

away, and only bloom in the night along side of others, as useless as herself, making the balmy hours hideous by execrable thrumming on a piano, accompanied with execrable singing. Floating through a waltz and flirting with young men who true in their nature love the fairy vision she presents, but for no other purpose than the gratification of the hour, while all the time she is thus wasting her bloom and fragrance and precious health, her poor scrub of a mother may be locked in sleep which her exhausted nature demands.

This kind of a woman will not make a man happy, nor will any man, except he is as frivolous as herself, offer her honorable marriage. Men want to see in their wives some glimmer, at least, of common sense. And they want to see some evidence that they are competent to sit at the head of a household. But how is it with the majority of the young women? They turn their backs upon domestic duties and know nothing of domestic joys. As soon as they can get away from their mother's care they rush into shops and factories and trades. It has got to be so that full four-fifths of our young women don't know enough about the kitchen even to make a cup of coffee or to cook a beef stake, or broil a mackerel. Indeed, in too many cases, it would be deemed an insult to ask them the question if they know how to cook. Instead of home duties they are fierce after accomplishments; not thinking or not knowing that what they call accomplishments become defects unless they are associated with home graces, which most adorn a woman.

Young women, if they would preserve themselves fresh and pure and fit to become what God designed they should be—helpmates for man, should exercise a stronger restraining influence over their minds than has been the fashion of late years; should cease to look upon marriage only as a means of greater extravagance and a wider scope of pleasure, and upon the husband only as the golden goose who pays for them.

Depend upon it, that, while amusements and extravagances are regarded by women as the chief objects of life, they will find men who will gratify them—but not for marriage. So long as married men, who have been so unhappy as to be caught by such chaff, present a woful example and warning, those who are out, will keep out of the 'silken noose.'

## THE DESERET NEWS.

ELIAS SMITH.....EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Wednesday.....August 24, 1859.

UNITED STATES COURTS.—The District Court that has been sitting in this city for the last four weeks, as will be seen by reference to the report of its proceedings, adjourned on Friday last, till the 12th of September: the grand jury, after finding thirteen bills of indictment against erring sons of Adam, reported themselves and were discharged on the 17th. One of the persons indicted, on being arraigned, plead "guilty" and was sentenced by the court to ten years imprisonment.—Another, a negro, indicted for murder, was arraigned, plead "not guilty," was put upon trial, but after the "solemnities" of the trial had progressed some two days, the proceedings were cut short by the disappearance of a negro witness; the jury was dismissed, the prisoner sent to jail and will probably be brought to trial again in about ten years, if matters progress at the same rate they have of late.

We have not been disposed to say much about the proceedings and rulings of the court during the session, neither do we wish to now. The judge has a peculiar way of maintaining the dignity of the court that seems to consume too much time for this fast age, and to which we have a right to refer, in truth it takes his honor longer to do a small amount of business than any judge, with whose history mankind are acquainted; and we feel safe in saying, that if the way business has been done in this Territory during the last year, is a fair sample of the judicial proceedings throughout the United States, the Judiciary is receding rapidly instead of advancing, so far as expediting business is concerned, and unless some change is made, few of the many law breakers will hereafter be brought to punishment, and if they do not break jail or are permitted to give security for their appearance when called for, more will diethere of old age, than will ever be found guilty of the offences for which they may be indicted or arrested.

The adjourning of the court three or four weeks because a court is to be held in another district ninety-five miles distant, leaving prisoners in jail, and an indefinite amount of business undisposed of, is a new feature in the administration of justice that some do not fully understand, and it seems that none of the members of the bar, can, or will throw any light on the subject. If, as some have supposed from the course things have taken, that only one court can be held at the same time in the Territory, and there are as many transgressors in this country, as has been represented, it will certainly be a long time before they will all receive a just reward for their deeds.

According to announcement, Judge Eckels commenced his court on Monday last; he may be more expeditious than his colleagues. There is certainly room for improvement, and we shall soon see what direction matters will take in the Southern District. The presumption is, that there is not much business in prospective in that Court, as few or none of the lawyers resident in this district are there in attendance.

### Arrival of the Mails.

The mail from California arrived on Thursday the 18th, bringing San Francisco dates to July 30. The papers in that State are deeply engaged in the political strife that is prevailing between the various parties or their leaders, who are aspiring for the honors and emoluments of office, and in some of them there is not much to be found excepting speeches, notices of political gatherings, &c.

The Eastern mail arrived on Monday evening, by which we received New York and other eastern papers to the 30th ultimo. The latest dates from England were to the 16th.—The Italian War has terminated, as will be seen by the brief notice of the pacification between the Emperor of the French, and the Emperor of Austria, inserted in another column. A more general account of the last scenes of the war and the treaty that followed may be expected next week.

THE END NOT YET.—Train after train of merchandize has arrived in this city within the last two weeks and, from reports, trains loaded with goods for this market, will be continually rolling in till late in the fall. East Temple Street has of late been literally filled up with freight wagons, and one man taking advantage of the occurrence, built a house on the side walk much to the annoyance of his neighbors, who were thereby somewhat left in the shade, for the time being; but inasmuch as the City Council has repealed the ordinance inhibiting the building of houses on the line of the streets, others in that vicinity will probably build there, if they can get the wagons out of the way so that they can do so. We think it would be a good plan to have the wagons taken out of the street as soon as they are unloaded and not left there week after week as has too often been the case, to the great inconvenience of the public as well as to private individuals; however, if merchant trains continue to arrive as fast, for weeks to come, as they have during the last month, we hardly know what they will do with the wagons, unless they take them out the city.

This market was never before as well supplied with merchandize, as it is now, and the general tendency of prices is downward.

A NEW ENTERPRISE.—It has been a very common thing of late, for farmers, tradesmen and mechanics to abandon their former pursuits and engage in manufacturing, merchandizing or liquor vending, but till lately the lawyers in this city have shown no signs of quitting their profession to engage in any speculation whatever.

Since the adjournment of the court some two or three of them have seemingly been quite uneasy, the cause we did not know till they informed us that they were about to commence publishing a paper, devoted to politics or something else and asked a little assistance till their press and type arrive, which, we of course readily granted, as they were our personal friends, and we always take pleasure in extending to such every facility for improving upon the gifts they possess for doing good to themselves and to others, at our command.

They have not as yet decided on the name of the concern, but if Irish Jim who is one of the firm can have his way it will no doubt be called the *Shillalah*, which in our opinion would not be a misnomer.

Its birth may be expected on Saturday next.

ACCIDENT.—On Monday evening in crossing one of the water courses intersecting South Temple street, east of ex-Governor Young's, a carriage in which there were, with others, two or three ladies, was upset, injuring several persons, but none seriously excepting an elderly lady, who had one of her shoulders dislocated.

Serious complaints have been made during the summer, and not without cause, about the bad condition of the streets of the city. Emigration, or Third South street, and several others are far from being in good repair and in some places nearly impassible. The expense of suitably repairing them would be inconsiderable and an appropriation by the City Council judiciously expended in repairing the

streets and especially those that are in the worst condition and the most used would certainly meet with the approbation of the tax payers.

Why not have this matter attended to before any more accidents of this kind occur?

### The late Indian Difficulties.

The rumor that there had been a collision between Lieutenant Gay's command and the Indians in Box Elder canyon, to which reference was made last week, was not altogether a hoax, as there was a small fight came off about daylight on the morning of the 13th, near Devil's Gate canyon, in Box Elder valley, in which Lieutenant Gay had six men and nine horses wounded, and the Indians, according to the most reliable report, had one warrior badly, supposed mortally, and one squaw slightly wounded. The troops also despoiled the Indians of several ponies.

The battle is said to have been of short duration. Both parties claim the victory; but, from the contradictory reports, it is somewhat difficult to determine which quit the field first; though it is evident that, if the Indians fled in the first instance, they were not followed, as the Lieutenant returned to Brigham City with his command at 7 o'clock in the morning, and the Indians, who numbered some 17 warriors, remained in the valley some time afterwards, robbed the house of Mr. Hunsaker, who had a herd of cattle and horses there, of property to the amount of nearly \$1000, and then, taking with them forty or fifty beaves, left for the mountains.

The soldiers, after the battle was over, came across a tame Indian boy, living with Mr. Hunsaker, driving up a band of horses, and shot him, inflicting a mortal wound, of which he died in about six hours. As a matter of safety or convenience, when the company returned from the battle they encamped in the Big Field, belonging to the people of Brigham City, till Monday noon, when seemingly, having a disrelish for canyons, Lieutenant Gay marched his company by the plain to the ford on Bear river, where the head quarters of the troops sent against the Indians will be established. Lieutenant Gordon's company of dragoons, which passed through this city on the 16th, arrived at Brigham City on the morning of the 19th. Since then two companies of Infantry have proceeded northward to join the forces that have been ordered against the Shoshonees and Bannacks who have been making hostile demonstrations in that region.

The result of the war can be better told after the close of the campaign than before; but in all probability, the fighting is over. If, as is reported, the officers have come to the conclusion that the gods of the Indians are "gods of the hills" and therefore they will in future "fight against them in the plains," there will be no use in surgeons accompanying the expedition, as all know who have had any experience in Indian warfare in this Territory.

NEW DAGUERREAN ROOMS.—Last week, we visited the daguerrean gallery of Messrs. Sturges and Taylor. Their stock of cases, &c., is superb and, so far as we are able to judge, their pictures are generally of a superior class. They are enterprising and reliable young men and we advise those who want to immortalize their physiognomies, to give them a call. See their advertisement, page 198, in this number.

## PEACE BETWEEN FRANCE AND AUSTRIA.

Napoleon III and Francis Joseph have concluded a peace.

The following is the telegram from Napoleon to the Empress Eugenie announcing the fact:

VALLEGIO, July 11.—Peace is signed between the Emperor of Austria and myself.—The bases of peace are: The Italian Confederation under the honorary presidency of the Pope; the Emperor of Austria concedes his rights in Lombardy to the Emperor of the French, who transfers them to the King of Sardinia; the Emperor of Austria preserves Venice, but she will form an integral part of the Italian Confederation.

The London Daily Times, hitherto a strong advocate of Bonaparte, affirms that the just hope and expectations of Italy are deceived.—It adds, "History will call the Emperor to a strict account for having made war on false pretensions, and signed a mock and selfish peace—a peace that leaves Austria impregnable fortified in Northern Italy; that connects Central Italy to the patronage of the Pope, and to the constant menace of military intervention on the part of the Pope's patrons and protectors; that takes no account of the welfare of the people, and substitutes for National Independence a Confederation under the lock and key of Austrian garrisons. The Emperor of France has sown the seeds of future wars, and

'the closer we examine the pretended pacification, the more futile and iniquitous it appears.'

The London Morning Post contends that the soul of the treaty agreed upon is the nationality guaranteed under every variety of local government in a confederation of the Italian States.

The Emperor of Austria is to be King of Venetia solely as an internal member of the confederation; he will rule less than three million Italians, and will be controlled by a confederation ruling not less than twenty-six millions. The Pope is shorn virtually of his temporal supremacy; he is deprived of the substance, but keeps the shadow.

The London Times says that "Venice must hope that her independence will not be a mere name, and that the influence of France and Austria united will not be more unbearable than that of Austria singly. The Romans must hope that the Italian Confederacy, under the honorable presidency of the Pope, will be nothing like any government they have hitherto known. The Papal States are left as they were, but with a master somewhat greater than before. He is Honorary President of the Italian Confederation, and Gen. Goyon holds the sword at his side. The King of Naples made a member of the Confederation, and has to learn the worth of that honor and its import. Europe has to welcome a new power—the German Confederation, older in dignity, if not in time. England has nothing to do but look on. Austria is somewhat humbled, but relieved of a difficulty, Sardinia is aggrandized with a province that mistrusts her, and a neighbor that has earned an imperishable and inexhaustible claim to her gratitude. The Grand Dukes, we suppose, are once more to be reinstated in their thrones. France has now the game in her own hands. She has Europe before her. She can raise all Italy, and half the Austrian Empire against those Germans whom she has so often beaten—yet on the very summit of her ambition she renounces. France has spent fifty millions sterling, and 50,000 men, only to give Milan a Piedmontese instead of an Austrian master, and to establish the Pope in a temporal dignity even beyond his imagination, and capable of extension. Is all this real? The Emperor's game must be a very long one."

The Paris Moniteur gives the following explanation of the circumstances attending the armistice between France and Austria:

"The great neutral powers exchanged communications with the object of offering mediation to the belligerents whose first act was to be an armistice, but the endeavor to bring about this result was not successful until some days ago, when the French fleet was about to begin hostilities against Venice, and a new conflict before Verona was imminent. The Emperor of France, faithful to his sentiments of moderation, and anxious to prevent the useless effusion of blood, did not hesitate to assure himself whether the disposition of the Emperor of Austria was conformable to his own. It was a sacred duty for the two Emperors immediately to suspend hostilities which mediation could render objections. The Emperor of Austria, having shown similar intentions, the armistice was concluded."

The two Emperors had an interview at Villa Franca on the morning of the 11th. The Emperor of Austria was accompanied by Generals Hess, Gramme, Kellner, Kollonstein, Roming, Schlitter, and others of his staff.

The Emperor Napoleon issued the following order of the day, after the armistice was concluded:

"VALLEGIO, July 10.

"Soldiers:—An Armistice was concluded on the 8th inst. between the belligerent parties, to extend to the 15th of August. This truce will permit you to rest after your glorious labors, and to recover, if necessary, new strength to conclude the work which you have so gloriously inaugurated by your courage and resolution. I am about to return to Paris, and shall leave the provincial command of the army to Marshal Vaillant; but as soon as the hour of combat will have struck, you will see me again in your midst, to partake of your dangers."

A Verona telegraph dispatch says that the armistice was concluded after repeated requests from the French, and after their consent had been obtained to all the conditions asked by Austria.

Count Cavour had again left Turin for the headquarters of the allied armies.

The gun-boats destined for the bombardment of Peschiera have been launched on the Lake de Garda.

The Paris correspondent of 'The Times' says that typhus fever raged in both the camps in Italy, and that ten to eleven thousand were attacked with it in the allied army.

A Trieste telegram says that the Austrian war-steamer Curtatone, backed by the garrison of the fortress, sustained a successful contest on the 7th in the channel of Zara with the French frigate Impetense.

FINE CHANCE TO MARRY.—One of the ministers, says the Princess Belgiojoso, in her Eastern travels, in very good circumstances, had three daughters. The minister perceiving that no one made them an offer, thought it advisable to wait no longer. One Sunday he preached on matrimony. The text: "Increase and multiply," declaring to his congregation that it was a command, and not merely a counsel. He dilated with eloquence and warmth on the chaste pleasures of wedlock, and ended his sermon by offering his three daughters to any persons that were willing to marry them. He added that after the sermon he would receive the names of the offerers, and that his choice would fall on those who possessed the best moral character.—A facetious Irishman who was present did not await the moment indicated by the priest to raise his voice; he requested that his name should be placed on the list for two.