

amental principles of civil liberty and natural right, shall be controlled by pecuniary interest, or even by the arbitrary power of majorities, is as dangerous to the perpetuity of the Republic, as it is disreputable to an American Statesman. This has been the doctrine of absolute despotisms, time out of mind. With them the possession of the power to accomplish their purposes has been their standard of right. But not so with constitutional governments; they have ever discriminated between the natural rights of man, and the exercise of sufficient power to secure a just and stable government. All of your American Constitutions are framed for the avowed purpose of restraining Legislatures, Executives, and Courts from the violation of the natural rights of the people. Your revolutionary fathers declared that it is for the protection of these rights that just governments are instituted among men.

The great English Commentator says, "No human legislature has power to abolish or destroy man's natural rights, such as life and liberty, neither do they receive any additional strength, when declared by the municipal laws to be inviolable."—(1 Blackstone, 54.) And you will find it written among the legal axioms of the oldest Roman code, that "Although civil policy may extinguish civil rights, yet over natural rights it has no such power. As it concerns natural rights, all men are equal."—Dig. Lib. I. Title 17, p. 32.) Living under an Italian sky, or on the "Delta lands" of the Mediterranean, leading the civilization of the age to an elevation never surpassed, they had not discovered that nature had enacted a slave code for their beautiful country. There were slaves at Rome, it is true, but a slavery founded in color or climate, but in violence; for their lawgivers explain—"Bella etenim orta sunt, et captivales sequuta et servitutes, quae sunt naturalis iure contrariae jure enim naturali omnes homines, ab initio, liberi nascebantur."

"For wars arose, and captivities and slavery followed, both of which are contrary to natural law; for by natural law, all men, from the first, were born free."

Republicans of Iowa, you are called on to defend these great truths; your party is in its infancy, it is true, but your principles are neither new nor ephemeral; they are older than the Philadelphia platform—older than the Declaration of Independence—older than the foundations of the Roman Republic—they are as old as civilization—their author is the God of nature, and they are as eternal as truth!

To your party has been confided a great trust; God has raised it up, as I verily believe, to drive from the temples of liberty the money-changers, and the dealers in the bodies and souls of men, who have defiled its altars, to restore to the government the principles which controlled its administration by our fathers, to secure the perpetuity of civil liberty to coming generations, and to control the vast energies of this great Republic, which is acquiring, with gigantic strides, the power and influence among the nations, once maintained by the Republic of Rome, personified by the ancient seer, as a beast that came up out of the sea "dreadful and terrible, and strong exceeding," that "had great iron teeth," which "devour and break in pieces, and stamped the residue with the feet of it," and to see to it that this colossal power shall have the eyes of a man given to it, to guide the civilization of the race—garments as white as snow, representing the purity of its purposes—and the hair of the head as white as wool, indicating the wisdom of its councils—that when its mouth begins to speak great things—casting down thrones and principalities and powers, it shall use the language of the Republic under the consuls, and not of the Empire under the Neros.

You have another great battle to fight for Freedom in Iowa, on next October; the Buchanan Democracy and the Douglas Democracy are attempting to unite their forces—the first as leaders asking for office—the latter, as the rank and file, to perform the labor. You must be prepared to resist their united strength. And should they be led on by Mr. Douglas in person, as is now promised, your victory will be none the less certain. His party is without prestige; it has not carried a single State in the Union at the polls, the popular vote of his own State was against him.

When he and his party sally forth in Iowa, like old Diogenes with his lamp, thermometer in hand, to ascertain the boundaries of freedom and slavery, tell them that you know of no country too warm for the existence of civil liberty and the predominance of your principles, except the one described by the Savior of the world, where there is said to be "weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth." When they tell you that "the slavery question rests on laws higher than those of legislative enactment," remind them that you know of no law higher than the laws of nature and of nature's God by which slavery has been condemned from the earliest ages of civilization. When they tell you that it is a question which "self interest" must control, inform them that your "self interest" as tax payers, demands the exclusion of slavery from free territories, and the admission of Free States into the confederacy; that your "self interest" requires the control of the national legislature by a majority of the white people of the country,—the construction of the judicial circuits so as to secure a fair representation of northern sentiment on the Supreme Bench—the organization of the Executive Departments so as to secure to the people of the North a just representation in the disbursement of the public treasure and the distribution of official patronage, in proportion to their numbers and the payment of revenues into the National Treasury, and the

diminution of the public expenditures to an economical standard; and that your "self respect" among the civilized and christian nations, as well as your "self interest," requires the prompt removal of the Democratic Party from power, and the restoration of the government to the principles which controlled its administration by its founders. For the accomplishment of this result every Republican, and every freedom-loving Democrat in the nation will be held responsible by posterity.

THE DESERET NEWS.

ELIAS SMITH.....EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Wednesday.....October 26, 1859.

See to your Schools.

The time for the commencement of winter schools is near at hand, and the trustees or directors of school districts in this, and every other county, city, town, village and settlement in the Territory should be on the alert, and have their respective school houses properly fitted up and provided with fuel in season, and above all have suitable teachers engaged before it is too late to procure such as understand the business and can teach the young "the use of the bow" scientifically; as without suitable houses and competent teachers much time and money will be spent without any beneficial results.

The education of the rising generation is a subject of vast importance, and not only the parents and guardians of children are interested in having those under their charge who will shortly enter upon the active duties of life, thoroughly and properly instructed in the principles of science, and their minds stored with useful knowledge, that they may become useful members of society; but the whole community are, or should be, concerned in the matter, and all should take hold and assist in the good work so far as their influence will go, and their circumstances severally will permit.

The people of Utah have had many difficulties to contend with and many obstacles to overcome, since they sought refuge in these mountains from the ruthless hand of oppression, and it is almost a wonder that as much has been done to establish and support common and other schools, under the circumstances, as has been; for in nearly every ward and school district in the Territory, one or more good and comfortable school houses have been built, and some very good schools have been taught; still there is room for improvement and many are awake to the subject, and avail themselves of every opportunity that is presented to improve their schools by employing the best teachers they can obtain instead of the *cheapest* as has too often been the case heretofore.

It is spending time and money for naught to send children to school, year after year in an uncomfortable house, and to a teacher who is incompetent to instruct them in the rudiments of science, and unable from lack of knowledge to teach them principles and rules of action, that should govern them in after life and that will, if observed, and strictly followed, elevate them in the scale of being continually, and prevent them from becoming stereotyped specimens of humanity and useless members of community long before their heads are white for the grave. There is more in the way and manner in which children are educated and brought up than many suppose. Early impressions cannot easily be erased from the mind, and too much care cannot be taken by parents and guardians in teaching those committed to their trust correct principles during childhood, and when any part of the education of their children is of necessity intrusted to others, equal care should be had in selecting for that purpose such and such only as are competent to instruct them rightly, when they are to be found, and in every instance they should be selected in reference to their qualifications rather than the price demanded for their services.

Before leaving the subject we wish to say a word or two about the way the law is magnified in relation to the examination of persons who offer themselves as school teachers. We do not know how it is in other parts of the Territory, but in this city and county, there is too much laxness in relation to that important matter, and with all deference to the scientific acquirements of the Inspectors, we honestly do not consider certificates under their hands very conclusive evidence, that the recipients are qualified for the duties they are expected to perform.

The provision that all teachers before en-

gaging in the business, shall undergo an examination as to their qualifications before a board of Inspectors is a good one, and the rule should invariably be observed; and in the discharge of the important duties committed to their trust, the Inspectors should not be swerved from the path designed for them to walk in, by any sympathetic feeling that may be brought to bear in favor of an applicant, whose principal qualification is impotency of some kind or that he has nothing on hand to do, by which a livelihood can be obtained, and no proxy examinations should ever take place.

Complaints are too often made by those who have rendered valuable pedagogical services, that they are not well paid by their employers for "work done and performed", and to our certain knowledge, several first rate teachers, have quit the profession because they were unable to teach gratuitously, and many of those for whom they had labored were unwilling to pay them as per contract. That is decidedly wrong, and an evil "that should be punished by the judges," if no other remedy can be effectually applied. We do not believe in teachers requiring extravagant prices, but we are decidedly in favor of their being amply and punctually paid, and without that it cannot be expected that persons equally as well qualified for other duties as they are for instructors will long follow that pursuit, as they will naturally turn their attention to some business that will pay in preference to working for little or nothing as some have done.

However, things are getting better in that respect, and there are less complaints made than formerly; and we hope and trust that there will soon be no cause whatever for complaint in the premises; that the calling of a pedagogue will be lucrative as well as honorable, and a corresponding improvement made in the management and conduct of common schools throughout the Territory.

SHEEP.—Col. T. S. Smith's drove of sheep, to which reference was made a few weeks since, passed through this city on Friday last. They were in excellent condition, as reported, looking nearly as well as those that have not been driven across the plains this season.


The loss by the way was only about twelve and a half per cent., which was small indeed, the length of the way and all the difficulties attending the driving taken into consideration.

The importation of sheep into this Territory is a matter of great importance and will be, till the number of those useful animals is greatly increased above what it is at the present time, and if those who are engaged in the importation of merchandize into this inland region and are investing capital in the products and manufactures of other countries would turn their attention to the introduction of sheep, they would increase the wealth of the people generally, instead of impoverishing them as the present system is unquestionably tending.

The raising of sheep in these mountains is admitted by all, who have had experience in the business, to be very profitable, and if the people of Utah ever become wealthy there will be more shepherds in the country and a less number of importers and counter-hoppers than there are now by far according to the number of inhabitants. Others may think differently, but if the time does not come sooner or later when the man that has a "young cow and two sheep" will be more independent and possess more real wealth than the dealers in the fabrications of Babylon, we shall be mistaken.

THE POTATOE CROP.—Notwithstanding the reports that were made during the latter part of summer that the potatoe crop in this part of the Territory was likely to be a failure, it seems that those that were planted late have produced abundantly and no better potatoes were ever grown than most of those that have been sold in this city lately. In nearly every county in the Territory those that were planted early have yielded but light crops, in most instances not enough to pay for the digging. Can any of the scientific agriculturists in the Territory explain the cause?

CAPTAIN OF POLICE.—John Sharp has been appointed by the municipal authorities, Captain of the City Police vice Andrew Cunningham, resigned.

 We call the attention of Botanists and Horticulturists to the circular of Mr. Sayers, in another column.

What Next!

Our neighbors of the *Mountaineer* in the room below are becoming quite sharp and clear sighted of late. Their last issue was a real *Solferino* attack on many things in general and some things in particular, and "grape and canister" was used in profuse abundance. If every thing within range of their "*armes de precision*" was not demolished, it is certainly a wonder.

We were well aware that mountaineers in general were a "savage set of beings"; were not slow on a "tramp," and would show signs of "fight" occasionally, if measures were pushed too far, but we did not expect that our legal friends on engaging in the "chase" would burn powder quite so fast, nor be quite so lynx-eyed on "promenade."

Their discovery of a "Danite band" at this late day was very remarkable, but no more so than some other things which they saw during their late "ermine" hunt.

Since the late rise in furs their predilection for mountain life has been quite apparent, and there is a strong probability that notwithstanding the many other duties they have to perform, they intend to become extensive dealers in *Mustela* skins for a time to come, and so long as they are in demand. Hatters and furriers will do well to be on the alert, and lay in a good stock, before the fur-bearing animals become extinct.

SICKNESS.—There has been considerable sickness in Great Salt Lake City, during the last few weeks, and at the present time there are many afflicted with severe colds or influenza, diarrhea and other diseases, more than at any other time during the last five years.—There has not as yet been many deaths, comparatively speaking, excepting among children, who seem to be the most effected, though there are many adults and especially old persons who are bed-ridden, and without good care and attention some of them may not be expected to recover.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Thursday last, Oct. 20, as Mr. William D. Hendricks was coming down Kimball's Canyon, Davis county, with a load of wood, he took up a boy named Oliver Benjamin Kinney, about ten years of age, son of James Kinney of this city, who is a gate keeper in said canyon, to ride with him a short distance. Soon after, the neck-yoke broke, and the wagon ran off the dug-way, and was hurled into the creek some twenty or thirty feet below. The horses getting loosed from the wagon, were not injured, but Mr. Hendricks and the boy were precipitated down the bank, with the wagon and wood.

There were no other persons near to witness the occurrence, nor to render them assistance. It is supposed that Mr. Hendricks lay in the creek or ravine about one hour before he came to, so far as to get up, and then he was unconscious of what had transpired. The first that he remembers—he was in the road some distance from the scene of accident, coming homewards. He then returned, but thought not of the boy for some length of time, he was so badly injured himself.

Subsequently, the boy also revived and crawled up the bank into the road, where he was found and taken to his father's shanty, in the canyon, where he died soon after.

Mr. Hendricks, tho' badly hurt, is recovering.

Accidents of a similar nature often occur on the mountains and in the canyons where so many persons are engaged in getting down timber, wood, poles, &c., frequently, no doubt, the result of negligence or carelessness. How it was in this case, we do not know, but have been informed that it was known that the neck-yoke was a frail concern.

A SERIOUS AFFRAY.—By letter from a correspondent in San Pete, we are informed that on the 15th inst., at Ephraim, James H. Whitlock and George Hill, two advocates of christian civilization, who, wishing to show forth the beauties thereof, made a bet on the strength of their teams, which they were to test by a pulling match and, to make things go off gloriously, drank freely of whisky, got into a row, drew revolvers and went through with all the ceremonies of that peculiar kind of refinement, not omitting the oaths, threats, &c. Mr. J. T. S. Allred, being near, interfered to put a stop to such proceedings in that hitherto quiet village, and prevent the belligerents from carrying their threats into execution; and, in wresting a pistol from one of them, it went off, the ball passing through one of his thighs, ranging downwards, inflicting a severe wound.

The last heard from Mr. Allred, he was suffering severely and fears were entertained that the wound would prove to be fatal.