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Editor and Publisher,

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Bishop WILLIAM BUDGE is authorized to act as GENERAL AGENT for the DESERET NEWS throughout Cache County.

\*Elder GEORGE FARNWORTH of Mount Pleasant, is appointed GENERAL AGENT for the DESERET NEWS and JUVENILE INSTRUCTOR for Sanpete County.

## Special Notices.

"Success attends Merit."

No axiom is more aptly illustrated than in the rapidly increasing demand for DOOLEY'S BAKING POWDER. Its merits consist in its purity, economy and the small quantity required to produce sweet biscuits, rolls, pastry &c, compared with other baking powders offered to the public. No short weight, but "good measure and running over," guaranteed. It will keep in any climate. Manufactured by DOOLEY & BROTHER, N. Y., and for sale by Grocers generally.

BURNETT'S FAMOUS COCOAINE possesses superior hair-dressing properties.

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BURNETT'S PREPARATIONS are favorably known throughout the United States.—N. Y. Tribune.

THE PERFUME "FLORIMEL" once used recommends itself.—Christian Freeman, Boston.

AN EXCELLENT MEDICINE.—Jonas Whitcomb's Remedy for Asthma enjoys a well deserved reputation.

## HENRY VINCENT ON OLIVER CROMWELL.

LAST night Henry Vincent gave his lecture on "Oliver Cromwell," to a large, attentive and enthusiastic audience in the Tabernacle. He commenced by thanking President Young for the kindness and courtesy which permitted him to speak in that building; and he proceeded at once to recount the story of a great life—the life of a man who rose from the middle classes, to fill important positions of trust and emolument in the English nation—who mingled in a long controversy between a Parliament and a King—who bore a leading and triumphant part in a civil war—who survived the fall of a throne, the execution of a king; and rising on the ruins of both, clutched the sceptre of authority, steered the vessel of state safely through the rocks and shoals of anarchy, and who died peacefully in his own bed, leaving his great reputation, with all its strength and with all its weakness as a permanent legacy to the country he served. Mr. Vincent then sketched the interesting period of Cromwell's boyhood, and glanced at the calumnies invented by profligate writers to blast his reputation and to turn people away from the study of the principles that blazed around his wonderful life. His career at Cambridge, "in that grand cluster of colleges and schools;" the death of his father; his return home after twenty-two months' University experience to "comfort dear mother;" his sturdy work as a farmer, doing the duty of the day with rugged vigor—his journey to London "in the bright spring season, when the hedges were flushed with hawthorn blossoms, scenting the valley and the dale;" his marriage with Elizabeth Bouchier, and his cosy settlement in the old home at Huntingdon, were passed in panoramic review. Cromwell's early Puritanism—the inspiration and passion that entered his soul for religion and liberty; how he contended, as a private citizen, for civil and religious liberty; his

connection with local agitations in his county in favor of the Fen Drainage; how he rose to be called "Lord of the Fens;" how he became Member of Parliament in 1628 for the borough of Huntingdon, were graphically described. Mr. Vincent then set forth the nature of the great conflict between Charles I. and his Parliament, and the mighty movement for liberty that swayed the souls of the people, shook the churches and Universities, and convulsed the nation. "The great question was this: Is there a power in the English Constitution above the law? Is there a power in the English Government, which, under certain exceptional conditions, may govern the country without the vote of the Parliament?" The courtiers and the crown contended that "the king, being sovereign, was, under certain conditions, above the law," but the Lords and Commons demonstrated, with patriotic firmness, that the king was subject to the law, and not above it, and the grand conflict ended in the King's signing the Petition of Rights, which might have saved the life of the king, and his throne, had he not, acting under the advice of wicked men, dissolved the Parliament, arrested nine of its members, and governed the country from the commencement of 1629 to the close of 1639 without a Parliament. Mr. Vincent gave popular illustrations of the tyranny of the time, the Star Chamber, the court of High Commission, the illegal taxes, the high-souled courage of the Puritans, the cruelties of the pillory, the imprisonment of John Hampden, the closing of churches by armed violence, the enforcement of the English Prayer Book upon the Scotch, the insurrection commenced by Jenne Geddis throwing a wooden stool at the head of the English preacher, the Short Parliament of 1639, the Long Parliament of 1640—described by Macaulay "as containing the greatest genius for government the world ever saw," the execution of Strafford and Bishop Laud for high treason to law and liberty, the attempt of King Charles to seize five members of the Parliament, the assailed members placed under the armed protection of the Lord Mayor and citizens of London, the king insulted in the streets; the shouts of the Puritans "to your tents, O Israel;" and of the gradual drifting of royalists and Parliamentarians into the civil war! Mr. Vincent passed before us in rapid succession the gathering of the Royal and Liberal armies—the king's forces under Rupert carrying all before them during the first two years, until in 1643 the cause of the Parliament seemed lost. It was at that time Cromwell and the religious men came into the front and therefrom and the issue of battle was changed. It is impossible even to sketch Mr. Vincent's description of the decisive battle of Marston Moor—the chivalry and gallantry of the Royal cohorts—the dashing charges and victories of the royalists—over the right winged, the main bodies—and the final victory for truth and liberty gained by the left wing under Oliver to the heart-expanding shouts "The Lord of Hosts! the Lord of Hosts is with us!" The fall of the throne—the execution of the king—the rise of the Commonwealth—the insurrections in Ireland and Scotland, the expulsion of the remnant of the Tory Parliament and Cromwell's elevation to the ungarnished throne, were vividly described. Cromwell's illustrious career as Protector; how he illustrated the Anglo-Saxon character; "a rebel against tyranny, but a conservative against anarchy;" his "instrument of government," giving "liberty of conscience to all persons who are peaceable subjects of the State;" his vigorous administration; his love of England; his English character; his exaltation of the nation; how he threw the flag of the country around Englishmen in all lands; his defence of religious freedom abroad; his defiance of the Pope; the shield he threw over the suffering Protestants in Piedmont; his personal probity, his veracity, were all earnestly defined. Mr. Vincent wound up by enthusiastically avowing his own abiding faith in the same grand cause, and by the expression of his deep-rooted belief that the cause of civil and religious liberty would yet have a glorious triumph in all nations.

In a lecture two hours long and abounding in every kind of illustration, it is impossible to give a life-like report. We can do no more than present a meagre epitome of a few of its leading features. Every person who was present, with whom we conversed, was delighted with the lecture. It was an intellectual feast that was appreciated and will long be remembered. Mr. Vincent expresses the gratification which he has experienced at the opportunity that he has had of addressing the people. He has met many old acquaintances here, some of whom recall, with great pleasure, speeches which they heard him deliver when they were boys. He leaves to-mor-

row morning for the East, and we hope he will have a pleasant and safe journey to his home.

A PETITION, signed by one thousand persons of Randolph and adjoining counties praying an acknowledgement in the new constitution of Illinois of the supreme power of God, has been presented to the State Constitutional Convention at Springfield, Illinois. In alluding to it the Chicago Times asks:

"Why should any rational person ask that an acknowledgment of the supreme power of God be inserted in our state constitution? Would it make us any more subject to God's supreme power than we would be without such a constitutional provision? Would it give to Deity any more perfect jurisdiction, any more absolute right of supervision over us, than He would possess without such constitutional provision? Would it change any positive fact that exists in all the possible relations of the creature to the Creator, whether the constitution contain such a clause or not?"

It asks if you cannot legislate a thing into that which it is not, "how shall you legislate a thing into that which it is already." It thinks the petitioners do but belittle that sublime name to use it in connection with their foolishness.

A CONVENTION is now in session at Springfield, Illinois, arranging a new constitution for that state. Among other questions which have been before that body the right of suffrage for women has been discussed, and the following proposition has been adopted by a vote of 40 to 21:

"The question of woman suffrage shall be submitted to a separate vote at the time of the submission of the constitution in such manner as may be provided in the schedule, and if, upon a canvass of the votes cast on the question, a majority thereof shall be found for woman suffrage, then the word 'male' shall be stricken out of the section relative to suffrage; otherwise not."

"POTTER CHRIST."—An individual assuming this title, created considerable excitement, says the Omaha Herald of the 21st inst., by perambulating the streets of that city the day previous, selling a pamphlet entitled the "Revelations of Potter Christ, the Messenger of the New Covenant; given by Inspiration of God for the salvation of the whole world." The Herald says he is an old man with long silver hair, flowing beard, prepossessing appearance, and was formerly a "Mormon" missionary; but whether he believes himself to be the "Messenger of the New Covenant," is insane, or merely trying a dodge to draw the greenbacks it is unable to determine. In his pamphlet he tries to convert people to believe that he is the second Messiah.

Probably some of our readers will recollect this individual. His vagaries some years ago in California proved him to be insane. While there he received, or pretended to receive a great many revelations, which he asserted gave him authority to regulate the church. And when the presiding officer there refused to receive his crazy declarations, as the revealed will of Heaven, he was threatened by Potter with terrible things,—among others that the Lord was dispensed with him and that he would speedily be removed from his position and another appointed in his stead. But these predictions soon proved their own falsity, like others of which we wot, made since by some of the same school as Potter.

After Potter's departure from California he started for Australia, and while on the passage he conducted himself in the most extravagant manner; and upon reaching Sidney, it was considered necessary to put him into an insane asylum. After his release and return from that country, he assumed the character of, and gave out that he was, some great one; and had a brand made, the inscription upon it being the words "Potter-Christ," and succeeded in obtaining some followers who consented to be branded in the forehead. After poor Potter's success in obtaining converts he ceased to be surprised at the facility with which apostates and crazy people can secure adherents. No matter how ridiculous may be the pretensions or foolish the ravings of pretenders of this class in regard to the authority they possess to lead God's Church, and to inaugurate new movements, they are successful in obtaining followers from among the corrupt, the unprincipled, the demented or the insincere, as the career of this man Potter and others proves.

They talk of iron pavements in New York.

AN ICE AND MILK HOUSE.—The following hints are from a special correspondent of the New York Tribune:

"Years ago I saw a preserving room on a small scale. Often have I thought of it. When my ship comes in again I mean to have one similar to it. An ice house was on a gentle side hill back of the dwelling, and ice was put on a level with the ground. It was about fourteen feet square. The ice was kept in straw. On the north side of the house, and forming an extension, was a room ten by fourteen, well finished, lathed and plastered, and having shelves and everything convenient for a buttery or dairy room. The ice being only about a foot from the shelves, everything on them kept cool; indeed the whole room was so. The milk, standing in pans, was covered with cream as thick as sole-leather. There was butter in a wooden bowl churned a few hours before. I struck on it with a ladle and found it was as hard as Pharaoh's heart. It was a hot day in August. A part of a sheep hung up; it had been there over ten days, and was perfectly fresh. There were eggs, pies, cakes and cooked victuals in sight. Not a blue or black fly, not a mosquito or insect of any kind entered the room. They would buzz up to the green blind, but the cool air was not inviting enough for them. Ants will keep out of such a place. The path leading from the kitchen to this house was under an arbor of grape vines, and seats were along the sides. A girl sat there reading. The whole of this house was painted white and had a good cornice. The owner of it was a tanner. The cost could not have exceeded three hundred dollars.

"Every farmer should strive to have such a convenience. Here the wife can have her canned fruit, and her vessels of preserves, without being obliged continually to scald them. For my part, give me good peach preserves in preference to your frothy, slimy things in cans.

WHAT A CENT WILL DO.—The Buffalo Express gives the following account of a financial transaction which took place in an office in that city a few days ago: By some means or other, it happened that the office-boy owed one of the clerks three cents, the clerk owed the cashier two cents, and the cashier owed the office-boy two cents. The office-boy having a cent in his pocket, concluded to diminish his debt, and therefore handed the nickel over to the clerk, who, in turn, paid half of his debt by giving the coin to the cashier. The latter handed the cent back to the office-boy, remarking: "Now I only owe you one cent." The office-boy again passed the cent to the clerk, who passed it to the cashier, who passed it back to the office-boy, and the latter individual squared all accounts by paying it to the clerk, thereby discharging the entire debt.

A correspondent of an English journal of horticulture says that he planted, in 1865, some pink kidney potatoes of a late-keeping kind, called Yorkshire Kidneys. They produced much haulm, and are a little given to disease. The crop was diseased. He selected from the diseased potatoes twelve of the very worst—so bad, so rotten, as scarcely to have any vitality—and planted them in March, 1866, on a piece of poor ground without any manure. The result was seventy-one potatoes quite sound and fifteen diseased. In 1867 he planted the diseased potatoes and a few sound ones, sufficient to make a long row; the result was scarcely any disease at all. In 1868 he planted two rows, taking all the diseased and small potatoes; the result was a good crop and no disease. On the 21st of April, 1869, he looked over the potatoes left—about half a bushel—and could not find a trace of disease.

London city pauperism increases. The number of paupers in that city in the second week in March was 174,760, to contrast with 149,166 for the same week in 1869. The indoor poor were 37,337 against 36,788.