

## THE DESERET NEWS.

TRUTH &amp; LIBERTY.



ALBERT CARRINGTON, EDITOR.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7.

THE CALIFORNIA MAIL arrived on 2d inst., and brought a larger number of papers than usual, but very few letters. The packages of N. Y. Tribunes, Heralds and Times, forwarded by our 'Noisy Carrier' friend in San Francisco, were unusually liberal in size, complete in file, and very welcome. The news of any import, so far as time has permitted scanning it, will be found under the bee hive and among the selected articles; but there is not much of interest, except that the United States, with the President at the head, seems determined to rend the Union, through violating the Constitution, trampling upon rights, and substituting Federal bayonets and gunpowder for candid investigation and just awards.

**PUBLIC FEELING, EAST.**—Wholesale murder of men, women and children for no offence, except their mode of worship, does not appear, according to latest dates from the States, to be quite so popular as it was when James Buchanan ordered an ARMY to escort civil officers to a region where their predecessors had ever been more courteously received and treated than many of them merited, and much more so than they would have been, with like conduct on their part, in any other portion of our country. The 'sober second thought,' by those who in the LEAST regard the rights of their fellows, is becoming disgusted that the trumpeted lies of a few base scoundrels should so far outweigh all true and honorable testimony as to entice the Administration into so foul and unconstitutional a move as is the 'expedition to Utah.' Letter writers and editors are throwing out feelers to learn whether the nation is actually so far sunk as to allow pigmy demagogues, hireling priests and rascally speculators to crush out the right to exercise freedom of conscience, so the worshippers are Latter-day Saints.

**PRETENDED UNITED STATES COURT.**—Letter writers, in Col. Johnston's camp, have stated that Judge Eckels, or Eckles, (they spell the name both ways) has been, and perhaps still is, holding a court in that camp. Has the Judge, or have the letter writers, read a part of the 5th Sec. of Chap. CXXIV, U. S. Statutes at large, as follows?—

'And be it further enacted, That the judges of the supreme court in each of the Territories, or a majority of them, shall, when assembled at their respective seats of government, fix and appoint the several times and places of holding the several courts in their respective districts, and limit the duration of the terms thereof.'

When have the three Judges, or a majority of them, assembled at the seat of government of Utah and divided this Territory into three judicial districts and appointed the times and places of holding courts therein. It has not been done by the present appointees, neither can it be done by them at present if, as we are informed, only Judge Eckels has arrived in the Territory. Under what law is Judge Eckels holding a court in Utah? Or is that conduct only designed for a farce?

**MAIL STOPPING.**—Suppose that in a time of peace, and against a portion of American citizens who have committed no crime in law, the U. S. mail on the main route should be stopped, what would and should be done to the offender, by the powers that be? Oh, that depends altogether upon whether a Col. Johnston stops it, or a 'Mormon.' Should a 'Mormon' commit such a crime, all hell, in the United States, England and France, would boil for his extermination, without hearing or investigation, after the mode adopted by Pres. Buchanan: Democratic, very, 'over the left.'

**INDIA AND CHINA,** at latest dates, were still troubled with England's gunpowder, sword and bayonet system of extending her dominions, trade, civilization and Christianity. The natives in those countries are very restive under that operation, wishing to enjoy such natural rights as should be extended to all, hence much blood is flowing in the civilized pastime of war, and it is uncertain how soon it will stop.

**A LOBBY MEMBER SENT TO THE PENITENTIARY.**—Miss Eliza Winne, says the Albany Argus, who, last winter, by her frequent attendance at the Capitol, took prominent rank as a member of the third House, having been convicted at the Special Sessions of keeping a disorderly house, was sentenced to the Penitentiary, where she will remain for the next three months.

A beautiful illustration of the morality of New York Legislators, when a handsome strumpet is an influential 'lobby member.' So goes the world.

## Arrival.

G. S. L. CITY, April 5, 1858.

Mr. Editor:—

For the purpose of doing justice to my own feelings I wish to state thro' your sheet that I arrived in this city on Friday evening last, 2d inst., in company with the California mail. I received nothing but the kindest treatment from the inhabitants in the southern settlements of this Territory. The Indians were all peaceably disposed.

ABLE GILBERT,  
of the firm of Gilbert & Gerish.

Mr. Gilbert had a friendly interview with Gov. Young, on the 5th, and left this city on the 6th, to look after the business affairs of the firm in Col. Johnston's camp.

## The Mormon War.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1, 1858.

It is reported to me on good authority that Mr. Buchanan contemplates withdrawing the troops from Utah. Dr. Bernhisel, the Mormon delegate, has submitted propositions to the administration indicating the willingness of the Mormons to vacate Utah and colonize on some of the islands of the sea outside of the jurisdiction of the United States, provided the government will purchase at a fair valuation the Salt Lake City improvements. Dr. B. asks that commissioners be sent out to arrange terms and details. Should these be agreed on Salt Lake City is to become a grand military station or depot for our Western troops.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2, 1858.

It is true that Dr. Bernhisel has had several long interviews with the President relative to affairs in Utah. He proposed that the troops be withdrawn and that a commission be dispatched to the Territory to arrange for the settlement of difficulties. The President rejected rather than received the proposition which Bernhisel made in virtue of his powers as delegate of Utah, and not pursuant of instructions from Governor Young. The Doctor says that the people are disposed to peace and would come to any reasonable terms of accommodation. —[Dispatch to N. Y. Herald, Feb. 5.]

**THE UTAH EXPEDITION.**—Mr. Zollicoffer, of Tennessee, by unanimous consent, introduced the following resolution in the House of Representatives, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the President be requested, if not incompatible with the public interests, to communicate to the House of Representatives the information which gave rise to the military expedition ordered to Utah Territory, the instructions issued to the army officers connected with the same, and all the correspondence which has taken place with said officers, with Brigham Young and his followers, or with others, throwing light upon the question as to how far said Brigham Young and his followers are in a state of rebellion or resistance to the Government of the United States.

**OLD BUCK CATCHING IT.**—A correspondent of the 'Richmond South' thus speaks of President Buchanan:

The females all must take a turn at the distinguished men of the nation before seeing anything else. Old Buck, with his big head (which he wouldn't let Professor Fowler examine), his amiable leer, and his little legs, set back and planted so firmly beneath a large corporation—every inch a bachelor—is the especial object of their admiration.

**TO MARRIED FOLKS.**—If married people would be happy they must inflexibly see through each other; they must know each other's weaknesses, and understand each other's faults, and then learn to bear with and help each other mutually to eradicate them. Many husbands and wives foolishly fancy that they should be 'blind to each other's faults;' but this is a pernicious fallacy; they can't be blind to them. Their faults will be constantly bubbling and bursting out; and at the most inconvenient and annoying conjecures, too. The only proper way is clearly to see each other's faults, and then lovingly correct and generously forgive them. If a man only loves his wife for her pleasant and attractive qualities, what does he more than another? Anybody would love her for them. A husband should love his wife—faults and all; and the wife should reciprocate the affection.

This idea of 'going it blind' in the marriage relation—this ostrich-like attempt to thrust the conjugal head into the domestic sand, is utterly foolish and unphilosophical, and cannot fail to be attended with deplorable results. No woman living is an angel—(at least not after the expiration of the honeymoon)—nor is any live man overstocked with goodness. Trials and troubles always abound; dishonest debtors, envious and malicious competitors, aching heads, smarting corns, indigestion, tight boots and smoking chimneys are too much for a man and woman married or single. Therefore, ye husbands and wives who would be the happiest of your race, shew yourselves to each other as you really are, honestly understand each other's characters, practise the most loving forbearance and mutually help to bear each other's burdens; but let us have no 'going it blind'—no ostrich artifices—no attempts to blink the inevitable facts of nature, as you value your happiness and prosperity.

**A strong instance of the vanity of human calculations** was given at Saco, Maine, recently. A carpenter threw up a good engagement of a job in a powder mill, on account of the hazard of employment there, and accepted another to work elsewhere. On the very next day he fell through the scuttle of the building upon which he was employed, and was instantly killed.

**Beware of judging hastily;** it is better to suspend an opinion than to retract an assertion.

[From the N. Y. Tribune, Jan. 30.]

## Commission for Utah.

The proposition of Mr. Wilson, submitted to the United States Senate for a commission to inquire into the difficulties with Utah, is exceedingly well-timed. This collision with the Mormons has come to be altogether too serious a matter to be allowed to go on without a thorough investigation of the grounds upon which we stand, and a distinct settlement in our own minds of what precisely we intend to do, and of the means and methods which we propose to employ.

As yet as to all these points there prevails both in the public mind and at Washington itself—to judge from the utterances in Congress on this subject—nothing but the most vague ideas. The sending an army to Utah is commonly understood to have been undertaken on the ground that most of the United States officials in the Territory—all who were not Mormons—had been compelled to quit it, and that the presence of a strong military force was necessary both to insure the personal safety of the new Governor, Judges and other officials, and still more to enable them to exercise any of the duties of their respective offices. It has been alleged that persons not Mormons resident in the Territory, or even temporarily passing through it, have been, as a general thing, subjected to great annoyances and oppressions, and that the presence of a strong military force was absolutely necessary to secure to those non-Mormons, whether residents or travelers, the ordinary rights of citizens. It has further been alleged that there are in the Territory large numbers of persons who are held at once in civil and spiritual bondage, compelled by fear and force to submit to an authority and to conform to a social and religious system which they abhor, and from which they would gladly escape did they see any prospect of being protected in doing so; and to afford this protection to those standing in need of it has been stated, though not in any official form, as one of the objects of the expedition.

It cannot be concealed, however, that apart from all these reasons for the military occupation of Utah, there is still another view of the object of the expedition, which, more than all the rest, impresses the popular mind, and is generally accepted as the object in view. The Mormons have adopted polygamy as a part of their religious creed and social practice—a system abhorrent to our ideas and manners. In this character of polygamists, they have become objects of extreme antipathy. Their pretensions to peculiar spiritual enlightenment, and to be the depositories of new revelation, cause them to be regarded by many religious persons not merely as deluded fanatics, but as blasphemous hypocrites. Hence, the pending expedition against them is enthusiastically regarded as a sort of holy war, undertaken in the interests of morality and religion, intended to convert the Mormons to more correct ideas on the subject of matrimonial relations and religious truth, to break up their polygamous households, and to compel them to be content with one wife each; or should they not be brought to reason as to these matters by the precept and example of the new civil officers, seconded by the officers and soldiers of the army, then to resort to the remedy of dispersing them by fire and sword. This view of the object of the expedition is even taken and zealously sustained on the floor of Congress itself.

If the Mormons are ready to set themselves up as God's chosen people standing in the place of the Israelites of old, there is scarcely less disposition in other quarters to regard them as a sort of modern Canaanites whose infamous wickedness affords sufficient warrant even for their utter extermination.

It is in this last character of the expedition that the Mormons have resisted its entrance into their country. They deny the charge of any refusal of justice to, or of wrongs and oppressions exercised upon, those persons resident in Utah or traveling through it, not of their religious faith. They deny that any part of their own people are held under restraint, beyond that domestic and legal restraint which exists and must exist in all well-ordered communities. They deny that the officers of the United States who have left the Territory, acted under any compulsion, or had any other reason for their conduct except discontent that they could not have everything their own way. Their objection to the entry of the troops into their country is, that they are to be employed as the instruments of a religious persecution, and that the real object of the expedition is to annoy, rob and plunder them, and to drive them out of Utah, as they have been heretofore driven out of Missouri and Illinois.

The vast expense which must attend the maintenance of our army in Utah—not to mention the horrors of civil war, and the desperate character of the resistance which the Mormons threaten to oppose to the entrance of the troops—affords abundant reason why the necessity of this operation should be fully established and its object clearly explained. What information may be in possession of the Executive, we do not know; but all the actual knowledge which the public possess is very limited.

If the Mormons have chosen to pay more deference to their religious chiefs than to the officers appointed for them by the United States Government—if they have preferred the arbitration of one of their Bishops or Elders to a suit at law before Judges not of their own appointment—that is no more than they were at liberty to do.

We can well conceive that the officers appointed by the United States might find their offices almost, or quite a sinecure, and that the church jurisdiction might gradually elbow the civil jurisdiction aside, without any acts on the part of the Mormons in actual defiance of law.

We can well imagine, too, that in a fanatical community like that of Salt Lake City the few resident 'Gentiles' might find themselves in an uncomfortable position and subjected to a thousand annoyances, which yet might not place the

Mormons in the attitude of legal wrong-doers. Unfortunately it is not necessary to go so far as Utah to find abundant cases of that sort.

It is to be supposed, however, that the investigation proposed by Mr. Wilson would show something stronger than anything of this sort—such a resistance to law as would fully justify the Administration in having originally undertaken the expedition. It would also afford the Government an excellent opportunity for explaining precisely what they intend the troops shall do—an exposition in the present state of public opinion much needed, and which might leave the Mormons without any colorable grounds to resist the entrance of the troops.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Herald.]

## Utah.

**THE NEW PHASE OF THE UTAH QUESTION.**—AN ARRANGEMENT SERIOUSLY TALKED OF.—The rumored propositions of the Utah delegate, Dr. Bernhisel, to President Buchanan, for the adjustment of the difficulties in that Territory are now the subject of conversation and criticism here. I commence my letter by saying 'rumored propositions,' for, until there is something official on the matter, however respectable the source of information, there are ever plenty ready to stamp as bogus what passes to the public through any other channel than that with which they are identified. That propositions for the prevention of hostilities in Utah have been serious talked over with the President is unquestionable, and that he would accede to honorable arrangements by which the effusion of blood could be spared is a matter on which I can entertain no manner of doubt.

Dr. Bernhisel is proverbially a gentleman who illustrates in his life and conduct the only creed subscribed to by the Mormons—'Mind your own business.' That he should have been here so long without presenting this measure, or without letting it escape his lips that such was his intention, is nothing; in fact, in this he only illustrates the prominent feature of his character—prudence. That he should have come about 3,000 miles from home to sit in Congress without any object to accomplish, is very unlikely. That he should present such an arrangement is neither unlikely nor unworthy of such a journey.

If President Buchanan can get rid of the Mormons by negotiation instead of by the sword, he will find many to sustain him in this measure. However much the Mormons may be detested, and however much their doctrines may be abhorred, fratricidal war is repugnant to the feelings, and only a dire alternative which finds approbation when every other means have failed. Many who anticipated a job, and counted on a part of the spoils to be gathered from fitting out expedition after expedition, with all the paraphernalia of war, the subsistence of troops, &c., may be disappointed and cry out war, war, still more lustily; but the satisfaction of those who have no such hopes, and who would undoubtedly be called upon to replenish the treasury to the tune of forty or fifty millions before the war was ended, as that sum has frequently been named in connection with this prospective war, will be a compensation to outbalance the disappointment of the former. Again: who can calculate the amount of misery which would, as a matter of consequence, befall thousands of harmless women and children should that Territory be put to the sword.

Fanaticism is an unmanageable thing. Once blood shed, there would be no quarter, and no possibility of arrangement. To calculate on what has been will not serve as a basis for calculations for what shall be in this case. The Mormons have had troubles with their neighbors, and had battles, or something resembling a tempest in a teapot; but the perusal of their organs and the correspondence from the Territory are sufficiently clear to lead to the conclusion that this is to be the great struggle. They are under the impression that they are fighting for constitutional liberty, and what they call the 'kingdom of God.' Brigham strenuously maintains that his interpretation of the organic act of the Territory requires him to oppose the approach of armed bands, which he calls the army, unless that he has been notified of their approach. This is of course regarded as a mere quibble; but it is enough to satisfy the inhabitants of that Territory that he is right, and that they are right in sustaining him in his opposition. No one has shown them the fallacy of their conclusions, and on this Dr. Bernhisel is reported to ground his claim for a commission.

That the Mormons will vacate Utah, if arrangements are entered into for paying them for the improvements they have made, is not at all unlikely. I cannot recall to memory any declaration of Brigham Young to prevent this. He has often said they would not be driven, but according to an arrangement, or the possibility of vacating or something like compromise has never been named. Whether silence has been studiously guarded on this point to afford an alternative is of course beyond my ken. I name this as something to show that Brigham's word would not be compromised, and that is something with the Mormons—the SINE QUA NON for an arrangement. What others may have said stands for nothing—would be nothing in the way of a settlement.

It is probably premature to speak of withdrawing the troops; but that hostilities may be retarded to permit of the last effort being made to settle peaceably the difficulty, by vacating the Territory or by some other compromise, is neither impossible nor improbable. You would be astonished to see how many favor this new move.—Mormons are no strangers in Washington, and where they have business and relationship they naturally enough do their utmost to set their version of matters forward.

**Envy is only fixed on merit;** and like a sore eye, is offended with every thing that is bright.