

THE DESERET NEWS.

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Vexatious Complaints.

About not receiving papers regularly continue to be made by those to whom they have been forwarded by mail, according to instructions. How to remedy the evil till it works its own cure we are not prepared to say. The papers have been put up with care and deposited in the Post Office; after that our agency in their transmission ceased.

From the investigation that has been made there is no doubt that most of the missing packages have been embezzled by some person or persons connected with the Post Office Department or having access to some office through which the papers have passed. In a few instances there has been carelessness manifested, and mail matter has been sent in the wrong direction. In those cases, after some delay, the error has been corrected by the return of the missent packages to the places where they were directed.

The pilfering has been carried on very regularly, as about the same number have been missing each week, according to the reports from the several agents, which have come to hand. The disappointment and vexation caused by it to those who have been thus deprived of their papers for a season, and until they could have them forwarded to them again, has been more than they could well bear without complaint, tho' some of them have been slow in making known the extent of their grievances.

As before stated, how to remedy the evil at once we do not know. It will, probably, work its own cure in a short time, like most other evils that exist. Till then, if there can be any plan devised for the safe transmission of papers without sending them by mail it should be done; and we will take any proper course that may be suggested by those interested in relation to the matter and, so far as is consistent, endeavor to remove the cause of complaint.

WHERE IS THE SUPERVISOR?—Since City creek and the other streams, from which the city is supplied with water, have been so flush that every ditch has been filled to its utmost capacity in order to carry it off, at the corners of the streets and in other places the water has been continually breaking over and running across or down the streets, doing much damage to them, besides rendering them quite impassable, to persons on foot without wading more or less, an inconvenience to which ladies, in particular, do not like to be subjected.

If it be true that "a stitch in time saves nine," would it not be good policy for the Supervisor of streets to see to the matter, and whenever the water breaks out of a ditch, have the breach mended immediately or as soon as can be, and thereby prevent the streets from being flooded and often damaged so much that it will require ten times the amount of labor to repair them, that would be necessary, to mend the breach in the first instance, to say nothing about the inconvenience that arises from having the streets constantly filled with water.

The city authorities, who have exclusive jurisdiction in the premises, both in relation to the streets and to the water that runs to and through the city, should, in our humble opinion, call the attention of the Supervisor to the subject, if it is a part of his official duties. If it is not, something should be done to remedy an evil of which so many are complaining.

When water has been found running in the streets in our immediate vicinity we have caused it to be turned out and the ditches repaired, whenever it could be done without interfering with the privileges of others, and shall continue to do so, but there are too many people who would not do an hour's work to keep the water in its legitimate channel, if thereby they could prevent the street in front of their dwellings from being flooded with water till it was impassable. If it was not so, there would be no necessity for calling the attention of the city authorities to the subject.

The man who will not mend a water ditch or correct any other trifling error of the kind that may occur near him, because it belongs to the public to do it, may be set down at once as a selfish, useless member of community, without the least probability of ever having to correct the record.

What say you all? Shall the water continue to overflow the streets, or shall it be confined to its legitimate courses?

News by the Eastern Mail.

The mail from St. Joseph arrived on Monday, bringing dates from Washington and other eastern cities to May 11, and from St. Joseph to May 15.

The Treasury Department is reported as being in a more healthy condition than before the adjournment of Congress, and in anticipation of a general European war, the most sanguine hopes are entertained by many that an impetus will thereby be given to the commercial affairs of the United States, which will so increase the revenue, that the debts of the nation can shortly be liquidated and the treasury be filled to overflowing; in short, that the people of the United States as well as the government, will grow rich, and become strong and mighty, if not so now, while the nations of Europe will become weak, and realize to the fullest extent, the horrors of bankruptcy. How far the expectations of such men will be realized will be known hereafter.

We have not space in this number, for many comments upon passing events, if disposed to make them, but for the benefit of our readers, insert the following items of news from the New York Herald, of May 10:

A large draft of recruits are now concentrating at Carlisle and Newport barracks and also at Fort Columbus, for the purpose of filling up the several regiments now serving in the Departments of California, Oregon, Utah, New Mexico and the West; the recruits will proceed in detachments and will be put en route for their destination with as little delay as possible. The State and War Departments today made up their instructions for Utah. Gen'l Johnston will hereafter await the orders of the governor before calling out the troops to act as a posse comitatus to assist the civil authorities in the enforcement of the laws:

WASHINGTON, May 11.

"The contract for carrying the mail between New York and San Francisco and New Orleans and San Francisco via Nicaragua, connecting at Key West, has been awarded to D. H. Johnson of New York, at one hundred and sixty two thousand dollars for a semi-monthly service for nine months from the 1st of October. The schedule time between New York and San Francisco is not to exceed twenty three days. The ocean service is to be performed in good and sufficient steamships, and the Isthmus service in good and sufficient steamboats and land carriages.

The dispatches recently sent to Mr. Bigler, our minister to Chili, require him to make a prompt demand for satisfaction in consequence of the outrages on American citizens and property, while the conduct of Consul Trevitt is not altogether approved, the authorities of the republic are required to punish the soldiery for their lawless proceedings on his premises, and to restore to him his exequatur.

In addition to the instructions sent to Utah yesterday to General Johnston not to order out the troops as a posse comitatus, unless by order of Governor Cumming, explanations with regard to the President's former proclamation were transmitted, the purport of which is represented to be that the amnesty extends only to political offences. As Judge Cradlebaugh's efforts were to punish certain "Mormons" on other and different charges, the prominent if not the only blame attached to him is in calling on General Johnston for troops, and in this the latter does not stand excused. There has not yet, however, been any definite action on the Judge's conduct."

THE MORMONS.—The population of Mormons in the United States and British dominions, in 1856, was not less than 68,700, of which 38,000 were resident in Utah; 5000 in New York State; 4000 in California; 5000 in Nova Scotia and the Canadas, and 9000 in South America. In Europe there were 39,000, of which 32,900 were in Great Britain and Ireland; 5000 in Scandinavia; 1000 in Germany and Switzerland, and in France and the rest of Europe 1000; in Australia and Polynesia 2400; in Africa 100, and on travel 2800. To these, if we add the different schismatic branches, including Strangites, Rigdonites and Wightites, the whole sect was not less than 125,000. In 1857, there appears to have been a decrease in the population of Utah—the number being only 31,022, of which 9000 were children, about 11,000 women, and 11,000 men capable of bearing arms.

The foregoing has been quite extensively published, of late, as a valuable piece of information. If the author can obtain from the United States the appointment of General Census Agent, the enumeration in 1860 might be taken much quicker than in the usual way, and a far less expense than attended the taking in the census of 1850. If not quite so correct as the Constitution contemplates, he might get it near enough to answer all practicable purposes. A mistake of a few millions would be but a small item in such a large matter.

Dr. J. G. Hovy has our thanks for the present of strawberries, &c., sent to us yesterday. They were truly excellent.

AFFAIRS IN CARSON.—A correspondent of the San Francisco Herald writing from Genoa, Carson Valley, under date of May 4th, says:

"Something has been said about getting up a grand demonstration in honor of Judge Cradlebaugh on his arrival here, which will be in a week or so, but unless they hurry along with some flour, sugar, whisky, etc., from Placerville, I can't see how any excitement can be raised, for a hungry man without whisky is seldom enthusiastic; besides, I fear there are a good many here yet who view the noble conduct of the Judge in about the same light with brother Brigham.

In anticipation of the session of the United States District Court, quarrels which have been slumbering for years are now about being revived. Several suits of considerable importance will be commenced, among which I will mention that of Reese v. Knott, for the possession of the grist and saw mills of Genoa—the most valuable piece of property in the Valley. I understand that those who were fined by the Vigilance Committee last summer will commence suit also for the recovery of their money and damages against the members of that association. Some who were banished the country, it is said, will be back to commence operations against the Committee, encouraged, no doubt, by the just decision in the Martin Gallagher case."

It seems from the foregoing, that the people of Carson were expecting Judge Cradlebaugh there before the middle of May, and that in anticipation of having a court there, a fine field for lawyers was being presented, as any amount of suits would be instituted in the event that a session of courts was held.

As to the demonstration on the arrival of the Judge, there was some doubt, as whisky was scarce, as well as bread stuffs, groceries &c., and there were other considerations that rendered it doubtful about there being a very unanimous expression of approbation and gratification on the arrival of his honor, even in the event that the other essentials should arrive in season.

The liquor, flour, sugar &c., have been unquestionably received ere this, the suits and the lawyers are waiting, but where is the Judge?

THE UTAH JUDGES.—A correspondent to the Phil. Ledger, writing from Great Salt Lake City, says that the proper kind of Judges in Utah Territory can do any thing under the majesty of the law, which can be done in any other part of the Union; that there was no necessity for surrounding the court house with troops; that it had an ugly look, and may form a bad precedent. The fierce partisan spirit shown by the Judges in Utah, proves that they are not the kind of persons likely to promote peace, or to secure justice in Utah.

Sensible.

ARRIVAL.—The Honorable John M. Bernhisel, late Delegate to Congress from Utah, arrived in this city on the 6th inst. He left Washington soon after the adjournment of Congress and, after attending to some business matters, he made his way to St. Joseph, Mo., where he arrived before the 1st of May; failing to obtain a passage in the mail coach, he had to delay his journey across the plains till the 6th, when he left with Col. Landers' train, which, owing to wet weather and bad roads, made slow progress, traveling only about 200 miles in two weeks; he then changed his passage to the mail line, riding in frail vehicles, open wagons, encountering rains, snows, and cold weather. He reached this city as before stated, in good health and spirits, though thin in flesh, through much exposure and fatigue. We heartily congratulate our worthy Delegate, the Doctor, on his safe return to his family and friends.

RETURN OF THE PAYMASTER.—Major Prince on his return from California, arrived at Camp Floyd on the 1st inst. with the detachment under Capt. Campbell that left there on the 21st April, to serve as an escort to the Major from Santa Clara, where it was met by Major Carleton's detachment, according to previous arrangements.

How much money the major brought with him is not generally known, more, probably than was reported at the time of his leaving San Francisco. A gentleman from Camp Floyd reports that the army will be paid off the present week, after which, money will for a short time be more plenty, and gambling carried on with renewed vigor.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.—We are informed that a military force will leave Camp Floyd on the 12th instant, en route to the Humboldt and will furnish an escort to any emigrants to California by the northern route, who may require it.

A gentleman once asked a company of little boys what they were good for? One little fellow very promptly answered: "We are good to make men of."

KILLED THROUGH MISTAKE.—A gentleman of our acquaintance who was at Camp Floyd when the escort to Major Prince under command of Capt. Campbell arrived there on the 1st inst., reports that a soldier belonging to said command was killed by one of his comrades the night before, near Goshen, and brought to Camp Floyd to be interred.

The circumstances, as near as our informant could learn them, were these: The command being camped for the night near the head of Utah Lake, and not far from the little place called Goshen, some of the soldiers went there in the evening and on their return to camp were met by another gang, who, mistaking them for a party of Mormons, as alleged, it having been previously reported that companies of armed men had been seen in that vicinity, one of the number raised his gun and fired, killing one of the returning party instantly, whereupon he and his fellows fled and were pursued to camp by the others, who also, in turn, supposed the assailants to be a party of Mormons. On arriving at camp, each gang discovered their mistake and that no glory had been achieved by either of them in the premises, a soldier having been killed and not a Mormon. The mistaken and offending soldier was immediately put under arrest and will no doubt be punished for his atrocity.

EARLY PEAS.—Mr. W. C. Staines has some peas that are sufficiently grown to be fit for use. The seed was planted last fall and, notwithstanding the unfavorableness of the winter, came up finely this spring, soon after the frost was out of the ground and are much earlier than those planted after the winter was over.

TABERNACLE.

Sunday, June 5th, 10 a.m., Elder Gilbert Clements addressed the congregation. Text: Isaiah, Chap. 59, verse 10. Who is among you that feareth the Lord, that obeyeth the voice of his servant, that walketh in darkness, and hath no light? let him trust in the name of the Lord, and stay upon his God.

He commenced by saying that diseases the most virulent in character and the most fatal in their results are the ones that are the most imperceptible in their approach; and that as it was with body so with the mind, and therefore no study was so important as that of the mind of man, that it was a field of research in which we should take delight. He then referred to the Lord chastising his people first, the deliverance of Israel out of Egyptian bondage; spoke of the general integrity and faithfulness of the Latter Day Saints, of their superiority over other classes and dispensations of the people and providence of God, excepting none but the Zion of Enoch; endeavored to point out the causes of apostasy; treated on the subject of the liberty guaranteed by the gospel of Christ, and concluded by advising the brethren to cultivate their powers of thought and speech for the advancement of the kingdom of God.

Elder McAllister sung—"Away, away to the mountain dell," etc.

President Brigham Young spoke of the weaknesses of the human mind, the absence of great statesmen from the governments of the nations, and the ambition of men and women to occupy higher positions than they are capacitated to honor. Remarked that the more he learned the more he saw that there was an eternity of knowledge to improve upon. He deprecated the practice of men taking the last peck of wheat they have to the 'still house,' alluded to the Almighty cursing the earth in the beginning, but not the water, and therefore water sanctifies and purifies; stated that water baptism was an eternal ordinance. Admonished the people to pray in their families, to treasure up good and wholesome principles and to avoid the evil.

At 2 p. m., President Daniel H. Wells spoke of the progress of the kingdom of God, the necessity of all Saints aiding, to the best of their ability, in its advancement; regretting the foolishness of many who bear the name of Saint; treated of the liberty and freedom of the gospel of Christ and the privileges of the Saints in that liberty. Bore testimony of the truth of the work of God revealed in this dispensation, and stated that it was the design of the Almighty to try his people that they might become polished and fitted for our masters use.

Elder Orson Pratt made some pointed remarks on the keeping of records in heaven and upon earth; quoted from a revelation given in 1831 upon the subject; dwelt on the restoration of the priesthood, the power of God that had been manifested, and the care shown by the Lord towards his people.