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dom; the District Attorney said he "thought it would be so," and his associate, Mr. Carlisle, avoided the scene; as to the jailor, he wept deeply, and could not understand Mr. Meagher when he consoled with him on losing his tenant."

Relative to the tragedy there is some diversity of opinion, but the press generally throughout the States incline to the justification of Sickles.

The Paris correspondent of the N. Y. Times, March 24, says:

"The Sickles tragedy is the prominent topic of discussion in the cafes of Paris. The French theory is, that the really guilty party in the sad affair is the writer of the anonymous note—the meddlesome informer, who is presumed to be a woman, jealous of Mrs. Sickles.

"Hell hath no fury like a woman scorned."

There is a lady here who knows a certain widow in Washington, to whom Mr. Key had been for some time quite devoted, who has been made miserable, for a twelve-month, by the pangs of jealousy. Did she play the part of Iago in the bloody drama? Perhaps."

So much for French philosophy and French morals.

The N. Y. Day Book contains an article headed "The Sickles Trial—Antique Law and Modern Justice," in which is presented a very just and logical view of the case. After summing up the incidents of the whole affair terminating with the killing of Key, it says:

"Such are the facts. The 'law' says this is murder, and the friends of the dead man, or more charitably speaking, 'society,' brings this 'law,' with all its technicalities and cumbrous machinery, to bear upon the case, in order to convict the man who has slain the paramour of his wife. Is this 'law,' as all lawful 'law' should be, founded on reason and justice? Adultery, the corruption of a man's wife, and the desolation of his home, is undoubtedly the greatest wrong or crime that one man can inflict on another.

If Key had murdered Mrs. Sickles, and, indeed, Mrs. Sickles' little child, he would not have done the husband a wrong equal to this. In truth, had he mercilessly slaughtered Mr. Sickles' whole household, his entire kindred—had he left him alone and desolate in the world, without one single being whose blood had mingled with his own, he would not have committed a wrong great as that for which he lost his life."

Then, presupposing that these two men had lived under a condition of things where "law" and the fabric of society had not yet been established, the Day Book presumes that no other punishment than death could be at all commensurate with the enormity of the crime. In the establishment of "law" and the social order, it argues, men do not or should not surrender any natural right whatever, and continues:

"Our own government, therefore, confirms all natural rights, but instead of leaving the individual citizen to protect his rights, or to right his own wrongs, 'society'—the whole citizenship—steps in and assumes this duty. Such is the theory of the social compact or such is the theory of the social order as it exists with us. Now, the question for inquiry is simply this:—Does society provide for such cases as that now on trial? or in other words, could it or would it right the wrongs of Mr. Sickles? Plainly not. Mr. Key committed a wrong on Mr. Sickles that, so far as they alone were concerned, deserved death, and, in a natural state, before the social order was established, or before society assumed to right the wrongs of individuals, his life would have been forfeited.

Briefly, Mr. Sickles had the (natural) right to kill Key; society assumes to protect the individual in all his (natural) rights, but having failed to do so in this instance—indeed, by its offer to compel Mr. Key to pay Mr. Sickles a hundred pounds of tobacco, insulting the wronged man—Mr. Sickles assumed his own (natural) rights and slew the seducer, and now this same society, thus derelict in its duties, is striving to convict Mr. Sickles of murder. Why this contradiction? Simply because we cling to the antique laws of England—to the legal habits of another and widely different social condition—to the rules and formulas of a government which ignores ALL natural rights and recognizes only those which that "fount of all honor," an adulterer like George IV or a grandmother like Victoria, graciously confers upon the 'subject.' But the people are better than their own laws and more humane and enlightened than their own law makers—the popular sentiment is in perfect accord with natural justice and the theory of our system, and therefore juries justify and, until adultery is properly punished by the law, will doubtless continue to justify, the individual punishment of the seducer."

Scripture was quoted on both sides, during this trial. The law of Moses—which is the acknowledged groundwork of all human law, says:

10 And the man that committeth adultery with another man's wife, even he that committeth adultery with his neighbor's wife, the adulterer and adulteress shall surely be put to death."—[Lev. chap. xxi.]

The mode of inflicting this penalty is elsewhere prescribed—namely, stoning to death—than which, it would seem, no death could be much more painful and ignominious.

The law of Maryland provides that when a man is legally proved to be guilty of adultery, he shall be liable to a fine of not more than one hundred pounds of tobacco—which is the only human law that could have been brought to bear on this case, there being no law for the

punishment of his crime in the District of Columbia. The utter futility—we might say preposterousness—of such a provision is at once insulting to the good sense and moral principles of a virtuous people and was justly scorned by the counsel for the defense—one of whom boldly declared that the only satisfaction an injured husband could obtain by law, in the District, from the seducer and polluter of his wife, was in a *chew of tobacco!*

Mr. Sickles is a member of the next Congress. It is stated that he would remain a week in Washington—then, probably, take a sea voyage for his health.

—MR. FELIX BELLV, the French director general and projector of the great Nicaraguan canal, about to be commenced, or, perhaps, already commenced, is represented as being "one of the greatest and most honest men of the epoch," and, though the French have allowed themselves to be outwitted by the English—who have now monopolized the great enterprise and are about to establish the headquarters of the company in London under the empire of British legislation—they will continue to "regard with a lively interest the accomplishment of the grand designs that this remarkable man has conceived for the regeneration of Central America."

—THE SEA LION is said to be abundant on the coast of California—some of them weighing two or three thousand pounds each.

—THE EMPEROR of Austria has declared his resolve not to be the football of the French Emperor.

### TABERNACLE.

Sunday, May 22, 10 o'clock, a.m., Elder Orson Pratt read paragraphs 2 and 3 of section 10, Book of Doctrine and Covenants. Spoke on the necessity of treasuring up doctrine and principle, wisdom and knowledge; briefly alluding to the reign of Christ, his Apostles and Saints upon the earth; told of the great work to be performed prior to the second advent of the Messiah—of the famines, earthquakes, pestilence, sword and other destructions to come upon the wicked; spoke of the American government as one of the best forms of government upon the earth; proved by a revelation given to Joseph Smith, that God raised up wise men to write the Constitution of the United States; cited the congregation to the character of the governments on the continent of Europe.

He alluded to the indefatigable exertions of President Brigham Young to show the people the necessity of keeping the commandments of God. He denounced anything that had a tendency to subvert that religious liberty guaranteed to us by the Constitution of our country.

Elder Pratt then took up the subject of polygamy and challenged the world to put their finger upon a single passage in the Bible, Book of Mormon, Book of Doctrine and Covenants, a saying of an Apostle, Prophet, angel, or Jesus Christ himself, that said it was a crime.

The nations of Christendom, he said, in their marriage institution, had adopted an old Roman custom, after which legislators continued to pattern—thus perpetuating the monogamic system, introduced to encourage licentiousness—enacting laws to punish that which is just as virtuous as it is to have two children.

The Latter-Day Saints, he continued, are looking for a more pure order of things. When Jesus comes they expect he will bring a holy and pure people with him—among the number will be Abraham, the polygamist.

Concluded with a powerful and conclusive argument, chiefly on the 1st verse of the 4th chapter of Isaiah which, when correctly rendered reads: "And seven women shall be united to one man in that day, saying, we will eat our own food, and wear our own clothes, only let us be called by thy name, exalting us to take away our reproach."

President Brigham Young followed with a very comforting and cheering address. He counseled the saints to keep quiet and watch the signs of the times, assuring them that the devil was not dead and that they, as the body of Christ, had great cause to be thankful. If they did not know Mormonism to be true, he was perfectly willing that the devil should buffet, tempt and cause them to be persecuted until they did know it was true. The Elders of Israel had labored faithfully to perfect the people, and the enlightened Saints could see the result. When justice has had its course, then mercy will step in, the faithful will rejoice and the valleys of the mountain will resound with the songs of the Saints.

He observed that he himself was accused of having great influence; he said that he wished he had more; he would to God that he had in-

fluence sufficient to make every man that calls himself a Saint, do right. If he ever denied the faith, he now wished, as he had always done, that he might not have influence to drag with him one living soul to hell. He regretted that there were so many willing to die for their religion, who were not willing to live for it; because dying for it was no proof of its truth. Men trained and traditionated in false religion are as willing to die for it as some are for ours. By our religion, he said, we are taught faith in God; it reveals mysteries; it is the fountain of all truth, of all mechanism; it embraces all sciences, philosophy and art and comprehends all truth; it is calculated to bring heaven to earth and exalt earth to heaven; it will lift the mind above the frivolous things of time; it raiseth the mind of man from darkness and tradition and makes him capable of comprehending all things; it is the fountain, the mainspring, the life of all governments that ever did exist; all governments are comprehended by our religion as a woman comprehends cutting a garment. No man had intelligence enough to devise the governments and systems we see around us, except by the inspiration of the Almighty.

He bore testimony to the truth of the Bible, Book of Mormon and Doctrine and Covenants, although precious parts have been taken from the former.

"Mormonism" was said to be very different in Utah to what it is in the world, and he contended that it ought to be; that people should come here in the spirit that they received the gospel that they might be prepared to receive the further things of the kingdom. In one sense "Mormonism" was different, and the reason was the eyes of the people had become dim, and they had become like the christians. If the Saints did not understand more of the things of God than they did before they were gathered, it proved that they were unworthy to receive blessings from the hand of God.

In reference to Christ coming again, he remarked that but few would see him, but he will come and visit his temple and return to his Father's Kingdom; then come again, set angels to work to resurrect the Saints, and the nations will know just as much about it as they now know about the gospel of Christ; and, when every knee shall bow and every tongue confess, there will be millions that will not believe in him, but they will be obliged to acknowledge his government.

He alluded to the celestial law, the impossibility of finite beings abiding it; reviewed the troubles of the Saints in Far West; expressed a wish for the disaffected to stay in this Territory, for the reason that just such characters were continually sending to ask him to bring them back again; spoke of the victory of Jesus over death as the last enemy, and presenting the kingdom spotless to the Father; admonished the Saints to be faithful and patient and not to take judgement into their own hands and, by the help of the Lord, he would lead them to the fountain of life.

In the afternoon, Elder John Taylor spoke of the pleasure he felt in listening to the inspired discourses of the forenoon service. He rejoiced while sitting under the influence of the Holy Spirit that prevailed in the house; treated on the folly of human wisdom; the building up of the kingdom of God, the operations of the Spirit of Truth upon the human mind; the necessity of seeking for divine guidance in all our movements, especially when advocating the principles of our holy religion; reviewed the history of the governments of the nations, their peculiar characteristics, the origin and workings of kingly governments.

President Brigham Young bore testimony to the truth of the gospel revealed through Joseph Smith; cautioned the Saints against a spurious theocracy, the depravity of the world, the schisms and divisions of the Christian religion, and alluded to the unity of the Saints. In the commencement of his ministry he took truth for his text, salvation for his subject and the whole world for his circuit, and that was still his programme; said there was not a law in our government but what was designed to be founded upon the revelations of God; admonished the congregation to abide in the truth and to acknowledge the hand of God in all things.

[For the Deseret News.]

### A Question.

Is it better to allow your neighbor's chickens to take a portion of your garden sauce, than to receive your neighbor's wife's sauce for requesting her to keep the chickens off your garden? G.

As we believe in honoring the law, we should kill the chickens and make sauce of them—after which we should be very willing to dispense with the sauce from a neighbor's wife.

### Married:

In this city, on Sunday, May 15, by Bishop E. D. Woolley, Elder JAMES L. BUNTING and Miss HARRIET DYE.

At American Fork, Utah county, on the 27th ult., by Bishop L. E. Harrington, Mr. JOSEPH A. GEBOW, Indian Interpreter, G. S. L. City, and Miss PRUSSIA P. WALTON, of Provo.

### 36 Quorum of Seventies.

Will meet in D. Ballo's Music Hall, on Second South street, two blocks and a half west of East Temple street, near Jackson's blacksmith's shop, on Saturday, May 21, at 7 o'clock p.m., and will continue to meet there every two weeks on Saturday evenings at the same hour. All members living convenient are requested to attend by order of

E. H. DAVIS,  
THOMAS WRIGLEY,  
LAN'L. S. CAHOON, } PRESIDENTS.  
JESSE W. FOX,  
JNO. G. SMITH, }

11-2

### FOUND!

ABOUT eight miles south west of the city, part of a WAGON including three wheels, two axietrees. The owner can have them by calling and paying expenses. SAM'L EVANS, 15th Ward.

12-1

### CAME INTO

MY inclosure, May 12, a black and white HOG, weighing about 20 or 30 pounds, when the owner can have by paying charges. DANIEL HENDRIX, 12th Ward.

12-1

### STOLEN

FROM the stable of Mr. Woodworth, E. T. City, on the night of the 23d inst., a dark bay or brownish Horse, 8 or 9 years old, a little white on one hind foot, a full eye, some little white in forehead, main worn off by collar, some saddle marks, small Spanish brand on left thigh, no shoes on when taken, formerly owned by J. Cazier of Nephi.

12-1

E. T. BENSON.

### NOTICE!

THIS is to notify the public that I intend to apply to the County court of Great Salt Lake county at its June session for a grant of the ka-yon running north east from the west foot of the Big Mountain, for the purpose of making a wagon road into the same, etc.

12-2

WM. H. BRANCH.

### STRAYED OR STOLEN

FROM American Fork, Utah county, on or about the 16th November last, a muddy white COW, nine years old, branded WOODBERRY on the left horn. Any one delivering said Cow to the subscriber, or will give information of her whereabouts shall be liberally rewarded.

(12-1)

WILLIAM RALPHS.

### STRAYED!

FROM the range across Jordan, a two year old Red HEIFER, branded U behind left shoulder, J F on left hip and G L on the right. Whoever will deliver the same to me in G. S. L. City, East Temple street, shall be rewarded for their trouble.

12-2

RICHARD GILL,

Physiological Barber.

### STRAYED!

FROM the herd boy, a brindie and white COW, with a chain round her neck and a bell attached to it, branded on the horn J. WELLS. Any one bringing her to me or informing me where I can find her will be rewarded for their trouble.

12-1

JAMES WELLS, Cutler,

East Temple street.

### WOOL CARDING!!!

AT the Sugar Works, Big Canyon Creek, by A. NOR-TON. TERMS.—12½ cents per pound in cash or 1-6 of the wool. The machines will be ready for operation about the 1st of June.

12-4

MRS. S. J. LEES, Milliner and Dress-Maker, ANNOUNCES to her friends and patrons that she continues as usual in the above business on Emigration, 3 doors west of East Temple street, 7th ward, G. S. L. City.

ALSO, executes all kinds of plain and ornamental sewing. Having a sewing machine, she is prepared to contract with merchants, dealers in grain and others, to make sacks, &c., ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE

12-3m.

### \$50 REWARD!

STOLEN from the subscriber on Monday the 16th of May, from near Cedar Fort, two iron grey HORSES (matched), known as the Cooley horses, four MULES, branded U S, two of them also branded with C. Also five other horses and one mule, brands not known. The above reward will be paid on the delivery of the animals to me at Camp Floyd, U. T.

12-2

R. H. DYER.

### FOR SALE.

THE Springville TANNERY, one building 30 by 16 ft., containing 5 vats, good boiler, quantity of hides and bark on hand. Also on the same acre lot a dwelling house containing three rooms, a corral, stable and good draw well, to be sold cheap for cash. Apply to JOSEPH and SAMUEL GRANGE, west of the Public square, Springville.

12-3

### GOODS AT REDUCED PRICES!

THE inhabitants of Provo and Ogden cities are respectfully informed that we have a general assortment of STAPLE GOODS and fancy articles, Medicines, Tin Ware and Notions, etc.

WANTED.—Butter, Eggs, Wheat, Vials, etc. N.B.—The commodious building, we lately occupied, one block west of Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, is for rent at \$15 per month only.

12-1

H. L. SOUTHWORTH.

### \$10 REWARD!

STRAYED from South Cottonwood Ward, one red and white spotted OX, right horn loops a little, point broke off, branded J V on one horn, formerly owned at Payson.

Any person delivering said OX, or giving information that will lead to its recovery, to Myron Brewer, G. S. L. City, Jared Porter, South Cottonwood, or to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward.

12-3

DAVID PROCTOR.

### STRAYED

FROM the 20th Ward, on Wednesday, May 11, two YEARLING HEIFERS. One red, white on the legs, white spot shape of a heart on the face, tail tipped with white, and a buckskin string round her neck. The other, red, stripes of white across the back, tail tipped white, a few white hairs on the face, and a small board hanging to her neck branded DUNBAR.

Any person giving information that will lead to the recovery of one or both will be liberally rewarded by W. C. DUNBAR.

12-1

General Tithing Store.

### NOTICE!

I TAKE this opportunity of informing my patrons and the public in general that I have just received from California a fine assortment of

GOLD AND SILVER LEVER WATCHES, Watch Glasses, Keys, Chains, Guards, and other materials in my line. All of which will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms.

Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed, I hope by strict attention to business and reasonable prices to merit a continuance of the same.

12-1m

WILLIAM BALLAN, Watch Maker,

East Temple street, G. S. L. City

### GOOD NEWS!!

THE undersigned have just received from California a good STOCK of

TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, &c., &c., which they will make up, and sell a good Six Quart Pan for ONE DOLLAR, and other ware in proportion, at our store, one door north of Miller, Russell & Co.'s, where they would like to see their old friends, as they intend to keep on hand Tin Ware of the best quality.

N.B.—Fifty cents per lb. paid for old Pewter. Job Work neatly done on the shortest notice.

12-1t

A. B. &amp; T. H.