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In the petition against the admission of Utah, published in the NEWS yesterday, the petitioners base their request upon five arguments. The first is insufficiency of population according to late congressional enactment, and the expense of supporting a State government.

The disparity between the actual population of Utah and the figures put forth by Congress is so small as to be unworthy of notice in connection with so thriving a Territory as this. Besides, that congressional provision is not yet in force. As to the expense, Utah bore the expense of self-government, of a (provisional) State government, more than twenty years ago, and surely she could do it now. There is nothing in either of these objections, the latter resting merely upon the question whether populational resources or official expectations have made the greater progress in the interim. Respect for the people and reverence for authority combine to assure us that the population have gained the victory in this regard.

The other four arguments and a supplemental one also all resolve themselves into one, and that is, that the signers wish to introduce a religious test in Congress upon this matter of State admission, a test which shall exclude "Mormons" and none else from the possibility of exercising the rights and privileges of statehood. This is indeed the gist of the whole petition. An argument so utterly opposed to constitutional principles no true American would ever be found to advocate or even suggest. Those who do propose such a tyrannical test are either aliens who have no sympathy with republicanism, or, if Americans, they are incontrovertibly most degenerate sons of noble sires, with whom no genuine republican can have any sympathy.

THIS is the day for the assembling of the Philadelphia Convention, of Republicans, conservative or old line Republicans perhaps we might term them, in contradistinction to the Liberal Republicans who convened at Cincinnati and threw up their hats for Greeley and Gratz Brown. Unfortunately the wires are not in trim to-day, so we have nothing to publish this afternoon of the initial proceedings of the convention. But as the wires may be in working order so as to furnish intelligence of the doings of that body by to-morrow we shall not indulge in speculation upon the probabilities or possibilities of the nominations. All eyes political are fixed upon the convention, and all ears are waiting for the news of the balloting.

WE continue to-day the publication of the names of the signers, or reputed signers, of that promiscuously signed petition to Congress to continue Utah in Territorial and Federal tutelage, with the exception of such as repudiated connection with that other petition. Some of the signers will probably be proud to see their names in print in the NEWS in this connection, conscious that they would never attain to such distinguished notice honorably, and others may not be quite so proud of such public distinction. Justice, however, is impartial, and the only discrimination which we can make is that some of the names may appear in smaller type than others. This will not be because we wish to create an invidious distinction between any of the signers, but will arise entirely from considerations of convenience, typographically, to us.

THIS later petition and the accompanying list of names, now that the record, like curses and young chickens, is coming home to roost, are causing

quite a shaking among the dry bones. Already it is manifest that extraordinary means were employed to obtain the names of some of the signers. Among them are transients, residents of distant localities, dead, children of tender years, loafers, and the tag, rag, and bob-tail of that portion of the community who believe in neither "Mormonism," God, devil, heaven, nor hell. It is not a very honorable nor glorious company to be enrolled amongst, and it is no wonder that those who have a spark of conscientiousness left should be eager to withdraw from the delightful company they now, perhaps for the first time, find themselves in, for men and women are known by the company they keep, nearly if not quite as much as by their words and actions. Many an unsophisticated poor dog Tray has come into possession of a very ill name solely because of the known character of those with whom he has been found in association.

For our own deeds we must be held responsible, and if we sign a document with the contents of which we are wholly or partially unacquainted, and those contents are disreputable or in any wise hurtful to ourselves or others, we must be held accountable for our signatures, and we cannot be excused, although we may be pitied because of the unpleasant consequences of our heedless folly. A passionate outburst of indignation, upon some real or fancied provocation, is frequently freely and readily overlooked by people of a moderately generous disposition, but when it comes to the deliberate committing of one's name to paper in endorsement of calumny, and the sending forth of that name to the public for the express purpose of injuring the bulk of the community, it becomes a serious matter, the offence is rank and smells to heaven, it is enormous, calling for condign punishment, if not in pursuance of penal statutes then in the unmitigated scorn and contempt of all honorable men and women.

In the cases wherein names have been unauthorizedly signed, the offender is still more culpable, such acts being not only forgery, but forgery of the basest kind.

As to the instances where the names of children incapable of understanding the nature of the document or the act of signing it, are given, their names amount to nothing, only going to prove how extremely anxious the parents or other controlling adults in the cases, were to run up the figures. The signatures of transients or other non-residents amount to very little more than those of infants or dead persons, as ignorance or misrepresentation has caused many such signatures, which tell in numbers, but in nothing else where the position of the signers is known.

This petition and that other petition and all like petitions are really rich, exuberantly rich. We have only to sit in our chair and laugh at the folly of men and the credulity of the incredulous. Wisdom crieth in the streets, but who will give ear?

THE evidences multiply that the backbone of the vicious and lawless anti-Mormon movement is completely broken. The back-breaking business has been done most legally, and it ought to be satisfactory to all concerned, because the catastrophe came about in the most perfectly natural manner. The nondescript affair never recovered from the effectual blow which it received from the grave and learned judges of the Supreme Court of the United States. True, there have been a few convulsive struggles, galvanic jerks, since, but they have only served to show the mortality of the wound which it received at the hands of those who were presumed to be its friends. Well, true friends they were, for if they did operate in a manner unexpected by the engineers of the movement, they did it the only really friendly service that could be done for it, and that was to kill it, dead beyond resuscitation, for the same movement never can be brought to life again. If there be any thing of the kind in the future, it will perforce be an entirely different affair, or it will manifest no signs of life and vigor.

Even those rascally petitions return and fall condemnatorily upon the heads of their authors and signers, and cause more consternation among them than among any other people, here or in the east. As to the intended victims of those scurrilous documents, why they can afford to laugh at the manifest discomfiture of their unscrupulous maligners.

All events of this kind have their uses. True, they bring no credit to their instigators, originators, aiders or abettors, but they are confirmatory of faith in the overruling providences of the Almighty, who brings life out of man-purposed death, victory out of the jaws of apparent defeat to those who do right and trust confidently in him, for it is written they who trust in him shall never be confounded.

THE nomination of Grant and Wilson by the Philadelphia convention is another important act in the grand political drama now in process of development in this republic. Another month will bring the third act—the Baltimore Convention of the Democracy. Colfax has been talking so long about declining that the country at last took him at his word, declining him and therefore suffering him to decline quietly. The sun of his public life is in all probability nearing its horizon, for there is no likelihood of his becoming Vice-President again or President ever. The renomination of Grant by acclamation, notwithstanding all that has been said to his discredit, is proof sufficient that a large portion of the political influence of the country is satisfied that he is the most available person to be a candidate for the Presidency, and there is no doubt that he will be re-elected, if such an event will be favorable to the designs of the Almighty. Colfax, however, is gone from our gaze political.

THE refusal of the Philadelphia Convention to admit Hons. Frank Fuller and Geo. A. Smith as delegates from Utah, and the admission of two individuals, sent by a little caucus, chiefly of Federal officials, from Corinne, was an act which was utterly repudiative of the principles of republicanism. The two gentlemen rejected represented the people of the Territory, and are among our honored and respected citizens. The two persons accepted, the citizens have not the slightest confidence in, representing not a twentieth part of either the inhabitants or the Republicans of the Territory. These latter two have telegraphed and written from Utah more misrepresentations, exaggerations, sensational reports, and absolute falsehoods than probably any two other individuals that ever came to the Territory, shocking the propriety of the whole Union. They have no sympathy with the people, nor have the people a spark of respect for them. These two creatures sustained and encouraged McKean in his grossly illegal course, and favored still greater enormities. The convention manifestly was thoroughly deceived and deluded as to the true character of these two persons, and is equally deceived in regard to the true character of those who pretend to be the "loyal people of Utah," for there is no loyalty about them.

No person asked the convention to recognize polygamy, or put a premium on rebellion and disloyalty. There are no more disloyal characters than the two admitted. The convention chose to reject the representatives of Utah on the strength of a religious test, foreign to the constitution. The convention would not have stultified itself by admitting polygamists, that is, married men, but among the delegations from the various States and Territories there are undoubtedly many seducers, adulterers, and whoremongers, well enough known to be such—does the convention consider itself stultified by their admission?

THE community at large will be forward to sustain Hons. Frank Fuller and Geo. A. Smith, if, as reported by telegraph, they declined to sit in convention, as delegates from Utah, with the quasi-delegates from the burg on the banks of the Bear, who can in no sense be said to be representatives of the people of the Territory. No delegates who really represented the community could so stultify themselves and do violence to their own self-respect and to the sentiment and fair fame of the community as to consent to share their delegational seats with two unscrupulous adventurers who were little more than self-elected and who were so unpatriotic, so disloyal, so fully in sympathy with the illegal enormities of the infamous McKean as to sustain and second them, and show themselves willing to endorse any illegalities, no matter how gross, which would result in annihilating the overwhelming majority of the community whom they profess to represent, but whom they have so foully misrepresented times without number.

The time will come when large national bodies like the Philadelphia convention will be sufficiently well informed upon Utah affairs to prevent being deceived and imposed upon by a couple of adventurers like the two precious delegates from Corinne, individuals who have abundantly proved themselves disloyal to truth and duty, and consequently to their country, and whose reward should be, and will yet be, not a seat in national councils, but the scorn and contempt of every honorable man.

ON the 17th of this month commences one of the most remarkable celebrations the world has ever seen—the "World's Peace Jubilee and International Musical Festival," to be held at Boston, Mass., in a mammoth Coliseum erected specially for the purpose, commencing on the date named and concluding July 4. The tickets to the entire entertainment are fifty dollars each, for the first week five dollars.

According to the programme, among the entertainments will be a chorus of 20,000 voices, comprising 180 choral societies, 2000 instrumentalists, 150 of the best American vocalists, the most powerful organ ever constructed, the band of the British Grenadier Guards (from London), Kaiser Franz Grenadier Regiment Band (the best band of the German Imperial army), Garde Republicane Band (from Paris), Irish National Band (from Dublin), the U. S. Marine Band, and the Emperor William's Imperial Household Cornet quartette.

Among the distinguished musicians to be present are named Madame Peschka-Leutner (the greatest living soprano), Madame Arabella Goddard (the queen of pianists), Johann Strauss and Franz Abt (the eminent composers and conductors), Madame Erminia Rudersdorff (the celebrated soprano of London), and Her Franz Bendell (the eminent German pianist).

There will be a grand combination of German, English, Italian, and French opera choruses. The "Anvil Chorus" will be performed, with an accompaniment of 100 anvils, by the Boston Fire Department. The great Boston Organ will be there, drum and trumpet corps, all the bells of Boston, with infantry and artillery accompaniment. The national airs of all countries will be given.

This will certainly be a most extraordinary occasion, gigantic in conception and arrangement. The enjoyment of the visitants may be equivalent, though it is not invariably so with monster exhibitions, meetings, and other assemblages and entertainments.

## LOCAL AND OTHER MATTERS.

FROM THURSDAY'S DAILY, JUNE 6

BRIDGE REPAIRED.—Here is a dispatch from Provo, received to-day:

"The bridge across the Provo River is now repaired, so that crossing is safe. The river is still very high."

HORSE STOLEN.—A horse, belonging to Samuel Seamons, was stolen from the Eighth Ward last night. For the benefit of Mr. Seamons, who is by no means a rich man, we append the following description of the animal, as it may lead to its recovery by the owner: Bright bay, branded circle on left hip; white hind foot; white hair on forehead shape of C.

ONE OF THE DEAD SIGNERS.—How could a man sign a petition when he was dead? Otherwise, how old are the signatures to that petition? The following suggests such queries—

JUNE 6, 1872.

Editor Desert News.

There never was but one miner named Jack Trainor at Little Cottonwood. He worked at the Emma mine and was shot there and removed in October, 1870, and has been dead a considerable time. As his signature in your issue of yesterday, June 5, 1872, appears in the petition against equal rights and Statehood, it would seem the matter has been in agitation for some time.

"CURIOUS."

"THE MOUNTAIN LION".—The mine known by this name was, we understand, the first located in Ophir District, East Canyon. It is owned by Messrs O. E. Bates, Joseph Woodmansee and L. W. Clark. The company recently had thirty-three tons of ore from the mine crushed and sampled at Williams' mill. The samples represent three classes of ore, and yield from \$210 to \$539 to the ton.

Three shafts have been sunk in this mine, the deepest of which is a little over one hundred feet.

We are informed that Walkers' mill, in East Canyon, is doing a fine business.

FROM KANAB.—Bro. James A. Little called on us to-day, looking well and