

ous and libellous productions. We are strong advocates of the 'freedom of speech and of the press,' but there should be some rigid provision against assassin stabs in the back and in the dark.

DESERET NEWS.



ALBERT CARRINGTON.....EDITOR.
Wednesday, November 24, 1858.

The "DESERET WRITING BOOK" for sale at this office. Price 25 cents.

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

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.

The closing in of what it is generally supposed will be a winter of severity suggests a variety of questions to those who contemplate more than a very short residence in our Territory. Of these the first, and by no means the least important, is the certainty of a sufficient supply of provisions till they can be yielded by another harvest. The peculiar circumstances attached to the past year's history of the Territory have prevented the sowing and planting of the usual amount of seed grain; and it is not improbable that, during the extensive movement of the citizens from the more northerly settlements of the Territory, much of the grain then secured may have suffered waste to some extent. The remembrances of the grasshopper war and the consequent semi-famine are sufficient proof that the farms of Utah, even in seasons of full cultivation, yield very little more than the year's rations for the citizens. It must now be remembered that, in addition to the ordinary population of the Territory, there are several hundred discharged employees of the Government who, while they remain here, will be almost entirely dependent upon our granaries for their food. Nor should it be forgotten, as importantly incidental to our subject, that an immense quantity of wheat has been sold to the army for forage.—At the usual ratio of issuing forage, four hundred horses or mules would consume the same amount of bread daily as six thousand persons. Not this alone, but thousands of animals belonging to the citizens are fed on wheat.

We do not deny that, under general circumstances, every man has a right to make such disposal of his property as he pleases, of whatever kind it may be. But there are laws unwritten as well as statutory that govern our social relations and bind society together for mutual protection. A man may not with impunity burn his own house at the risk of firing his neighbor's; nor fire his grain on the windward side of another man's field. Neither is it any more morally legal for one man to waste his bread when thereby he compels his neighbor either to see him perish or suffer in the famine he has provoked.

We urge then upon all the present residents as well as the permanent citizens of the Territory to give this matter their serious consideration. Let the civil guardians of the public welfare call for a full and minute report of the amount of bread in the Territory. Let each responsible member or head of a family make the inquiry for himself; so that, if there is indeed a scarcity, economy may be used in time. Till this is ascertained with some degree of certainty we do not hesitate to pronounce it a most mischief-working breach of social law to waste an ounce of bread, or needlessly dispense it out as forage for beasts.

It must be remembered again that we are now for some seven or eight months beyond the reach of markets whence we may replenish our provision stores. It is also an acknowledged fact, moreover, that it is by no means safe to rely solely upon each successive harvest for our bread. A cloud of grasshoppers, or a season's drouth would throw us irretrievably upon the resources of our old supply. Will the people consider this subject of sufficient importance to take the necessary precautions against months of incurable hunger?

Another question for the consideration of the citizens is how they may best subserve the

public peace during the lengthening nights of the coming winter.

'Police riots' or 'rows with the police,' are getting to be of weekly occurrence in our city. (They are nightly in the more moral cities of the East.) There is an easy way to avoid them here. The simple adoption of the old familiar creed—"Mind your own business"—would be a sure, successful preventive. Business hours are not very late in Utah. There are saloons of various degrees of respectability wherein tipplers may perform their insane orgies if they confine themselves to some degree of quietness. But to preserve the peace and quiet of our city we recommend that ladies remain at home and gentlemen limit themselves to reasonable hours or at least to their legitimate walks and line of business.

It is a fact that the nonsensical ideas of aristocracy are confined to the lands of despotism. Reputation or character are not, or should not be, formed here by linsey-woolsey or satin, by corduroy or cassimer. Neither can we distinguish in the dark nights of winter between the gentleman-pretender who swears, bawls and staggers under the influence of regalias and champagne and the poor teamster who riots in pipes and drugged whisky. All peaceably disposed citizens and residents will encourage good order by night and day, and will suffer no wrong nor interruption from officers of the peace. Those who seek trouble will probably learn that the Wahsatch mountains do not shut out all the rights of American citizens; and that 'rows with the police' will redound no more to the honor of gentlemen in Utah than in New York or St. Louis. Wild oats are not a profitable crop in this desert land.

It is very true that the winter, with its storms and long nights, presents rather a dreary prospect for the sojourner. But to those who seek other recreations and amusements than wild, drunken revelry, even Utah holds out inducements and means for employment at once profitable and entertaining.

Everywhere we travel around our cities we find empty school-houses and hundreds of young men and boys to whom, we are well satisfied, education in all its branches would be by no means unacceptable. Among the many, whose residence will probably be in our midst for the winter, there are doubtless men of superior literary attainments. We need teachers of all branches of the English language, particularly of the higher branches. We need and invite the services of gentlemen capable of teaching French, Danish, German, Italian, Spanish, Russian and, in fact, every known language, at present spoken. We need and invite;—our friends must not be alarmed—we need and invite teachers of law! This might seem strange to those who have witnessed the immense array of professors around the bars of our Courts. But we do not form a part of the easily dazzled crowd who judge a man's legal attainments or even his common sense by his admission to the bar or the number of sheepskins on his shelves. The study of law, in a country like ours, where every man is equally interested in its justice and enforcement, should engage the attention more or less of all.—Every man in the United States should be his own lawyer. The limit of the study to a few has made it an abuse, and by the abuse the very name of lawyer has justly merited contempt in every country.

Here then is offered the means to the well-disposed and liberal minded to spend a winter of usefulness. To the industrious and honest there is no time found in any land for debauchery and riot. The idle and vicious make their own temptations and become their victims everywhere.

PEACE-BREAKING—ATTACK ON THE POLICE.—On Monday night, 22d inst., several persons were carousing and making a loud noise in Messrs. Livingston, Kinkead & Co's store. A little after 10 p.m., some seven or eight persons came out of the store, yelling, screeching, and shouting "God damn the police," &c. The nearest policeman on beat was then about twenty yards south of the store. He stepped up to the party, and civilly requested them to make less noise. Mr. C. Kinkead said that he rented the place, and would be responsible for the conduct of the party. An officer of the U. S. Army, one of the party, ordered the policeman away, saying they would have no damned spies around that store. A small posse of the police appearing, the store party retired to the door, yelling and bawling. The police then retired to the station, except the two who were on the beat south of the store, who continued patrolling the street as previously.—

About 10 minutes afterwards, some of the store party came out by a side door, yelling, God damning the police, throwing stones at the two on the south beat, threatening to shoot, and saying that if they could get a sight of them they would send something worse than rocks. One of the two policemen then ran a short distance to the station, got his gun and speedily returned. By that time apparently the whole of the store party were again out, some with revolvers. They advanced on to the sidewalk, and ordered the policeman off. Other policemen soon gathered round, and one of the store party hit a policeman over the eye with a stone, when the policeman knocked him down. As the army officer, who had previously ordered off a policeman, stooped to pick up stones from the water ditch he was knocked into it, on the outside line of the side-walk. Some one of the store party then fired a revolver, and the report was speedily followed by two or three more pistol shots. After some further knock downs, the store party called for quarter, which was readily and frankly granted.

Mr. Kinkead was heard to say that the gross outrage was the fault of him and his party; that they had come out of the store on purpose to insult and have a row with the police.

The police at no time left their beat on the sidewalk; neither did they fire their guns, notwithstanding the violent, outrageous and armed assault, much of which discretion is doubtless due to the presence, during the fray, of our worthy Mayor, who was attracted to the spot, from his way home, by the unearthly yellings and noise of the store party.

Dr. Covey, of the U. S. Army, received a ball from a pistol, but we have not been able to learn by which party, or whether severely.

We sincerely regret that Mr. James Munroe Livingston was at the time in Camp Floyd, and the store left in charge of one who, by action and confession, has proved himself so reckless. Mr. Livingston has traded in our Territory during most of the time since the fall of 1849, and we have never known him to in the least transgress law and good order, and had he have been in his store in this city no such riotous conduct would have proceeded from his premises.

Until within a few months our police force has been small and the demands upon them few. Latterly, drunkenness, brawling, etc., increased in our streets, until the more orderly of the newly arrived began to inquire after the police. The force was then increased, and strictly charged to preserve order, without fear or favor. We have resided, sojourned and passed through many cities in our Union; we have read very many reports of police operations in the cities of the States; and we have never seen nor in any way known of a police which forebore so long and patiently under such gross abuse, as have those in this city, nor one that acted so mildly under like aggravating provocations.

It is a matter of regret that professors of civilization (!) and claiming to be the very essence of modern refinement, should be found among those whose orgies make night hideous and our streets dangerous.

Further particulars will be published, so soon as officially received.

After printing a few numbers of this week's "News," circumstances beyond our control caused a delay in the press work. It is presumed, however, that this brief hindrance will result in increased gratification to our readers, for the delay has enabled us to substitute, in lieu of selected articles, the "Reporter's" Court notes for the 24th inst., the article on "Peace-breaking," and Judge Sinclair's Charge to the Grand Jury.

DISTRICT COURT.—Upon examining the Court reports for this number of the "News," there seems to be a discrepancy in the proceedings on Monday, the 22d inst. It appears that Mr. J. R. Hubbell was excused "from serving on the Grand Jury, on the ground that he was not such a citizen as the statute required, being only a transient resident; whereupon the Court discharged him;" when at the same time we find in the Grand Jury list the following names of persons whom we are informed are also only "transient residents," to wit:—

A. B. Miller, Army Sutler and Contractor; a resident of Missouri.

Abel Gilbert, Army Sutler; a resident of Missouri.

H. Cabot, Army Sutler; a resident of Missouri.

Elias Perry, Army Sutler; a resident of Missouri.

John Kerr, Freighter, a resident of Missouri.

J. S. Kintsing, transient person; residence unknown.

J. C. Campbell, transient person; residence unknown.

D. W. Bayliss, watch repairer; a resident of California.

Aside from law, a judicious disposition of time and means requires the U. S. Marshal to take reasonable precaution to summons, for service on the Grand Jury, such men as there is a strong probability will remain here at least during the term of the Court.

We entirely coincide with the reason urged for Mr. Hubbell's release from Jury service, and the order of the Court thereon.

THE U. S. FRIGATE SABINE, the flag ship of the Paraguay Expedition, weighed anchor at New York for her destination, Oct. 16. A part of the vessels composing the expedition had previously started, and the rest were to follow as rapidly as possible.

YELLOW FEVER still prevailed at New Orleans and other southern cities, and was expected to continue until the appearance of frost.

Washington, Oct. 18.

R. B. Jarvis, of Maryland, has been appointed Indian Agent for Utah Territory, says the N. Y. Herald, Oct. 23.

[For the Deseret News.]

NOTES FROM A POLICEMAN.

NUMBER III.

"A chiel's amang you takin' notes,
And faith he'll prent them."

I notice the effects of drinking spirituous liquors in our city. I perceive that it is on the increase, and contrasting this with the years past, I have to say,

"Look on this picture and on that."

This community has been proverbial for their sobriety, and the quiet of the streets, and until lately a drunken man was a rare spectacle. I venture to assert that I have gazed on more drunkenness within the last four months than has been experienced in this city since its settlement, and as a necessary consequence we have arrested more prisoners.

Not only, however, is it grievous in a moral community to witness the disgusting scenes of drunken men intersecting the channels of our principal thoroughfares, making the most of their journey through life, but it is painful and serious to see and hear of the very deleterious effects of chemically manufactured liquors upon the systems of those who indulge in the liquid fire and distilled poison.

I was pleased, the other day, to hear a gentleman, lately arrived, assert that when those merchants with whom he was associated purchased a stock of liquors for this market, he at once denounced the practice of forcing such articles upon a known sober and religious community, and relinquished all interest in the concern. The only reply was, 'we may as well sell it as others.'

One would naturally imagine that the immense profits which arise from goods offered in this market would suffice the aggrandizing propensities of some men, but it is more than whispered, by those who know, that a species of adulteration is successfully conducted by some parties. I have no objection to whisky or other dangerous liquors being watered, and gallon after gallon poured into the barrels to dilute the poison, but I do enter my protest against the people in this place paying \$8 a gallon for that water which flows freely through our streets, 'free gratis for nothing.' Again, I do not think it just to pay 60 cents per lb., or pint, for water when we purchase dried apples or peaches, and yet, it is said, such can be the case.

I am sorry to be necessitated to remark that adulteration is not confined to liquor and other articles, but it has been attempted on the persons of unsuspecting and innocent young women. It is well known that this community is more free from houses of ill fame and prostitutes promenading the streets than any community or city in the wide world; and that it is inimical to the spirit and genius of the people of this Territory to allow any such iniquity to be perpetrated. To the credit of the ladies of Utah it can be said that there is not such a virtuous community on the globe. But I am grieved to state that a number of persons who arrive with the various trains, many of whom are like the filth drawn on shore by the influx of the tide, endeavor all they can to seduce the daughters and wives of our citizens, and spread corruption in our midst; and a few houses of ill fame are opened and patronized by the pure (!) and illustrious (!) visitors to our Territory, who gloat with delight on their influence—polluting and destroying. Let them, however, beware, for our laws are severe on such wickedness, and they may meet the full merit of their nefarious works when they are exulting in their cursed anticipated triumph.

A DARING ROBBERY.—One day last week an impudent fellow in broad day light walked into a herd field in Cottonwood and drove off three head of cattle with the greatest sang froid, and about five hundred yards further on