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PSALM for 1860.

BY ELIZA R. SNOW.

PART FIRST.

O Lord our God, thou art great and glorious.

Thy decrees are eternal—thy purposes fixed and unchangeable—and the times and seasons are directed by thine own Omnipotent wisdom.

The reins of thy government are truth and equity, justice and mercy are the executors of thy will. Justice cannot rob mercy, neither can mercy defeat justice: therefore they walk hand in hand together in the bright sunshine of righteousness.

Thy Saints rejoice in thy goodness—they glory in thy might and majesty, and they adore thee for thy condescension and thy love.

Thou art our boast in the day of prosperity; and in the day of trouble, thou art our shield and our trust.

When the purple hand of persecution lay heavily upon us, where, although liberty of conscience was boldly inscribed on the national escutcheon, and the banner of freedom broadly waved in proud majesty; the blood of Saints and Prophets copiously flowed, for no other offence than the exercise of this inalienable right.

And we were driven from our inheritances and from our comfortable homes, to wander shelterless in the dreary wild.

Thou didst inspire the heart of thy servant Brigham—thou didst impart unto him a portion of thine own eternal wisdom; and he went forth with his brethren, to seek a resting place for thy people.

Thou didst direct their footsteps over trackless wastes and rugged ways, to this valley in the midst of the "everlasting hills," which, for ages, thou hast held in reserve for this purpose—where the foot of civilization did not tread; and where the hand of cultivation had not been stretch'd forth during the lapse of centuries.

This land, although a land of savages—a wild and dreary waste; they received as a boon from heaven, the gift of thy hand; and with grateful hearts, they bowed down, and in the name of thine Only Begotten, they dedicated it unto thee for an asylum or safety and a gathering place for the Saints.

Here they erected a standard, even the standard of peace, unto which they invited the scattered exiled Saints, and all honest in heart thro'out the world.

Many, yea many were the trials which thou didst call thy people to pass through, while commencing and establishing a home in the wilderness, that it might "bud and blossom as the rose," and that "springs of water might spring forth in the desert;"

Yea more than ordinary fortitude, courage and perseverance were requisite to surmount those difficulties, and to endure the privations attendant on this new and extraordinary enterprise, which none but those unto whom thou, the Most High God had spoken, would even have attempted.

But thy servants were stout hearted for thou wert with them—they never thought of discouragement, for thou hadst required this service at their hand, and moreover, the word CANNOT had long since been stricken from the vocabularies of Zion, as obsolete.

Although thou didst put thy people to the proof, to try their texture, that they might come forth like pure gold from the furnace; thou didst bless their labors and crown their efforts with abundant success; and glory be to thy great name.

PART SECOND.

O God, how wonderful are thy providences, how strange are thy dealings with the children of men!

Thou overrulest all things, and with thee is the result of every act of the inhabitants of the earth.

Thou givest power and man operates, thou with-holdest, and all his plans and purposes are frustrated.

Although we had fled before our enemies from time to time, even until we found refuge in the place thou hadst appointed for us, in the fastnesses of the Rocky Mountains; still have our enemies pursued us, and even here, have plotted many deep plans for our destruction.

But thou, the King, the Lord God of hosts, hast preserved us—thou hast wrought out for us a bountiful salvation—thou hast extended unto us a mighty deliverance.

In thine own wisdom didst thou devise it, and by thine own might didst thou bring it to pass.

When the mouths of our enemies were opened wide to devour us—when their armies were encamped about us, and were greedy to seize upon us and make us their prey—when they thought to wipe us out of existence, and were just ready to swallow us up; then thou didst put a hook in their jaw—thou didst hold them as a horse by the bit—thou didst frustrate all their schemes, and cause them to be covered with shame and confusion.

Thy Saints, in whose hearts richly dwells thy Holy Spirit, feel to praise and adore thee; and by thy mercies and thy judgments will all the nations of the earth be taught to acknowledge thy power, and to know that the Lord God omnipotent reigneth.

Thou hast whispered unto them by the gentle voice of thy Spirit—thou hast spoken unto them by thy servants, and now thou art beginning to call aloud unto them by the voice of lightnings and thunders—by the

voice of whirlwinds, tempests, wars, pestilence and famine.

Therefore, let the honest in heart make haste and gather to the places appointed, and let the inhabitants of Zion purify their hearts and sanctify themselves before the Lord, and prepare for the day that is approaching.

For a great and terrible day is near at hand, even a day of vengeance and recompence for the ungodly.

Let all those tremble who have sought the destruction of the Lord's Anointed, and let dismay and fearfulness seize upon those who, having been taught the way of life and salvation, have turned away, and blasphemed the name of the Holy One of Israel.

But let the upright, even all the pure in heart, who have maintained their integrity, and who have labored for the welfare of Zion and the salvation of their fellow-men; lift up their heads and rejoice, for their redemption draweth nigh. Praise ye the Lord.

G. S. L. City, Oct. 27, 1860.

Will the South Resist?

Now that the election is over and the question solved as to who will be the next Constitutional President, many are anxious to know what the South will do, whether they will back down, or carry their threats into execution, by taking measures to establish a Southern Confederacy. What course will be pursued by the victors or the vanquished hereafter is hard to predict, but the tone of the South seemed unchanged up to latest dates, and the impression seemed to prevail among the leaders that they might as well come to the South first as last.

The following, written by a Georgian to the *Journal of Commerce* on the eve of the election, is expressive of the sentiments entertained by many, at that stage of proceedings:

The result of the late elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana have made a profound impression upon the Southern mind. Whilst we generally believed that Lincoln would be elected, yet some faint hope was indulged by many that Pennsylvania, at least, would come to the rescue of the Constitution and the Union. This hope has been dissipated, and now Lincoln's election is universally conceded. We have ceased to discuss the relative merits of Bell, or Breckinridge, or Douglas. All feel and admit that the success of either of these gentlemen would only postpone for a short time the great issue which the people of the South have to meet. How should they meet it is now the problem which mostly engrosses the public mind. The only remedy we have ever heard suggested is resistance at any and every hazard. Those who oppose this suggest no other remedy for the evil.

The suggestion has been thrown out by some of our Northern friends, that Lincoln will probably be in a minority in the next Congress, and will, therefore, be powerless for harm. But this suggestion makes little impression, for we well know that by the new apportionment the Republican party will gain largely, whilst the South will become weaker. We also know that the Senate is rapidly becoming abolitionized—Bigler, Paugh, Fitch and Lane must give place, on the next 4th March, to four Republicans. In the meanwhile, all the free States, through government patronage, and the steady growth of anti-slavery sentiment, (fostered as it would be by Southern submission,) will become more and more hostile to our institutions. It is argued by our people that it would be the height of madness to delay action until Republicanism had absorbed all the powers of the government, and rendered all resistance to their destructive policy futile.

It is said generally at the North, and by some few of the South, that resistance is improper, because Lincoln will be elected under all the proper Constitutional forms. This fact seems to have very little weight with our people. We know that the Constitution provides for its own amendment, when three-fourths of the States shall concur. The addition of a few more free States will constitute the majority necessary to abolish slavery throughout the land. Does any one but a demented Abolitionist believe, for a moment, that such an amendment would not be utterly subversive of the Constitution and justify resistance? So we deem Mr. Lincoln's election, though in accordance with Constitutional forms, a violation of the spirit of the Constitution, because the party which he leads avows purposes which are utterly subversive of that sacred instrument. Suppose that the Senate should refuse to ratify any nomination made by Lincoln, or the House of Representatives refuse to vote any supplies, would they not keep within the letter of the Constitution? yet, what a howl would go up and justly, too, from the Republican camp. So, then, a compliance with the forms of law may be so

managed as to prove utterly subversive of all the ends for which government is established.

It is a mistake, quite common to the North, to suppose that all the disunionists are for Breckinridge; and the quite submission of the South is argued from this fact. Bell men, Douglas men, are equally hostile to Lincoln's election, and in proportion to numbers, are equally determined upon resistance. What the State of Georgia will do in the event of Lincoln's election, we are not now prepared to say; but men who are usually well posted in our State political matters, say she will undoubtedly resist. Our Legislature meets on the first Monday in November, and will doubtless call a convention to determine on her course. Alabama has already provided for such a contingency, and will doubtless be followed by Mississippi, Texas, Florida, and probably other States. The North may rest assured that South Carolina will promptly secede, if one other State will join. In all probability, she will do so, if necessary, alone. If she should secede, nothing short of divine interposition can prevent further secessions, and if any attempt is made to coerce her, all the "cotton States" will certainly follow. It is a fact worth remembering that no man in Georgia would venture, except in a private way, to suggest coercion; and ninety-nine of every hundred of our citizens, whatever they might think of the policy of her course, would not stand by, and see her subdued by federal power.

The Republican presses may hug the delusion to their souls that the South will submit to the establishment of their party and their principles, but as sure as the sun will rise tomorrow, so sure will the election of Lincoln be followed by consequences which will appal the hearts of those who have precipitated these disasters by their reckless attempt to destroy our property and subjugate us to their will. Mr. Lincoln, on his election, may issue his promised manifesto to the South if he pleases; but the "personal liberty" bills standing in the statute books of the States where his party is in power, and the pains of fine and penitentiary imprisonment held over the Southern man who shall endeavor to re-capture his fugitive slave in accordance with his constitutional right, are quite sufficient to show our people that no promises or oaths can bind the leaders of Republicanism.

It may not be amiss to notice one grave error into which the Republicans have fallen. They wish to believe, and possibly some of them do, that in the event of an attempt to separate from the North, they would find allies in our non-slaveholding citizens. Never a wider mistake. Nowhere in the United States will the Republican attempts to establish negro equality meet with a more deadly hostility than in the South among our non-slaveholding citizens. The idea is perfectly abhorrent in them—and mark the prediction—in the struggle which will soon begin, the men who falter will not be found among our poorer citizens.

Whilst we believe here that the public sentiment of the North has been so thoroughly abolitionized that it is vain longer to look even for justice, yet our hearts overflow with love for those noble spirits who are striving vainly we fear, to breast the storm of Northern fanaticism. Should the bonds now binding us be severed, among the regrets which must follow, not the least will be, that we are separated from them.

A FEMALE DUELIST.—A curious fact is related as having taken place at Berlin. At a first-class hotel in that city a political discussion arose at the *hotel d'hote*, which grew rather warm, during which some personal remarks were passed between two young men hitherto strangers. They left the table, and cards were exchanged; the result was that the young man, a stranger to Berlin, sent a letter requesting a due provision of pistols. The letter, however, fell into the hands of the sister of the young man, who conceived the extraordinary notion of impersonating her brother, to whom she is devotedly attached—the idea of danger to him being more insupportable than death to her. As she is very like her brother, she trusted the truth would not be discovered; and she actually appeared on the field at the appointed hour. The place of meeting was that where Herr von Hinkely was killed some two years ago. The opponent was, however, not deceived by this false appropriation of the pantaloon, though willing, out of gallantry, to humor the fair one, and frighten her for her frolic, so he took his place, and as he obtained the right of first fire, levelled his pistol at his fair antagonist for a time. She did not, however, flinch; and he was forced at last to fire in the air. The turn of the young lady came, and she was in nowise nervous about using her rights, and shot the young man in the shoulder. The wound was slight. The matter is in the hands of the police; and the newspapers have got scent of it, as appears from a paragraph in the *Kölnischer Zeitung*.—[Court Journal.]

Miscellaneous News Items.

New Orleans, Oct. 23.—The boiler of the chemical works, corner of Julia and Fulton streets, exploded to-day, demolishing a portion of the wall of the building, and injuring two persons severely.

Baltimore, Oct. 19.—The anniversary of the Battle of Yorktown and the inauguration of Druid Hill Park took place to-day. There was an immense gathering of people, some estimating the crowd at not less than 30,000. During the day there was a very fine military display. The Maryland guards made their appearance in an elegant new Zouave uniform. The exercises consisted of an address by the mayor, and singing by the children of the public schools. After the exercises were concluded, a heavy storm set in, which is now raging with great violence.

Albany, Oct. 23.—The steamer Knickerbocker ran into the New World this morning as the latter lay aground on Castleton bar. The Knickerbocker was backing down to haul the New World off, and came in collision with her at the forward gangway, tearing away all the woodwork as far aft as the larboard wheel. There was much consternation among the passengers on board of both boats, but no one was injured.

Washington, Oct. 25.—The Ladies' Washington National Monument Society are now engaged in sending out circulars in the way of appeal to the Judges of elections, to editors, and to the whole people of the United States, to aid them in the collection of funds to complete the monument; the contributions to be made at the polls on the day of the Presidential election.

Brownsville, N. T., Oct. 22.—A party of emigrants arrived from Utah, Saturday night. While on the plains George Wilbimore was robbed by Allen B. Warren of \$500 in gold, his earnings for 18 months labor in Utah. Warren is under arrest.

Atchison, Oct. 25.—Seventeen thousand pounds of flour, corn meal and potatoes arrived to-day from Illinois, and several teams from the destitute portion of southern Kansas, which were in waiting, were loaded and started for their destination. There has previously arrived and been distributed, from this point, 500 bushels of corn and 20,000 pounds of flour, groceries, potatoes, etc., most of which was sent to the Neosho country.

TABERNACLE.

Sunday, Nov. 18, 10 a.m.—The time was occupied by Bishops Joseph L. Heywood and Edwin D. Woolley.

The President gave notice that hereafter, the meetings on Sundays would commence at 11 o'clock a.m. and 1 p.m.

1 o'clock p.m.—Elder Walter M. Gibson spoke of his first coming to visit this city, and his pleasant associations with the "Mormons," alluded to his late mission to the States and the prospects of his future one; his anticipations in regard to the vast empire of Japan. Made mention of his acquaintance with the reigning King of Siam; the feelings that now inspire him to go forth with a message of life and salvation to the dark and benighted people of the eastern hemisphere.

President Brigham Young, reviewed his first interview with br. Gibson, said that Elder Gibson was going forth fully authorized to negotiate with all the nations of this world who would obey the gospel of Christ; if br. Gibson would magnify his calling he would do more good than he ever anticipated doing. To him it was always pleasant to contemplate the great future. Right where the Prophet Joseph laid the foundation of the Temple, in the center stake of Zion, was where God commenced the garden of Eden, and there he will end or consummate his work, and the law will go forth from Zion that will govern every nation under the heavens. In the day of the Lord Jesus every man that remains will be filled with the spirit of judgment, and with the knowledge and power of God. The Lord opened the gold mines of California to make this people as a light upon a hill, and we did not come here, as some supposed, to be hid up from the world for ever. Counselled the Elders never to teach to others that which they did not practice themselves.

Choir sung, "May we who know the joyful sound, still practice what we know."

Benediction by Elder John Taylor.