

THE
DESERET NEWS

"TRUTH AND LIBERTY."

ALBERT CARRINGTON, EDITOR.

FILLMORE, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9.

WHAT OF UTAH?—She is still, as invariably heretofore, setting a goodly example in strict obedience to the just requirements of the Constitution and laws of the United States, in peace and good will to every law-abiding resident and traveler within her borders and throughout the world, in industry, in sobriety, in good order, and in every department and channel of true political, social, and moral advancement. Gentlemen 'Outsiders,' would you strike down truth, justice and liberty, and fight against Him who formed the earth we inhabit and placed us here to do good or evil, according to our agency? Then continue your efforts to oppress and exterminate the 'Mormons' and to 'again banish the Priesthood of God from this his footstool, under the shallow pretence of enforcing obedience to the Constitution and laws, when such obedience has, without the slightest exception, been constantly rendered by Utah; at least until oppression, couched under false pretences, compelled a resistance which all good men should applaud and sustain, in accordance with the wise motto upon the seal of the sage of Monticello, that "Resistance to tyranny is obedience to God."

But who knows that the above fairly sketched character of Utah is correct, and that she is so far outstripping all others in every act and pursuit truly commendable? Every one who knows the facts, as they will testify, if they possess the candor and boldness characteristic of honorable and upright men. Utah simply claims her rights; she has never claimed more, has often, for peace, waived a portion of them, and will be found in resistance only when further yielding would result in slavery or death.

MR. BUCHANAN'S RELIGIOUS WAR against Utah did not (March 31) seem to be so popular as speculators, priests, lying editors, brothel keepers, demagogues and the devil could wish. Here and there a speaker and writer were becoming bold enough to slightly advocate the extension of their just rights to ALL American citizens, irrespective of creed or party, wisely foreseeing that the oppression of even the weakest and most unpopular opens wide the gate for the supplanting of right by might, and tends directly to the subversion of the Union by anarchy and despotism. Why not give Utah her rights? In brief, because she will not strike hands with Belial. Is that a good and sufficient reason for recklessly casting away the rich legacy bequeathed by our forefathers, and for destroying the most liberal human Government upon the earth?

A QUICK TRIP.—May 7, at 11 a.m., Elders William S. Godby and Thomas Copley started from G. S. L. City in quest of a trunk and sack left in San Bernardino by Col. Thomas L. Kane, which had not been forwarded according to agreement. They arrived in Cedar City, Iron County, at 3 a.m. of the 10th, having been accidentally detained eight hours in Beaver. Br. Copley returned from Cedar and arrived home on the afternoon of the 13th, having travelled 536 miles in six days and 6 hours. He brought word that Col. Kane's trunk and sack had not been forwarded into the Utah settlements, and that br. Godby continued on in quest of them. Mr. John Hunt supplied br. Copley's place from Cedar.

After some delay in procuring what br. Godby called a second rate outfit of animals, they left Cedar at 10 a.m. of the 12th, and, after a tedious desert travel of 450 miles, arrived in San Bernardino at 8 p.m. of the 19th. They started back at 1 p.m. of the 21st, (Mr. Hunt returning with the down California mail and his place being supplied by br. William Lewis of Parowan,) and arrived in Provo at 2 p.m. of the 31st, having accomplished a journey of nearly 1500 miles, over a mountainous and desert country, inside of 20 days travelling time, or 24 days and 3 hours including hindrances in procuring relay animals. Elder Godby brought the trunk and sack sent for; so far as can be judged from their outside appearance, they are in the condition in which they were left.

This trip out and back was made in three days less time than the United States Cal.

mail for Utah is carried only one way, when compared with the mail's speediest transportation on that route; though that mail has been transported very regularly and within schedule time.

IN INDIA affairs were in an unsettled state, so late as Feb. 9, and the English were concentrating a large force around Lucknow.

TEA.—Elder Daniel Graves, in Provo, has some Chinese tea plants growing thriftily; the seed was planted in July, 1856, and the roots have thus far successfully withstood the winters. We do hope that Editors will not discover TREASON in this, nor publish that Utah is about to engage in the 'Cooly trade.'

THE CALIFORNIA MAIL arrived in Provo on the 29th ult., bringing, in our Friend the Noisy Carrier's package, nearly full files of the N. Y. Tribune, Times and Herald, and a few scattering papers with Washington dates of March 30, Philadelphia of March 31, and Sacramento of May 1. The few items of any import or interest are selected, and will be found elsewhere in our columns.

Remarkable Phenomenon.

Great Salt Lake City,
May 26, 1858.

EDITOR DESERET NEWS,—SIR:

This morning at twenty minutes past one o'clock we saw a most singular appearance in the meridian over this city. A red stream of light issued from the heavens, as though the sun was enveloped in a cloud. It resembled the tail of a comet, but in a few moments assumed the shape of a sword of massive dimensions, lying horizontally, and pointing due east. The shape was quite perfect, the hilt much brighter than the blade, and variegated like a rainbow. The moon stood south west; there was a ring formed around it of a reddish color, but not so bright as the sword, through which ran two lines forming a cross, the one pointing to the earth extending, apparently, about two feet below the circle. On the west side of the circle there was a smaller sword, of fainter colors, pointing north west.

This appearance was kept up for fifteen minutes, without any alteration, after which the ring around the moon assumed the shape of a belt, and then disappeared. The color of the sword then grew lighter; after which this magnificent sight disappeared altogether at sixteen minutes before two.

The atmosphere was perfectly calm, and the moon shone out as beautifully as ever.

It is impossible to describe the awfully grand appearance of this singular spectacle—the sword hanging over this almost deserted city, with its point ominously extending toward the East, while the silence of death reigned all around!—Yours respectfully,

JOHN M. BROWNE,
J. V. LONG,
LEO HAWKINS,
G. CLEMENTS.

LIEUT. IVES' EXPEDITION.—We find in the *San Francisco Bulletin* the following correspondence from the Colorado river, under date of March 14th:

"The main object of the expedition is already accomplished, and the economical survey of the Colorado, i. e., so far as relates to its navigability, is thoroughly and very perfectly done. Although considerably retarded by the low stage of water which has prevailed ever since leaving Fort Yuma, Lieutenant Ives has carried a minute hydrographic survey from the mouth of the Colorado to the mouth of the Rio Virgen, where the road to Salt Lake City approaches nearest the river. We are now descending the river to meet the mule train, and to commence the survey of the Upper Colorado, Virgen, etc., with the land party. Our explorations have demonstrated the fact of the navigability of the Colorado to the mouth of the Virgen, a point far above that ever reached by any other exploring party, and the much talked of and dreaded Big Canyon has been passed through in safety.

"Although the navigation of the river became more difficult as we approached within sixty or seventy miles of the mouth of the Virgen, we encountered no insurmountable obstacles even at this unprecedentedly low stage of the water; and there is now no question that, with the quantity of water which flows into its channel during most of the year, and with steamers adapted to its navigation, the Colorado will afford the most feasible route for the transportation of men and supplies to the region around Salt Lake. We found the Mohaves favorably disposed towards the Americans, and by kind treatment and a judicious distribution of presents, Lieutenant Ives was able to secure their active and cheerful co-operation in the accomplishment of his duty. You can imagine that to them the steamer was a source of much wonder and amusement."

BURSTING OF LIEUT. IVES' EXPEDITION.—The *San Diego Herald* gives the following account of the expedition up the Colorado, of Lieut. Ives:—"By the arrival in town of Mr. Joseph Swycasser, from Fort Yuma, we have later intelligence from that locality and from the exploring party of Lieut. Ives up the Colorado. We gather the following particulars from the express rider. It appears that the

expedition which ascended about 150 miles, in the steamer *Jessup*, and were obliged to return for provisions, started again and gained a point as high up as fifty miles below the crossing of the Colorado to Salt Lake City: where, finding a party of Indians, armed with carbines, &c., who assumed a warlike attitude towards the new comers, the commanding officer deemed it prudent to return without landing, as it appeared hazardous to ascend further with the force then on the steamer. They therefore returned, passing the iron steamer still sunk on the sand bar. They had descended to within about thirty miles of Fort Yuma when the *Jessup* struck on a sunken rock—knocking a hole in her bottom just beneath the engine, and went down, where she now lies. These are all the particulars we have been able to gather from Mr. Swycasser, and although they may not be correct in every particular, we believe them, in the main, to be sufficient on which to found an opinion that the great exploring expedition up the Colorado is burst up for the present, unless Congress shall make an appropriation at its present session, sufficient to fit out two or three light draught steamers, adapted to this hazardous service, with a sufficient number of men, arms, and provisions, for a trip of such magnitude."

There being no date to the *San Diego Herald* clipping, it is rather difficult to determine which of the above accounts is the most correct. But the *Pulletin* statement frankly avows the object of the expedition, which was well understood in Utah the moment the expedition was organized, viz:—to learn whether the Colorado would not furnish "the most feasible route for the transportation of men and supplies to the region around Salt Lake" for the express purpose of oppressing, corrupting and murdering American citizens, upon American soil, and by a professedly Democratic Administration, solely on account of their mode of worship!!!

NEWS ITEMS.

SPIRITUALISM is getting into respectable notice in New England. On the evening of March 18th, Governor Banks, with the Lieutenant Governor, Council, members of the Legislature, the Mayor of Boston, and other State and municipal dignitaries, were invited to a private exhibition of spiritual phenomena, by Mrs. Ada Cunn. Usher and Branning, of the Senate, and Walker, of the House, were appointed a committee to scrutinize the proceedings, and detect, if possible, any deception. The gentlemen gave their opinion that all was fair, and the phenomena inexplicable.

A most extraordinary wind prevailed on the Ohio river, 17th of March. Several coal boats and nine lives are reported lost in the neighborhood of Live Island and Wells-ville. The storm struck the river about the hour of seven, and continued till about eleven with fearful violence. The cries of the boatmen were heard at various points along the river. The wind is said to have raged with terrific fury, exceeding anything which has visited the Ohio for many years.

FRANCE AND ENGLAND.—[Special Dispatch to the *Baltimore Sun* of March 30.—New York, March 29.—The London correspondent of the *Commercial* predicts that England and France will be at war before the lapse of six months.

Private letters from France represent commercial affairs as rapidly growing worse. Failures were increasing, manufactories suffering severely, and prices of silks still declining. One failure had taken place at Lyons, with American connections, for between two and three millions of francs, and the liabilities largely exceed the assets.

The Havre correspondent of the *Commercial* writes that the political horizon is again gloomy, and a decrease of the consumption of manufactured goods inevitable. All speculative feeling had subsided, and the internal condition of the country was becoming daily more threatening.

RUSSIA.—The *Zeit of Berlin* announces that in five more government districts of Russia, namely, Orel, Woronesh, Kursk, Kaban, and Pultava, the nobility have declared themselves ready to adopt the new arrangement of the relations between master and serf, left open to their choice by the recent ukase of the Emperor Alexander. This, together with the six government districts in which the same step has already taken place, show the movement to have already embraced the fifth part of those portions of the empire in which serfdom was still a legal institution. In fact, despatches from St. Petersburg say that nearly the whole of the Russian nobility are now in favor of emancipating the serfs.

The *Caucase* states that within the memory of man so much snow has not fallen in the mountains of the Caucasus in any winter as during the present year. The village of Sabakmia, near Kutais, has been completely buried; twelve houses were crushed by avalanches from the mountains, and seventeen persons killed. In several other parts of the same district similar accidents had happened, and several persons lost their lives. One man was got out alive after having been buried under the snow for twenty-four hours.

The *Invalid* *Revue* records new victories of the army of the Caucasus. A letter to that journal announces that the important defile of Argonne, which has so often been attacked unsuccessfully, is at length in possession of the Russian troops.

EARTHQUAKE AT CORINTH.—A shock of earthquake was felt at Athens on Sunday, the 21st of February. No damage, however, was done. On the following day the afflicting news arrived that nearly the whole town of Corinth had been destroyed by the earthquake. The fortress on the Acoorinthus has fallen, and the columns of the temples have also been dashed to the ground by the shock. Calamaki, situated on the isthmus, is also a heap of ruins. In one place the earth has opened, and a river has sprung up which flows through the ruins into the sea. An English paper gives some of the particulars:—

"On Sunday, February 21st, about eleven o'clock at night, Corinth was visited with an earthquake that destroyed nearly every house in the city, and was further afflicted by the outbreak of fire, which consumed a large amount of property. The shock of the earthquake was felt in all the surrounding villages. Kalimachi, the place of embarkation for Athens, has suffered in a like manner, as well as places of less note situated on the road to Argos. Eighteen persons lost their lives and about sixty were wounded, a greater number than suffered on former similar occasions. This event has involved the inhabitants in much distress. In addition to their usual poverty, they are not only exposed to the horrors of starvation, but suffer much from the unusual severity of the weather, the thermometer often falling to twenty Fahr., an uncommon circumstance in that quarter of Greece. The Central Government has sent tents to the unfortunate victims of this calamity, and also rendered them pecuniary assistance, but there is reason to fear many will perish from cold and hunger. The pillars of the temple of Minerva Colchias have been injured. This was one of the earliest specimens of Doric architecture in Greece. One was split from top to bottom and others defaced. The duration of the shock was nine seconds, and its first movement was in a vertical and then in a horizontal direction. Its centre seems to have been at the isthmus, extending north and south and then east and west. Neither Costizza nor Lutraki have suffered. The vibration was felt at Athens, but did no injury to life and property."

A LETTER from China estimates the loss of lives by the bombardment of Canton by the English and French, from 5000 to 10,000. The bombardment lasted about thirty hours.

CONGRESS AND WASHINGTON.—[Special Correspondence of the *Daily Pennsylvanian*.—Washington, March 30, 1858.—The bill for the admission of Minnesota into the Union, is just now the important topic in the Senate.

The President and Secretary of War have been untiring in their efforts to make the best possible disposition of the little army we have, so as to protect our position, and at the same time hold the rebellious Mormons in check, but the fact is growing more and more apparent every day that our force is entirely inadequate for those purposes. Experienced soldiers do not hesitate to say that Gen. Johnson's command, at Fort Bridger, is in the power of the Mormons if they see fit to attack it.

Kansas is still the absorbing theme in the House.

Yesterday, Admiral Pacha and suite visited the United States Arsenal here, by invitation of the Secretary of War, and the company present was large and distinguished. A trial of Sharpe's, Colt's, Morse's and Burnside's rifles was made in their presence, and the accuracy and strength of these arms was very satisfactory. The opinion seemed to be that Sharpe's rifle was the most efficient and serviceable. After the visitors had examined everything of interest in the Arsenal, (and there is much in it to see), they were treated to a war dance by the Sioux Indians now in this city. With all that the Ottoman guests saw, they expressed themselves much pleased, and the day passed very agreeably away. The Turkish, as well as the American, officers present were dressed in uniform, and looked remarkably well.

Preparations are being made by all parties for the municipal election in this city, which is to come off in June next. The parties in the field will be the Know Nothing and anti-Know Nothing organizations, and another scene of riot and bloodshed is anticipated. The Know Nothing party will, as in Baltimore, have their organized bands of "Plug Uglies," "Rip Raps," "Blood Tubs," etc., on the ground, and it is said that the Monumental City will be largely represented here on the occasion by delegations from various fire companies.

The City Councils last evening passed a resolution authorizing the organization of a temporary police force of one hundred men—twenty-one to be mounted, and all to be armed and equipped for service at the expense of the corporation. Patrols are also to be organized in the different Wards, and Congress is to be asked to increase the Auxiliary Guard. All these movements were demanded by the prevalence of assassinations and incendiaries.

Here is a delicious little rain song, as musical as the rain itself. We know not who wrote it, but is it not beautiful?

Millions of massive rain drops
Have fallen upon all around;
They have danced on the housetops,
They've hidden in the ground.

They are liquid like musicians,
With anything for keys;
Beating tunes upon the windows,
Keeping time upon the trees.

The Scotch have this proverb: "A gude word is as soon said as an ill one."