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[For the Deseret News.]

PHARAOH.

Pale as the foam of the crest wave,
The cheek of that haughty one,
And dark his brow as the scowl of wrath,
Ere the tempest had begun;
And from his eyes (those spots of flame)
The lightning flash of anger came.

"What?" said he, and his deep voice came
Like thunder muttering low,
"What! come ye here the boon to ask?
Again I tell ye, no!

Base slaves, and sons of slaves are ye!—
Yet, dare ye ask for Liberty?"

The holy men before him stood—
And meek yet lofty was the look
They cast upon the angered king—
A glance he could not brook:
"Oh King! thy menials round thee stand,
They wait the wave of thy proud hand;
Yet art thou not as great as HE
Who saith that ISRAEL SHALL BE FREE?"

Bowed is the head of Egypt's lord;
The crown rests on a haggard brow.
Where is the fire of his proud glance—
And where his bending millions, now?
The sunbeam shone on Israel's ranks;
They went forth in the morning light,
And he, the proud, how could he bear
The flashing of their banners bright?

How could he? have ye seen a child
Fight till its puny strength was o'er?
Then sink in despairing rage
Because its arm could strike no more?
Thus a strong arm was lifted up
To war with One above its power;
Whose touch had hurled it down to earth
As the strong tempest bends a flower.

Beware! oh, mortal man, beware!
Strive with thy fellow, if thou must—
Conquer thy millions, if thou mayst,
And lay them bleeding in the dust;
But, if thou wouldst not see thine arm
Shattered and pulseless on the sod,
Oh! never raise its puny might
To war with thy Creator, GOD.

S. E. CARMICHAEL.

G. S. L. CITY, March, 1859.

[From our Extra of Saturday.]

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT. UNITED STATES TROOPS.

We lay before our readers the following petitions and correspondence relative to the occupation of the Court House and adjoining grounds, by a detachment of United States troops during the session of the court which commenced at Provo, the 8th of March inst.

While the judge was delivering his charge to the grand jury, at the opening of the court, in the house which had been procured by the county court of Utah county, the United States marshal having made no provision therefor, a detachment of United States infantry from Camp Floyd, about 100 in number, under the command of Capt. Heath, entered and encamped upon the adjoining grounds, belonging to the corporation of the city of Provo, without permission, and to the astonishment of the people, who were not a little surprised at the military occupation of their city.

The presence of soldiery, camp followers and attachees is an annoyance in any city, and, in this case, it was justly considered an outrage, as no disorder had occurred; no officer had been resisted; consequently there had been no occasion for requiring even a posse comitatus of citizens, which, according to instructions from the Department to the Governor of the Territory and the commanding General of the army, was to be resorted to in all cases, before the army of the United States, or any portion thereof, stationed in this Territory, was to be employed for the purpose of aiding in executing the laws.

On the 10th inst. the following petition was presented to the city council, signed by over 500 citizens of Provo:—

MARCH 10, 1859.

To the Honorable the Mayor and City Council of the City of Provo:—

GENTLEMEN—We the undersigned feeling ourselves aggrieved and outraged by the appearance of a military force in our peaceful city, surrounding the court and investing the halls of justice, beg leave respectfully to represent to your honorable body our views and feelings in relation to what we regard a high handed outrage, a direct infringement upon the rights of American citizens and a gross violation of our liberties and municipal immunities.

Whereas the Honorable John Cradlebaugh, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the U. S. and ex-officio Judge of the Second Judicial

District of the Territory of Utah, presiding, in his charge to the grand jury stated: "There are some troops here; perhaps it is an unusual thing for them to be here; I knew that there were those who were guilty out by the camp and also that there were many guilty around here of numerous offenses. I was informed that there was no prison here and these troops were sent by the commanding General at my request to take care of prisoners now in custody and not to interfere with any one. They are here to take care of the prisoners and to preserve the peace. If prisoners are brought here they will be taken care of and their whole authority is to detain those prisoners in custody that are taken prisoners until they are called for by the court and they have no power beyond that."

Whereas the above statement of his Honor the Judge, in relation to there being no jail here, is an error, for it is well known to all our citizens that we have one, and that the civil officers, both of the city and county, hold themselves in readiness at all times to secure and take care of prisoners; and,

Whereas the Judge says that these troops were sent by the commanding General at his request, we can only look upon it that he is either afraid of his own personal safety, or that they are here to intimidate private citizens, witnesses and jurors, and to pervert justice. It is impossible to believe the first, and the quartering of officers in an adjoining room under that of the jury, with only a slight ceiling between, and the surrounding the court with soldiers, looks like the latter.

The Judge has truly said it is an "unusual thing," for never has such an outrage been committed on peaceable citizens of the United States as that of a grand jury being placed under military espionage, nor ever before has judicial terrorism enacted such a climax as to seek to coerce a grand jury to find presentments under fear of bristling bayonets, nor ever have witnesses been intimidated by the presentation of judicial federal steel.

And whereas we regard his Honor's statement, that "they are here to take care of the prisoners and to preserve the peace"—the first as being an attack upon the fidelity of our civil officers, and the second a direct insult to the inhabitants of this city—we would respectfully represent that we revere and uphold the laws and institutions of our common country and all officers and official acts, where they confine themselves within the limits of the law, constitution and custom; but when the rights of American citizens are wantonly trampled upon and it is sought to desecrate the law by the terrorism of sword and bayonet, we look upon such characters as beneath our contempt and feel ourselves called upon to remonstrate against such indignities.

We therefore request your honorable body to order the removal of these troops from our midst.

Upon the receipt of this petition the city council addressed the following to Judge Cradlebaugh:—

Provo, March 11, 1859.

To the Honorable John Cradlebaugh, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States for Utah Territory and ex-officio Judge of the 2d Judicial District.

Your memorialists, the mayor and council of Provo city, beg leave respectfully to represent that,

WHEREAS, The city council have received petitions from the various wards of the city representing that a detachment of the United States troops for several days past have been encamped on the seminary lot, the officers occupying the west lower rooms of the seminary building without the consent of the council or citizens of this city, and to the no small annoyance of the community, tending directly to intimidate those persons who have occasion to attend the District Court, now in session in the seminary, and also, rendering it exceedingly difficult for the officers of the city to preserve the peace between the unruly portion of the citizens and soldiers, several unpleasant circumstances having already occurred and their present location around the seminary savoring of a military interference with the municipal regulations of American citizens;

Your memorialists respectfully pray your Honor to cause the immediate removal of the troops, now occupying the seminary and vicinity, beyond the limits of the city. And your memorialists as in duty bound will ever pray.

On behalf of the city council,

B. K. BULLOCK, Mayor.

Judge Cradlebaugh replied:—

Provo, March 12, 1859.

To the Honorable the Mayor and City Council of Provo:

Gentlemen—your letter of the 11th inst. has just been received. In reply to it I take occasion to say that the movement of a company of infantry to this city and their temporary location here was well considered before it was determined upon. It was a matter of necessity. There were a number of prisoners to be tried before my court; neither the Territory nor the city afforded a jail or other place of confinement for them. No manner of provision had been made for their support or sustenance, neither by the Territory nor your city. To secure these prisoners

and to maintain them are duties that I owe to my office and to them.

I have adopted the only means left me of accomplishing those objects. The military company, kindly furnished by the commanding General, both secure and support these prisoners. That this small force should be near the court house, or the building used as such, is not only a matter of convenience but of necessity to the court. I will say, however, that, so soon as I can dispense with their most useful services, I shall do so.

You speak of their being here to the annoyance of the citizens of this city and intimidation of those persons having business with the District Court.

When, where, or in what manner these soldiers have annoyed or interfered with the citizens of Provo, I challenge you to show. A more quiet, orderly set of men I never saw; they have deported themselves with a propriety and decorum truly remarkable.

As to your remark about intimidation, allow me to say that good American citizens have no cause to fear American troops.

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,
JOHN CRADLEBAUGH.

The following is the rejoinder of the city council to Justice Cradlebaugh:

Provo, March 15, 1859.

To the Hon. John Cradlebaugh, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court and ex-officio Judge of the 2d Judicial District for the Territory of Utah:

Your letter of the 12th inst. is now before us, in reply to the request of the mayor and city council of this city, in regard to the removal of the detachment of the U. S. troops, that at your request are now quartered in this city, and are occupying a part of the building used for a court-house.

You observe that the matter of the troops being brought to this city was duly considered before it was determined upon, and that it was a matter of necessity to have them in attendance for the purpose of securing prisoners; that necessity, we understand, consisted in guarding five prisoners, two of whom, we learn, have been discharged.

Either the sheriff or municipal authorities were and are prepared to secure and safely protect any number of prisoners that there was any probability of being held in custody by your court.

You speak of our not having any place of confinement; this, we assure you, is a mistake; we have a place prepared for that purpose. And should the county or territorial officers arrest prisoners, the officers of the city or county will abundantly provide for their security, wants and necessities. There is, therefore, no necessity of the U. S. troops being stationed in and around the court-house.

Had your honor conferred for one moment with the authorities of the county or city, in regard to the care of prisoners, you would not have asked the commanding General for a detachment of troops for that purpose.

Whatever may have been the object of clothing the court with a military escort, it has the most dangerous tendency; it usurps the functions of civil officers, performs the duties the law never designed for the army, and renders null and void the civil officers that have been appointed by law; it presents the judiciary to the people in the light of a military inquisition. The lives and liberties of all persons accused are jeopardized by the examination of witnesses and action of jurors under the influence of a military intimidation and espionage. It is causing the city unnecessary expense. We have seen under the necessity of doubling the police force and exerting ourselves to prevent ignorant citizens from doing violence to the soldiers; and this has cost us three times as much as it would to have guarded all the prisoners, aside from the unavoidable injury of detaining agriculturists from their pursuits at a season when preparations for seeding are of the utmost importance. But these are minor considerations, compared with the establishment of a military judicial administration, hitherto unknown in the annals of freedom. Should such an order of things continue, we have reason to fear that the time is not far distant when witnesses will be sworn at the point of the bayonet, and the law executed by the sword.

Perhaps your honor is not aware that those quiet orderly soldiers, of whom you speak, have been troublesome to the citizens of this city, and that several unpleasant circumstances have already occurred between the citizens and soldiers.

Is your honor aware that several soldiers have been arrested drunk in the streets, and the police not wishing to bring a stain upon your honor's escort by putting them in jail, have quietly taken them to their quarters, and delivered them to their officers? We would also call your honor's attention to a circumstance that took place on the evening of the 11th instant, when, had it not been for the interposition of the city marshal, in all probability, several persons would have been hurt, if not killed.

Is your honor aware that one of those orderly persons, of whom you speak, caught the marshal's horse by the bridle and endeavored to prevent him from quelling a row? Some of the soldiers have been caught by the city officers in the act of attempting to break into houses in the night. These are well known facts, that can be proven by many witnesses.

However much we admire the talent, experience, skill and military attainments of the officers and the bravery and discipline of the men, it must be regarded as a very degrading appreciation of their gallantry, and the high position which their military career has given them, to use them as a county jail—a walking calaboose. And we believe that all experience has proven that the introduction of soldiers into cities or villages has had a uniform tendency to produce hostile feelings.

Your honor says that 'good American citizens have no cause to fear American troops;' the gallantry of our officers, the discipline and bravery of our soldiers have rendered our armies a terror to the enemies of liberty throughout the world; but when through prejudice, political intrigue, speculative selfishness, or other causes, those gallant arms are placed in a position to intimidate American citizens, why should they not fear?

Honored sir, when our gallant army, or any portion thereof, is degraded, by any cause whatever, from that high position which the Constitution and laws have given it, as the arm of national defence, to the low station of supplanting the civil power, it must, most certainly be feared by every American citizen, not blind to the perpetuity of our national institutions. As a beginning, a single corps, highly honored for its discipline, the superior skill and scientific attainments of its officers, is placed out of its constitutional sphere to perform the duties of sheriff, marshal, or jailor, the military power then supersedes the civil, in a limited degree to be sure, but military power seldom retrogrades and jurors are controlled by them; the court follows in the wake—that bulwark of human liberty—an independent high-minded judiciary, sustained by the people, is thus annihilated—the legislative and executive departments are soon overcome, and the sword of a Julius Cæsar puts an end to the whole fabric of liberty.

We ask, your honor, why should not all good American citizens be afraid?

For these and many other reasons we beg leave respectfully to renew our request.

With high consideration and esteem, we respectfully subscribe ourselves, your most obedient servants,

B. K. BULLOCK, Mayor,

In behalf of the City Council.

We insert the following, signed by the citizens of Spanish Fork:—

To the Honorable John Cradlebaugh, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, Judge of the 2d Judicial District Court, Utah Territory:

WHEREAS, by information, we, the undersigned, residents of Spanish Fork precinct, Utah county, citizens of the United States, have learned that your Honor has opened a special term of court at Provo city, and that, by your request, a detachment of U. S. troops are stationed around the court house, the officers making their headquarters therein, in close connexion with the grand jury room, which to us seems an unusual thing, as peace and good order pervaded our district and, believing, that it has a direct tendency to intimidate jurors, witnesses, and other persons who have occasion to attend court, and further believing, with our forefathers, that standing armies in times of peace are dangerous to liberty, especially when placed in close proximity with the judicial bench.

We view it as a reproach upon our fidelity as citizens and more directly upon our territorial and county officers, who have been willing and are ready to faithfully discharge the duties imposed upon them and safely secure and provide for all prisoners who may be legally placed in their charge, and also to execute all orders of the court. And we beg leave respectfully to remonstrate against the intimidation of jurors, witnesses and other persons attending the district court, by the presence of a military corps, as a high-handed violation of the rights and constitutional liberties of American freemen, unprecedented in our great republic, and never tamely submitted to by the Anglo Saxon race, and which has been a dangerous experiment in the most despotic governments and can only end in the most disastrous results to all American institutions.

We regard a military despotism the most dangerous of all conceivable forms of government. As a specimen of this order of things we respectfully refer to the history of the French Republic for thirteen years after the fall of Louis XVI.

Feeling deeply for the continued welfare, peace, good order and prosperity of our common country and the perpetuity of her glorious institutions to all generations, in their primitive purity, and that the only true form of government is that emanating from the people.

We therefore respectfully, yet earnestly request your Honor to remove your military guard and let all apprehensions cease and thereby prevent the establishment of a precedent that is calculated to lead to great evils. We declare ourselves ever ready to sustain your hands in the administration of law, justice, equity and the Constitution of the United States.

We understand, in addition to the above, that several petitions from other parts of Utah county were presented to Judge Cradlebaugh in relation to his unprecedented proceedings, praying for the removal of the troops from the vicinity of the court.