

DESERET NEWS.



ALBERT CARRINGTON.....EDITOR.

Wednesday, September 29, 1858.

WOOD and HAY wanted at the Deseret News Office.

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

We have generally looked upon it as a very contemptible employment of time, to pay the least attention to the slandering twaddle of a certain class of Eastern Newspapers. By casual readers our silence may have been construed into inability to reply. By men of reflection, however, our silence will meet with a proper construction. These compare data, observe the contradictory statements given by the class to which our attention is at present called, and treat their statements as the accusing evidence of a perjured witness. We had supposed that the malignity of our accusers would have been satiated on our conviction, and that they would have sought to compound with their consciences by a purgatory silence or by telling the truth the rest of their days. We were mistaken. We trust the number will be limited, but there are at least some resembling that species of insatiable false accusers who, not content with pursuing the victim to execution at the price of their own souls, would hack up and devour the unresisting corpse. Of this class appears to be the New York Times. The double-dyed Iscariot Simonton who brags of his former treacheries, intrudes himself upon the citizens of Utah and shares their hospitality for the purpose of diving into their domestic privacy and lying about them. False to everybody who ever trusted him, and repaying every kindness extended to him with injury, he was more contemptibly false to his own employers. "Correspondents," said this Simonton, "are a very ill used set of men. They work for their bread and butter, and invariably write the truth. But their correspondence is subjected to the revision of the office at home; and there garbled to suit the particular policy of the paper." We are certain we quote correctly, for the remarks were to us of a very singular character: a fellow entering our room self-invited under the appellation of a gentleman, publicly acknowledging the prostitution of his talents for the most nefarious purposes. Thus, Messrs. Times for whatever purpose your "Special Correspondent" is employed, he gives you full and unqualified credit for the lies he tells, and makes you the scapegoat of all his villainy. The lying nonsense of this Tavern-brawler could not possibly have induced even a passing notice, but that it has been crammed upon the readers of the "Times" by the endorsement of editorial approval. As an aggregate specimen we will take up the correspondence from the "Times" of Aug. 21. The first accusation in the letter dated July 17, is that "Sessions' settlement, ten miles north of this, embraces by far the finest agricultural district in the Territory," and that "this land is entirely taken up and has been for many years." The next strange and most novel charge against the citizens of Utah, is that Mr. Peregrine Sessions has three wives, which fact was elicited from Mr. Sessions, of course, through Mr. S. embracing the "capital opportunity to probe him in reference to the peculiar institution of Utah." Then follows a verbose disquisition on the principle of polygamy, in which the Bible, the Patriarchs and even the Eternal God himself is handled most unmercifully by this adulterous vender of morality.

Next comes a charge graver and more horrible than all the rest:—"Polygamy is not confined to Mormons alone in Utah Territory. There is no law against it, and the doctrine of the church and people is that any man who can find the women, and any one to perform the ceremony of marriage, may have a dozen whether he be Saint or Gentile."

Again by the lengthy period of some twelve or fifteen hours stay in Ogden city he makes the astounding discovery that there is a discrepancy of only seven thousand in the population of Ogden, of course he took a very minute midnight census.

The poverty of the population of Utah is his next most serious charge. This he endeavors to make convincingly evident in a variety of ways and by numerous arguments, (i. e.) what Mr. Simonton calls arguments, or in other words lies impudently told.

Mr. S. next makes poor Mr. Townsend first close his 'House' by Brigham's order, and then sell it to Mr. Kimball, but forgets that he goes on to accuse him of having previously consecrated it to the Church, and been banished himself "from the city." He goes on to make "you understand that these are solemn facts, incident to life in a Territory of the United States under the American Constitution, and in this nineteenth century."

Mr. Nixon (poor fellow!) is next guilty of impudently renting "his warehouse to Messrs. Gilbert & Gerrish, after Brigham had told them distinctly that they should obtain none with his consent," and "ordered off upon a mission as a penance for his crime."

Mr. Morrell (the imported Postmaster) is next made to threaten "the brethren that if they compelled him to move again he would go to the camp of the army, forty-five miles distant, for that he would not be badgered about any longer."

The Ex-Surveyor General David H. Burr, he next alleges, is made the unfortunate victim of a perjured scoundrel who first accuses him of swindling the government, and then exculpates him by unswearing all he had sworn before. The perjurer seeks protection in the camp of the Army from the punishment of his duplicate perfidy. And this he cites as adding "still another to the abundant evidences of the terrorism which reigns here as the very essence of the Mormon System of Government."

He next charges that "there has been not a little jugglery going on between Governor Cumming and the Church leaders with reference to the Territorial Library;" that he had himself by virtue of his correspondential dignity demanded of the Governor a "book of reference" and had not only been refused but "peremptorily informed that the library was closed for the present."

He charges the Mormons next—with inciting desertion from the army; closing their houses against public worship, and Brigham with "confining himself in his own house, and seeing nobody against his will. Lastly, the self-righteous vagabond is "heartily sick and tired of intercourse with this strangely anomalous people, where no man considers it beneath his dignity to play the spy."

He closes that letter; writes another composed of disconnected quotations from the Book of Mormon, and winding up with the lie that "it is a difficult matter at all times for a Gentile to obtain a copy of the work."

The correspondence in that number is consummated with a letter purporting to be "from a lady in Utah to a friend in the States," obviously written by Mr. Simonton himself.

To the first charge: the entire occupation of the land in Sessions' settlement we plead guilty. Mr. S. should have corrected his historical information, however, before he gave us credit for many years occupancy.

Not having either the disposition or ability "to probe" possessed by this Paul Pry so eminently, we are as yet entirely ignorant as to the number of Mr. Sessions' family. He may have three wives or a dozen or none at all. It is his business, not ours.

To the next charge that in Utah we have no exclusive laws, and that men of all religions have equal rights, we also plead guilty.

The discrepancy in the population of Ogden at the time of the taking of the census we deny.

The destitution of our citizens and the charge of general poverty we are willing to admit in some measure. We are willing to admit that the hard earnings of years of honest industry have many times been scattered to the winds by our persecutors; and that too, "under the American Constitution and in this nineteenth century," that again a religious crusade was set on foot—and citizens of the United States are impoverished and exposed to keen suffering by its prosecution.

Mr. Townsend was neither compelled to close nor sell his house, nor has he ever left the city; but is now in the full enjoyment of the profits arising from a good Tavern custom.

The charge concerning Mr. Nixon is refuted by the quiet occupation of his store by Messrs. Gilbert & Gerrish, in which they carry on a very thriving business; and by Mr. Nixon himself who, instead of being on a mission, is prosecuting a very successful trade in sugar, coffee, buckskins, black pepper and general varieties.

Mr. Morrell's threat, we presume, was only made in Mr. S.'s imagination, or if otherwise was very unnecessary, as we think we might possibly survive the exit.

With the perjury of Moeller we have nothing to do, presuming that the laws of the Territory will be properly enforced in that matter. But we do insist upon an examination of the Surveys reported in Utah and the disbursements in that Department. To our delegate, Mr. Bernhisel, we refer the Department for information on these matters.

We are rather sorry that Mr. S. could not obtain the 'book of reference' called for. It was the Report of Stansbury's expedition; and would very likely have furnished some truth with which to interlard his correspondence. We are anxious that the Territorial Library should be included in a general authorized investigation.

The charge of inciting to desertion is too ridiculous. Apart from the contempt which we always felt for men who abandon their colors and perjure themselves in any way, we are too well satisfied with the superiority of the discipline with which the army at Camp Floyd is managed, to countenance for a moment any release or flight from it.

The last charge is so absurd coming as it does, from a self-convicted spy, that we pass it by without further notice.

That the "Times" is wilfully guilty of publishing forgeries we do not wish to charge. But that it gave publicity to the forgery under the name of Col. Cooke last winter, has been established; and that the publication of the "Letter from a lady in Utah," is whether wilfully or not, a repetition of the same offence, we honestly believe and await their vindication.

We would be glad to exculpate the "Times" from a full endorsement of its correspondent's sentiments but the Editorial itself is as villainous as it is vindictive and full of falsehood. He charges the army first with a general tendency to immorality. He charges the citizens of Utah with aversion to politeness and hospitality; and Brigham Young with the issue of 'an edict forbidding the Mormons to sell the necessities of life to the soldiery;' and lastly predicts a final defiance and resistance to the Government.

This is the first time we remember of having heard a general charge of inhospitality against the citizens of Utah. It is false and ungrounded. We presume we have an equal right with others to extend our hospitality when and where we please. We shall certainly take care how we again extend it or even recommend its extension to New York correspondents. We remember the fight at Provo between the Times and the Herald. We remember the care and surgical attendance given to Mr. Simonton. We remember how we used our personal influence to shield him and Mr. Fillmore from the just rigor of the Law in consideration that it was the first blood shed in the War, and that they were strangers and too poor to pay a fine. Yes we did recommend them to mercy and they were released with a quiet lecture from the Mayor of Provo. We remember how kindly they were recommended to cultivate the Arts of peace and select a more suitable place to develop their morality.

It is most false that Brigham Young ever manifested a feeling of personal hostility to the Army. His language, correspondence and actions have ever shown solicitude to prevent unnecessary suffering. So far from his preventing the sale of supplies to the Army he has given it his warmest patronage. And judging from the numerous calls of ceremony from officers of respectability and rank belonging to the Army we should not suspect that there can exist any very extensive feeling of personal hostility on the part of the Army to any of our citizens. The hostility is, in fact, with that class of libellous scribblers who are never satisfied without a full round of murders and riots, and rather than have a blank record would incite their perpetration.

The language of the late Utah Correspondence and Editorials of the "Herald," merits the unqualified contempt of every honest man. The time for the old-fashioned lying twaddle is, however, passing away. The people of the United States are getting weary of the nonsense of unweaned stabbers fresh from noisy schools. They demand facts, and not the romance of wild idle brains.

We owe an apology to our readers for taking up so much space with these trashy scribblers, and suggest to the "Herald" and "Times" that they use a little caution in adopting the sentiments of letter writers till they have learned

their character and can vouch for their respectability. To their kind patronage, however, since they are so anxious to bestow it, we leave for the present Messrs. Simonton and Fillmore, (their two brawling letter writers) with the humble suggestion that the addition of Drummond would make up a complete and most proper trio.

Br's. D. CANDLAND, C. R. CLARK AND T. JEREMY have our thanks for New York and Louisville papers.

IMPROVED WORKING OF THE ATLANTIC CABLE.—By telegraph from St. Johns, N. F., Aug. 24, the electricians expected that the cable would soon be opened to the public, its working improving daily.

THE AGAMEMNON arrived in Valentia Bay, Ireland, with her end of the Atlantic cable, at 6 a. m. of Aug. 5.

A TELEGRAPH WIRE, says the Sacramento Union, is about to be stretched from Placerville, Cal., to Carson Valley.

THE INDIANS on the frontiers of Texas having become troublesome, four companies of United States troops are to start against them from Fort Belknap, Sep. 14.

THE NAVAJOE INDIANS, New Mexico, it is said, have invited the U. S. troops to fight.

YELLOW FEVER, at latest dates, was prevalent in New Orleans, and in Charleston, S. C.

FIRE, in Rochester, N. Y., Aug. 17, destroyed five blocks of stores and a Presbyterian meeting house; loss \$190,000.

QUEEN VICTORIA left Osborne for Cheshbourg, France, on the 4th August, accompanied by Prince Albert, and was present at the Cheshbourg fetes in celebration of the completion of a new dock at that port.

PARLIAMENT was prorogued on the 2nd of August, until October 19.

TURKEY.—Serious outbreaks and mutual massacre between Turks and Christians have lately occurred in Bosnia, Candia, Beri and other localities under Moslem rule.

CHINA.—It is reported that a treaty of peace has been concluded between England and France and China, by which England and France are to be permitted to establish embassies at Peking, and to be indemnified for the expenses of the war.

INDIA.—Dates to July 20, state that the rebellion was being quelled in some districts.

RAW MEAT IN DYSENTERY.—The Electric Medical Journal states that raw meat, finely minced, and given in doses of from two to three ounces three times a day, is an excellent remedy in chronic or obstinate cases of diarrhoea.

For the 'News.' Romantic Excursion.

On Wednesday, the 22nd inst., President Young, accompanied with President D. H. Wells, G. A. Smith, and a few friends, drove up City Creek canyon to examine a newly projected road, and to enjoy a day's relaxation from business. About 8 o'clock, a. m. the party well prepared started from the city and wound their way upwards through the picturesque scenery with which the canyon abounds, reminding one of the renowned glens of old Scotland, so ably described by her popular writers; but this is more immense and variegated in prospects. The road was in excellent condition, which reflects great credit on President Young, and shows that he must have been at great expense to perform it, and keep it in such repair.

About thirteen miles from the city the present road terminates for the convenience of wagons, &c.; and several men were busily engaged in cutting a new one. Having dismounted, the party with Bishop E. D. Woolley for guide—who had before penetrated its mazy depths for many miles beyond—explored the new trail for a few miles, passing through rugged paths, rocky bottoms, and snaggy brush, to where in certain seasons there is a lake, but which is now dry.

The scenery throughout the journey was delightful to the eye, and captivating to the feelings of those who have a perception of the beautiful and romantic, after daily gazing on the woodless, yet majestic scenery of this valley. The cluster of rugged mountains bounding the eye gave every few yards a fresh picture, as pleasing as it was new; and filling with awe the admirer of that Being who holds the universe in His care.

On ascending a rocky steep on a circuitous route, while we naturally stopped to rest, and turned to gaze on the path we traveled and the retrospect behind, we unexpectedly beheld a splendid view, fit for the artist's pencil and poet's pen, of the Great Salt Lake which lay like a sheet of glass, or a magnificent mirror,