

THE DESERET NEWS.

ELIAS SMITH, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Wednesday.....May 25, 1859.

The Result.

The reports that were made up and sent abroad, for the purpose of creating an excitement prejudicial to the people of this Territory, in relation to the late court doings at Provo, appear to have been looked upon by intelligent men in their true light, and the result of the whole matter from beginning to end is disastrous to the originators of, and the actors and abettors in that unprecedented proceeding.

We have an aversion to the common practice of exulting over vanquished foes, especially when they whip themselves, as in this instance; still we cannot well refrain from expressing our satisfaction that things are going about right, and that wicked and corrupt men occasionally have a just reward for their deeds meted out to them.

That the Government would sustain Governor Cumming in the course he pursued relative to the proceedings at Provo, we had no doubt. The issue was not between the officials and the people, but between the court and its official cronies and His Excellency, who has thus far, regardless of friend or foe, carried out his instructions relative to the affairs of this Territory, by promoting peace, and having the laws honored and observed, so far as was in his power, by officials as well as private citizens; and none but the wilfully ignorant and morally blind could have expected any other verdict than the one that has unquestionably been rendered in the premises.

Without further comment, for the satisfaction of our readers we insert the following from the Washington correspondence of the New York Herald, April 28, 1859:

"The State Department has received despatches from Utah, confirmatory of the news received by telegraph from St. Louis, that there is a conflict between the federal and judicial officers. The Administration here will sustain Governor Cumming throughout in his endeavors to preserve order, for they have unlimited confidence in his administrative ability. Judge Cradlebaugh's conduct is disapproved and he will be immediately recalled."

In addition to the foregoing, we insert the following, from the N. Y. Tribune:

"Advices from Utah, received at St. Louis, represent Governor Cumming and General Johnson, in command of the troops stationed in that Territory, as not able to agree as to the extent of their respective powers, and Judge Cradlebaugh as highly indignant at the refusal of the grand jury which attended his court to find bills of indictment, which he strongly urged upon them in relation to certain alleged murders which had occurred previously to his coming to the Territory. That the high dignitaries of the Territory—Executive, Military and Judicial—may come into collision is what might be expected, but that it will go any further than hard feelings and hard words, or that it is going to bring on a collision between the troops and the Mormons is more than we believe. We have heard that same story too often before to put much credit in it. As to the grand jury refusing to find any bills, that is one of the privileges which grand juries assume from time to time, and is by no means peculiar to the Mormons. The report is that the Judge, when he went to Provo to hold his court, took with him or sent for a detachment of troops. The excuse he gave for it was, that there was no jail at Provo, and that he wanted the troops to act as keepers for certain prisoners whom he had caused to be arrested, and whom he wished the grand jury to indict. The Mormons, on the other hand, regarded this sending for the troops as an attempt to overawe them, and it was a natural movement, under such circumstances, which might have occurred elsewhere than in Utah, for the grand jury to throw out the bills presented to them. Nor, indeed, as to any matters involving, in the opinion of the Mormons, the defense of their domestic institutions, will a Mormon grand jury be any more likely to find bills, than a Southern grand jury."

A telegraphic despatch from St. Louis, April 27, to the Tribune, announces that—

"Accounts from various private sources on the Mormon side represent the condition of affairs in Utah as materially different to what has been previously reported. It is positively stated that there is even a symptom of a hostile demonstration; that persons are subpoenaed as witnesses, and then arrested and placed in charge of the troops for safe keeping; that the Sheriff of Utah county had notified Judge Cradlebaugh that he was prepared to take charge of all prisoners accused of crime, saying at the same time that he had a secure jail and would increase his bond to any extent that the Judge required; the grand jury were just prepared to make a presentment when they were discharged, and that they had protested against the action of the court. It is also asserted that Gov. Cumming, Secretary Harnett, Prosecuting Attorney Wilson and Dr. Forney are opposed to and at the course pursued by Sinclair and Cradlebaugh."

The Deseret News has published a memorial from the people to Gov. Cumming, attempting to prove the illegality of Judge Cradlebaugh holding court at Provo. It also severely criticises the Judge's course, and accuses him of setting himself up against the civil authorities of the Territory in employing the troops to execute the orders of the court, without a valid reason, thus clearly showing a total disregard of the latest expressed policy of the Administration concerning Utah. It also charges him

with a settled purpose to force a collision between the people of the Territory and the troops."

The Mormons seem to regard President Buchanan's proclamation as exempting parties from arrest for all past offences."

Common Errors Corrected.

We have in this and our last number, printed a chapter devoted to the correction of common errors in the use of the English language—which we have extracted from "How to Talk: A pocket Manual of Conversation and Debating," published by Fowler & Wells, New York.

"Our mother tongue," says "How to Talk,"—"the strong, copious, flexible Anglo-Saxon—is our richest inheritance. We have reason to be proud of, and ought to labor with the great-audacity to perfect ourselves in its use."

The blunders so commonly made by those who claim the English as their mother tongue are graphically illustrated throughout this chapter; and we may say that the corrections given, as well as the pronunciation, are according to the authority of our best lexicographers.

The population of this Territory is made up of people from all the different States of the Union—north, south, east and west—as also from Canada, the British Isles, France, Germany, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Italy, Switzerland—also from Asia, Africa, South America and the islands of the sea. We have here the Yankee, who greets his Western Squatter Sovereign neighbor with "Heow deu you den?"—while the Squatter replies to the inquiry in his own peculiar style of expression—the Southerner with his African accent—the Yorkshireman and his dialect—the cockney—the Welshman—the Irishman—the Scotchman—the Dutchman—the Dane—the Frenchman—and, indeed, a smattering of almost every tongue that was spoken after the confounding of languages at Babel Tower—and perhaps some that were not—and, unless some standard of pronunciation and the use of words is generally adopted, our children will grow up, not alone in great ignorance of the English language, in its purity, but also with the acquisition of a dialect as distinct from correct English as are many of the more obscure dialects in some of the shires of England.

But, it may be suggested, our schools will be a means of effectually preventing any serious deviation from the pure English. True, the influence of well-disciplined schools may go far in securing to the rising generation a correct knowledge of the English language—they would be still more potent, if the teachers themselves were invariably men possessed of a thorough and practical understanding of the English, as used and pronounced by the best authorities; but such is not always the case. We have known instances wherein the teacher of a school, being a foreigner—whatever may have been his other excellent qualifications—was himself unable to pronounce the language correctly—an important desideratum; for, as will at once be perceived, if the teacher is faulty in this respect, the pupils cannot reasonably be expected to receive a just conception of the language; they will of course imitate the diction of the teacher.

But, aside from this consideration—which is of some serious import—were all our school teachers thoroughly versed in the orthography, etymology, syntax and prosody of the English language, the overwhelming influence of bad pronunciation and the use of vulgarisms by parents would render the efforts of those teachers nearly or quite abortive. It will at once be seen that, in such a case, there would be a confiction or counteracting influence at home, which would be sufficient, in most instances, to eradicate the correct impressions given at school. Hence the necessity that exists for parents to make themselves somewhat acquainted with our language—if nothing more, study the rudiments—the pronunciation and correct use of words. Study the chapter we have printed in the News, entitled "Common Errors Corrected."

To obtain a practical knowledge of our language is not so great a task as is generally supposed. An author says, "The fact that it is so badly written and spoken is not due to any inherent difficulty in the language itself, but to our neglect to study it systematically, and our imperfect and erroneous methods of teaching it."

In alluding to school teachers, we may here add that, until the people are willing to pay competent teachers a fair, liberal salary, it may be expected that our schools will not be of the first class. It need not be a matter of

any surprise that many of our schools have hitherto been of a very inferior grade, when teachers have been poorly paid and, indeed, in some instances, which have come to our knowledge, have never been paid at all. If the education of our children is of great importance—as all parents are most willing to admit—then, surely, the one who devotes his or her time to imparting instruction to those children should be fully and honorably remunerated for such service.

We reiterate the truth—if the people wish to have good schools—hire good, competent, practical teachers, well-informed in the most approved use and pronunciation of the English language—insisting, as a qualification, that they speak and write correctly—allow them good salaries, and pay them promptly what you promise—not requiring them to spend more time in collecting than the whole pittance, often grudgingly stipulated, is really worth.

We recommend the careful perusal of the whole chapter to our readers, young and old—intimating that it will be advantageous to all who will commit it to memory: nor do we hesitate in urging upon our readers the attentive reading of this article—trusting that school committees, trustees, boards of examination and all others concerned in the welfare of the rising generation will be moved to prompt and judicious action in the premises.

The News.

The latest dates by the mail from the east, which arrived on Friday the 20th, were to April 30, from New York.

Nothing of importance had transpired in the States; at least, nothing more than the usual occurrences of the day.

From Mexico the advices were to April 22, received at New Orleans. There seems to have taken place another change in the affairs of that republic. General Miramon, as reported, had returned to the city of Mexico, which he entered on the 11th. What became of the forces of Juarez was not known, but it was inferred from the tenor of the despatches that Miramon had driven them off. He had protested against the recognition, by the United States, of the Juarez government, and sent Mr. Black, the American consul general, out of the country.

The British minister had demanded a million and a half of dollars from the custom house at Vera Cruz, in satisfaction of English claims, and threatened a bombardment of the place in the event that it was not forthcoming.

These reports were not generally believed. Accounts from Washington state that the Administration had resolved, in order to be on the safe side, to conclude a treaty in Mexico, and not at Washington, as there will be a better chance of ascertaining who has the real authority to make treaties on the part of that ill-fated and unstable republic.

From Europe the news was to the 18th of April. The prospects of war were on the increase. It was alleged that Austria had demanded that Sardinia should be disarmed before she would have anything to do with the proposed congress. If that be true, there will, of course, be no congress held.

The British parliament was to be dissolved about April 21.

The steamer St. Nicholas, from St. Louis to New Orleans, exploded near Island Sixty, on Sunday night, April 24. The boat and cargo were a total loss. The number of the killed and missing had not been fully ascertained—the names of only 38 of them being known. Many were scalded badly, and some fifty escaped unhurt.

A new filibustering movement is said to be on foot. We clip the following from an exchange:

"St. Louis, Wednesday, April 27, 1859. Advices from Leavenworth confirm previous statements of a secret movement at Pike's Peak for a descent upon Mexico. Agents of this movement are at Leavenworth and other points, urging forward the migration to the gold regions, in order to have at Pike's Peak sufficient material for their purpose. The leaders base their hopes on anticipated developments in the gold country, and the probable dissatisfaction of great numbers with their prospects at the mines. The plan of the leaders is not yet fully developed, but it embraces, it is said, first, a descent upon Sonora, and afterward, probably, upon Durango and Chihuahua. Ten thousand emigrants have already left different points on the Missouri for Pike's Peak."

The mail service between St. Joseph, Mo., and Salt Lake City is to be curtailed after the 1st of July next. Thereafter the mail on that route will be carried only semi-monthly.

WANTED at this office—six loads of wood—and a pig!

"By Heaven! I will," exclaimed the lawyer, almost before he himself was aware of it.

However he had pledged his word, and he determined to abide the issue.

"Are you ready now?" quietly observed the lady. "Excuse me, madame, I will be in a few moments. You know—"

"Certainly, if you will find it there. Let this suffice for the present," and the lady politely offered a card upon which was neatly engraved the name "Henrietta Howard," and just below the address, "Beacon street."

Stepping into a carriage, summoned for the occasion, the young lawyer, accompanied by the lady, drove to the office of the City Register.

Everything in this department being satisfactorily arranged, the handsome couple forthwith presented themselves before the Mayor, who was not long in performing the ceremony that should bind "two willing hearts in one," for weal or woe, "until death should them part."

A few moments later, and the young southerner accompanied his blushing wife to the carriage. The steps were put up, the door closed, and the hackman stood awaiting orders.

"To the Tremont House," said the bridegroom.

"Excuse me, Charles; why not to our own house?"

"To our own house!"

"Certainly, my love."

The poor lawyer looked upon the face of his wife with wonder and astonishment. He certainly could see nothing amiss in those beautiful bright eyes of hers; though to tell the truth, he did feel a little uncomfortable, as he ventured to inquire mildly—

"And where is that, Henrietta?"

"Why, Beacon street, to be sure, Charles, Beacon street, No. —"

The lawyer's wife was certainly a little wandering; and no wonder. Indeed, had he remembered at that moment the address upon the card, it was certainly the place he should have thought of going to, especially after what had just transpired.

He had scarcely time to recall to mind his rashness, when the carriage stopped just before a costly and magnificent stone mansion.

He glanced at his bride; even the smiles on her sweet face gave no hope. He could just say—

"Shall we alight here, Henrietta?"

"Certainly, Charles."

The young southerner handed out his wife in silence.

A well-dressed servant answered the bell. "Is uncle at home, Robert?" inquired the lady.

"No, Miss Henrietta, he is not," replied the man with a bow.

Giving his hat to the servant, and following his bride into the sumptuously furnished parlor, the poor southerner felt now more at a loss than ever; while the roguish look of the lovely woman who was seated beside him on the sofa—holding his hand in hers, and gazing up into his face—by no means tended to recall him to his usual self-possession.

"Come, Charles," suddenly exclaimed his new made bride, "give me your arm, while we take a stroll round the house—or rather, I should say, your house."

"Nay, Henrietta, do not trifle with me."

"Indeed, Charles, I am not trifling. All that you see is yours."

"Mine?"

"Yes, Charles, yours. You have trusted in me, and I must tell you all."

The fair bride then led her astonished husband to a seat near by, and thus continued:

"Three years since, I lost by death, the best of fathers. My mother died some five years before. My father, for many years engaged in the India trade, left the principal portion of his property—including the house in which we now are—to myself, his sole surviving daughter. My uncle, who was duly appointed my guardian, was entrusted with the care of all, until I should marry. He resides with me. Destitute of other means of support, it was quite natural, you know, that he should seclude me from the world as much as possible. Often he has treated me unkindly. To-day I escaped from the house unseen. The rest you know."

"But, Henrietta, will not your uncle—"

"Not a word, Charles, if you please, at present."

The servants were now summoned, and duly informed of the facts.

The domestics then cheerfully withdrew.—Henrietta had always been an especial favorite with this portion of the family, while the rashness and cruelty of her uncle had been too apparent.

We will not detail the surprise, the astonishment and scorn of the uncle, when on the following day he returned from his brief visit to Lowell, on learning the change that had strangely and suddenly taken place in the domestic arrangements of the family.

A trip to Washington had been determined upon by the happy couple—for the great capital of the United States at that season was gay, Congress being then in session. Besides, a visit to his relatives in Richmond was needful to complete the happiness of the young bridegroom.

And thus passed the honeymoon.

During the absence of the young couple the crabbed old uncle quietly withdrew, thinking it better to leave the requisite documents in the charge of his brother's attorney than encounter the ire of the impetuous and hasty southerner.

It afterwards appeared, although the circumstance was entirely forgotten by Charles, that Henrietta had formerly been introduced to the young southerner, by a mutual friend, on the day of his graduating at Harvard; the young girl having attended with her relatives, as usual, the annual commencement.

Charles is talented and respected. He is now an acknowledged leader of his own political party, and both the hero and heroine of our rambling little Valentine Story are said to be, by those who know them, the handsomest couple in the State.