

THE DESERET NEWS.



ALBERT CARRINGTON, EDITOR.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 3.

COMPLAINTS OUTSIDE.—There seems to be an impression with many abroad that they can not, from our paper, learn the real state of affairs and the tone of public feeling in Utah. That impression is the more singular, when we take into account that the public teachings, by the First Presidency, Twelve, and others, are printed in full and embrace the whole range of matters of general interest and importance, and actually show forth the aims, feelings and views, political, social and religious, of the Latter Day Saints. This statement may be hard for the world to believe, they are so accustomed to work in the dark and conceal and misrepresent conduct and motives, but it is nevertheless strictly true.

The world's newspapers are also so freely sprinkled with details of crime, aside from the vast amount not made public, that it is not much to be wondered at that they feel a little sceptical when reading a candid and clear sheet as is published in Utah. But how can we gratify readers by printing the commission of crimes, when there are fewer serious crimes committed?

Again, how can we print lengthy columns of heavy commercial operations, when we are almost entirely uninfluenced both through circumstances and feelings, by that mad fury of gain which so unwisely abhors the majority of mankind. Or how can we chronicle the corrupt, conflicting and destructive moves and designs of caucuses, conventions and cliques controlled by supremely selfish and rotten professed politicians? When Utah has no such disorganizing classes of far worse than useless population. Our politics are, and for many years have been widely proclaimed identical with sustaining and extending all the rights wrested from British tyranny our forefathers.

Aside from the above facts, we are so busily occupied in fencing, plowing building and other labors connected with rearing deserts and mountains, and are so earnestly engaged in teaching and striving to pete truth in all its ramifications, that we ally have not the leisure, even if we had this position, to study, practice and print the political and social devilry that is blinding world and daily undermining their power and robbing them of every really valuable governmental institution with which they have been blessed.

COL. THOMAS L. KANE, of Philadelphia, arrived in this city on the 2d ult. The Colonel left New York in the Canal steamer of Jan. 5, and was as little fatigued as could have been expected from so rapidly passing in the winter over so long a toilsome route.

ELDER JOSEPH F. SMITH, son of Patriarch Hyrum, arrived, Feb. 24, from a mission to the Sandwich Islands.

SPRING WORK.—Wherever there is dry enough to pulverize freely with spade, potatoes and peas for early use, carrot, parsnip, radish, onion and lettuce may be put into the ground. Now is an excellent time for setting out fruit and shade trees, shrubbery, and for sowing wheat.

As the amount of water in many allities will not warrant fencing more land, as other business may draw much labor from farming this season, it will be highly beneficial for those who have more land inclosed than they can till to the best advantage, to rent those who have none or not enough, rather than to place much dependence on being able to hire to any great extent or advantage.

THE DESERET TYPOGRAPHICAL AND PRESS ASSOCIATION met in the Seventies' Hall on Friday evening last, 26th inst., for exercises, after the opening ceremonies are as follows:

Past. P. H. Young related some interesting news. Music by Ballo's Band.

Remarks and recital of elegant extracts from an unpublished poem, by C. W. Wanda. Music.

Comments on the message of the President of the United States, by J. G. Chambers. Music by S. Barson.

Lecture on Mathematics, by G. W. Mous. Music. Short Patent Sermon.

Remarks, and recitation of 'Triumph of Liberty,' by Dr. Levi Richards. Music.

Antony's Oration over Caesar's dead body. Song.

Adjourned to Friday evening next at half past 6.

Christmas in Philadelphia and Baltimore.

The newspapers of Baltimore and Philadelphia present a long list of shocking occurrences on Christmas day. Thus, in the former city, there was a man shot on the highway; another man stabbed and likely to die; a man's throat cut by his wife; a man assaulted by two others and mortally stabbed; a man directly murdered at a drinking house; a wife attempting to murder her husband at a ball; and, lastly, an assault on a man and his wife with murderous intent. So much for the city of 'brotherly love.'

In our near neighbor, Baltimore, we find reported, on and about Christmas day, breaking in the doors and windows of a house; riot at a fair; shooting a young woman in sport; resisting officers in discharge of their duty; a man shot; burglary; shot in the arm; forcible entry into a house and abuse of the inmates; stealing a pocket book; cutting with a razor; rioting and fighting between two fire companies, in several affrays, two persons shot; riot on Federal Hill; in fine, more than three hundred arrests (says the Clipper) were made between Thursday evening and Friday night.

Why does not President Buchanan send his virgin (1) soldiery to Philadelphia and Baltimore, those highly exemplary (?) cities, to teach them civilization at the point of the bayonet, and to preach to them the twelve pounder cannon scriptures. James Buchanan, you do know, or ought to know, that the above record of crime, for only ONE DAY in two notable cities, far exceeds, in reckless, awful and out and out devilry, all the crime committed in Utah during all the years of its settlement by the whites. Such being the fact, what a figure you cut, for a man of years and experience and the Executive of a great nation, in striving to bayonet the best citizens into the same cesspool of foul corruption in which the great majority in the States are delightedly wallowing. Lest you may have forgotten, President Buchanan, we take the liberty to inform you that good authority has declared that 'by their fruits you shall know them.' Which brings forth the best fruits, politically, morally and religiously, Philadelphia and Baltimore,—or Utah? You know that Utah is so far ahead of all others in a clean court record that comparison is at fault, then call off your dogs and try to learn wisdom and to govern yourself by its precepts, and cease your mad attempts to crush out the dearest rights of your fellow citizens. Mr. President, what would you give to be out of your present chapter of blunders?

QUICK MOVEMENTS.—Capt. Van Vleet, U. S. A., arrived in this city yesterday morning at 4 o'clock, breakfasted, and was off again for the West at 8 a.m., on the Pacific cars. He was just from Washington, and the presumption is that he did not stop a moment on the route. Such rapid movements have, it may be, "reference to the operations of the army marching against Utah, although it is possible that he may be the bearer of instructions to Gen. Denver, the Secretary, or to Gen. Harney, in command of the U. S. troops in Kansas Territory.

There seems to be a very general concurrence in the propriety of the recommendation of the President, that an additional military force should be raised and organized, with a view to the suppression of the rebellion in Utah Territory. We see no opposition from any quarter, and we doubt whether any will be made, to the formation of such an army as will enforce respect for the laws and civil authorities in Utah Territory and in a little while we shall see evidence of preparation for the march.

The sooner these preparations are begun the better it will be for the success of the expedition, and it may be that the position of Col. Johnson's army in the passes leading to Great Salt Lake City will imperatively demand an early march of troops for his relief. He has said that he will not fall back from the position he now occupies, but he may be prevented from going on, and succor from this quarter will be absolutely necessary. It should not be concealed from the people that his command is in a position of great danger, liable to constant assaults from the enemy, and still more exposed to suffering from the snows and cold weather, and, if the Mormons should be successful in cutting off the supplies, to starvation.

We presume that movements will at once be made to concentrate an army of at least 5,000 men at Fort Leavenworth, with a view to an early spring campaign. If so, there will be stirring times in this State, and along our frontier, from which a great portion of the supplies must come. —[St. Louis Republican, Dec. 14.]

How farcical and how ignorant is a portion of the above. When has Utah failed to respect the laws? Never, as is well known and constantly proved. When has she shown disrespect to the civil authorities? Never, as is equally well known, and invariably testified to by the HONORABLE portion of those 'civil authorities.' And even the UN-CIVIL portion of 'the civil authorities'

have always been treated by Utah far better than they deserved, as they would testify, if they would tell the truth.

But the last sentence of the Republican's article is fiendishly wicked, gating over anticipated 'stirring times' through squandering the public treasure for the express purpose of furnishing one portion of theizens of a common country with facilities for pressing, corrupting and killing another. Is that the civilization induced by the love of popularity, riches and the world? If so, the less any people have of such boasted civilization, the better.

Mr. Republican, go to a district school teacher, and try to learn the difference between 'rebellion' and the most justifiable self-defence, (the latter being and ever having been the position of Utah) and quit your bare-faced lying and the exposure of your gross ignorance and snakish venom.

WAR BILLS.—The enterprising Territories of Oregon and Washington have handed in to Congress their little bill for scalping Indians and violating squaws two years ago. The 'War,' it will be recollected, was stigmatized by General Wool, then commanding on the Pacific, as wholly wanton and unprovoked—having been deliberately got up by the Whites for the purpose of running a bill on good, easy Uncle Sam. Neither Oregon nor Washington has ever paid anything of consequence for the Public Lands absorbed by their white inhabitants, but they are ready enough to knock a bottom-board out of the Treasury and load up their several carts with 'the Spoils.' They have had a 'Commission of Indian War Claims' sitting for nearly a year past, which has made up the following cheering aggregates:

Number of volunteer troops in Oregon enrolled in the late Indian war,	4,626
Amount of volunteers' pay reported by the Commission,	\$1,409,804 53
Amount of expenses in support of volunteer service in Oregon,	3,040,344 80
Total war debt in Oregon,	\$4,449,859 93
Number of volunteer troops in Washington,	1,896
Reported volunteers' pay of same,	549,593 06
Expenses in support of volunteers in Washington,	971,882 39
Total war debt in Washington,	\$1,481,485 45
Total war debt in both Territories,	5,931,344 78

The Territory of Oregon furnished about one-third of the men to the service of Washington, and nearly two-thirds of the supplies used in the war.

The claims of American citizens for French Spoils of our commerce prior to 1800, are now something over fifty-eight years old. So far as we can learn, they are as righteously due as any public debt ever was. After these shall have been paid half a century or so, we trust the claims of the Oregon and Washington Indian-fighters will come up for consideration. —[N. Y. Tribune, Dec. 26.]

KANSAS.—After much bluster and terrible threatening the factions in Kansas have at last come to hard knocks. The free State and pro-slavery parties in Bourbon county engaged recently in a regular pitched battle, in which there was one man killed, several wounded and prisoners captured on both sides. General Lane has entrenched himself at a place called Sugar Mound, and asserts his intention of fighting the United States troops if they are sent to dislodge him.

While this bloody work is going on, the free State delegates to the Lawrence Convention are at loggerheads upon the question of participating in the election for State officers. The committee to which the subject was referred have reported three distinct propositions. The majority advise letting the election go by default. A moiety of the minority are in favor of nominating and supporting a full ticket, while the balance of the committee desire to go into the canvass for the sole purpose of defeating the pro-slavery nominees.

We have a report from St. Louis of a terrible battle in Kansas between General Lane's forces and the United States dragoons, at Sugar Mound, in which, it is said, several of the latter were killed. It is also reported that the dragoons retreated, and that Gov. Denver had sent four companies of infantry to assist them—moreover, that the free State men, to the number of twenty-five hundred, had rallied in support of Lane, and that a fearful collision was expected. The story requires confirmation to entitle it to belief. —[N. Y. Herald, Jan. 5.]

THE TROOPS.—now stationed at Fort Leavenworth, and who are ordered to winter there, consists of the following corps:—

Two troop of the second dragoons, and five troop of the first cavalry; four companies and a light battery of six guns; second regiment of artillery, a light battery of six guns; third regiment of artillery; eleven companies of the fourth artillery, and six companies of the sixth infantry—Brevet Brigadier General Harney, commanding.

A HARD HIT AT THE CORRUPTIONISTS.—Senator Pugh, of Ohio, in a speech the other day, gave the Black Republicans a hard blow. He said, 'They never had but one United States House of Representatives, and even in that one, the last two weeks of the session were spent in quarreling among themselves, as to who should be expelled for obtaining the most plunder.'

THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FLORIDA.—The last exploit of the American army in Florida is noticed in the Jacksonville (Florida) News of Oct. 8th. It consisted in capturing six squaws and nine Indian children.

[From the Baltimore Sun.]

Local Matters.

STATISTICS OF CRIME.—From the proper records we have carefully compiled the following tables, showing the amount of business brought before the Criminal Court of the city, and disposed of in the year 1857. A comparison exhibits the fact that during the closing year 748 cases were disposed of, against 693 cases in 1856, an increase of 55 cases, and an increase of 106 cases as compared with 1855. In 1855 there were 49 persons sent to the penitentiary; in 1856 there were 47, and in 1857 there were 48, showing very little variation. In 1855 there were 158 cases removed to the County Circuit Court; in 1856 there were 127, and in 1857 there were 87 removed, showing a considerable steady decrease among those who desire county justice. The grand jury in 1855 found 1,038 bills of indictment; in 1856 they found 1,084, and in 1857 they found 1,341, the latter year exhibiting a very heavy increase in the number of indictments for murder and heavy grades of felony. The following table gives the class of cases disposed of in open court:

CITY CRIMINAL COURT.

	January term.	May term.	September term.	For the year 1857.
Common assaults	67	74	143	284
Rioting	4	6	5	15
Assaulting officers	11	8	8	27
Picking pockets	1	1	1	3
Assaults with intent to murder	11	9	5	25
Assaulting wives	4	7	9	20
Selling lottery tickets	2	6	8	16
Murder	7	2	4	13
Obtaining goods under false pretenses	4	1	5	10
Larcenies	19	19	27	65
Attempt to rob	1	1	1	3
Assaulting mothers	1	1	1	3
Highway robbery	1	1	1	3
Receiving stolen goods	4	2	6	12
Legues and vagabonds	2	1	2	5
Keeping bawdy houses	1	1	1	3
Moral artists	1	5	4	10
Arson	3	3	6	12
Keeping disorderly houses	1	3	1	5
Crucify to a horse	1	1	1	3
Conspiracy	2	3	5	10
Assault with a knife	1	2	1	4
Resisting police	12	7	10	29
Inciting riot	1	1	1	3
Keeping gambling house	1	1	1	3
Renting houses to bawds	2	2	2	6
Selling liquor on Sunday	22	1	22	45
Enticing slaves away	1	1	1	3
Rape	1	1	1	3
Impersonating a policeman	1	1	1	3
Selling diseased meat	1	1	1	3
Selling liquor without license	1	1	1	3
Accessory to a murder	1	1	1	3
Threatening to shoot	1	1	1	3
Destroying property	1	1	1	3
Appeals from magistrates	106	82	188	376
Appeals in street cases	1	1	1	3
Inquisitions of lunacy	1	1	1	3
Habeas corpus	1	1	1	3
Total	148	292	306	748

The above embraces only those cases which were disposed of in open court by trial or otherwise. A large number of license and other cases are compromised each term, and settled in the clerk's and sheriff's offices.

The following additional information will prove interesting in this connection as statistics of the court for 1857:

	January term.	May term.	September term.	For the year 1857.
Cases removed to County Court	22	41	24	87
Discharged from jail by grand jury	24	20	53	97
Indictments by the grand jury	164	866	311	1341
Prisoners sent to Penitentiary	15	11	22	48
Aggregate of terms of sentences of do (years)	68	29	95	192
Sold out of the State	1	1	1	3
Bound out in the country	1	1	1	3
Totals	293	960	605	1767

Of the 1,341 indictments found by the grand jury in 1857 twenty-nine were for willful murder, six for rape and seven for arson, making forty-two capital offenses. In the year 1856 the grand jury found 16 murder indictments, 1 for rape and 1 for arson, making 18 capital cases, and showing an increase in 1857 of 24 capital cases. Of the 19 murder cases disposed of in 1856 and 1857 no one of the parties was convicted of murder in the first degree. Two persons convicted of arson and one of rape were sentenced to be hung, but their punishment were subsequently commuted to imprisonment in the penitentiary. The aggregate terms of the sentences of the 48 persons who were sent to the penitentiary, it will be seen, was 192 years, an average of exactly 4 years each—the longest term being 16 years, for murder in the second degree, and the shortest 18 months, for petty larceny.

The following, among other cases, remain on the docket, continued to January term, 1858, to be disposed of: Assaults with intent to murder 47; assaults 24; larcenies 22; passing counterfeit money 3; keeping bawdy houses 2; selling liquor on Sunday 1; murder 17; riot 50; bastardy 2; keeping disorderly houses 3; burglary 3; robbery 4; extortion 1; rape 5; arson 3; manslaughter 1; kidnapping 1; receiving stolen goods 4; embezzlement 1—total criminal cases 191.

City appeals—violations of ordinances 58; street cases 2; petition for freedom 1—total civil cases 61. Total civil and criminal cases 252.

All that mass of crime was perpetrated and came to light in Baltimore during 1857, besides the immense amount that is not disclosed. What think you, Mr. Sun, of the fruits of the high wrought civilization (?) of Baltimore? What right have you to preach morals and behavior to Utah?

If People become ill by drinking healths.—He who drinks the health of every body, drinks away his own.