

government extended over them, boldly determined that no standing army should be supported by the United States and, by the Constitution, prohibited any State, without the consent of Congress, from keeping troops, or ships of war in time of peace.

The genius of our government is opposed to military despotism. Trusting to the people themselves the destiny of the mighty ship of state, they launched forth to encounter the boisterous waves of political tumult and, at various periods, the arms of belligerent powers; all which the gallant ship withstood, not even retarding for a moment her onward progress; till now, her name is known in every land and her power is the dread of her enemies.

Although her presiding genius is PEACE, yet, when called to defend her rights, she has never failed to successfully cope with her foes on the main and on the battle-field.

The triumph of right over might—of republican government upon American soil in opposition to military, and despotic rule on the Eastern continent, to-day are the admiration of the world. The oppressor is awakened; he pauses upon the verge of a tyrannous decree and asks himself, "What will my people say?" and his feeble arm is palsied. And wherefore? Because the scales have fallen from the peoples' eyes—a single beam of light has reached them and they inquire, "Who should rule a people but those by whom the people are protected and whom the people are willing to sustain?"

These are the first glimmerings of freedom—the opening indications of relief for those who, for a lifetime, have struggled against tyranny and wrong.

Now, whilst these favorable impulses are being received among the nations of Europe, shall the nation by whose influence this mighty ball has been set in motion, cease its progressive development of the true principles of liberty, the Constitution and those wholesome doctrines of "peace and good will to man," so satisfactorily proved to be most conducive to the prosperity of governments and the happiness of mankind? To guard against such a contingency, it will be found requisite to rigidly adhere to the Constitution and the genius of our republican institutions; to perpetuate an unwavering confidence in the fidelity and patriotism of the people. Distrust begets insincerity. Cruelty begets treachery. With all due confidence reposed in the people, their rulers should freely and without reserve award to them the full exercise of all powers "not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States." When rulers engender jealousy towards the people, lest they should be too profuse in the enjoyment of their rights and privileges, there is a check placed upon the strength and harmony of government.

In our present relations with other governments, it is an obvious duty to keep a vigilant watch against unwarrantable encroachment; the navy should be strong and efficient; the seaboard should be fortified for defense at every point accessible to an enemy. We are then within, at home. No standing army is then required to protrude its glittering front, as if to say to the citizen as he passes, "Beware my vengeance." The people are secure against invasion; their persons and property are protected, not by the sword, or "arms of precision," but by the immutable law of right. Their homes are sacred and their lives are then precious to each other. Peace prevails and every man is permitted the free exercise of all of his rights and none are disposed to infringe upon the rights of others. The laws are magnified and to all is extended the inalienable right of seeking happiness in his own way and worshipping according to the dictates of their own consciences.

Wherever these things prevail, there is peace. War is the direct result of their absence. When these principles become wide-spread and incorporated into every governmental system, "peace and good will" must abound to men and nations will learn war no more.

U. S. SURVEY.—The N. Y. Herald says that "instructions from the General Land Office to S. C. Stambaugh, order the collection of the archives of the Surveyor General's office in Utah, and all other government property belonging thereto, and a report of the condition of the same to the Department. Also to enter into a critical examination of all surveys reported to have been made by his predecessor. This looks suspicious. What is wrong?"

When the former surveys are critically examined, we shall see what is wrong.

Absent on Business.

The editor, on Thursday morning last, took leave of us and started in the mail coach for the south—intending to go as far as Nephi—more commonly known as Salt Creek. How long he may be absent, we do not know; but, if permitted to guess, to quiet all apprehensions as to his safety and at the same time answer, once for all, the numerous inquiries, "Where is the Judge?"—We have no hesitancy in stating that he will return some time previous to Christmas, if not before.

Since writing the above, we have received, thro' the politeness of Mr. Daniel Graves, of Provo, a short epistle from his Honor, dated "Provo, Sept. 30," from which we learn that he arrived at that place on the evening of the 29th, "as weary as a sick man would be, under the circumstances."

On the 30th he visited the Utah County Agricultural Exhibition, concerning which he says that "the specimens exhibited, though not so extensive as those heretofore exhibited at the State Exhibition, are certainly creditable to those engaged in producing them and in getting up the affair." The report of the Utah County Agricultural Exhibition will be printed next week.

At the close of his letter, he says that he hopes to be back by Tuesday morning, 4th instant.

All discrepancies and blunders that may occur in this number must be attributed to the inadvertency and inexperience of "the boys."

Tuesday, 4th—8:30 a.m.—we were gratified, this morning, by the editor's entry into the composing room and heartily congratulated him on his speedy and prosperous trip; having thus accomplished his tour within the allotted time, with his usual promptitude, tho' somewhat wearied in body and ruddy in looks. Of course, after finishing the little scribbling and scizzoring we had blocked out, we cheerfully and with the greatest of dignity, descended from the tripod, to welcome, with renewed relish, our wonted routine of duties in the humbler walks of life.

CITY PRISON.—After having suffered much inconvenience for the want of a suitable place for the confinement of whisky drinkers, and other "high toned" gentlemen who have been exceedingly numerous in Great Salt Lake City, since the introduction of the popular practices and customs of the day, the city authorities have at last, at a heavy expense, erected a commodious stone prison, for the accommodation of such as have to be provided with lodgings at the expense of the corporation when they have not the means for paying their own bills, which is too often the case.

The building is not fully completed, but far enough to accommodate no inconsiderable number of the street gentry not otherwise provided for and when lodgings are obtained there by such persons they will not be very apt to leave without permission. The "State Rooms" are well fitted up, and those who may occupy them will be secure from intrusion from without.

On visiting the prison a few days since we saw a respectable gentleman in the occupancy of one of the rooms, either from necessity or choice, in a state of intoxication. A sad contrast with his situation in life heretofore.

DO NOT EXPOSE US.—Two or three persons have been brought before Alderman Clinton during the past week for violations of Municipal rules and regulations, such as running horses in the streets, &c., and fined, but having no reporter present we were unable to get their names, for on rendition of judgment against them the fines and costs were severally paid instantaneously, each offender assuring the magistrate that they would willingly pay the amercement but hated to have their names published in the DESERT NEWS, and in consequence of their earnest entreaties, believing that they will behave themselves properly hereafter, their names were withheld and we could not induce the Alderman to disclose them.

We are not very anxious to expose offenders of that kind to the public, but if they do not keep their promise, the individuals in question will yet have the mortification of seeing their names in the "papers."

U. S. SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.—Col. Stambaugh has established his office in the house occupied by Dr. Forney on the corner of West Temple and First South streets, formerly owned by Thomas Rhodes, and has entered promptly upon the discharge of his official duties.

TABERNACLE.

Sunday, Oct. 2, at 10 a.m., Elder John W. Coward addressed the congregation relative to his feelings and views in regard to the gospel of Jesus Christ; said his object in coming to this Territory and in attending at the Tabernacle was to gain more light and knowledge of the plan of salvation, and gave an account of his mission to the States. Such, he said, was the condition of things in the world that it would be more pleasant to some of the human family if there were no God, no higher authority than that of man; but he rejoiced that there was a higher tribunal where every man would be judged according to his deeds; spoke of the Lord's manner of trying his people; how soon they are blinded by riches and prosperity and how suddenly they begin to ask the question whether this is the kingdom of God; advised the people to seek first the kingdom of God and his righteousness, that all things might be added unto them.

Elder Orson Hyde spoke of the nature of evidence and the kind of witnesses required by the Lord; reasoned on the text, "Ye are my witnesses." Spoke of the flood of Noah, and the nature of the mission performed by him; alluded to the work of Abraham in relation to Sodom and Gomorrah; reasoned to show that all men are responsible for their own acts only and not for the original sin; spoke in favor of being temperate in all things; commanded all to repent and obey the gospel of Jesus Christ.

President Daniel Spencer gave notice that the semi-annual conference would commence next Thursday at 10 a.m.

AFTERNOON, 2 P.M.

Elder Edward Stevenson made some remarks on his late travels in the States and discoursed at length on the first principles of the gospel.

Elder Orson Hyde made a few remarks on the pre-existence of man, and dwelt at length on the text, "With what measure ye mete, it shall be measured to you again."

We are authorized to state that the State Exhibition will be continued on Wednesday, to give all reasonable opportunity for visiting it.

CHEAP NEWSPAPERS.—Mr. George Goddard is in regular receipt of packages of the most popular newspapers, periodicals and pictorials now published in the United States and Great Britain. Among his selection may be found the H. Y. Herald, Tribune, London Illustrated News, New York Ledger, Waverly, Gleason's Line-of-Battle-Ship, Godday's Lady's Book, &c. His prices are very reasonable. The magazines, formerly retailed here for 50 cents, he sells at 30 cents. Newspapers and historicals 10 cents apiece. He will also supply subscribers at publishers' rates. See his advertisement on last page, and go and patronize him.

THE BAGPIPES.—We were favored on Monday evening last, with a visit from Mr. W. C. Dunbar, with his bagpipes. Tho' not so enchanting to the ear, when near by, there is something in the music of the pipe that, to us, has a peculiar charm. It takes one back to the highlands where, if not in person, yet in song or imagination, he has joined in the reels and marches, or the scottish 'Highland Fling.'

Our thanks are due to Messrs. George Goddard; Samuel Read, late of London, and Matthias Cowley for late eastern and western papers. Such favors are always gratefully received.

"SOME" RADISH.—We have in our office a radish, grown in the garden of Mr. Levi Savage, 6th Ward, measuring 2 feet in length and 2 feet in circumference and weighing 13 lbs.

We direct the attention of our readers to the sermon of Elder Pratt, in this number, commending it to the careful perusal of all—Saint and sinner.

The weather, during the past two or three days, has been very pleasant. Nights cool.

Several interesting communications are unavoidably omitted this week.

MURDER AT CAMP FLOYD.—On Monday last, we are informed, a race came off at Camp Floyd, during which a difficulty occurred between two or three individuals interested, one of whom stabbed his opponent to the heart, killing him almost instantly. The murderer was arrested at the moment he was about to escape on one of the fleetest horses in the Territory.

THE PRESSMAN.

PULL up, my boys, turn quick the ROUNCE,
And let the work begin;
The world is pressing on without,
And we must PRESS within—
And we who guide the public mind,
Have influence far and wide;
And all our deeds are good, although
The DEVIL is at our side.

Let FLY the FRISKET, now my boys!
Who are more proud than we;
While wait the anxious crowd without
The inward POWER to see?
So pull away—none are so great,
As they who run the CAR;
And who have dignity like those
Who practice at the BAR!

And you who twirl the ROLLERS there,
Be quick, thou inky man;
Old Time is ROLLING on himself,
So beat him if you can;
Be careful of the LIGHT and SHADE,
Nor let the SHEET grow PALE,
Be careful of the MONKEY looks
Of every HEAD and TALE.

Though HIGH in OFFICE is our STAND,
And PI-ous is our CASE,
We would not cast a SLUR on those
Who fill a lower place.
The gaping world is FED by us,
Who retail knowledge here;
By feeding them we FEED ourselves,
Nor deem our fare too dear.

Pull up, my boys, turn quick the ROUNCE,
And thus the CHASE we'll join;
We have deposits in the BANK—
Our drawers are full of QUOIN;
And who should more genteelly cut
A FIGURE or a DASH?
Alas! that we who PRESS so much,
Should e'er be PRESSED for cash!

By CALIFORNIA MAIL.—The news by the Western mail which arrived on the 29th ult., is not very important.

The State election in California has unquestionably resulted in the election of Latham for Governor, and it was confidently believed that the Lecompton Democrats had elected their entire State ticket.

Judge Cradlebaugh was expected to leave Carson Valley for California on the 9th of Sep. One of the many murderers who were or are in that part of the world was arrested on a warrant issued by his Honor and discharged, no one appearing against him. So far as reported, that was all the judicial business transacted in the Second District.

On the 12th ult., Senator D. C. Broderick was shot thro' the lungs, in a duel with Judge Terry. He had not spoken from the time he was shot and the wound, most probably, was mortal.

PROMOTED.—Capt. Marcy, who went from Fort Bridger to Mexico for mules for the army, has been appointed paymaster of the army, in place of Col. Coffee, resigned.

FROM VENEZUELA.—The insurrection is progressing. President Castro has been deposed and the constitutional party are in the ascendancy.

A WEEKLY MAIL is established between Independence and Santa Fe. Schedule time, fifteen days.

SCIENTIFIC.—At a late meeting of Association for the Advancement of Science, held at Springfield, Mass., the proceedings of which we find in the New York Tribune, Mr. Wm. R. Prince, of Flushing, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a Committee comprised of six members be now appointed to take into consideration the claims of Spiritual Communication to be ranked among the sciences, and that the same Committee report at the next annual session of this Association.

The resolution was sensibly laid on the table by a vote of 50 to 4.

At the same meeting, Prof. S. Alexander read a paper on the harmonies and ancient history of the Solar System. He endeavored by an ingenious comparison of the numerical distances of the planets from the sun, to show that the planets were originally in a different condition, the Earth and Venus being one, and Uranus being united to an interior planet, now missing, having been, as he thinks, swallowed by Saturn.

The professor, it is said, poured forth his arguments with great earnestness, to show that his history of the genesis of the planets was correct and ran on in the manner of an old fashioned sermon, to the twenty-first application of his theory to existing facts.

ARRIVALS.—Capt. A. H. Seward, U. S. Army, and H. W. Childs, of Kansas city, arrived from the east on Monday evening, 3d inst. and put up at the Globe.

Mr. Childs has a large stock of goods on the way, which will arrive in a few days.