

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 26, 1868.

THE ENGLISH PRESS ON A SCRIPTURAL COMMAND.

A family belonging to a sect called the "Peculiar People," in London, whose child died of inflammation of the lungs have been brought up before the courts there, because they did not apply to the doctors, and have their child physicked according to rule. Some of the English papers are wonderfully exercised over the death of this child, and think it fell a martyr to the peculiar tenets of its parents. To read their remarks one would almost suppose that children did not die in London, and that the parents of this child suffered it to fall a sacrifice to ignorance and bigotry, when, by calling in a neighboring doctor, it might have been saved. It seems that children are not allowed to die a natural death in that country; they must be carried off *secundum* *scripturam*.

All London is shocked at the "fervid wrongheadedness and conscientious barbarity" of these parents, who chose to follow the scriptural method of dealing with the sick in preference to applying to a doctor. They acquit the parents of any intentional cruelty or malice against the child, but say that the "elders of the Church were called together, and they poured oil on to the child's chest, and they prayed the Lord to heal the child and raise it up again," which they view as a barbarous and hateful creed and practice that "they have set up in the teeth of everything that is Christian and human."

The papers say that the witnesses for the defence showed considerable acuteness in quoting scripture to their purpose. Some of the jurors before whom the case was brought had questions to ask the witnesses; but they found them, particularly the women, quite equal to the occasion. Their answers had the merit, at least, of being scriptural. Of course, as the practice of anointing and laying hands upon and praying over the sick has the authority of scripture to sustain it, there must be the usual amount of twaddling, for the want of better argument on the part of the newspapers, about "muddling the New Testament" and "having wrong theories of Biblical interpretation," etc. We do not know much about this sect of "Peculiar People," but so far as the practice is involved for which the parents have been brought up before the English Courts, we can see nothing to condemn in it. The Central Criminal Court, it seems, has taken the same view of the case, for the parents were acquitted by that Court. If parents choose to pray to the Lord to heal their sick children in preference to calling in a doctor, we can see no reason why they should not have the privilege of so doing and exercising all the faith they can. Such a course certainly has the sanction of scriptural usage.

The English papers in alluding to this case have gone out of their way to connect "Brigham Young and Mormons" with it. The opportunity of saying something disagreeable about us in connection with the occurrence could not be allowed to escape them. We believe in the scriptures too much to suit them. We not only believe in the imposition of hands for the healing of the sick, and prove the correctness of the practice from scripture, but we defend the correctness of polygamy and the necessity for apostles being in the Church upon the same authority. In their allusions to us they acknowledge that the logic of the "Mormons" is inexorable; they

think, however, it is based upon faulty premises. They will fight you, say they, inch by inch, Bible in hand, proving every point in the "Mormon" creed to their own entire satisfaction, if not to yours. Thousands of men and women they admit, have been led to adopt the "Mormon" faith by this means.

They acknowledge that the Bible is perhaps the worst understood book in the language. We certainly think the acknowledgement correct, if they themselves are fair specimens of the average understanding which the people possess respecting the Bible. But they take occasion to scold the clergy for this lack of knowledge respecting the scriptures. They say they preach dogmatic theology eloquently; but on more comprehensive questions there is but little done for the instruction of the people.

We certainly endorse their statements upon this last point, however much we may differ with them respecting their views of the scriptures.

(Special to the Deseret Evening News.)

By Telegraph.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCK IN SAN FRANCISCO!

PROGRESS OF IMPEACHMENT!

THE TRIAL TO PROCEED NEXT MONDAY!

San Francisco, 24.—Letters from Mexico by the *Golden City*, state that General Placido Vega, being allowed the liberty of parole while en route to the city of Mexico, escaped and reached coast and got on board a small vessel, arrived at San Blas and placed himself under the protection of Gen. Lozada.

Corona has despatched troops from Quadalajara to assist Gen. Alvarez in putting down Gimenez, also to Mazatlan to aid Governor Rubi in bringing Gen. Martinez to terms.

There was a slight shock of earthquake to-day, which caused considerable excitement, but no damage. The Union primary election, yesterday, resulted in the choice of delegates to the State convention, and was favorable to Grant for President.

The Legislature of British Columbia opened at New Westminster, March 21st. The Governor's message congratulated the country on the great improvement of the past year, and favors Victoria as the seat of Government. He desires the Legislature to vote on the question at an early day.

New York, 24.—The Governor of New Jersey has signed a bill granting a charter to the Erie Railroad Co. This renders the injunctions of Judge Barnard, restraining the company from the issue of new stock, nugatory, as under the new charter a large amount of new stock is authorized.

Washington.—The President has ordered the assignment of Brevet Major General Buchanan to the temporary command of the 5th military district.

London, 23.—Advices from Abyssinia continue favorable; nearly all the troops have reached the high table lands, though the roads were found to be very bad. The extreme advance had arrived in the vicinity of Lake Ashagee and had met no hostile opposition. The country yielded little to supply the army except meat and flour; but a great quantity of stores were accumulated at Antalo. The report received from the interior is to the effect that King Theodore had entrenched himself with his whole army on Atlanta Plateau. It is impossible to ascertain whether this report be true or not.

Vienna.—The civil marriage bill has finally passed both Houses of the Reichsrath.

Manchester.—The Fenians, Thompson and Mullaly, sentenced to be hanged for the murder of the policeman Brett, have been reprieved.

London, Midnight.—In the Commons to-night, Gladstone introduced resolutions on church reform. The substance of these resolutions is as follows:

First. In the opinion of this House the Irish church should cease to exist as an establishment, due regard being had, however, for personal interests and rights of property.

Second. No new personal rights should be created, and that the com-

mission on the Irish Church should limit its operations to matters of immediate necessity, pending final action of Parliament on the whole question.

Third. A petition should be presented to the Queen praying that church patronage in Ireland be placed at the disposal of Parliament.

When the resolutions had been read Disraeli said that Government would be ready to meet the consideration of the resolutions by the end of the present month. It was agreed that the debate on the subject should commence on the 30th of May.

Washington.—House.—The committee on elections reported against both Kerr and Young from Kentucky.

Boutwell from the impeachment managers submitted their replication to the President's answer, which was read.

The post office bill, verbally amended, goes to the Senate. A similar action was taken with the post route bill.

The Senate bill, with regard to the prompt settlement of public account, passed.

Senate.—The bill passed regulating the manner of the presentation of bills sent to the President and the return thereof.

Cragin reported favorably upon the bill making an appropriation for the expenses of the impeachment trial and other contingent expenses in the Senate.

The Clerk of the House appeared and said the House had adopted the replication to the President's answer to the impeachment charges.

One o'clock having arrived, the high court of impeachment organized in the usual form.

The members of the House entered and took their seats. After reading the minutes of the last meeting, Boutwell presented the replication adopted by the House, to Johnson's answer, which simply denies each and every averment in the several answers or in either of them, which deny or traverse the acts of crimes or misdemeanors charged against Andrew Johnson in the said articles of impeachment or in either of them, and for replication do say that Andrew Johnson is guilty of the high crimes and misdemeanors mentioned in the said articles, and the House of Representatives are ready to prove the same. Johnson moved that an authenticated copy be presented to the President's Counsel. The Senate then considered the motion pending at the previous adjournment, allowing ten days time for preparation by the President's Counsel.

Sumner moved to amend by ordering, that in accordance with the rules, the trial should proceed from day to day, Sundays excepted, unless otherwise ordered, or for causes shown by the Counsel for the President.

Edmonds moved that the Senate retire for consideration.

Conkling demanded the ayes and nays, when it was declared that the ayes carried, 29 to 23. The following Republicans voted with the Democrats: Anthony, Corbitt, Edmunds, Fessenden, Fowler, Frelinghuysen, Grimes, Henderson, Howe, Morrill of Me., Morrill of Vt., Morton, Patterson of N. H., Sprague, Vanwinkle and Williams. Spending two hours in consultation, the Senate reappeared and announced that they had agreed to commence the trial of the President on Monday next, the 30th instant, and proceed therein with all dispatch. After a momentary pause the Chief Justice asked if the Counsel for the respondent have anything to say. The Counsel bowed acquiescence.

Butler, for the managers, notified the witnesses to appear here on Monday next.

The Court adjourned, and the Senate immediately went into executive session.

THE MESS

CANDY AGAIN.—Our people have children—bless them!—lots of them, and we love them, take care of them, own them, and buy them candy! They like it, for where is the juvenile who does not? And we like them to get a pure article, not that sort of material made of plaster of paris, whitening, and similar commodities, with a little sugar thrown in, and a great deal too often poisonous matter mixed up with the whole. We noticed the price of candy in Denver lately, and asked what the freight was between that city and this. Did anybody inquire, mentally, what the quality of such candy is? Or did they calculate the price of sugar, the labor of making the government tax, and the entire cost of the genuine article before it is ready to offer for sale? We hope our merchants when making purchases this season, will all buy pure candy, if they do invest in it. But we have confectioners here who make a fine article, and who can be relied on for getting up a quality free from injurious mixtures. Patronize them.

ON A FLIGHT.—The *Virginia Post*, speaking of Farragut's enthusiastic receptions in Italy, and especially at Naples, says:—

"The naval banquet and municipal feast, by the Neapolitans, were but incidentals. The grand crowning effort was a gorgeous pyrotechnic display, gotten up by nature; and Vesuvius belched forth its giant fountain of fire four thousand feet above the deck of his flag ship, while the red glare lit up the sulphurous clouds and the deep detonations reverberated out on the crimson sea, paying a tribute salute of honor to the Great American Salamander."

Very obliging of Nature! really, and the "Great Salamander" must surely feel the honor of a grand volcanic eruption expressly provided for the occasion! Perhaps Nature may become lavish of her marks of favor on the Admiral, and throw up a few thirty feet tidal waves in honor of the "Great American" Sea-lion, as he re-crosses the Atlantic; or courteously "kick up a dust" with half-a-dozen earthquakes, to amuse the old dolphin. The young man who indulged in that flight, should pluck a few feathers from the wings of his soaring fancy, and hand them around among his more prosaic neighbors, to aid them in following him on his dazzling way, lest he should altogether disappear from them in the empyrean of romance.

HIS SENTENCE.—How Jung, the Chinaman, on whose trial in Montana the novel ceremony of swearing was practiced, which we quoted yesterday, was found guilty of murder in the second degree, and sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary.

WILL READ.—Lisle Lester has so far recovered that she considers herself sufficiently strong to appear in public, and she will read to-morrow evening in the 13th Ward Assembly Rooms. For a number of reasons we hope she will have a crowded house. She is a polished elocutionist, and reads with finish, feeling, taste and expressiveness. Her selections are excellent, and afford a fine intellectual and amusing treat. She is a lady of culture and refinement who, a stranger in a strange place, has unexpectedly been seized with sickness in our city, severe alike on finances and physical energies, which alone, under the circumstances, should awake chivalrous feelings and prompt to active measures to secure her a crowded audience. We admire "pluck," too, and think the lady deserves a good house for the energy she displays. The superiority of the entertainment offered, and the circumstances surrounding the lady, are well calculated to attract an audience, awaken admiration and elicit sympathy; and we trust every gentleman will consider himself "a committee of one," self appointed, to aid in making to-morrow evening's reading a numerical and financial success, as there is little doubt but it will be in the presentation of the entertainment.

The selections will consist of "Maud Muller," "Maud's Reply," "An order for a Picture," "The Raven," "Love in a Cottage," "Young Lochinvar," "The Bells," "Flora McIlmsey, or Nothing to Wear," "Peter McGuire," "Bridge of Sighs," "Long Ago," and the irrepressible "Widow Beckett," in costume. The reading will commence at a quarter to eight. Tickets can be had at all the principal places of business, at the Revere House, and the Townsend House. Price: centre seats, one dollar; side seats, fifty cents.

THE EAST AND THE WEST.—An exchange says that the sales of Taylor & Wright, wholesale grocers of Chicago, the house represented by Mr. Hanson, whose call we noticed yesterday, amounted last year to over \$2,000,000. This is a text on which a tolerably lengthy commercial homily might be written, introducing points that will soon force themselves upon the business men of that which was until quite recently termed the west, and that which is now known as the west, or "the New North West." Chicago, St. Louis, and other places of importance, east of the Rocky Mountains but a long way west of the eastern seaboard of the nation, will be sadly deficient in foresight and blind to their own interests, if they do not see the force of bidding and struggling for the already large and rapidly growing trade of these mountain Territories. Year after year our merchants pass to New York and other places east, and buy largely, which they would not do and pay extra expense of travel and freight, if they could be supplied on equally liberal terms, at points nearer home. The rapid approach of the railroad to this Territory, will bring Chicago and St. Louis into closer communication with us, and with Colorado, Montana and Idaho. But it will also give us the choice of markets, eastern or western; and this fact is not viewed as unimportant in California. The thousands of square miles of uninhabited country, and the hundreds of cities and settlements—thriving, flourishing, and teeming with population—which the valley of the Rocky Mountains contain, show a field for commerce, opening and widening, which puts forth its powerful claims to recognition by the great business and commercial centres of the nation.

BLOOMING.—"A rose by any other name," etc., is true, of course, and this March morning one that was laid on our desk, with Dr. Sprague's compliments, smells deliciously odorous. It speaks highly for his floral taste and energy. Thanks Doctor.

RETURNED.—The members of our theatrical company who have been visiting professionally, the settlements in Utah county, returned to the city last night.

ELEVATED.—Superintendent Musser was having a telegraph pole, of more than ordinary longitudinal dimensions, put up close by our office this forenoon, which lifts the wire away above the shade trees over which it passes.

DANGER.—A noble house, built without a rock foundation raised sufficiently to protect the "doubles from water and melting snow," is very dangerous during weather such as we have had lately. This reflection was forced upon us this morning by seeing Mr. Shesard trying to prop up the east side of his new building near the meat market, the water having melted away the bottom part of the wall. Make your foundations secure.