

fore the immense pressure. The admirable arrangements of the police, however, averted all mishap. The crowd was pacified, the barriers were shored up and bound with iron bands, and with such aids and exhortations to quietness the affair was managed.

## DESERET NEWS.



ALBERT CARRINGTON.....EDITOR.

Wednesday, November 10, 1858.

THE Business and Delivery Office of the Deseret News is removed to the north-east room of the Council House, up stairs, where the "News" will be delivered, henceforward.

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

It has been iterated and reiterated that Utah "sets at naught the action of the U. S. Courts, destroys or suppresses their records, drives their Judges from the Territory, subverts the laws of the land or turns them into engines of oppression to its citizens, and defies the authority of the United States Government." Seeing those statements so often made and so strenuously persisted in, and that too by those who profess to inform the public mind, one can but be astonished at the wonderful audacity or gross ignorance of certain writers and publishers. As an American citizen, born, reared and now dwelling upon American soil, we had supposed that no American writer or publisher, at all deserving the name, would stoop so low as to malign their fellow citizens, or be reckless as to whether they printed truth or falsehood.

When has Utah "set at naught the action of the U. S. Courts?" Never. When has Utah destroyed or suppressed Court records? Never. It is probably true, for we have heard it repeatedly stated without contradiction, that some unwise person did, upon a time long past, abstract a portion of the records of the District Court of the Judicial District in which this city is located; and, aside from other reliable testimony, the possession by the court of the abstracted papers proves beyond a doubt or cavil that they were returned. By those cognizant of the facts, it has always been said that the papers were away but a few days. Who took them, or for what purpose, we have never learned, though it has always been strongly believed that a certain lawyer, then Secretary of Utah by Government appointment, was the person who purloined and returned those papers, or caused it to be done, as he alone had charge of the key to the room in which they were deposited, and had interest in suits then pending before the court. But we term the abstractor unwise, because his purloining of those papers could by no possibility have benefited himself, nor in any way jeopardized the rights of others. Where, but in Utah, would so foolish an act of an unwise and as yet unknown individual have excited more than a passing remark? And occurring in what State or other Territory would such an act be blamed upon the whole people, and urged as an argument to arouse prejudice against them for their overthrow? We should not have alluded to this stale lie about our court records, had not some mischief-making busybody, hailing from here, rehearsed it for the San Francisco Bulletin. But we trust that the manly and truthful statement of Gov. Cumming, the certificates of Messrs. Cabot and Anderson, Judge Sinclair, Secretary Hartnett and U. S. Marshal Dotson, and the affidavit of the Clerk of the U. S. Supreme Court, as found in the Deseret News of Oct. 27, will at length set the public right upon the present and past history and condition of our Territorial and court records and papers.

What Judge has been driven from this Territory? Not one. Base and reckless as were some of them—indulging in conduct that would not have been borne, nor they have dared to try, in any other portion of our country—yet they left our borders in peace and at their pleasure. Has not the old lie, that even a single Judge has ever been in any way mistreated here, sufficiently filled the pockets and gratified the spleen of its inventors? Or is there a new set, encouraged by the success of the past and lacking invention, striving to impose upon the gullible classes of society, and

laying plans for another depletion of the coffers of our lavish Uncle? It may be urged that Utah is largely benefited by the golden eagles uncaged at Washington, but she would greatly prefer benefits derived through far less questionable channels, for there are already too many drains that sap the nation's treasure only to work its overthrow. Would it not be better to be more economical and Constitutional in the expenditure of public funds, and pay the public debt, increase the navy, build railroads, and impartially develop the resources of the whole of our wide domain?

When, in Utah, have the laws of the land been subverted or turned into engines of oppression to its citizens? Never, by actual citizens, even should you omit majorities and minorities, and only take note of the doings of a very small number. There has been a few transgressions of law by individuals, but less, as our court records will prove, than in any other like populous portion of the earth. And so far as citations, appearance, arrests, proof and the law were concerned, transgressors have been promptly and justly dealt with, far more so than many of them could have wished. The accusation of subverting laws and wresting them into engines of oppression may hold good against some of the Government appointees, but is false as regards Utah.

When has Utah "defied the authority of the United States Government?" She has never defied the legitimately exercised authority of the Federal Government, but has ever been even enthusiastic in behalf of the Constitution and laws. Proof, the whole of her history to the present.

The reader may very properly remark that we have briefly met accusation with denial. Even that is extending a courtesy that such sweeping slanders do not merit. Present your charges specifically, as you are taught to do in all civilized society, with act, person, time and place duly set forth, a claim to which the humblest citizen has an inalienable right, and then your accusations can be met and answered upon definite grounds, and the public mind be correctly informed.

Utah—and particularly her prominent citizens—has ever courted and still earnestly courts close and candid investigation. Her principles have been before the world for years, and everywhere have invited the serious, truthful inquiry their proclaimed importance demands, but which they have seldom met. And since our worthy Governor has had the nerve and heart to administer impartially in the duties of his office, regardless of creed, sect, clan, or clique, and, with a desire that all should enjoy their rights, has been to the trouble of having base slanders authoritatively contradicted, is it asking more than is our just due, to request all Government officers and all claiming citizenship within our borders, to make themselves familiar with the facts, so far as consistent, and with voice and pen, here and elsewhere, as circumstances may require, to promptly and cheerfully repel base slanders against our Territory, a belief in which has already cost our Government and this Territory millions upon millions of dollars far worse than needlessly expended? To urge so plain a duty upon any American citizen might seem needless, but some are careless, some diffident, and others dislike to condescend to notice the miserable productions of lying scribblers. In the mean time their lies are widely circulated, and are by many eagerly read and either sincerely or feignedly believed. Who that has any influence and the least respect for justice and human rights, will refuse, whenever it is in their power, to expose libellers as the Bulletin's Special Salt Lake Correspondent has been exposed? We shall carefully watch for an answer, and also diligently strive to learn how many Government appointees and other persons take the trouble to acquaint themselves with facts and furnish only correct information about Utah to the President, his Cabinet, members of Congress, and the public at large, as has Governor Cumming. And for the assistance lately rendered to our Governor in so noble a cause, we respectfully tender our thanks to Messrs. Henry Cabot and Kirk Anderson, Associate Justice Charles E. Sinclair, Secretary John Hartnett, U. S. Marshal Peter K. Dotson, J. Forney Superintendent of Indian Affairs and John G. Lynch Esq. Clerk Supreme Court of the United States.

FROM THE BURNED STEAMER AUSTRIA twenty-two persons were rescued by a Norwegian ship Catarina, at 2 a.m. of Sep. 14, the next morning, as our readers will recollect, after the steamer took fire. This rescue lessens the loss of life to 470 persons.

In the "notes from our reporter" we give as full an account of the interesting proceedings at Camp Floyd yesterday, as the distance from our City and limited time would permit. We congratulate General Johnston and his army upon their introduction to comfortable Winter-quarters. Of the vast assemblage who witnessed the peaceful unfurling of our national banner, none felt more genuine pride than do we that the protecting flag of a Great Republic waves over the deserts of the West for the defense of the rights and liberties of freemen. The display was less pageant but not less patriotic when, eleven years ago, a few devoted pilgrims from afar unfurled the same flag when the land belonged to hostile strangers. We have honored that flag in the storm and sunshine. It is dear to us by the blood of our brothers and sires, and will still be ours though the evil-disposed may dishonor it with oppression, and bad-hearts claim its protection to their corruption.

The Army fully deserve our congratulations by their conduct since their entrance into our valleys; and by long and weary marches and most trying exposures to heat and cold, have well earned all the comforts and leisure in store for them.

NORTHERN INDIANS.—A writer to the Portland "Oregonian," under date "Camp at the Coeur d'Alene Mission, W. T., Sep. 16," states that after the fight at the Four Lakes, (a notice of which has been published) Col. Wright resumed his march for the Spokane river, over the Spokane Plains, and on the 5th of Sep. had another brush with the Indians, in which two chiefs are said to have been killed, also many other Indians, and a large number wounded; many horses were killed and captured.

Soon after reaching Spokane river, 800 horses and a band of cattle were captured. After selecting 100 of the best of the horses, the remaining 700 were killed; an Indian village and several barns of wheat were burnt.

From the Spokane "the command moved towards the Coeur d'Alene Mission, burning fences and fields, and every vestige of improvement by the roadside, when Coeur d'Alenes sent in one of the Fathers to sue for peace.—The Palouses and Spokans have fled."

LATER.—We learn from the Alta California of Oct. 23, that the Indian war in Washington Territory is at an end, the Coeur d'Alenes, the Pend d'Oreille, the Spokans and the Pelouses having sued for peace, which was granted.

Gen. Clark returned to San Francisco from Fort Vancouver, Oct. 21st; and Gen. Harney, who has the command of the Department of Oregon, which includes Oregon and Washington Territories, except the Rogue river and Umpqua districts, arrived at San Francisco, from the East, on the 22d.

THE WORK IN SOUTH AFRICA, as we learn from the "Star" of Sep. 25, is progressing.—At a General Conference held in Port Elizabeth, July 11, there were 19 Elders, 5 Priests, 5 Teachers, 2 Deacons and 212 members.—Since the last Conference 26 have been baptized, 2 disfellowshipped, and 4 excommunicated.

ARRIVALS.—Associate Justice Cradlebaugh arrived on the 4th inst., and U. S. District Attorney Wilson and lady on the 5th.

HON. WILLIAM PRESTON, of Kentucky, has been appointed American Minister to Madrid, Spain.

THE Crystal Palace, in New York City, was destroyed by fire, October 5th. Cost of building \$750,000, value of contents \$250,000; total loss \$1,000,000.

[For the Deseret News.]

MR. EDITOR:—I have recently been looking over some of the most rabid anti-Administration articles in your eastern exchanges; and I do think that Pres. Buchanan is the most persecuted, slandered and abused man in the nation. I did once think that Brigham Young and the "Mormons" suffered most in this way; but I give it up. I think that Brigham Young and the President ought to be good friends, as I trust they are, and sympathize with each other over the sublimely ridiculous abuses that are poured upon their heads without mixture of mercy or compassion. I hope, sir, that President Buchanan's enemies will not carry the joke so far as to organize an army and send against him. Do politicians mean to disgrace and damn the nation by thus abusing the Chief Magistrate?

Respectfully,

UTAH.

WE are enabled to state that the young man named Priest who was shot last week by a ruffian, is recovering. The criminal has eluded justice as yet.—[CRUIZEN.]

[Notes from our Reporter.]

### CAMP FLOYD.

#### ERECTING THE FLAGSTAFF—HOISTING THE NATIONAL BANNER.

Yesterday, the 9th, was the day appointed at Camp Floyd to raise the National Flag in Cedar valley. On Saturday last the "Liberty Pole" or Flagstaff was erected on the south of the camp, facing the northern entrance, amid signs of enthusiasm by soldiers and citizens, who love the banner of their country to wave in the blue heaven over the sons of freedom. The Pole is 90 feet long from the ground to the truck; the first mast is about 45 ft. long from ground to cross trees, 9 ft. in the ground, circumference at the base 4 ft. 4 inches, and appears well made, and a good piece of timber.

At about a quarter to eleven o'clock a.m. the several regiments were called to their parade grounds, and after forming and making a few movements, marched to the square, in which stood the shaft, with the national flag furled at its base. The various companies formed three sides of a hollow square, in the following order accompanied with the enlivening music of their several bands.

The 5th Infantry, commanded by Major Eastman formed the west line; the Dragoons, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Howe, and 3d Artillery commanded by Maj. Reynolds, formed the east; the 10th Infantry commanded by Lieut. Col. Smith, and the 7th Infantry commanded by Major Lyons the north line. Captain Phelps, 2d Artillery, with 6 pieces formed a line diagonally outside the south west corner of the square. At a quarter to 12 o'clock a.m. Genl. Johnston and staff arrived and took their position on the south, in a line with the guard house.

Col. Morrison of the 7th Infantry, commanded on the occasion.

As 12 o'clock approached all hearts beat with pleasing anxiety as they gazed on the interesting scene. The glorious sun smiled on the spectacle; the azure sky never looked more lovely, as the silvery clouds like a celestial army scarcely moving in their airy parade viewed complacently—uninterrupting the gaze of their luminous commander—the sons of freedom about to present to them the banner of liberty in that secluded spot of nature. Several visitors from Great Salt Lake City availed themselves of the pleasure of being present to witness the celebration. A few ladies only attended to grace the scene with their presence.

All were now in deep silence, Lieuts. Dudley and Murray, the officers of the guard, stood at the pole watching the eye of the Commander, the former grasping the rope, the latter ready to unfurl the banner. At length Colonel Morrison, in a spirited manner, gave the command, and the first shot of the national salute was fired from Phelps' battery, simultaneously the flag was raised by Lieut. Dudley, and unfolded by Lieut. Murray, with the activity of the ablest seamen, and the several bands struck up "Hail Columbia," ceasing the strain at the seventeenth shot. At the twenty-second Col. Morrison called for the "Star spangled banner," which blended with the firing of the cannon, and re-echoed through the mountains. A few shots followed the finishing of the spirited tune, in which chorus the assembly seemed almost to join, when "Yankee Doodle" was ordered, and greeted by the gallant Commander, the army and citizens with three hearty cheers. After the national salute of 32 guns (one for each State in the Union), the several companies were marched to their parade grounds, the bands continuing to play "Yankee Doodle."

The army looked well, and their precision and efficiency in the movements though plain and few, reflected credit alike on officers and soldiers.

Not a breath of wind stirring to raise the folds of the noble flag, the spectators could not behold its dimensions and proportions; yet it looked to us, as beautifully emblematical of that peace which is characteristic of this Territory, and the desire of every true son of the Republic. About an hour after the celebration a light wind arose from the east, which gave an opportunity to see it waving in the breeze, and its unfurled proportions. It is a beautiful flag measuring 40 by 28 feet; as it stretched its ample folds the mind could not but reflect that now, when waving nobly, it was like the sons of America, though mild in peace, can when roused by commotion display a willingness to exert a fearless power; and exclaim,

Hurrah for the stripes and stars  
That float over land and sea!  
A terror to tyrants in wars,  
And the pride of the sons of the free.

In the evening several parties came off; and the Theatre in connexion with the army was opened for the first time; the pieces of a light character.

DISEASE AMONG THE OYSTERS.—We understand that the Oysters and Clams which abound in such profusion on our coast have become diseased. On opening them the contents are found to be perfectly black and shriveled up, presenting a singular appearance. In consequence of this, the sounders have stopped eating them altogether. Who can tell the cause of this mortality among the oysters?—[Wilmington (N. C.) Herald.]

WE learn that the cattle have been dying to some extent in the neighborhood of Wellington, Lorain county, Ohio, with a disease occasioned, as is supposed, by the ergot upon the grass. The disease we learn, commences at the knees; causes the legs to decay; and finally produces death.—[Norwalk Reflector.]