

I might call your attention to the fact that when officers seek to arrest persons accused of crimes they are not able to do so; the parties are screened and secreted by the community. Scarcely had the officers arrived in sight of the town of Springville before a trumpet was sounded from the walls around the town. This, no doubt, was for the purpose of giving the alarm. The officers were there to make arrests. The officers leave the town, and in a short time a trumpet sounds again from the wall for the purpose of announcing that the danger was over. Witnesses are screened; others are intimidated by persons in that community.

An officer of this court goes to Springville, meets the Bishop of the town, asks him about a certain man, for whom he has a writ, he having understood that the man was a scribe in his office. He (the Bishop) tells him that he has gone to Camp Floyd, while the fact is, the person the officer desires to find is at the time in sight in the street. We have here a Bishop lying to prevent the service of the process of this court, and aiding in preventing criminals being brought to punishment.

Such are the attempts made to prevent the administration of justice in the courts. Officers are prevented from making arrests, they are thwarted upon all points when they seek to arrest those persons who should be brought to punishment.

Such acts and conduct go to show that the community there do not desire to have criminals punished; it shows that the Parrishes and Potter were murdered by counsel, that it was done by authority; the testimony goes to show that the persons engaged in committing these murders are officers in that community, policemen, and that they have since been promoted for committing these hellish crimes.

At the commencement of this term of court, these persons were to be seen elbowing about the streets with the Bishops and other dignitaries, but now they are not to be found.

I say all the facts go to show that those offences were committed by officers in that town, and that there is a determination to cover up and to secrete the offenders.

You have had sufficient time to examine those cases; more than two days ago, you had all the testimony before you in the Parrish case and for some cause you refuse to do any thing.

Your duty is to find bills when there is sufficient testimony to satisfy you of the probability of the party's guilt. The Court has been patient with you; it has given you time; it has endeavored to be patient, that you might have ample opportunity to do your duty.

The court has no desire but to do its duty; to punish offenders and enforce the law—it can have no other purpose or motive.

If it is the desire of this community that persons guilty of crimes shall be screened, and that high, notorious crimes shall be covered up, it will have to be done without the aid of this court.

Should my government desire such things, they must send some other person than the one who now presides in this judicial district to accomplish such purpose.

The court cares not what position persons hold, either civil or ecclesiastical, if they are guilty of crime, it will use its authority to bring the offenders to justice.

By legislation we have no jails, no means to support prisoners, no means of paying witnesses or jurors; or other officers of this court. It would seem that the whole of the legislation of this Territory was to prevent the due administration of justice.

It was these considerations that induced the court to desire you to expedite the duties devolved upon you.

The court feels that it has discharged its duty; it has furnished you every facility for discharging yours. Still, you make no report; to continue you longer in service would be wrong—the public interest would neither be promoted or benefited by it.

You are therefore discharged from further service.

The court will think of the propriety of veniring another grand jury.

For your service upon territorial business the clerk will issue you his certificates. For the time you were engaged on United States business the marshal will pay you.

If it is expected that this court is to be used by this community, as a means of protecting it against the peccadillos of Gentiles and Indians; unless this community will punish its own murderers, such expectation will not be realized. It will be used for no such purpose.

When this people come to their reason, and manifest a disposition to punish their own high offenders, it will then be time to enforce the law also for their protection. If this court cannot bring you to a proper sense of your duty, it can at least turn the savages in custody loose upon you.

A remonstrance signed by the Grand Jury, without a dissenting voice, against Judge Cradlebaugh's unprecedented course, in peremptorily and vindictively discharging them when about consummating the business before them, was presented; but we have been unable, as yet, thro' some inadvertency, to obtain a copy.

After McDonald, Kearns and Bullock were arrested and placed in custody of the military, the Sheriff of Utah county, Wm. M. Wall, Esq., as we are informed, told Judge Cradlebaugh that he could take charge of all prisoners accused of offences against the laws of this Territory.—The Judge asked him if he had a sufficient jail. The Sheriff replied that he had, and that if his bonds were not sufficient, he could increase them to any amount that might be required. Judge

Cradlebaugh replied that he would consult Judge Sinclair on that subject.

The prisoners being confined in the custody of the soldiery and not comfortably provided for requests were made to the court and to the U. S. marshal by their attorneys and others, that they might be taken to some place where they would be more comfortable, and the answer received was that "they could not be kept in any place excepting in camp." Some blankets and food were asked for, as the prisoners were in want of both. The U. S. marshal (Dotson) replied that they could have neither, "unless they furnished themselves."

If the circumstances above occurred as related, as there is little room for doubt, they certainly place the court and its officers in no enviable position.

Discharge of the Grand Jury.

After the adjournment of the court, the reporter sent Judge Cradlebaugh a copy of his remarks on the discharge of the grand jury, and received, next evening, the following note:—

Mr. J. V. Long has my thanks for the courtesy of allowing me to see and revise his report of my remarks on yesterday.—Very respectfully, yours, &c.,
JOHN CRADLEBAUGH.

This day makes two weeks from the time you were impanelled. At that time, the court was very particular to impress upon your minds the fact that it was desirable to expedite business as speedily as possible. The court took occasion to call your attention to the difficulties under which we had to labor. It told you of the condition of the legislation; it told you of the fact that the Legislature had not provided proper means to aid the court in bringing criminals to punishment; it told you that, aside from that, that the legislation was of such a character as to embarrass the court in the discharge of its duties; and that they had given criminal jurisdiction to courts of their own creation, which by the organic act can exercise no such jurisdiction. They had sought to throw the punishment of crimes into such tribunals.

The court also called your attention to the fact that there had been, in connection with this legislation, an attempt by persons within the Territory to bring the United States Courts into disrepute with this people. It particularly called your attention to the fact that Brigham Young, the late Executive of the Territory, at the time when he was a sworn officer of the government—sworn to see that the laws were executed—had taken occasion to denounce the courts as vile and corrupt; also that he had taken occasion to denounce all attorneys and jurors of the court, and that this was done to prevent the proper and due administration of justice in the Territory.

The court felt it to be its duty to repel such slanders; that it owed it to the position it occupied and to the members of the bar, who were looked upon as honorable men, and from its association with them, it felt it to be its duty to repel such slanders, let them come from what source they might. This was done for the purpose of showing the difficulties that you and the court labored under in bringing criminals to justice.

Aside from this, the court took the unusual course of calling your attention to particular crimes—the horrible massacre at the Mountain Meadows. It told you of the murder of young Jones and his mother, and of pulling their house down over them and making that their tomb; it told you of the murder of the Parrishes and Potter, and Forbes, almost within sight of this court house. It took occasion to call names for the purpose of calling your particular attention to those crimes; the fact that they have been committed is notorious.

The court has had occasion to issue bench warrants to arrest persons connected with the Parrish murder; has had them brought before it and examined; the testimony presents an unparalleled condition of affairs. It seems that the whole community were engaged in committing that crime. Facts go to show it. There seems to be a combined effort on the part of the community to screen the murderers from the punishment due them for the murder they have committed.