

mitted to return to this camp, has brought the information that the Mormons are organizing a force "to stampede" or capture the horses and mules it is expected Capt. Marcy will bring out in the spring from New Mexico. I have already requested that an escort may be sent with Captain Marcy; but the amount of force will be best determined by the knowledge that an attack may be expected, and I deem it of the greatest consequence as regards the mobility of this force, that a sufficient force should be sent to Captain Marcy to enable him to reach here unmolested. He will probably leave New Mexico by the 20th March, and I have to request that the General-in-Chief will at once authorize the commander of the department of New Mexico to send a force with Captain Marcy to cover his movements; and I have also respectfully to request the attention of the commanding general to the great length of the line of communication of this army, and the necessity of providing means of defending the supplies, which must be sent forward in early spring, as well as during the summer, on the route, more especially that portion liable to be attacked by the Mormons.

I have ordered that three of the companies at Fort Laramie shall constitute the convoy to the train which must leave in March; but this amount of force I deem insufficient, and recommend that four companies of cavalry or other mounted force be added to the force intended to protect the trains. It is four hundred miles from Laramie to this place—too great a distance to detach any part of this mounted force with any reasonable expectation in its present condition that it could ever reach Laramie. It would, besides, be improper to divide the force here.

I have not received a line from general headquarters or from the War Department, and would respectfully suggest that when any communications are sent, the commanding officer at Fort Leavenworth be instructed to send them forward by two or three persons accustomed to frontier life in a cold climate, with authority to obtain facilities at Kearney and Laramie, if need be; and to get a letter to the commander of New Mexico the same means must be employed. No reliance can be placed on the mails, and no large party will probably get through.

With great respect, your obedient servant,
A. S. JOHNSTON,
Colonel Second Cavalry, Commanding.

Tyrannical Decrees of the French Emperor.

Subsequent to the attempt upon Louis Napoleon's life, on the 14th of January, that Sovereign promulgated a series of decrees, the monstrous provisions of which will hand down his name to posterity as that of the most unmitigated tyrant that ever wore a crown. We find them arranged and classified in Monday's *Phare*. The press of local news matter on our columns has prevented us from giving the following condensation of the enactments till today.

The first decree suppresses the *Spectateur*, *La Revue de Paris*, and all evening papers, except the *Moniteur*. *L'Estafette* is condemned to restrictions which will insure its suppression. The *Gazette de France* and *Le Siecle* are placed under surveillance; and the discussion of religion is interdicted. Whoever shall give offense to a foreign Sovereign shall be punished by two years imprisonment and a fine of two thousand francs. Editors and publishers will be required to take an oath of fidelity to the Emperor. The censorship is re-established, and suppression shall follow newspaper attacks on the institutions of the realm.

The second decree provides for the expulsion of persons using language of hatred against the Emperor; of those who entertain hostile intentions against Government; to notify suspected persons to leave—three notifications disregarded to constitute a criminal offence punishable by imprisonment without recourse to the Courts. It enacts that foreigners must procure a permit to sojourn in Paris, and state their objects of sojourn to the Government. The condemned participants in the tumults of May and June, 1848, and those of June, 1849, and December, 1851, may be expelled the territory. The same section will hold against those who may displease us (Napoleon.) All political offenders, already passed upon, shall be sent inland, breach of which shall entail deportation.

The third decree divides the Empire into three military departments, each under the supreme command of a Marshal of France, to whose power all civil authorities shall succumb.

The fourth decree regulates the international relations of France, deplores the shelter given by Belgium and England to political refugees, asserts the unity of Sovereigns, and commands them and all other nations (!) under pain of a rupture of amicable relations, to no longer offer an asylum to exiles, to the end that the banished "shall fail to find a resting place in any portion of the globe." "Certain papers in those countries," advises Napoleon's Minister, "should be suppressed," on the heels of which counsel, the Army assures His Majesty, that they will spill their last drop of blood to follow up the authors of infernal machinations against his person, and uphold his dynasty when dead. These assurances give birth to the following extraordinary decree, which we translate in its entirety:

"1. Limits shall be imposed upon the rights of asylum, accorded by England and Belgium, to French exiles.

"2. It will be necessary for the journals of these two countries to suppress publications which tend to embroil them with France.

"3. There are in those countries exiles who annoy us; they must be expelled.

"4. If those two countries have not laws to meet the case, let them enact them.

"5. The *Drapeau* and the *Crocodile*, published at Brussels, having displeased us, must be suppressed.—*Daily Call*, March 26.

THE DESERET NEWS.

"TRUTH AND LIBERTY."

ALBERT CARRINGTON, EDITOR.

FILLMORE, WEDNESDAY, MAY 19.

ELDERS SAMUEL W. RICHARDS, GEORGE SNYDER AND JOHN Y. GREENE arrived in G. S. L. City on the afternoon of the 10th inst., and in Provo at 2 a. m., of the 11th. They left Florence (Winter Quarters) on the 3d of April, and bring word that there is no apparent relaxation, in the States, of efforts to blot Truth and its followers from the earth; that the devil may reign triumphant.

A few clippings from newspapers, and the N. Y. Herald of March 11, 12, and 17 were courteously furnished by Elder Richards.

GOVERNOR CUMMING, in his intercourse with the citizens of Utah, has thus far taken that straightforward, manly course in favor of "law, order, social decency and public decorum" so highly prized by all Unionists, and so highly creditable to every true American. In company with Col. Kane, Gov. Cumming expects soon to start for Camp Scott for the purpose of moving his family to G. S. L. City.

MR. WILLIAM BELL, of the late firm of Livingston, Kinkead & Co., has made so truthful and impartial a statement concerning Utah and its citizens, as published in the N. Y. Herald and copied in the 'News', that many may be induced to wonder why the people in the States will not receive it, and cease their suicidal plans of religious persecution. But they will reject Mr. Bell's report because it is so truthful and impartial; and no newspapers of current date have copied it, as they have the lies and slanders of ignoramuses and scoundrels; because truth and Constitutional rights are becoming very unpopular in the United States.

WANT OF INDEPENDENCE IN PUBLIC MEN.

"MORMONISM," since its introduction on the earth, has been the means of testing the sincerity and honesty of men and exhibiting their characters in their true light when every thing else has failed. Many who, up to the advent of this system in their midst, had passed as honest, sincere, truth-loving men, have been found when tried by this test to be utterly destitute of all these qualities. It did not change them; but it tried them in a way that they had never previously been tried, and brought to light many characteristics that in the absence of such a test might have been concealed.

In no one thing has it been more successful than in exposing and making fully apparent the lack of independence there is among public men—politicians, priests and editors—in these United States when called upon to defend or befriend the truth. The latter class particularly, as is well known, lay claim to great independence, and many of them boast, as an inducement to the public to patronize them, that they are untrammelled by clique or party and that they will give utterance and publicity to truth regardless of frowns or favors. A little examination, however, into the course generally pursued by this class will show that their claim to these qualities is destitute of foundation—their parade of independence but a sham, a bait to catch patrons.

Their course on other questions has proved this; but if it had not, it would only be necessary to watch their course on the "Mormon question" to fully establish it. If they are as independent as they would fain have the public believe, why is it that they so studiously suppress every thing in the least favorable to Utah and her inhabitants and take particular pains to give publicity to every libelous, unfavorable statement they can find? If the publication of truth was their object, they would not hesitate for a moment about publishing authentic statements favorable to the Mormons. It would make no difference with them, if they were truly independent, whether the publication of such statements pleased or displeased—whether they were popular or unpopular, they would issue them regardless of smiles or frowns. But public journalists dare not take this course; it involves a loss of popu-

larity, and at the shrine of popularity—that they may gain its favors, they are willing to make every sacrifice. They must feel the public pulse, watch carefully the tendency of the stream of popular feeling, and shape their course accordingly. If the current of the stream be against the people of Utah, then set every sail, keep them well trimmed and float with it. But if there should be any symptoms of a reaction—any prospect of a change in the tide of popular feeling, care must be taken to notice it, and advantage be taken of it; sympathy may then be expressed for Utah and the Mormons because it is popular, but only on this account.

This feeling is not confined, however, to the editorial fraternity alone, it is common to public men generally. Politicians and priests obsequiously and slavishly yield themselves to be governed by it. To understand the popular will is the study of their lives, and rather than come in contact with it they will sacrifice every principle of independence and become mere weathercocks, to be turned hither or thither by the fickle breath of popularity. Men in high places, who ought to act fearlessly and independently in discharge of the high trusts committed to them, dealing justice to all of every grade and condition, have become so destitute of this quality that it is very rarely that one can be found who dare speak in favor of any cause, however just, if it should be in any degree unpopular. "Mormonism" has been the means of fully exposing to the light this servility on the part of public men. There is scarcely a man who occupies a high and responsible place that dare advocate the rights of the people of Utah. Is it because we have no rights? No; but it is because this subject is an unpopular one; they might not sail so smoothly if they were to be so independent as to advocate the justness of our claims. They must measure their sympathy for Utah by the popular standard; they must express their desires for her rights to be respected according to the feelings of their party and the public. They know full well that our demands are just and constitutional—that we ask for nothing that cannot reasonably and consistently be granted unto us; and they know also that they dare not refuse them to any other people of a territory; but because Utah may be unpopular, they lack the independence and moral courage to do her justice. If by any means the feelings of the masses should change and sympathy for the people of Utah be expressed, then would be observed a corresponding change on the part of these time-servers; they would be ready to truckle and bend to anything, and would, doubtless, be apparently anxious to grant Utah her rights.

Such men are totally unfit to occupy important and responsible stations or to hold the reins of a government such as this. Men that will abjectly bow to popular feeling and sacrifice their integrity to please it, should not be permitted to fill any office of trust or power in a free government. To a truly independent and just President, Senator or Legislator what difference would it make whether Utah were popular or not, if they were called to decide upon her rights? It would make none. The shackles of party would not bind such an officer. He would administer justice irrespective of popular clamor. He would respect the rights of all, Mormon or Gentile, Jew or Pagan. He would sustain the Constitution and laws of his country and uphold the genius of its institutions in all his dealings with his fellow-citizens. And such an officer would be both feared and respected by the men who would seek to influence him to take a contrary course. If the public men of this Confederacy were of this character, they would overawe and check this popular clamor which seeks to coerce officers to bend to its demands; and the various incumbents, instead of being, as at present, mere puppets, would be able to act with dignity and honor in their different stations. Utah would then obtain her rights, and the unpopularity of the religion of her citizens would be no barrier in the way of her attaining to that dignity among her sisters which is her due.

THE MEMORIAL OF THE MORMONS.—The Speaker, March 15, laid before the House a memorial from the Legislature of Utah, addressed to the President and Congress. It was read, but before it was finally disposed of, the House adjourned.—[N. Y. Herald, March 17.

Col. Orr, Speaker of the House, is entitled to much credit for his manly and honorable course in presenting the memorial of a people and Territory maligned so generally as are the citizens and Territory of Utah.

ARRIVAL OF MORMON ELDERS FROM EUROPE.

BISHOPS, SEVENTIES AND HIGH PRIESTS—A VERMONT GIVES AN ORATION ON THE WAR QUESTION—MISSIONS ABROAD FLOURISHING, ETC.

A company of twenty-four Mormon Elders arrived at this port on Wednesday afternoon, in the packet ship *Underwriter*, Capt. J. P. Roberts. They sailed from Liverpool on the 21st of January and had a stormy passage of forty-eight days. Immediately on debarking at Castle Garden, they gathered up their "traps" and sallied forth into the city, taking up their abode in various hotels, each one suiting his fancy and the state of his fortune. Our reporter found them yesterday morning at their rendezvous, and in the course of conversation got some items of information and their sentiments on passing events.

The twenty-four were divided in the ranks of the priesthood. Three were bishops, presiding when at home in Utah over the temporal and spiritual interests of the inhabitants of Box Elder, Ogden and Willow Creek. One of them holds the high office of "one of the seven presidents over all the Seventies"—numbering under that head forty-six times seventy Elders. The others were either members of the "quorums" of the Seventies or High Priests. Unlike our notions of morose, looking, sedate, quiet, talking bishops and high priests, our Utah dignitaries were a jovial lot of fellows, who, when they met with some of their Utah brethren residing in the States, would hug them in the bear style—more warm than fashionable. Our reporter happened to drop in upon them at one of these moments of greeting, and thought that for cold weather the mode *à la Utah* was certainly an improvement upon the hand-shake and formal bow.

If the grasshoppers in the valleys had damaged the physique of the brethren, the roast beef of Old England had defaced every trace of famine. With the exception of one or two who had suffered from the tossing of the big waters, they were big, stout, hearty and hale fellows—just such a class as would enjoy a tussle or a fight in the mountains.

They reported themselves citizens of America, principally of the Eastern and Middle States. The recent orders from "President Young," as they now and again called Brother Brigham, to stop the emigration from Europe to the United States, had so changed the character of their missions that they had been "released" to return and see their relatives. They leave to-day for home and friends in different States, and doubtless their lectures and preaching will be delivered to create an influence in favor of Utah and Brigham Young.

On the mention of the war question they seemed less communicative; a little prudent reserve was visible among them. On being interrogated on the subject the secretary of the company, a Vermont, said if our reporter would give a fair account of what they did say they would talk, whereupon he delivered himself of the following oration, in a small way:

"We are not willing to believe that this boasted land of religious liberty, the country of our birth, whose interest is ever near to our hearts, will so far stoop from her lofty position as to persist in carrying on a war of extermination against the sons of her own soil, who are true and loyal to the back bone, for only having chosen to avail ourselves of our constitutional right to worship God after the dictates of our own consciences.

"The charge of resisting the authority of the United States in Utah as a plea for the President's expedition we declare in all sobriety to be without foundation, and originated with men who had motives for slandering Utah and the Mormons. The government has acted unadvisedly, we think, by seeking to introduce an army into the midst of our people, which would be the opening of a door for the violation of every principle of virtue. Our wives and daughters would become a prey to a licentious and unprincipled soldiery, who, sword in hand, would mock the suffering of their victims, backed as they would be by the authority of Congress.

"By this armed movement they have provoked the resistance of our people, and who that has the heart of a man would not resist such a wrong? The beasts of the field will defend their young against a devouring enemy, and shall man, created in the image of God, do less than they? Whoever will may submit to the wiles, snares and debauchery of the wicked; but we have sworn before heaven to keep our families pure, and the men, professed friends or open enemies, that violate their chastity must die.

"Our people are not yet prepared to witness calmly and unconcernedly the repetition of such scenes as have hitherto been enacted in Missouri and Illinois. Our wives and daughters may be subjected to such wrongs again, and may fall a prey to fiends in human shape, deaf to every cry of pity, remorseless to the last; but their protectors shall be spared the pain of witnessing it, for they will assuredly pave the way to such inhuman wrongs with their own bodies. We love peace, we hate war, and hope that the good sense of the nation will oppose the measures now taken to send armed troops to Utah, and thereby they may yet be turned away; but if otherwise, we expect the Lord will preserve the righteous."

The brethren put on no long face about the preparations of the government to storm their mountain home. They were all happy and extremely pleased at being once more under the stars and stripes. Some of them have been absent a number of years, and held important positions in the church in Europe. Our reporter on inquiring if any of them did not