

are approved; two of those were resolutions, one of changing the place of meeting from the Court House to the State House, and the other the adjournment to next session. The other four are matters of minor importance, while everything connected with the welfare of the community, fourteen acts, are just so much waste paper. Now, I ask where is your franchise? In Gov. Harding's pocket, or stove.

Again, in regard to juries, already referred to, you know what the usage has been, in relation to this matter. Gov. Harding and the Judges want to place in the hands of the United States Marshal the power of selecting juries from whom he pleases, no matter whether they come, or who they are. This is what our honorable Judges and Governor would attempt. Your liberties are aimed at, and your rights as freemen; and then, if you do not like to be disfranchised, and your liberties trampled under foot by a stranger—if you do not like to have blacklegs and cut-throats sit upon your juries. Mr. Harding wants to select his own military, and choose his own officers to lead them, and then if you will not submit, "I will make you" [voices all over the house, "Can't do it," with loud applause.] We know he cannot do it, but this is what he aims at. [Clapping and great applause.] When these rights are taken from us, what rights have we left? Cries of "None." It could scarcely be credited that a man in his position would so far degrade himself, as to introduce such outrageous principles, and it is lamentable to reflect upon, that men holding the position of United States Judges could descend to such injustice, corruption and depravity [applause]. These things are so palpable that any man with five grains of common sense can comprehend them; "he that runneth may read." It is for you to judge whether you are willing to sustain such men in the capacity they act in or not. [One united cry of "No!" and loud clapping.]

GOVERNOR YOUNG'S SPEECH.

On Governor Young responding to the invitation to address the meeting, and approaching the speaker's desk, he was greeted with prolonged deafening applause. He stated that he had no intention of delivering a lengthy address, but while he spoke he would solicit the quiet of the assembly. He knew well the feelings of his auditory; but would prefer that they should suppress their demonstrations of applause to other times and places, when they might have less business and more leisure. On the resumption of perfect silence, he said that they had heard the message of the Governor to the last Legislature of Utah. They would readily perceive that the bread was buttered, but there was poison underneath. It seemed to him that the enemies of the Union, of the Constitution and of the nation—were determined to ruin if they could not rule. A foreseeing person might suppose that they conspired to bring about a revolution in the west, so as to divide the Pacific from the Atlantic States, for their acts tended to that end. He believed that no true Democrat, no true Republican desired to see the nation distracted as it now was, but the labors of fanatics, whether they had plans which they comprehended or not, were in that direction. When Governor Harding came to this Territory last July, he sought to ingratiate himself into the esteem of our prominent citizens, with whom he had early intercourse, by his professed friendship and attachment to the people of Utah. He was then full of their praises, and said that he was ready, to declare that he would stand in the defense of polygamy, or he should have to deny the Bible, and that he had told the President of the United States before he left Washington, that if he was called upon to agitate the question, he would have to take the side of polygamy or have to renounce the Bible. He said, in the Bowery, on the 24th of July, and at other places and at other times that if he ever learned that he was obnoxious to the people, and they did not wish his presence, he would leave the Territory.

[Voices everywhere, "He had better go now."]

He was not aware whether the two Associate Judges were tools operating with him or whether they knew no better. The success sought in their schemes was the establishment of a military government over the Territory, in the hopes of goading on the people to open rupture with the general government. Then, they would call out that Utah was disloyal! Utah was disloyal! He was aware that nothing would please such men better than the arrest of all progress westward; they would, no doubt of it, be delighted to see the stoppage of travel across the plains, and all intercourse by mail or telegraph destroyed. Any amount of money had been employed by parties interested in mail transportation and passenger travel to the Pacific, by way of Panama, to destroy the highway

across the plains; and there were men among them not above operating to the accomplishment of that end, under the pretence of other purposes.

He then alluded to the law that was drafted in this city and sent to Washington for adoption by Congress, to take from the people their rights as free American citizens, and portrayed the despotism that would follow placing the power of selecting jurors in the hands of a United States Marshal. Any such power could in the hands of designing men, destroy and subvert every right of free citizens. For that purpose, any class of disreputable men could at any time be imported into the Territory, and with a residence of a few hours be the ready tools for the accomplishment of any purpose. When their rights and the protection of their liberties were taken from them, what remained? [Voices, "Nothing, nothing."] Yes, service to tyrants, service to despots!

He concluded his address by expressing that his feelings were that the nation might be happy and free as it had been, and exhorted the people to be true to themselves, to their country, to their God, and to their friends. Governor Young resumed his seat amidst great applause and cheering.

Wm. Clayton, Esq., then read the following

RESOLUTIONS:

Resolved, That we consider the attack made upon us, by His Excellency Gov. Harding, wherein our loyalty is impugned, as base, wicked, unjust and false; and he knew it to be so when uttered.

Resolved, That we consider the attempt to possess himself of all military authority and dictation, by appointing all the Militia officers, is a stretch at military despotism hitherto unknown in the annals of our Republic.

Resolved, That we consider his attempt to control the selection of juries, as so base, unjust and tyrannical, as to deserve the contempt of all freemen.

Resolved, That we consider the actions of Judges Waite and Drake, in assisting the Governor to pervert justice and violate the sacred paladium of the people's rights, as subversive of the principles of justice, degrading to their high calling, and repulsive to the feelings of honest men.

Resolved, That we consider that a serious attack has been made upon the liberties of this people, and that it not only affects us as a Territory, but is a direct assault upon Republican principles, in our own nation, and throughout the world; and that we cannot either tamely submit to be disfranchised ourselves, nor witness, without protest, the assassins dagger plunged into the very vitals of our national institutions.

Resolved, That while we at all times honor and magnify all wholesome laws of our country, and desire to be subservient to their dictates and the equitable administration of justice, we will resist, in a proper manner, every attempt upon the liberties guaranteed by our fathers, whether made by insidious foes, or open traitors.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed, by the meeting, to wait upon the Governor and Judges Waite and Drake, to request them to resign their offices, and leave the Territory.

Resolved, That John Taylor, Jeter Clinton and Orson Pratt, Senior, be that committee.

Resolved, That we petition the President of the United States to remove Gov. Harding and Judges Waite and Drake, and to appoint good men in their stead.

The Chairman called upon the meeting for an expression of their wishes and the building rang with a glorious "Aye" for their adoption.

The following Petition was likewise read and committed to the people for their action:

THE PETITION TO PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY
ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES:

SIR:—We, your petitioners, citizens of the Territory of Utah, respectfully represent that;

Whereas, from the most reliable information in our possession, we are satisfied that his Excellency Stephen S. Harding, Governor, Charles B. Waite and Thomas J. Drake, Associate Justices, are strenuously endeavoring to create mischief and stir up strife between the people of the Territory of Utah and the Troops now in Camp Douglas (situated within the limits of Great Salt Lake City,) and, of far graver import in our Nation's present difficulties, between the people of the aforesaid Territory and the Government of the United States.

Therefore we respectfully petition your Excellency to forthwith remove the aforesaid persons from the offices they now hold, and to appoint in their places men who will attend to the duties of their offices, honor their appointments, and regard the rights of all, attending to their own affairs and leaving alone the affairs of others; and in all their conduct demeaning themselves as honorable citizens and officers worthy of commendation

by yourself, our government and all good men; and for the aforesaid removals and appointments your petitioners will most respectfully continue to pray.

Great Salt Lake City,
Territory of Utah
March 3d, 1863.

The same unanimous approval followed the reading of the petition. The band then played "The Marseillaise," and the Chairman dissolved the meeting.

By way of conclusion, we must add that we never saw a more earnest, yet calm and deliberate assembly in Utah or elsewhere, the rights of the people were threatened, and they solemnly entered their protest, leaving the results for the future in the hands of an overruling Providence. Before eight o'clock last evening, upwards of 2,100 signatures were affixed to the Petition, and, no doubt, there will be a large addition to that number in the course of to-day.

The committee appointed to wait upon the Governor and the two judges, to make them acquainted with the wishes of the people, are understood to attend to that business early to-day. It is hoped that they will have the good sense to immediately resign office, and afford President Lincoln a favorable opportunity of filling their places by wiser and better men.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

There has nothing been announced indicating that the war was not progressing with as much vigor as ever, but intelligence in relation to the movements of the Federal armies has been contraband of late to a greater extent than formerly, consequently but little has been published concerning them. It is believed, however, that if any great battles had been fought and victories won, the public would have been informed of the occurrences at the earliest practicable date. The silence which has been maintained in relation to the operations of Gen. Grant at Vicksburg and of Gen. Banks at New Orleans, indicate that nothing of importance has transpired in their respective departments, and the same inferences are deducible in relation to the armies under command of Generals Rosecrans, Foster, Hunter and Hooker, from the fact that nothing has been reported relative to either for some time further than that the troops were in excellent condition, and anxious for battle.

The latest news from Galveston represents that a Federal fleet had entered the bay and examined the Confederates' fortifications, which they found so strong that it was deemed advisable not to attack them, and the fleet therefore withdrew without firing a gun.

The capture of the ram Queen of the West, by the Confederates, at Fort Taylor, on Red river, has been announced, but the reports in relation to the occurrence are very contradictory as to details, but all agree that in a crippled condition, after a short engagement, she became a prize to the enemy. The Desoto, which was in company with the ram, was, as per report, blown up to prevent her from being captured.

Some of the mortar-boats belonging to the Federal fleet at Vicksburg are reported to have made an attack on some of the Confederate batteries, on the 18th, but they soon hauled off and took a new position. No great results followed, but report stated that a grand attack would soon be made, which, if so, has not been announced.

CAUSE OF DELAY.

In answer to the many inquiries which have been made, relative to the non-receipt of the News at the usual time once or twice of late, by a portion of our subscribers who receive their papers by mail, we have to say, that it was not in consequence of any dereliction of duty on the part of any postmaster or mail-carriers, neither was any clerk or other individual connected with the publishing office at fault, as some supposed, or as was reported, but because the paper mill had been stopped by the frost for a few weeks, and it was impossible with all the exertion that was made to get it in motion again, in time to manufacture a sufficiency of paper for those issues to enable us to forward all the papers by the Thursday morning mails. The failure was regretted, but could not be avoided. There was paper enough on hand in the first instance for about one-third, and in the second, for nearly one-half the issue on Wednesday, and

acting upon the principle "first come first served," the city subscribers, and those residing in the country taking their papers at the Office had to be accommodated to the full extent of their demands. All that were printed not thus called for, were placed in the post office on Thursday morning, and the others as soon as practicable.

The difficulty in relation to the freezing up of the mill has been overcome, but another will soon be presented if the roads remain muddy much longer, as the stock of rags on hand is very limited, and to gather up more till the public highways shall have become more passable, seems almost impossible. The best that can, will however, be done, and if circumstances favor, the obstacle will be surmounted.

A LITTLE TOO SPECIFIC.

In the communication of "Voyageur" giving an account of an excursion taken by him from this to Brigham city, published last week, mention was made of the elegant meeting house at Bountiful, the erection of which, the writer states, if he had been rightly informed, would cost nearly one hundred thousand dollars. Allusion was also made to the fact that the cost of building the house had considerably exceeded the amount subscribed or raised for its construction, in consequence of which, as inferred, the building would have remained unfinished for an indefinite length of time, had not Mr. Call "individually undertaken its completion," which the writer says he was assured Mr. Call intended to do, regardless of expense.

The reference thus made to Mr. Call's liberality and perseverance in the matter seems not to have been as satisfactory to all concerned as "Voyageur" probably anticipated, as the facts are not exactly as stated, although no one believes that there was any misrepresentation, either by him or his informant. That Mr. Call has been liberal, energetic and persevering in the erection of the stately edifice is true and cannot be denied; but others, including Bishop Stoker and most, if not all, the prominent citizens of the place, have been equally liberal in donating, and vigorous in their exertions to accomplish the end which has been attained, and the building of the house has been the work of the people unitedly, and if any to have done more than others, it has been because they have had the ability to do so by the blessing of God, and they do not, as we have been informed, wish to be lauded for having done that which, according to scripture, was their duty to do.

In relation to such matters it is not fitting to individualize when speaking approvingly of the acts of men engaged in one common cause and in which all are alike interested. A philanthropist does not desire such distinction, and not unfrequently the favorable mention of the doings of an individual when all the circumstances are not known, operates injuriously. That "Voyageur" had the remotest idea that his allusions would exert a prejudicial influence in the case in question, or that they have, or will, to any extent, we do not believe. It would, however, have been better if reference had been made to the public spirit and enterprise of the citizens of Bountiful, collectively, without individualizing, as they claim to be, and we believe in reality, a "band of brothers," ever ready to perform any good work that may be required.

ROAD SUPERVISORS.—The County Court during the session on Monday, appointed the following named persons, supervisors of roads for the present year, in the several districts in this County: District No. 1. Elnathan Eldridge; No. 2. Isaac Groo; No. 3. Andrew Cunningham; No. 4. James L. Hamilton; No. 5. D. S. Casper; No. 6. William Boyes; No. 7. Peter Van Walkenburgh; No. 8. Isaac M. Stewart; No. 9. Samuel Bateman; No. 10. A. Baron. The office is not a very desirable one, and by no means lucrative, but inasmuch as under existing laws, there is no means at command for keeping the roads in repair, excepting the poll tax, it is believed that each of the appointees will accept of the designation, and do the best they can to make something out of nothing. They should come forward at once, file their bonds as required by law, and enter immediately upon the discharge of the duties of the office.

The theatre reopens to-night with the fine play of "Pizarro," sung by Dunbar, and the comic drama "Nan, the Good for nothing."