



GEORGE Q. CANNON.....EDITOR

Wednesday, July 29, 1868.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE CRUSADE.

THE landing of the "Mormon" emigrants at New York has prompted the editor of the *New York Journal of Commerce* to write an article on "Mormonism." He says it is a custom with some of the newspapers, "every time a cargo of Mormons is landed at our docks," to "straightway fall to preaching upon the crime of polygamy." He honors the custom, and, like some others of a certain class of writers, he indulges in the denunciation of that of which he knows but little or nothing. After making some silly remarks about the motives which prompt the females to emigrate, he says, "these white women deliberately choose to be victims of matrimony *à la* Mormon; and, once bound, they do not seem over desirous to escape from the fetters." He thinks "they may be pitied for their ignorance and disregard of modern civilized customs; but we cannot set them up as martyrs. If they were martyrs we should not hear of 8,000 booked to come over from England and Germany this year." If those already domiciled here, he continues, were acutely suffering from their thralldom, "they would make their grievances heard by the whole world, with the piercing energy peculiar to the cry of women in distress."

Now, as the "Mormon" females cannot be viewed as martyrs, as they emigrate willingly, as they utter no complaints, but give every evidence that they are contented in Utah, does it never enter into the mind of the editor of the *Journal of Commerce* that his ideas of society in this country may be entirely incorrect and unsupported by facts? Or, is he so profoundly vain and self-conceited that he never for a moment admits that he can be mistaken? If such writers as he would only exercise their brains, even if they have but a small quantity, they would perceive that their statements and reasonings about the "Mormons" are very illogical. But the trouble with such people is they have adopted opinions respecting the institutions and the people of this Territory which they have derived from the stories that have been circulated about us. They have never reasoned upon them to know whether they are correct or not, and when they come in contact with a "Mormon," and get a truthful statement of things as they actually exist, they are astonished that they could have entertained such incorrect views.

This editor asks: "how shall polygamy be extirpated?" The radical method of treatment would be for Congress, he says, to pass a law prohibiting the marriage of more than one wife to one man, under severe penalties, and then send out a few thousand troops to Utah to enforce the law. This, he admits, would cost several millions of dollars and some hundreds of lives, and would probably drive polygamy out of Utah, by driving the "Mormons" out. They would move north, northwest, south, southwest, or due west, and found another kingdom of the saints, and after a few years would have to be dispossessed over again. Or, he says, they would break up and scatter in all directions, and carry the virus of their teachings secretly into a hundred other communities. Being persecuted to bloodshed they would probably gain numbers and strength—as persecuted faiths always do—and speedily become more formidable than ever. He continues his reasoning and says that in proceeding against the one evil of polygamy it would almost be impossible to avoid the mistake, of attacking the other features of the "Mormon" religion. With these, he admits, the Government has nothing to do. It [the religion] must enjoy the same freedom from State interference accorded to every other form of religion. This makes it very difficult to deal justly with "Mormonism." Congress cannot see, he says, nor can any one else see, at this moment, any sure and proper way to root out polygamy in Utah.

He concludes it is a fact that the Utah question is not yet fully ripe! The time has not come for the government to interfere. Wonderful to relate, we are not behaving badly at present, we seem to be disposed to live on terms of peace and good will with the Federal authorities and with all mankind! So long as this state of things continues, this editor thinks, it would be impolitic to commence a crusade upon us! What great magnanimity, what wonderful clemency we were about to say when we reached this point of his article. It is such a favor to have life granted to us upon any terms short of renouncing our religion that we were disposed to be grateful. But the next sentence stifled these fine feelings. We saw that the magnanimity and clemency evinced by him were the same qualities which a cat would exhibit in its treatment of a mouse. He would grant us a temporary respite. "If we wait a few years," he says, "no event is more likely to happen than a serious collision between the Mormons and the Federal government. There will be an armed resistance to the payment of taxes, or some other exercise of Federal authority. Then the power of the government will have to be exerted to enforce the laws and to command respect; and the time would then have arrived to consider the question of suppressing polygamy." Then we are to be pounced upon. Then the favorable time will have arrived to commence a crusade upon us. There will be a good excuse then—there being none now—to kill us off!

We can assure the editor of the *Journal of Commerce* that if polygamy is never attacked until we become the aggressors, this generation will never see it assailed. If there should ever be a collision between the Federal government and us posterity will acquit us of ever having provoked it; for that is not our style of doing things. But we know by past experience that pretexts are never wanting to place us in the wrong and to give a color of justification for attacking us. It is consolatory, however, to know that in the opinion of the editor of the *Journal of Commerce* a crusade against us now would be *impolitic*!

OUR LOCAL'S CORRESPONDENCE.—NO. IV.

THE RAILROAD IN THE CAÑONS.

MOUTH OF ECHO, July 23, '68.

RETROGRADE.

The last communication from this point passed over six or seven miles of Weber Cañon with too much abruptness. A retrograde movement will be necessary to do it justice. After passing the deep and sombre gorge in the mountains, called "The Narrows," through which the river runs almost hidden at times from the sunlight, the cañon widens out into a pretty valley. The thundering of the train as it will rush through this rocky defile, where now the only passage way is on the river's breast, or over a difficult Indian trail, will cause many a timid traveler to sit with "bated breath," the maddened dash of the fiery fed locomotive seemingly carrying its living freight into the very gates of death, a feeling which will be heightened and intensified by the lovely piece of scenery and the level ride preceding it for a few miles, as the train winds down the cañon. Above "The Narrows" the river rolls along lazily fringed with willows and a stunted but luxuriant growth of brush, while farming lands stretch out on the bottom, rich in alluvial deposits; and in more propitious seasons—when the locusts have not been here—laden at this period of the year with fields of heavy waving grain. On the left bank of the river Heneferville is seen; and from this point up the Weber are excellent pasture and farming lands watered on either side by many a little stream breaking off from and flowing into the parent river.

WORK ABOVE THE NARROWS

Is progressing rapidly, and much of the grading is done. The line of railroad follows the course of the river tolerably close, and there is not any heavy cuts, nor high embankments, along the distance up to the Mouth of Echo. The work is mostly let out in small contracts, two of which are completed and some others nearly so. The names of the contractors on this part of the road, commencing above "The Narrows," are, as I obtained them: S. Iverson, Charles Richan, (work completed,) M. P. Crandall, David Adamson, Wm. S. Brighton, Wm. Garves, John Jeremy, (work completed,) Henry Walsh, Barton & Cook, Charles Harmon, Henry Day, H. W. Barnett, Wm. H. Wind,

Joel W. White, Edwin Walker, Bishop Wm. Miller, Bernard Snow, Reid, Head & Co., Alex. Glen, Howell & McKnight, Edward Samuels, Peter Larsen and Feramor Little, whose contract extends two miles up Echo. Some of the camps "hang out their shingles" in an inviting manner, and tell all passers who may be expected in the tents, small boweries and wick-e-ups, which form the encampment. The first of these which I reached was one for which a shingle fastened to a pole did duty as director, pointing to "Drapersville Camp." Before bidding good-bye to this cañon, it may be proper to notice

CAMP LIFE ON THE WEBER.

There is so much of home in some of these grading camps, that it is difficult to think of the scenes pictured in other places, where riot holds high carnival, and everything that is revolting to refined taste and correct feeling reigns paramount. In places you might see small parties living as members of the same family, and at evening, when the day's work is done, dropping their lines into the river to supply the general table with delicious trout. In other camps a body of men eat together, and sleep in squads in their tents. In some places families are represented by the father, mother and a few sons, and the refining influence of woman is observable in the neatness with which everything in and around the canvas home is arranged. Passing one of these, where an old friend and well known citizen of Salt Lake County had his home, the turned up corner of the tent revealed a genuine "four poster!" Talk of "camp life" and its inconveniences, with a four-poster on which at night to dispose weary limbs! It was too good a thing to pass with a casual notice. It raised illusions so strongly defined that "dobie" walls appeared where only canvass stood, and the simply constructed bower was an arbor close by; while the "lowing of the kine," as at eventide they came to yield their supply of luscious milk, made the picture of fancy seem almost a vivid reality. With a number of the camps are cows, which feed on the sweet grass of the river bottom or pasture on the mountain side, and whose milk forms an important and healthy item of food.

But in all the places visited the same matutinal exercises opened the day, and the evening prayer arose from every camp. While the morning's rays bathed the mountain peaks in a flood of glory, thanksgiving, prayer and praise arose from "shanty" and tent; and when the blush of evening has faded into the night, with the stars—those silent watchers of centuries—shining down in unclouded beauty upon the grey heights and rolling water, strong limbs are bowed in fervent prayer to the God of Israel! The morning orisons, the daily toil, the evening utterance of gratitude—such form the daily routine of "camp life on the Weber," as I beheld it.

(Special to the Deseret Evening News.)

By Telegraph.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

The Senate took up the bill to protect the rights of American citizens abroad. Buckalew's amendment, offered yesterday, was adopted 27 to 21. This amendment strikes out the third section and adds to the second that it shall be the duty of the President to exercise all his authority under the Constitution and laws for the protection of American citizens abroad, and to report to Congress from time to time, any case in which justice was denied to citizens of the United States.

Conness said all the vitality had been stricken out of the bill and he had no further interest in it.

Howard offered an amendment which was adopted, that the President may suspend diplomatic intercourse with governments doing injustice to American citizens abroad. At 5 o'clock, at which time the Senate had agreed to take a recess, Trumbull moved to table the bill; while taking the yeas or nays, Fessenden refused to vote, saying the Senate was not legally in session. Other Senators coincided with him and the Senate took a recess.

Washington, 24, midnight.—The Senate has just adjourned from Executive session. The treaty with China was considered for nine hours, and finally ratified with amendments. The Sandwich Islands' treaty was first considered, but was laid aside to take up the China treaty. It is believed that the Sandwich Islands' treaty will not be ratified.

Washington, 25.—The following nominations were confirmed by the Senate: Alvin Hawkins, as consul at Havana; W. W. McCauley, as agent for the Flat Head Indians of Montana; Nichols Quintond, agent of Indians in New Mexico; L. H. Coil, consulate at Valencia; J. A. Clark, Surveyor General of Utah; W. J. Gullen, superintendent of Indian affairs in Idaho and Montana; G. A. Worthington, minister resident to Uruguay; F. A. Perkins Coan, consulate at Tahiti; A. D. Pad-dock, of Nebraska, Governor of Wyoming; Omar F. Roberts, of Indiana, Secretary of the Territory of Wyoming; Lieut.-Gov. C. C. Cox of Mo., to be commissioner of patents; Milligan, of Tennessee, judge of the court of Claims; Henry M. Watts, of Pa., Minister to Austria; Silas Axtell, assessor of internal revenue 3rd district of California; Burnham, assessor, and Theo. Y. Lyball collector of the 2nd district of Cal.

The President sent to the Senate the nomination of Holland Smith for postmaster of San Francisco.

The bill for the protection of the rights of American citizens abroad, with an amendment that in case of their imprisonment by any foreign government and a refusal to surrender, that the President is to use any means, not amounting to actual war, to effect their release, was passed 29 to 5.

Sherman made a report from the committee of conference on the funding bill, which was concurred in. This report authorizes the issue of bonds running thirty or forty years, of the denomination of a hundred dollars or the multiples of that sum, bearing interest on coin at the rate of four and a half per cent., and thirty years bonds at four per cent. The forty year bonds are to be exempt from all taxation. It is said that the bonds will be exclusively used for the redemption of five-twenties. Section two appropriates, from the duties on imports, a hundred and thirty-five millions annually to be applied to the payment of the interest and the reduction of the principal of the debt. The 3d section prohibits the payment of any commission for negotiating the sale of these bonds.

Henderson made a personal explanation, in which he severely denounced Butler's report on behalf of the impeachment managers with regard to the Senators on impeachment. He said the other six members of the committee had nothing to do with the report. He denounced the investigation as a petty work of malice and calumny, and disgraceful to its author and disgraceful to Congress. He said Butler had suppressed an important portion of the testimony, and had distorted and perverted facts for malicious purposes. The Senate then went into executive session.

HOUSE.

In the Missouri contested election case, Pile, the sitting member was declared entitled to his seat. The Utah contested election case was unanimously decided against McGrorty. Adjourned.

The President to-day, signed the tax bill, accompanied by a protest which was filed with the bill at the State Department.

The President nominated Richard Simonton for postmaster in San Francisco; but he was rejected by the Senate.

The Senate bill relating to the ceding of the Island of Yerba Buena in San Francisco bay, for the use of the Pacific Railroad Co., was discussed, and some amendments offered. The House refused to second the previous question, on its passage, and the bill was referred to a committee on the public lands.

The Speaker laid before the House the President's veto of the freedman's bureau bill. The message having been read, the bill was passed over the veto by 115 against 23, and the Speaker declared it a law.

Baltimore, 24.—A tremendous rain has been falling since early this morning; a portion of the city is entirely flooded. The Maryland Institute is surrounded by a sheet of rushing water. The water is carrying hogheads, bales of hay, etc., with it. The first floors of the stores on Frederick and Harrison streets are under water, and the merchants are compelled to remove their goods to upper stories. The river has been rising at the rate of two inches per minute since one o'clock. Several streets have been converted into rushing torrents. The city passenger car was swept from the track in Gay street and down Harrison street, with a number of passengers. The wildest rumors have prevailed with regard to the number drowned, some estimating the number at seven, others saying that all were saved but one. It is impossible now to get facts. A number of dray horses and