

the 30th of that month a sanguinary fight at Petriac. There was a loss of life on both sides but the number of killed is not yet known. —[Cor. London Times.

ITALY.

Shocks of earthquake continued to be experienced in Naples. Several hurricanes had also occurred, and at Sala fifty houses had been crushed in by the falling rocks; while 23 persons lost their lives, and several villages were almost destroyed by a deluge of rain.

CHINA.

The fort at the mouth of the river Pichou mounting 138 guns and backed by a large body of troops was attacked on the 26th of May by English and French gun boats and taken. The loss of the allies was trifling. The Chinese stood to their guns very fairly on the 22d. The forces commenced advancing up the river. The weather was cool and the squadron was in good health and spirits—6,000 French troops originally destined for Cochinchina were on their way to Pichou.

DESERET NEWS.



ALBERT CARRINGTON.....EDITOR.

Wednesday, September 15, 1858.

WOOD and HAY wanted at the Deseret News Office.

Advertisements, to insure insertion in the current issue, must be handed in previous to Tuesday morning.

Are the citizens of Utah entitled to a fair hearing in defense of the charges brought against them, and is not the denial of such a hearing an act of injustice?

Trial before condemnation is awarded to the most depraved criminal even in countries that lay no claim to liberal thought and principle, and where tyranny is the national code.

We are often told that the treatment of Utah has been similar to that of all other Territories of the United States. It is true that the President has made the appointment of officers for other Territories as he has for Utah. But there ends the parallel. From elsewhere remonstrances, petitions, complaints have been received with respect, heard and canvassed and treated with parental solicitude. Vigilance Committees, Squatter-riots, political insurrections, have been met with calm investigation, pacific concessions, absolution and multiplied favors.

With us the routine, if not quite so considerate, has been, we confess, much more simple and summary: accusation, condemnation, invasion, and extermination; else a quiet, uncomplaining, slavish submission to outrage and wrong.

This may all be very good in its way to those who have not blushed under the humiliation.—Fashion may have made it proper, very proper, to weep over the wounds of one Territory while they strike their poisoned stiletto into the heart of another.

The argument, hitherto, appears to have been sufficient that Utah was peopled with nothing but religious fanatics in order to draw from the purse and malice of the nation the materials for a crusade. We are not content to sanction longer the perpetuity of that poor apology for political imposition. We are American citizens and claim the franchise. The Constitution has denied to all departments, ministerial, judicial, or legislative, the right to interfere with the religious sentiments, however peculiar, of all citizens. To them is committed, by the people's sanction, the control of the general temporal interests of the nation. To the Almighty alone is reserved the sceptre of the conscience.

This is all admitted and yet the one great unchanging preface to every charge against us has been and still is 'religious fanaticism.' Our petitions were prompted by bigotry. Our complaints were the grumbings of an ungodly altar. And the idea never seems to have suggested itself that Utah was really peopled by citizens of the United States ever ready to defend by word and deed the flag and honor of their country; that while the land we live on was purchased by the United States, it was paid for by our sweat and blood, and that the deserts that surround it bear on them the immortal records of our unswerving and patriotic devotion.

People of the United States, we are your fellow-citizens, and claim with you fair play in the national arena. We are not so guilty that we 'choose darkness rather than light,' or shun a close examination of all the charges brought against

us. We covet investigation. We have sought it for years. What apology has ever been offered for its refusal? What excuse can be made now? It is very late, to be sure, but the golden bowl, though full, is not yet overflowed. The silver cord, though haply on its extreme tension, is not yet broken. There are fair reasons to set aside the verdict already pronounced and give us an impartial trial.

The calm quietude that for eleven years had pervaded our mountain home and made the wilderness a paradise, has at length yielded the ground for awhile to the more acceptable rantings of civilization; and a fair opportunity is now offered to contrast the barbarity of Utah in its secluded gentleness, with the fashionable revellings of her moralizers.

It can no longer be argued that a reign of fanatical terror prevents the opportunity for an impartial investigation. A proudly accoutred garrison presents the brazen arguments of its artillery in defense of an appointed committee. Two thousand bayonets protect the evidence; while four gallant squadrons are ready to scour the Territory in search of the fearful testimony.

In calm submission to the ungodly desecration of our peaceful homes in the desert, we demand and await the investigation to follow, which should have preceded our condemnation.

We do not thrust away nor scorn the pardon of our Chief Executive. We accept the amnesty but deny the guilt. We are at peace, good, honest, heartfelt peace with the nation, but is it just that our reputation should unscrupulously be buried with the hatchet?

We deny the charges collectively and single upon which the crusades against us have been grounded. We acknowledge not a single act or thought that was treacherous to the sacred principles of American liberty.

In the darkest epochs of our sad history the evidences of our patriotism are found emblazoned in full and indelible characters. Defenceless and suffering have we abandoned our household treasures, when our country called for our strength, and the highways of the nation bear the tracks of our weary marches as we bore her flag in triumph through the territory of her enemies.

TO OUR FRIENDS ABROAD.—Through circumstances at present useless to mention, and conduct probably unknown to us, since June last but few letters have been received by persons holding important positions in our community; and many of the letters then received were in a bad condition when we saw them. While our postal facilities from here to Missouri remain as they have for more than a year past, we do not feel justified in committing any important business communications to the care of that mail, nor have we done so.

Whether letters and other mail matter will any more certainly reach its destination if forwarded to us by Panama and California, remains to be learned; but, for the present, we carefully avoid committing letters to either route, and would commend that course to our friends abroad, in all matter of the least importance, until the mails are more reliable.

We can let the mails alone and avail ourselves of other channels for communication, while present abuses exist, which will not be TREASONABLE.

If postal affairs throughout the Union can not be managed any better than they are, it is time to abolish the present system and leave the transmission of letters, papers, drafts, &c., to untrammelled individual competition and enterprise, that all may rejoice and profit in being rid of a Department which rests like an incubus upon this Great Republic.

PROGRESS OF CIVILIZATION (!).—Since the introduction of civilization (!) within our borders, it is so singular and so new to us, especially to those who have been reared in the mountains, that it is a wonder that our citizens have not previously understood enough to petition to have an army sent here, and for the introduction of gamblers, whoremasters, and every variety of rowdies, that we might not have been deemed so unfashionable, unpopular, and behind the times. But for the gratification of all lovers of modern civilization (!), we are now enabled to chronicle evidences of its unquestioned progress in this far off and hitherto benighted region.

For want of space we omit the details of rapidly increasing profanity and drunkenness, of the progress of gambling, whoredoms, &c., and for the present merely note the fights as yet most prominent. A short time past two colored gentlemen quarreled in the streets; one was stabbed and the other shot dead by his antagonist. On the 9th inst. (a date, by the by, which was enlivened by five other fights between newly arrived citizens) Longford M. Peel and Oliver H. Ruck-

er, from Ft. Leavenworth, met and fought with pistols, in Miller, Russel & Co's store, Peel killing Rucker, and himself receiving three wounds from which it is not yet known whether he will recover.

As there is a fair prospect for a weekly crop of the thrilling and exciting incidents so common in the world, it is but fair to presume that news from this isolated portion of our country will no longer be quoted as 'unimportant.'

ELDER WILLIAM EVANS was killed by lightning, near Beaver, Beaver county, U. T., Aug. 16th. Elder Evans was born in Kidwelly, Carmarthenshire, South Wales, June, 1815.

YELLOW FEVER, during the week ending Aug. 11, had killed 140 persons in New Orleans.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE DESERET NEWS:—

It is the duty of every member of our confederacy to defend each other in their rights and immunities, and to repel every infringement on the liberty of subjects; lest in the success of the subversion of right, they may yet suffer and groan under the same overruling and corrupting influence. We should never rest supinely and silently when we hear the cry of our neighbor for assistance against one who invades his common rights.

We have been charged by the President of the United States with rebellion, treason, and contempt of the laws. Those have been published to the world in his Message to Congress; and have formed a pretext for his forwarding a formidable army to intimidate and subdue the inhabitants of this Territory into submission. Such a charge from so high a functionary has an influence with all civilized nations, and must be prejudicial to the interests and welfare of this community. They ought to be well rounded to guarantee a mention of them about his own people in such an important document. But we utterly deny and repudiate such foul aspersions and libellous charges, and challenge any human being to prove them. We have denied them in the strongest language in our command, and continue to do so with all the earnestness of groaning and insulted sufferers. We have likewise invited a thorough lawful and extensive investigation, to show cause why such demonstrations against us should be sanctioned by our enlightened nation. We even urged it in eloquent appeals when Commissioners Powell and McCullough entered our cities; and were highly delighted with the anticipation of our acts, sayings and proceedings having a fair chance to be known and published to the world. No such privilege was granted to us; no such duty was attended to by them; our rights were denied, and we still live under those opprobriums that were cast upon us. We continue to court investigation and demand trial, and feel it a part of the claims we have upon our common country under the flag of our mighty Republic.

The better feelings of our nature are roused to sympathize with even a stranger, when by the tongue of slander we hear him accused of vice and crime; see him shunned by his fellows, and made an object of desecration, excluded from his prospects in society, and treated with contempt; while he firmly, boldly, and manfully denies the charges made against him, and lays himself open for a fair trial, and demands the accusations to be proved. How much more should every noble feeling of the hearts of men be called into activity; every impulse of humanity be touched with a sense of justice; and every vein in the great philanthropic body, with which our nation is characterized, swell with indignation, when we see a whole Territory charged, not only with every species of impiety and impurity, but with treason, open and flagrant injustice, and contempt of our laws and constitution; greater than manifested hitherto in all the disaffected sections of our Great Republic; while they call loudly to have every charge investigated, and for a fair and impartial trial.

This indubitable and natural right is denied to the citizens of this Territory, and the accusations and allegations have been published to the whole world against them, yet their petitions for a hearing and a commission of enquiry, which is notorious to Congress, is refused.

Why should the subjects of our free country thus be laid under any such contempt and calumny? The States newspapers, misunderstanding our peculiar position and grievances, talked loudly and long that we, conscious of our guilt, resisted the entrance of the troops into the settlements, to avoid trials; while we have all the time denied such guilt, and called upon the Chief Magistrate and Congress to send intelligent patriots to learn the facts as they existed; and were willing to abide the result of the keenest scrutiny. We have been disregarded; and the whole population of this important Territory treated in opposition to the common privileges of the meanest serfs under the dominion of the greatest despot.

We call on the whole American nation to join with us in our just demands, and seek as willingly to assist in the public removal of that disgrace that was attached to us (if the charges were correct), as in joining the cry of disappointed officials, prejudiced editors, and trading speculators who seek, at the hazard of the lives and reputation of thousands, to satisfy their unsatiable thirst for gold.

We demand an honest investigation; and lay our cause at the feet of the people, whose rights are as liable to be destroyed by the success of such proceedings, as those who now so keenly feel the arrows of slander, and call for redress.

W. G. MILLS.

THE PRESIDENT'S LETTER TO BILL ENGLISH.—The New Albany Tribune publishes the following letter from Mr. Buchanan to Bill English, received by the latter a few days prior to the Congressional Convention in his District, and

doubtless used by him to facilitate his nomination:—[Leavenworth Journal.

WASHINGTON, July 25, 1858.

HON. W. H. ENGLISH:—

DEAR SIR:—Aware that the Convention for nominating a Democratic candidate for Congress in your District, will convene in a few days, I can not refrain from expressing the hope that you may be the unanimous nominee of the Convention. If I lived in your District and had a thousand votes you should have them all. Occupying the position you do, I consider it essential that you should succeed in obtaining the nomination. A failure in this would be regarded by me as a rebuke of my administration. There may be some aspirant or aspirants for the position in your way. If so, you may say to them that by giving you a clear track they will gain my favor and may expect to be provided for in a suitable manner. If nominated I will throw as much assistance into your district as you may desire.

Our friend Hughes, I see, has a hard row to hoe. He will be liberally sustained. Of this you may rest assured.

Your friend,
JAMES BUCHANAN.

Atlantic Telegraph.

TRINITY BAY, NEWFOUNDLAND, Aug. 7.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, NEW YORK:

The Atlantic Telegraph Cable was successfully landed here yesterday morning, and is in perfect order.

The Agamemnon had landed her end of the Cable, and we are now receiving signals from the telegraph house at Valentia.

The U. S. steamer Niagara and Her Majesty's steamers Gorgon and Porcupine leave for St. Johns to-morrow.

Due notice will be given when the Atlantic Telegraph will be open for public business.

CYRUS W. FIELD.

TRINITY BAY, Aug. 8.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, NEW YORK:

Pray excuse what you may have thought neglect on my part in not giving more particulars about the laying of the cable, but I have hardly had time to eat, drink or sleep.

Mr. McKay, the Superintendent of the New York and Newfoundland Telegraph Line, has been working day and night to get everything ready. The people here seem to have had little faith in the Cable's arriving, and had made very slight preparation for receiving it.

The end of the Atlantic Cable was landed on the Irish Shore from the Niagara on the 5th of August, 1857, and the other end from the same vessel on the 5th of August, 1858. The heavy shore end laid from Valentia by the Niagara last year still remains, and was to be spliced on the main Cable, so that both ends of the Cable have been actually laid by the Niagara.

The Telegraph Fleet sailed from Plymouth on the experimental trip on the 29th of May.

The Cable was broken at the stern of the Agamemnon on the first attempt to lay it, on the 29th of June, and the splice in mid-ocean, when the last and successful attempt was made, on the 29th of July.

Hoping to soon see you,

I remain, very truly, your friend.

CYRUS W. FIELD.

DISASTERS ON THE WESTERN RIVERS.—The Louisville Courier, of Saturday, publishes a list of disasters on the Western Rivers, for the six months ending June 30, 1858, of which the following table is a recapitulation:

Boats snagged, &c.,	20
Boats burned,	18
Boats exploded,	6
Collisions,	2
Flatboats lost,	7
Lives lost,	327
Total number of boats lost,	53
Tot. val. of boats and cargo lost,	\$1,069,000

WHEEL TIRES.—Mr. Irwin, of Alabama, has invented a new mode of tire-setting, which is instead of welding the ends of the tires together, to hook them over, and connect them with a screw bolt; and a recess is cut in the felloe for the bolt and hooked ends of the tire, which enables the operator to screw up the tire tightly after it has been applied to the wheel. If the tire becomes at any time a little loose, all that is required is to apply a wrench to the bolt, and tighten up. Under the old plan the diameter of the tire would have to be reduced and re-set.

SORGHUM CIDER.—The Nashville (Tenn.) Homestead says that besides the excellent syrup and sugar made from the Chinese sugar cane, there is yet another article obtained from it which is of a pleasant taste, and doubtless healthy in its consequences. It is obtained by putting the expressed juice of the cane into any clean wood or glass vessel, allowing it to stand ten or twelve days, when it assumes the appearance of limpid water, and is fit for use. The flavor is similar to our best cider.

A NEW IDEA.—A spiritual funeral was held at Lowell, lately, over the remains of J. B. Smith. Miss Emma Houston prayed and spoke through her. The wife and family of the deceased, instead of putting on black, dressed in white, with white shawls and bonnets trimmed with white.

The loss sustained by the late fire at the London Dock, is estimated at three million of dollars, including 5,000 tons sugar, 650 tons saltpetre, 2,000 bales jute and hemp, 40,000 bags rice, besides a large quantity of rum and brandy.

WORTH TRYING.—Mr. A. F. Snow, of Brunswick, Maine, says that a few applications of castor oil will kill any kind of warts, on man or beast, without soreness.