

## THE DESERET NEWS.

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Wednesday.....June 22, 1859.

**THE STATE ROAD.**—Since the streams have been so high, the State road south, between the city and Mill creek, has been impassible for teams, which has been a great inconvenience to the traveling community, as well as to those residing in the city, who own farms in that vicinity. There was no remedy for the evil, as it was considered impracticable to repair the road till the water subsided.

For the last eight or ten days the water has receded rapidly and the mud has dried up so far that those whose duty it is to see after the matter have made the necessary arrangements to have the road put in repair immediately, and there is a fair prospect that it will be in a condition to be traveled again in the course of a week.

Several jobs of turnpiking the worst places were let on Saturday last, amounting in the aggregate to some fifteen hundred dollars, and others will be let on Friday next, as will be seen by reference to the advertisement in another column. When those jobs are done, the road will be quite passable for some time to come, tho' it will require an outlay far exceeding the available means of the county at present, to make a durable road across that low, flat section of country, extending six miles, south of this city.

The expense of keeping up that road heretofore has been great, and much of it caused by the carelessness of individuals who in irrigating their lands have suffered the water to run over the road instead of turning it into the ditches when they had done using it, and some have gone so far as to cut deep ditches across it without complying with the statutes in relation to making bridges, etc.

Why men are so lawless in reference to these matters we do not know and, in our opinion, if those persons who take the liberty to cut impassable ditches across the public roads without making good and sufficient bridges over them, were made to honor the law in such cases made and provided, by being compelled to pay the damage sustained by their unlawful acts, they would quit them after a while. Try it, some of you who are complaining; it will do no harm, if it does no good.

**SIX MEN DROWNED.**—Mr. Geo. W. Myers, of Dixon, Lee co., Ill., who arrived here on Saturday last, on his way to California, reports that while encamped at Red Buttes on the north fork of Platte, a young man who gave his name as James Gwiggins came into his camp in a suffering condition, having been, as he alleged, some six days without food, excepting wild onions or roots that he had found in small quantities.

His statement to Mr. Myers was, that he left Great Salt Lake City on the 18th day of April last, for Cherry creek, Pike's Peak, in company with Victor Keyser, W. H. Davidson, Charles Ballan, son of Mr. W. Ballan, Jeweler, of this city, David Watson, W. H. Armitage, and John Hamilton; that at Fort Bridger the company took the Cherokee trail, and on arriving at the north fork of Platte they constructed a rude scow, and taking on two oxen they embarked on that rapid stream, which was then swelled by the spring floods, and were wafted swiftly down the river towards Laramie till within sixty or eighty miles of the Red Buttes, when coming suddenly upon a fall in the river, in passing through a canyon, Gwiggins left the craft and made for the shore, which he succeeded in reaching; the other six remained on board and went over the falls and were not seen by him afterwards. The oxen swam to shore, but the men, he said, were unquestionably drowned. The young man made the foregoing statement to Mr. Myers, requesting him to tell Mr. Ballan and others of his acquaintances here, of the occurrence.

On inquiry the statement made by Gwiggins, so far as the names of the party and the time of leaving this city is found to be correct. Keyser was a German and had friends in St. Louis, as reported. Davidson was a boot and shoemaker, residence in the States unknown. David Watson, residence unknown. Armitage was from Jamestown, Moniteau co., Mo., and Hamilton was a watch maker from Pittsburg, Pa. Geo. Bailey, from Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Eng., left the city with them but stopped at Bridger, as supposed. Gwiggins or Dwiggins, a saddler, was from some place in Indiana.

**CASUALTY.**—A company of five herd boys

were eating their lunch on Saturday last, in one of the gullies near the mouth of Red Butte canyon, made by the late high waters, when the bank, under which they were sitting to screen themselves from the scorching rays of the sun, suddenly gave way and completely buried up two of the lads and partly covered another. The two that were fortunate enough to escape, being resolute fellows, immediately went to work removing the dirt, and succeeded in rescuing their unfortunate comrades before life became extinct.

This occurrence should be a warning to others not to go into those deep ravines that have recently been formed by the superabundance of water rushing from the mountains, as the banks are continually falling down often in sufficient quantities to cover up cattle, should they be in the way. Keep out of the gullies, boys, and from every other place where your lives will be unnecessarily in danger.

**PROGRESS OF CIVILIZATION.**—Within the last two weeks several young converts to the fashionable system of civilization that has been introduced or found its way into this Territory have shown by their acts that they have become sufficiently acquainted with the theory of the system, to commence practicing with a fair prospect of soon becoming adepts in one or two of its branches at least, if not more, if the police do not manifest too much intolerance towards them in the commencement of their new career. From reports, however, there are reasons for believing that some of these aspirants for fame will desist from making any further efforts to gain notoriety for the present, and may be induced by pecuniary considerations to abandon their new plans altogether.

**REMOVAL.**—The office of the County Clerk has been removed to the new Court House, south east corner room, up stairs.

All the public offices of the County will be kept in the Court House hereafter excepting that of the Recorder, which will for the time being be kept in the building known as the "Deseret Store."

**TROOPS FOR HUMBOLDT.**—The detachment of troops that left Camp Floyd on an expedition to the Humboldt, which passed through the city from the west, on the 14th inst., and which, we subsequently learned, was commanded by Major Lyon, encamped that night on the bench, east of the Penitentiary. On the 15th, instead of returning to Camp Floyd, as was reported, the detachment came back through the city and went northward, conveying a small company of emigrants consisting of some half dozen families with eight or nine wagons and a few cattle. We could not ascertain whether they were emigrants from the States, or from some of the southern settlements, as they were strangers to all of whom inquiry was made.

When encamped near the Penitentiary a company of about twenty soldiers came into the city, in the night, and behaved very disorderly, but in passing through the settlements north, we understand that Major Lyon was very careful not to encamp in the wheat fields, nor to trespass in any way upon the citizens.

**ARRIVALS.**—Chief Justice Eckles and Mr. Humphreys, Indian Agent for Utah, arrived here on the 16th inst. from the States.

**WHAT OUR FOREFATHERS THOUGHT OF TOBACCO.**—The following is extracted from the proceedings and debates in the House of Commons:

"Wednesday, April 18, 1621. Sir William Stroud moved that he would have tobacco wholly banished out of the kingdom, and that it may not be brought in from any part nor used among us; and Sir Grey Palmer said that 'if tobacco be not banished, it will overthrow one hundred thousand men in England; for now it is so common that he hath seen ploughmen take it at the plough.'"

**OUR VOCABULARY.**—Hon. George P. Marsh in a recent lecture stated that there are nearly 100,000 English words found in use by good writers, but that no single writer employed more than a very small proportion of the whole. Few scholars use as many as 10,000 English words, and ordinary people not more than 3,000. In all Shakspeare there are not more than 15,000 words, and in all Milton but 8,000. There were but 800 of the Egyptian hieroglyphics.

**USE RIGHT WORDS.**—"Doctor, said a despairing patient to his physician, 'I am in a dreadful state, I can neither LAY nor SET; what shall I do?' 'Why, then,' replied the doctor very gravely, 'I think you had better ROOST.'"

**Sentimental youth.**—"My dear girl, will you share my lot for life?" Practical girl—"How large is your lot, sir?"

## GLEANINGS FROM EXCHANGES.

**THE OBERLIN (Ohio) Perfectionists.**—says the *Cleveland Plain Dealer*, "for preaching politics and resistance to the Fugitive Slave law, in obedience to what they claim as God's Higher Law; and for inciting a mob and rescuing a fugitive from the lawful custody of his master," have involved themselves in a labyrinth of trouble from which there is little probability of their being soon extricated. Prof. Peck, President of the Oberlin Institute, and other leading spirits of that ultra abolition school, have been found guilty of resisting the law of the land and have gone to prison, whence they "will not come out on their own recognizances, nor" continues the *Plain Dealer*, "will the Lord let them out;" which is not by any means an illogical conclusion; for, if we are not mistaken, those Oberlin Perfectionists, with all their pretensions, know as little about the Lord as the elephant does of his great grand father; hence to anticipate any "immediate interposition and miraculous rescue as was the case with Paul and Silas," would be altogether out of the question.

In their ignorant zeal for the "oppressed" African of the South, who has, from birth, association and common interest, become a part and portion of the Republic—protected by her laws and sustained by the products of her soil—these Oberlin Perfectionists have desperately defied the authority of a Sovereign State and the Constitution and laws of our Government—utterly losing sight of that loyalty and incorruptible fidelity which should always, and which has generally so eminently characterized the conduct of the masses who compose the population of the various sections of our country.

But, from the following extracts of a letter, written by the Secretary of the Oberlin College, Mr. Hamilton Hill, an Englishman—with whom we became acquainted while at Oberlin, some eighteen years ago—then a "very fine young man"—directed to the British and Foreign Anti-slavery Society and published in the *British Daily Mail*, April 29, furnishes an index to public sentiment at Oberlin and perhaps a key to the disrespect to the laws and "hatred towards this Government" more recently demonstrated by the Oberlin junto:

OBERLIN COLLEGE, Ohio, U. S.,  
Feb. 17, 1859.

DEAR SIR:—You have probably seen in some of the American papers an account of the rescue of a slave from his captors by some of the inhabitants of Oberlin, assisted by other humane persons in the neighborhood.

Prominent in this humane transaction were three Englishmen and Scotchmen; three or four are students in the college, the other a married man with a family. These four British subjects, together with thirty three others engaged in the affair, are now arraigned by the Federal Government of the United States under a charge of violating the Fugitive Slave Law, and are awaiting their trial, which takes place in March.

And now I come to the object I have in view in writing this letter, and which is, to solicit from the friends of the slave in Great Britain some pecuniary assistance, to enable these subjects of her Majesty to meet the expense necessary to defend themselves against this indictment.

Though nearly twenty years I have been secretary to this college I am in every sense of the word an Englishman; and such outrages as those I have recorded and one more I have yet to mention, do not wear me from my devotion to my native country.

Doubtless Mr. Hamilton Hill did not dream of being thus exposed by the publication of his letter through the American Press. If the institution of slavery, as maintained in the Southern States of the Union, has been the stumbling block over which Mr. Hamilton Hill has shattered his faith in American institution (not to say his brains), thus engendering that persistent observance of his allegiance to Great Britain which has marked him, during a long residence upon American soil and twenty years service as Secretary of an American college, "in every sense of the word an Englishman"—to return to his native country where, in his own proper person, he might pay his devotions to the "Lion and the Unicorn" or to Mr. John Bull, if he preferred, might possibly be accredited to him as a favorable symptom of returning sanity—and for which inestimable privileges he should be truly grateful and might appropriately adopt the devotional service of Dow, jr.:

Ye monsters of the bubbling deep,  
Your Maker's praises shout,  
Up from the sands ye codlings creep  
And wag your tails about—

For there his righteous soul would not be excruciated by the "heart-rending" tales of fugitives who have fled from their legal masters—and that too, in nine cases out of ten, through the unwarrantable interference and persuasions of such hot-headed abolitionists as Mr. Hill. Is there any virtue in resisting the laws of a

country, when done even by its citizens themselves? We say there is not. When a law or statutory provision become obnoxious to a free people, there is always left them a legal source of appeal, in the ballot box or by memorial. But what shall we say when foreigners who, after long enjoying the fostering care of such a country as ours, and stubbornly refusing to become naturalized citizens, are found systematically, maliciously, and against the peace and prosperity of the Government, trampling upon the Constitution and forcibly resisting United States officers in the execution of the laws? Though they "boast of their hostile attitude to everything American and glory in still being Britons," the acquisition of such subjects would not be sought after by any good government.

The fruits of all this fanatical abolitionism at the North are beginning to ripen in an open and avowed determination at the South to defend and perpetuate, at all hazards, the integrity of the "peculiar institution." Who shall blame them, except those who are united in principle with that politico-religious faction, the very hot bed of which is at Oberlin, Ohio?

The same spirit which prompted the Oberlin rescuers to resist a law as old as the Government, passed by the first Congress, signed by Washington and approved by Jefferson, "on the ground that it conflicts with God's Higher Law," brought Massachusetts to the verge of civil war in her enthusiasm for the well-being of the African and has more recently led the Black Republicans to so amend the State Constitution of Massachusetts as to compel every foreigner to reside there seven years before he can vote, while a runaway negro slave can vote in one year!

The South, however, intend not to be baffled and forced to succumb to the intolerance of northern abolitionism. While on the one hand the abolitionists are aiding and abetting, by every possible means, the extradition of slaves from the South, the southerner is actively enlisted in devising remedies for making good his losses. A distinguished southerner writes:

Before I state what that remedy is, permit me to tell you something about the Great Red River Raft. This raft is composed of drift wood lying and combined together in every form and position. This ascends the river against its strong currents, and maintains its character through a hundred years. Its apparent movement, but real progress up the river is explained in this way: The decay at its lower end is about equal to the supply of fresh material at the upper end.

Now I will tell you that the South, finding the annual loss of slaves from the States adjoining the Northern States to be so great as to inordinately increase the price of slaves, have determined to supply that loss by fresh material, either under the sanction of Congress, or in open defiance of existing laws. They have not only determined on this, but they have determined to import at least ten Africans for every slave run off from the old States. Faster than the rotting off at the North end of the slave line, will the new flesh be produced at the South end. **EXTREMIS MALIS, EXTREMA REMEDIA.**—[The worst evils require the worst remedies.]

The doctrine of "open defiance to existing laws" relative to the slave question is not of southern origin; it may be traced to the inordinate and unasked sympathy of pseudo-philanthropic abolitionists who, by their unlawful aggressions, both logical and physical, having induced the present alarming condition of the relations existing between the North and the South—periling the very safety of the Union and the permanency of American civil and religious liberty.

At a late democratic meeting in Lowndes county, Mississippi, the following resolutions were passed:

**RESOLVED**, That in the event of the election of a Black Republican to the Presidency in 1860, by a sectional majority, the honor and safety of the Southern States will require them to dissolve the political bands which unite them to the States of the North.

**RESOLVED**, That such an election, by a sectional majority, and upon principles and policy hostile to the political equality and security of the Southern States, would be an act so offensive and aggressive, as to justify a resort to the most efficient measures for protection.

**RESOLVED**, That, should such an election be made, the true course of the South would be not to permit the inauguration of the candidate thus chosen President over them; leaving him to be President of the States and the section by whom he was elected, and holding that the fanaticism, the aggression, and the unfaithfulness to the Constitution of these Northern States had dissolved the Union, and made a longer continuance of our connection with them incompatible with our interests, our safety, and our honor.

Had it not been for the pernicious operations of ultra abolitionism, whatever guise it may have assumed, this crisis would never have arrived; for it may be asserted without fear of contradiction, that, if left, without provocation, to enjoy her "peculiar institution" and all the rights assigned her by the Constitution, the South would never have presumed to compel the North to engage in a system which was loathsome to them.