

bad examples, have deserted their posts, and are enjoying themselves far away from the seat of Government. At the very time when despatches were momentarily expected from India, the newspapers informed us that the war minister, Lord Panmure, was shooting at Invermark Lodge, Scotland; and that on Monday night a Government despatch was received at the telegraph office, Brechin, for his lordship, which was immediately conveyed express to Invermark Lodge, a distance of some twenty miles. May be this despatch was of the most vital importance, requiring instant attention, and an immediate response. The time wasted in its transmission from London to Invermark might be the cause of further disaster in a crisis where prompt energy, action, and resolution are required. Lord Panmure, as well as his colleagues, is a salaried servant of the public, and as such bound to attend to the duties of his office. What would be said of the conduct of a ship's captain, who, when his vessel was surrounded by perils, left her, and sought his recreation at a distance? Why, he would be dismissed his employ, and the owners of the ship would only be too glad of ridding themselves of such a neglectful and unfaithful servant. But the people of England, although they pay the salaries of their ministers, have no authority over them. In times of peril and great national catastrophe, the metropolis, being the seat of Government, is the proper place both for the Queen and her advisers. It is in London that intelligence first arrives, and, consequently, it is there that such intelligence can be most promptly acted upon. The public offices are centered in the metropolis, and it is there that the readiest communication can be made between the heads of the Government and the heads of departments. But when the Queen is at Balmoral, Lord Panmure at Invermark, Lord Palmerston in Hampshire, the Duke of Cambridge in France, and other ministers fitting about hither and thither, the most necessary ingredient in our treatment of the present Indian revolt—promptitude of action and of counsel—is impossible.

The other day the Queen held a council at Balmoral, and ministers were scampering from one end of the kingdom to the other in order to attend it. Now, what would be thought of President Buchanan, by the Americans, if, in a time of danger and disaster, he quietly retired some five or six hundred miles from Washington, enjoyed himself in shooting and dancing, and made the ministers of State wait attendance upon him? Why, from one end of the United States to the other a cry of indignation would arise, and every citizen of the Republic denounce such conduct as unfeeling and unpatriotic. But, sir, the Americans know how to make themselves respected by their rulers; whilst we are so accustomed to be snubbed by monarchs, ministers and courtiers, that we dare not openly resent behavior which is as insulting to the feelings of Englishmen at home, as it is cruel and heartless to those who are fighting our battles abroad.

GRACCHUS.

[Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.]

Walker on the Lecompton Constitution.

STEAMER OGLESBY, Missouri River, Nov. 20, 1857.

Gov. Walker came on board at Leavenworth, with the most remarkable lot of traveling apparatus ever seen on this thoroughfare. Among other portions of his outfit is his whole Kansas library, boxed and secured apparently for a long journey. In addition to this, he has about two drays of miscellaneous freight, comprising, I should say, all the moveable property belonging to the Governor of Kansas. His Excellency has not been communicative on the subject of his early return to the Territory, whence his fellow passengers have inferred that he does not anticipate returning at all. Navigation will have closed before he gets back from Washington, and the transportation of his freight by land from Jefferson to Lecompton will cost somebody \$10 per 100 pounds—an expense which so shrewd a financier as the Governor would certainly not incur in a crisis like the present.

There is to be no special session of the Kansas Legislature. The Free-State Territorial Committee met in Lawrence a few days before we left the Territory, and appointed a Committee of their own number to wait upon the Governor and urge him to call such a session to take action concerning the monstrous proceedings of the Lecompton Bogus Convention. This Committee divided itself into two embassies, one going to Lecompton and the other to Leavenworth. The Governor was found at the latter place, or rather at an embryo town just outside of Leavenworth and just inside of the Fort Leavenworth Reservation. The Governor said it was quite clear a special session ought to be called, but he doubted his power to issue the call. He would examine the law, and if he found it within the scope of his authority he would act in accordance with their suggestion.

The committee said they would remain in Leavenworth until the Governor could post himself up. They called the next day in season to learn that the Governor had taken passage on the steamer Oglesby for St. Louis. So I am informed by a gentleman who came aboard just as the steamer shoved off. The committee who went to Lecompton found Stanton, and urged upon him the necessity of a special session. He agreed fully with their views, and thought that course indispensable; but, of course, declined to take any action on his own part while his superior was in the Territory. Mr. Stanton knows by this time that his superior has run away from the responsibility of either calling the session or not calling it. The Secretary, who is now Acting Governor, will, doubtless, avail himself of some other dodge.

Gov. Walker has expressed himself very freely during the trip concerning the framers of the Lecompton Constitution. He even alleges that they are liable to indictment at common law for con-

spiracy. A more beggarly and butcherly crowd of sots, ruffians and assassins, according to the Governor, never assembled together on the face of the earth. His Excellency renews this theme every few minutes with the utmost energy of cursing. I happen to know that the Governor's maledictions are richly merited, but I confess both surprise and admiration at the faithfulness with which they have been applied.

Among the passengers on the Oglesby, as I mentioned before, is Dr. J. H. Stringfellow, somewhat notorious in Kansas history, though not so prominent as his brother B. F. Stringfellow, late of the Squatter Sovereign. Last evening, after Gov. Walker had retired to his state-room undisturbed, Stringfellow got into a dispute with an ill-looking customer, who hailed from South Carolina, on the fruitful topic of the Oxford election returns. Stringfellow maintained that Walker had acted properly in throwing out those returns. South Carolina held exactly the opposite. Of course the proper way to arrive at the truth was to shoot each other. Out came a couple of revolvers, and bang went one of them at the head of the heretic on the other side of the table. Fortunately, or unfortunately, both weapons were struck aside, and the combatants separated by the bystanders.

The excitement in Leavenworth on the subject of the bogus Constitution is intense. An indignation meeting of Free-State men was held there last Saturday, and another will be held on the 28th, to decide whether to vote at the Constitutional election, or fight.

THE DESERET NEWS.

TRUTH & LIBERTY.



ALBERT CARRINGTON, EDITOR.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 17.

WOOD AND HAY—wanted immediately at the 'News' office.

SALMON RIVER.—A conveyance will leave Ogden City on the 5th of March next for Salmon River, by which letters and papers may be forwarded to that point. Such letters and papers should be deposited at the Governor's Office, G. S. L. City, or at Bishop West's, Ogden City.

A TRUE REFORMER.—The Portland Pleasure Boat, in an article on 'One-Idea Reformers,' says:

'A true reformer should be the embodiment of every virtue. Instead of confining his labors to one particular branch of reform, his efforts should embrace everything connected with the improvement, progress and perfection of the physical, moral, and spiritual man. He should expose and labor to demolish all error, to dispel ignorance and darkness, and disseminate truth, knowledge, light. He should love everybody and fear nobody; should love peace and harmony, but never sacrifice truth and right.

He should go forth with his life in his hand, ready to make any sacrifice for the good of humanity; should be unmoved alike by praise and censure; and with an eye single to truth, pursue a straightforward course, through evil and good report, even though he must remain friendless and alone. His examples should correspond with, and thereby give weight and influence to his precepts. In order to succeed, he should keep the whole body moving together, instead of rearing it limb from limb, and vainly toiling to move one member at a time.'

Alas, for poor, ignorant, undeveloped human nature! How would such a reformer be received in the streets of Portland or New York? Some eighteen hundred years ago, there did appear on earth the exact prototype, the incarnate reality of our friend's ideal. But the world received him not; nine tenths of the reformers of that day denied him, while nearly all of the preachers of righteousness called him a fanatic and a madman. So it would be now. Let a man or a God appear among us and proclaim the truth, and the whole truth on all subjects, and our ears would be stunned with the cry 'Crucify him! crucify him!' —[Life Illustrated, Nov. 14.]

[Very true, but how came you to write and print it?]

CALIFORNIA UTAH ARMY.—Some are saying that, were a call made in California for volunteers to fight the Mormons, a great many thousand could be obtained in a remarkably short time. We do not deny this, still we would ask those who talk so loudly, what they think would be the cost of the equipment and march? Supposing no more than 10,000 men were to start across the desert, to go a distance of 800 miles; how much money would be necessary to furnish all the conveniences and comforts of such a force? Figure that up; then advert to the fact that the city of Mexico was captured by a smaller army, and the distance marched was about 300 miles, over a first rate road and through a fertile country.

Look at the expenditure required in that campaign merely for that portion of the army, and observe the difference as applied to a California-Utah army of even 5,000 men. By the conquest of Mexico we gained this great and rich possession, the conquest of Salt Lake City would bring nothing in treasure. But then, folks will talk! —[Sac. Age, Dec. 3.]

From Kansas.

A gentleman who left Atchison, K. T., on the 13th, called on us yesterday evening and gave us the latest intelligence from Kansas. There was

not much feeling in the territory on the subject of the constitution framed by the bob-tail Democratic convention, lately adjourned.

The total vote that elected the members of that convention did not much exceed 1500, while the voting population of the territory now is between 15,000 and 20,000, so that the free state Republican party are quite confident in their own strength, and quite independent as to how soon the slavery constitution is elected in the territory, and as to how quickly Congress may admit Kansas under the constitution. After the admission then they intend to do some 'tall work' and take things entirely into their own hands, as they have the power and the votes to do so.

The clause in the constitution, providing that it shall not be amended within the next six years, and that other clause which fastens slavery upon the territory, whether or no, are quite jocularly received by the free state people.

Governor Walker says the convention was 'a d—d Batt Jones institution.' This Batt Jones was the father of the Johnson and McGee county returns, and though a resident and voter in the territory, has his family living in Westport, Missouri. —[St. Louis Democrat, Nov. 18.]

LAWRENCE, Nov. 13, 1857.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MISSOURI DEMOCRAT:

Recent accounts from Utah confirm the declaration made by Brigham Young, that he would 'resist the United States troops to the utmost,' and that 'he, with his wives, could conquer the entire army,' an assertion of no trifling nature at the present time. The reports that the Mormons had taken possession of the South Pass, thereby detaining the command under Col. Smith, has been confirmed.

A messenger who arrived in Leavenworth last Friday night, reports that a train of seventy-five wagons, belonging to Wm. H. Russell, government contractor, had been taken by the Mormons and entirely destroyed by fire, near the Rocky Mountains; and that the teamsters were furnished with provisions and sent back to Fort Laramie. The troops were reported to have retreated from the South Pass, then in possession of the Mormons, and encamped for the winter on this side. The troops were in advance of the train destroyed, and passed the Mormons unnoticed.

Several companies of dragoons have lately arrived in Kansas from the East. There are about 3000 in all quartered at Fort Leavenworth for the winter and will probably be sent to Utah in the spring.

It is thought by the officers at the fort that a call will be made on the Secretary of War to recruit a couple of new regiments for the special benefit of Utah. In the event of Mormons adhering to the bold measures which they have taken, it may afford the people of Kansas a temporary relief from the military thralldom against which they struggle.

It will, doubtless, require all the force which the TRUCKLING Administration can command for the next twelve months, to force the Saints of Salt Lake into submission.

No wonder Buchanan and Brigham are belligerent, one having a multiplicity of wives and the other having no wife to multiply. It is rather formidable in its appearance, when an old bachelor, whose hairs have grown white with celibacy, attempts to separate a minister of Christ from a hundred darling wives. It is a notorious fact that persons interfering between man and wife seldom add to their character, and not unfrequently the wife joins her husband, and the intruder gets a severe thrashing. In this case it may not be so, but certainly the affair looks ominous at present.

The Mormons have possession of the only accessible pass in the mountains, and beyond a peradventure will defend their position, until reinforcements can take place, which will be impossible before next June. The detachment already gone will be under the necessity of camping all winter in the inhospitable regions of the Rocky Mountains, subject to be harassed by the Mormons, Cheyenne and Comanche Indians.

The Utah expedition, about which so much has been said, is another exemplification of the wise and judicious course pursued by Buchanan and his cabinet.

Had it not been for an ambitious desire of Governor Walker to place his name alongside of Washington, Bonaparte and Wellington as a great military commander, and Webster, Clay and Calhoun as a statesman and patriot, no doubt but the Utah expedition would have gone instead of being detained to quell the 'rebellious and insurrectionary people at Lawrence.' But this is in keeping with all the acts of the Administration, as well as the degrading and imbecile course pursued by isothermal Walker.

The people here have decided to take no part in the election provided for in the robbers' constitution. It is thought no one will vote for it except those who framed it and a few of the 'National Democrats,' who are willing to do any menial labor which this band of usurpers may advise. There is a certain *Click* of the 'nationals' who feels honored to do any degrading labor which he is capable of doing for 'free state Democracy.'

Leaf Worth Preserving—Curious facts from History.

The Saxons first introduced archery in the time of Voltigen. It was dropped immediately after the conquest, but revived by the Crusaders, they having felt the effect of it from the Parthians. Bows and arrows as weapons of war were in use, with stone cannon ball, as late as 1640. It is singular that all the statutes for the encouragement of archery were framed after the invention of gunpowder and firearms. Yew trees were encouraged in churchyards, for the making of bows in 1742. Hence their generality in churchyards in England at the present time.

Coats of arms came into vogue in the reign of Richard I. of England, and became hereditary

in families in the year 1192. They took their rise from the knights painting their banners with different figures to distinguish them in the crusades.

The first standing army of modern time was established by Charles VII. of France, in 1455. Previous to that time the King had depended on his nobles for contingents in time of war. A standing army was first established in England in 1638 by Charles I, but it was decided illegal, as well as the organization of the Royal Guards, in 1379. The first permanent military band instituted in England, was the yeomen of the guards, established in 1486.

Guns were invented by Swartz, a German, about the year 1378, and were brought into use by the Venetians in 1382. Cannon were invented at an anterior date. They were first used at the battle of Cressy in 1345. In England they were first used at the siege of Berwick in 1405. It was not until 1544, however, that they were cast in England. They were used on board of ships by the Venetians in 1535, and were in use among the Turks about the same time. An artillery company was instituted in England for weekly exercise in the year 1610.

Insurance on ships was first practised in the reign of Caesar in the year 45. It was a general custom in Europe in 1194. Insurance offices were first established in London, in 1667.

Astronomy was first studied by the Moors, and by them introduced into Europe, in 1201. The rapid growth of modern astronomy dates from the time of Copernicus. Books of astronomy and geometry were destroyed, as infected with magic, in England, under the reign of Edward IV, in the year 1552.

Banks were first established by Lombard Jews in Italy. The name is derived from banco (bench) benches being erected in the market place for the exchange of money, etc. The first public bank was at Venice, in 1550. The Bank of England was established in 1693. In 1699 its notes were at 20 per cent. discount.

The invention of bells is attributed to Poleonius, Bishop of Nola, Campania, about the year 400. They were first introduced into churches as a defence against thunder and lightning. They were first put up in Thrunder Abbey, Lincolnshire, in 945. In the eleventh century, and later, it was the custom to baptize them in the churches before they were used. The curfew bell was established in 1773. It was rung at eight in the evening, when people were obliged to put out their fires and candles. The custom was abolished in 1100. Bellmen were appointed in 1556, to ring the bells and cry out, 'take care of your fire and candle—be charitable to the poor, and pray for dead!'

How many are aware of the word 'boo!' used to frighten children with. It is a corruption of the word 'Boh,' the name of a fierce Gothic general, the son of Odin, the mention of whose name spread a panic among his enemies.

Book-keeping was first introduced into England from Italy by Peele in 1556. It was derived from a system of Algebra, published at Venice by Bargo.

Notaries public were first appointed by the fathers of the Christian Church, to collect the acts and memoirs of martyrs in the first sanctuary.

The administration of the oath in civil cases is of high antiquity. See Exodus, xxii, 10.—Swearing on the Gospel was first used in 528.—The oath was first administered in judicial proceedings in England by the Saxons in 600. The words, 'So help me God, and all saints,' concluded an oath till the year 1550.

Signals to be used at sea were first contrived by James II, when Duke of York, in 1665.—They were afterwards improved upon by the French commander, Tourville, and by Admiral Balchen.

Raw silk is said to have been first made by a people of China called Seras, 140 B. C. It was first brought from India in 275, and a pound of it at that time was worth a pound of gold. The manufacture of raw silk was introduced into Europe from India by some monks in 556. Silk dresses were first worn in 1455. The eggs of the silkworm were first brought to Europe in 527.

AN ACT

To amend "An Act granting unto Seth M. Blair, John Brown, Preston Thomas and Alonzo S. Blair, a Herd Ground in Rush Valley." Approved Jan. 14, 1857.

Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah,—That the act, entitled an act granting unto Seth M. Blair, John Brown, Preston Thomas and Alonzo S. Blair, a herd ground in Rush valley, is hereby amended by inserting the names of John Taylor, Thomas Bux, Benjamin L. Clapp, Homer Duncan, William Moody and John M. Moody after the name of Alonzo S. Blair in the first and second sections of said act; and that said grant is hereby enlarged so as to include all that part of Rush valley, lying south of a grant in said valley to Brigham Young, Wilford Woodruff and others.

Approved Jan. 14, 1858.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in my office.

W. H. HOOPER, Sec. pro tem., U. T.

AN ACT

Granting unto Orson Pratt, Sen., Ezra T. Benson, John Rowberry, Thomas Atkin and Ezekiah Mitchell, a Herd Ground in Tooele county.

Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah,—That all that portion of land, lying in Tooele county, bounded as follows: commencing at the north west corner of E. T. Benson and Co's. survey; thence south, one thousand and ninety six rods; thence west, seven hundred and sixty two rods; thence south four hundred and twenty seven rods; thence north thirteen hundred and ninety three rods to the shore of said lake to the place of beginning; be, and the same is hereby granted unto Orson Pratt, sen., E. T. Benson, John Rowberry, Thomas Atkin and Ezekiah Mitchell, to control the same for the benefit of the citizens of Tooele city, E. T. City and Richville, for herding and grazing purposes during the pleasure of the Legislative Assembly.

Approved Jan. 8, 1858.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in my office.

W. H. HOOPER, Sec. pro tem., U. T.