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views of forms of government are of a similar nature to exclusive forms of faith in religion, and tend to produce the same baneful effects. The bigot in politics is the counterpart of the bigot in religion. With the Mormons, both say we are the "saints," and not only heaven but earth was designed as the peculiar inheritance of ourselves and the seat of our institutions. If we can cheat and overreach the *heathen*, it is all conducive to the service of religion, says the one species of bigot—of liberty, says the other. Thus the eternal principles of justice are set at defiance, if they stand in the way of democratic institutions. It is forgotten that to set an example of justice and to inculcate strict principles of justice is necessary to the prosperity of every state, and to none more necessary than to a republic—necessary in reference to internal peace and prosperity—necessary to the successful management of its foreign relations. A nation which imitates Mormon bigotry and exclusiveness will soon find itself in the position of Ishmael. "He will be a wild man; his hand will be against every man, and every man's hand will be against him." Instead of this we ought to adopt and act on the same wise and liberal principles of toleration in political doctrines which we have successfully adopted in regard of religion; and as we allow every man to worship his creator and seek heaven in his own way, so to approve of every nation being allowed, without coming under the ban of our denunciations, to seek the establishment of political order in its own way. Regarding, in our national capacity, the varieties in political institutions with the same tolerance as we regard the various forms of Christianity among ourselves, it ought to be our ambition, our pride, to hold a conspicuous rank among the civilized states of the world—conspicuous not merely on account of our power and efficiency both in the arts of peace and war, but for a generosity and magnanimity becoming our high station, and the glorious destinies which await us, if our own follies and crimes prevent not.

It may be inquired, what ought the peace-loving part of the community to do in the present state of the controversy? No unanimous response has yet been made to this question; and hence little associated effort has been made to influence the course of the government in regard of this matter. The general opinion seems to be that those who are opposed to the measures of the administration should sit with folded hands, and leave all the responsibility to rest on the executive and on the party which has raised him to power.