

THE DESERET NEWS.

ELIAS SMITH, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

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Bad Whisky.

Much has been said of late, about adulterated liquors and most, if not all the crimes that have been committed in this city and vicinity—the rows and disorderly conduct witnessed in the streets and elsewhere—have been attributed to “bad whisky,” and it has not unfrequently been urged in mitigation of punishment, when offenders have been found guilty of misdeeds before courts having jurisdiction.

Why so much has been and is still attributed to the agency of that kind of intoxicating liquor, when there is none to be bought or sold in the Territory, so far as can be ascertained, we are at a loss to determine. There has been no bad whisky manufactured here and none brought into the Territory during the last two years, if distillers, importers and venders tell the truth; and many of them are “Elders in Israel,” and who would doubt their assertions?

Of the whisky made in Utah, there is ‘Moon’s Best,’ ‘Howard’s Superior,’ ‘Badley’s Unadulterated,’ ‘Pure Dew from the Moon,’ ‘Mountain Dew,’ and other choice and favorite brands—none of which has any bad qualities—so say those who ought to know.

The imported whisky consists of the best brands known in the States—chiefly of ‘Old Bourbon,’ ‘Old Rye,’ ‘Monongahela,’ ‘Cincinnati Rectified,’ ‘St. Louis Rectified,’ ‘Double Rectified,’ &c., &c.; all of the very best quality, selected expressly for this market, and most of those who have tested or tasted it, say that it is ‘not bad to take,’ and it is certain that the more they drink of it, the more they want.

Now, if these individuals know good whisky from bad, or otherwise, know ‘good from evil,’ why attribute the commission of so much crime to the agency of a kind of liquor not to be found in the market? Things should be called by their right names, or some other scape-goat found for the damning evils that exist in this city, instead of ‘bad whisky.’

CHANGING NAMES.—Not long since, the postmaster of a small village, that, like many others in the Territory, has the misfortune to be called by three or four different names, wrote us a note, in order to have a certain announcement corrected, which we should have taken pleasure in doing, if convinced of error. If our friend will search the records of his office, he will at once see that he was not as well informed as the law requires in such cases.

It is certainly a great inconvenience to have a place called by one name, and the post office by another, and in such cases the sooner there is a change made, so that they will correspond, the better, but the continual changing of the name of a village or settlement is superlative nonsense, as all will testify who know how much inconvenience is occasioned by such mutations.

THE MULE SALE.—It is reported and generally believed, that after selling some sixty or eighty of the government mules at Camp Floyd, on the 20th inst., as per advertisement, counter orders were received from the War Department; whereupon the sale terminated immediately, and that instead of selling any more government animals, they wish to purchase nearly as many as they have sold. If such be the case, there may be some truth in the rumor that one of the regiments at Camp Floyd will soon be under marching orders for the Colorado, either to take a hand in the Mohave war, or to be ready for some other service in the spring.

NO TIME SET.—The Secretary of the Utah County Branch of the Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Society, some days since, sent us a note, stating, that an Exhibition or Fair, would be held at the Store House in the Tithing Yard, in Provo city; but did not say when, consequently the required notice was not published; but if the time has not gone by we shall take pleasure in giving publicity to any notice that will be subservient to the interests of that Branch of the society, as we wish success to every effort that is made to develop the resources of Utah.

OUR THANKS, and those of the typos are tendered to President Joseph Young for the evidence he introduced to prove satisfactorily that his sugar mill was in operation, and that he has a peach orchard, not inferior to many in the Territory.

The District Court.

As will be seen by the report of the proceedings, Judge Sinclair adjourned his court on Friday last. Although the cases on the civil docket were not all disposed of, and Gipson was left in jail, perhaps to remain a year before he has a trial; it is but justice to say that the judge rushed things through lively during the adjourned term, and the course that he has taken has met with favor. He has most decidedly improved in that respect since last fall and winter, and is more popular as a judge by far than he was at the commencement of the late term.

Five persons were sentenced to the penitentiary, from one to ten years each, and one man, found guilty of murder, was sentenced to be hung on the 28th of October, one month from to-day.

It seems a little singular that ten murders have been committed in this city alone within one year, and only two men brought to punishment, of the many that were guilty, from the fact that they have not been found; but so it is and there is no particular use in complaining about matters and things when, under the circumstances, they could not well be avoided.

A Plea to Jurisdiction.

It is becoming very common in this country of late, from judges down to twopenny litigants, to plead to the jurisdiction of courts, and some of the arguments adduced have shown a profundity of knowledge not obtained from the

—Misty, rusty rules
Of Locke and Bacon, antiquated fools,

and which, if not entirely original, was derived from living authors, whose discoveries in the science of law have not as yet been published, and probably have not been and never will be written.

The enunciation of some of these new-fangled doctrines relative to jurisdiction, caused some little merriment at the time or times when they were advanced, among those in attendance that were somewhat skeptical as to the soundness of the principles set forth; but nothing that we have heard on that subject has amused us so much as the plea of a young lad, to the jurisdiction of his mother, which saluted our ears while returning from the court house the other evening.

The mother, it seems, had been administering the rod quite freely, for some offence, and the young orator was expostulating against the extent of the flagellation, alleging that, on that and previous occasions, she had exceeded her jurisdiction in the premises, by punishing him more severely than he deserved; and if the facts were as he stoutly asserted, he certainly had good cause for complaint; but the reply, which we did not wait to hear, might have made things appear in a very different light.

The little that we saw and heard of the interesting scene strongly impressed us with the opinion that, with a little practice, that hopeful youth would make what by some might be called a first-rate lawyer. His argumentative powers are of the first order, and although he did not, in our hearing, quote any statute or common law in support of his position, the deficiency was made up by the lucidness of his conclusions.

A NUISANCE.—If the pole bridge at the intersection of Second West and North Temple streets is not a public nuisance, we would like to know what it takes to constitute one in this city. Every person who has occasion to cross it with a team is in danger of being deprived of his property “without due process of law,” and all who cross it more than once, are “twice put in jeopardy of life and limb”—palpable violations of the Constitution, which might be avoided at a trifling expense, if the municipal authorities would so order. If the bridge cannot be repaired, it should be taken out of the way before any further damage is done.

PROVO BRIDGE.—The bridge across the Timpanogos, near Provo city, has been thoroughly repaired of late, much to the satisfaction of those who have occasion to travel in that direction. It has been very bad for a year or more, and many complaints have been made and not without some cause.

There are a few bad places in the road as reported, some ten or fifteen miles this side of Provo, that ought to be repaired as well as some in this county. In the latter case arrangements have been made to have them mended. How is it in the former?

BY EASTERN MAIL.

The Eastern mail arrived yesterday morning about 9 o'clock, by which we received Boston papers to the 2nd, New York to the 3rd, and St. Louis to the 6th inst. The latest dates from Europe are to the 20th August.

The Italian affairs seem to remain in an unsettled state, and there is a strong probability that they will continue so for a time to come. It is said that Red Republicanism has been proclaimed in Parma and that the friends of order were everywhere taking flight. In Venetia, where from the first, all popular risings have been prevented by an overwhelming Austrian force, there reigns a gloomy and sulky despair. Venice is still under martial law and is nearly deserted by her citizens. Throughout the Papal States an almost unanimous dissatisfaction with the government prevails among the people, and is rapidly extending to the Roman troops, many of whom refuse to obey the orders of the Pope's officers. Patriotic battalions have been raised in the Romagna which are ready to join the confederate forces of the smaller states, should an attempt be made to restore the exiled pretenders to the thrones. It is thought also that the Sardinian government sympathizes with the Duchies, and should affairs come to a rupture, would be compelled by the public voice to take part with her little but spirited and bitterly disappointed neighbors.

A correspondent of the London Star, writing from Frankfort under date of August 12th, says:—

We were informed some days ago, from a source which has hardly ever been at fault with regard to the accuracy of its information, that very grave differences had arisen between the Emperor of France and the Emperor of Austria. The communication of the fact was followed by a verbal expression of opinion, that it was not only possible, but far from improbable, that the issue of those misunderstandings between the two Imperial despots, would be the resumption of the war in Italy. We thought it better, however, not to refer to the circumstance until we should see what turn matters might take in a few days. We now learn, from another and entirely different quarter—but no less likely to be correctly informed—that so far from the grave differences between the Emperors of France and Austria being in the way of adjustment, they have been greatly aggravated since we received our first information on the subject. It would be a curious and instructive circumstance, if after all—on the principle that when a certain class of persons fall out, honest people get their own—the issue of the quarrel between the two Imperial despots should be the freedom of Italy. Perhaps no better proof could be furnished of the hostile feelings towards his brother Emperor of Austria which have sprung up in the breast of the ruler of France, than the fact that the prohibition of the French journals against attacking Austria has been withdrawn by the French government, and that the Paris journals in the interest of the French government will, in all probability, avail themselves this very day of their newly acquired permission to commence a series of severe attacks on the Austrian government. We may further add, as a proof of the extent to which the breach between the two Emperors has already gone, that on Thursday last the artist employed by the French government to paint the interview between them at Villafranca received orders from the French government to suspend operations.

The military fete which took place at Paris on the entry of Napoleon on the 14th day of August, is said to have been a very brilliant affair; the troops were headed by the Emperor and the display made was very imposing. The same evening a grand banquet was given by the Emperor to the principal chiefs of his army; about three hundred persons were invited.

At Zurich on the 13th of August, a conference between the Austrian and French plenipotentiaries took place, lasting two hours. The Paris correspondent of the Daily News asserts that the conference is a dead lock.

The Emperor Napoleon had granted a full amnesty to political offenders, numbering some eleven hundred persons.

The Grand Duke of Tuscany had arrived at Paris, and received a friendly reception from the Emperor.

Garibaldi has accepted the command of all the forces of Central Italy. He had arrived at Leghorn.

The death of the King of Prussia was expected hourly—all the princes and ministers have been recalled.

Advices from Constantinople are to the 3d instant. The Constantinople papers announce that the last earthquake completely destroyed the town of Ezeroom, and has even demolished the ramparts of the town.

The Parliament of England was prorogued on the 13th of August.

A great fire had occurred at Liverpool, destroying a large quantity of cotton and grain.

Political affairs in England are more quiet.

The steamship Great Eastern was to leave the Thames on the 3d of September for Portland, in Dorsetshire, and from thence would proceed on a trial trip and return in season to take her departure from Holyhead for America, on the 15th, as before announced.

There is nothing new transpiring in the States. The papers are filled with the usual number of murders, steamboat and railroad accidents, fires, robberies, riots, &c. Political strife is at fever heat in most of the States.

Hon. Sam Houston has been elected governor of Texas by a handsome majority; so say most of the southern papers, and a majority of the members elect of the House of Representatives are in favor of returning him again to the Senate of the United States.

Cure for Dysentery.

The prevalence of this malady, now, among children—has induced us to present the following, recommended by a subscriber as an almost unfailing remedy. It has the excellent quality of being simple and, if it does not effect a speedy cure, will not injure the system:

“Charcoal boiled in milk gives a medicinal quality to the milk, which, when applied in small doses to persons afflicted with the diarrhea, generally ameliorates the disease in two or three days. The remedy is simple and safe. Try it.”

Charcoal is favorably known as a mild stringent; and boiled milk, while it is also binding, is very nourishing.

EQUINOCTIAL STORM.—All weather prophets and observers of times say they have noticed a storm of some kind, about the time of the vernal and autumnal equinoxes, and on the sky being overcast with clouds on the morning of Wednesday the 21st, every weather prognosticator within hearing commenced foretelling an “equinoctial storm,” and sure enough before noon it commenced raining, and continued about twelve hours without intermission, watering the earth copiously, much to the gratification of those who were preparing to put in fall wheat, as the ground previously was very dry.

Before daylight on Friday morning it commenced raining again and continued till sometime in the afternoon, and on the dispersion of the clouds towards evening, the tops of the “everlasting hills” surrounding this valley presented a very wintry aspect, being extensively covered with snow. It was showery during Saturday afternoon, since which it has cleared off, and the weather is warm and beautiful, though there was some frost in the lowlands on the morning of the 25th.

MORE COTTON.—Specimens of cotton, grown in various localities, in the city, are almost daily laid upon our table. The quality of all that we have seen is very good. Gen. Rich, in the 17th Ward, E. W. East in the 14th Ward and many others have made experiments in growing small quantities of that useful article this season, which have resulted favorably, proving conclusively that it can be produced here without much difficulty.

ARRIVED.—Col. Stambaugh, U. S. Surveyor General for Utah, and suite, consisting of Messrs. Wentz, Mason, Jones, Green, and Miller arrived on Monday evening, the 26th, and put up at the Globe. We understand that he intends to enter at once upon the discharge of the duties of his office, and to carry out the instructions of the Department in relation to the same as expeditiously as practicable.

DEPARTURE.—Judge Sinclair leaves to-day for California, and from thence he intends to return to the Old Dominion, by the Isthmus.

SUICIDE.—Between seven and eight o'clock on Monday evening, two reports of a pistol were heard in the street near the residence of Jesse Haven, in the 13th Ward, and soon after the body of John Gheen was found on the sidewalk with a ball hole through his head and a pistol lying by.

An inquest was held on the body by J. Chanton, Esq., acting coroner; and after a thorough examination of the case, the jury decided by their verdict that the deceased shot himself and the circumstances so far as we have learned them, decidedly favor that conclusion.

WEATHER.—As we are going to press,—(2 a.m., 28th) the winds are howling around us and the sky looks dark—indications of another storm.