirth and humor. Dickens sought to instruct and reform, and his novels laid bare many abuses, resulting in numerous reforms. Many of the novels of Lever, like those of Scott and Dickens, will live as standard works of fiction, in a department special to their author.

At the Boston World's Musical Jubilee, to commence next Monday, the roaring octaves in unison with the notes of the gigantic organ are to be produced by cannon, fired by electricity, the electric keys being placed on the organ, to be operated, as the other keys, by the organist. A chime of church bells, to give clanging notes, are also worked by keys.

The Coliseum, in which the Jubilee will be held, is designed to seat 100,000 people. The chorus and orchestra will occupy nearly two acres, nearly three acres being reserved for the audience. The big drum is to be twelve feet in diameter. The music will be chiefly sacred. Each programme will contain one or more familiar hymns, among them the "Old Hundredth," to be sung by the full chorus and audience together.

The instruments for the orchestra will be 250 violins, 200 second violins, 150 violas, 100 violoncellos, 100 contra basses, 12 first flutes, 12 second flutes, 12 first clarinets, 12 second clarinets, 10 first oboes, 10 second oboes, 20 (first, second, third and fourth) bassoons, 24 (first, second third and fourth) French horns, 24 (first, second, third, and fourth) trumpets, 12 alto trombones, 12 tenor trombones, 8 bass trombones, 6 bass tubas, 6 (pairs) tympani, 10 small drums, and 4 bass drums, 4 (pairs) cymbals, 1 great drum, 1 great triangle, total 1000.

ONE of the most sensible remarks which we have read or heard concerning the admission of Utah, is that reported to have been made by President Grant to Hon. Frank Fuller recently. The President is represented as saying that he deprecated further agitation of the subject at the present, believing that the State, when admitted, should come quietly as a matter of right, and not as an escape for domestic agitation.

This is sound doctrine, good statesmanship, whether it was or was not uttered by President Grant. There never would have been any special agitation upon the subject, but for the schemes, plots, intrigues, misrepresentations, and lies of official and other political adventurers. It is not the people at large who have created such agitation as has existed upon the subject. It is rather the enemies of the people, who have villainously maligned them and recklessly sought to perpetuate the withholding from them of their rights as American citizens.

The State should be admitted quietly as a matter of right. Certainly it should,

Those are our sentiments, which we have expressed many a time. American citizens in Territories can not enjoy the full rights and privileges of American citizens, therefore it is the inalienable right of the people of a Territory to enjoy the benefits of a State organization at the earliest practicable time, and to be admitted quietly and without opposition, as an undoubted matter of right.

The Territory should not "come in" as an escape from domestic agitation. If Utah goes in as an escape from domestic agitation, that escape will be a factious, factitious, adventitious circumstance, and not a fundamental one. It will be a circumstance which the very large majority of the community have not desired, and will not be responsible for, because they will have had no hand in the agitation, only so far as they have been most reluctantly driven into it by ambitious and unscrupulous individuals, some of them Federal officials we are sorry to say, who care nothing for law nor human rights, provided their own little selfish schemes prove successful.

THE public is tolerably well-informed in regard to the antecedents and record generally of President Grant, the Philadelphia Republican candidate for the next Presidential term. Henry Wilson, the candidate for the Vice-Presidency, was born at Farmington, New Hampshire, February 16, 1812, and was brought up on a farm. At the age of 21 he went to Natick, Mass., and learned to make shoes. His discussions with Benjamin F. Hallett, the great Democratic platform-maker, from 1838 to 1840 brought Wilson into public notice. In the latter year he was elected Representative in the State Legislature, and four years afterwards Senator; in 1848 he became proprietor and editor of the *Boston Republican*; in 1852 he was defeated as a free soil candidate for Congress; in 1853 he became a member of the State Constitutional Convention; in 1855 he was elected a Senator to Congress and re-elected in 1859, 1865, and 1871; from 1842 to 1851 he was with the militia of Massachusetts as major, colonel, and brigadier-general; in 1861 he raised and became a colonel of the 22nd regiment of Massachusetts volunteers. Joining the army of the Potomac, he was made a member of Gen. McClelland's staff, serving as such until the meeting of Congress. From the commencement of the war he was chairman of the committee on military affairs. Preston Brooks, of South Carolina, challenged him in 1856, for denouncing his assault on Senator Sumner, but Wilson declined the challenge as duelling was illegal and barbarous. He became chairman of the Committee on Pensions, and served also on the Committee on Appropriations. He published the "Anti-Slavery Measures in Congress," a history of the Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth Congresses, was the originator of the bill abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia, and of that establishing the American Academy of Sciences, was one of the Senators senatorially designated to attend the funeral of General Scott in 1866, and a delegate to the Philadelphia Loyalist's Convention of the same year.

THE editorial fraternity of Iowa held a convention at Mount Pleasant, in that State, last Tuesday and Wednesday, in relation to the taking of a joint excursion trip to Salt Lake and California. The Union Pacific railroad company preferred them a trip over the U. P., and the party made arrangements for the use of three Pullman Palace cars for seven days. The party arrived at this city last evening. Their arrangements admit of their staying in this vicinity until Wednesday morning. Mr. Junkin of the *Fairfield Ledger*, is acting President of the party, who are composed of intelligent, clever gentlemen and ladies, real western people, many of them pioneers themselves. The following are the names of the party—

W W Junkin and wife, *Fairfield Ledger*; E N Chapin and wife, *Nettie Sanford*, *Marshall Times*; John Mahin and wife, *Muscatine Journal*; G A Stewart and wife, *Misses Gatch and Cleveland*, *Des Moines Republican*; H A Burrell and wife, *Washington Press*; L R Train and wife, *Ft Dodge Times*; L D Wilson and wife, *Ft Dodge Messenger*; F C Barker, *Knoxville Voter*; J H White and wife, W M Potter and wife, *Davenport Gazette*; T O Walker, *Bloomfield Democrat*; J Reed, *Morning Sun Press*; J C Whitney, *Hampden Recorder*; T L Stevens, and wife, *Glenwood Opinion*; D A Lacey and wife, *State Center Eute prize*; T Mercer and wife, *Marshall Republican*; G N Udell and wife, *Bedford Southwest*; H