

## THE DESERET NEWS.

ELIAS SMITH, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Wednesday.....March 9, 1859.

## TO OUR READERS.

With the changes that are continually transpiring in the affairs of men, placing them, often at short notice, in positions they least expected, we have in times past had an extensive experience; and it seems there is no end to these mutations. Each successive day presents something new that operates, more or less, in giving direction to the course men are pursuing in the various avocations of life. Of this fact we have long been cognizant, and have endeavored to be prepared for any and every change that might occur to affect our course in either our public or private pursuits. But notwithstanding all the caution used, we occasionally turn short corners, and find new fields of labor for our action and consideration presented to view, without the least intimation of their proximity, or of the nature of the work to be performed.

This morning, without reflecting much on what we were doing, we took a seat in the Deseret News office, which caused a very peculiar sensation to come over us, and induced us to inquire into the matter a little, as to what seat we were occupying and whether we had a right to its occupation or not. A short investigation convinced us that we were in the "Editorial Chair," and taking from our pocket a document, the fact that we had a right to the occupancy of the same for a time to come was so clearly made to appear, that we could not possibly be mistaken; and thereupon, in accordance with a long established rule of action—though we doubted our ability to perform the duties thus devolving upon us—we took a pen and entered at once upon the duties we had to perform, trusting for success in our new vocation upon the same principle, and for aid from the same source we have relied upon under other circumstances, in days which have gone before.

In making this announcement to our readers we expect that they will, in some measure, be taken by surprise, as no change in the Editorial Department has hitherto been communicated to them, but they cannot be more so than we were when entering upon the responsible duties required of an editor of a paper as widely circulated and as ably conducted as the "News" has been, from the time it was first started by the late Hon. Willard Richards, up to the present time.

The late Editor, Professor Carrington, has, with untiring industry, conducted the "News" for the last five years, under all the varied circumstances through which the people of this Territory have passed. He now retires from the station he has so long and so faithfully occupied to perform other duties for which he is pre-eminently qualified, and we succeed him with feelings of distrust as to our ability to discharge the duties required and expected of us by those who are interested in the prosperity and success of every thing connected with the growth, happiness, peace and prosperity of our isolated Territory.

In the discharge of these duties we shall at all times be governed by the circumstances that attend all enterprises of the kind, reserving the right to do and say what we please at all times and under all circumstances, and to express our opinion of men and things as we understand them, or pass them in silence, just as we please, regardless of consequences, so as we tell the truth.

It is intended to make the "News," so long as we have the charge of its publication, a welcome weekly visitor to every one who wishes to subscribe for it, as far as the means at command will enable us to do so; sustaining at all times the institutions of the people of Utah and defending their rights, when necessary, from the attacks of unprincipled men and demagogues, both at home and abroad. We shall endeavor to give our readers the current news of the day and shall be happy, at all times, to receive from correspondents, communications in relation to such matters as may be deemed of interest to the public, which if published, we claim the right to correct in any way not effecting their true intent and meaning, should our judgment thus dictate.

In conclusion we would say that, if we succeed in our endeavors to please you in any good degree, on the other hand, we shall expect

that the conditions of subscription will be substantially complied with, that our gratification may be mutual and every thing move on harmoniously connected with the publication and financial department of the DESERET NEWS.

MEXICO.—We have seldom noticed, in the "News," the bombastic pronouncements, the frequent skirmishes between rival parties, in which but few are seriously hurt, and the various other anarchical movements so common in Mexico, not merely through inability to print every thing in a half sheet, but from the fact that those movements have amounted to but little of a generally interesting nature or of much importance.

At present there are reported to be five men backed by military power, each of whom pretends that he alone can save his country from threatened ruin. Out of that five there are three which deserve a passing notice, so far as we can glean from latest dates. Miramon is at the head of the late Zuloaga party, and is said to be sustained by the Church, the regular army and the wealthy, principally embracing the direct descendants of the old Spanish settlers. Juarez heads what is termed the Liberal party, and is reported to be of pure Indian descent, as also his principal supporters and those who rally to his standard. If these are facts, it would appear that the question between Miramon and Juarez and their adherents partakes somewhat of the character of a contest between races, the Spanish blood against the Indian. The Liberal party profess it to be their purpose to establish a constitutional government, under which the Church and army, in common with all other citizens, shall be in obedience to the civil power.

In addition to the two more prominent parties is another, self-styled the Moderato, which has declared Robles for their President, who is striving to unite the extreme Church and army and the extreme Liberal parties under his lead. Taking in connection a great number of lesser aspirants and parties with their several conflicting views and interests, our readers will perceive that our Republican neighbors in Mexico are blessed or cursed with a great variety of politics and parties, out of which it is difficult to determine when or how they will be able to evolve a wise and permanent form of government.

THE PAPAL STATES.—These States, also called States of the Church, and Romagna, "are bounded N. by Austrian Italy, E. by the Adriatic, S. E. by Naples, S. W. by the Mediterranean, W. by Tuscany, and N. W. by Modena, and have an area of 11,974 geographical square miles." The Imperial Gazetteer further states that "The Sovereign, who bears the name of Papa or Pope, must be, at the time of his election, a cardinal-priest, and is chosen for life by his fellow cardinals, who constitute what is called the Sacred College, and must all be priests." The hierarchical principle runs throughout the whole series of officers, secular as well as religious, from which laymen are entirely excluded. "When the Pope dies, the Cardinal-Chamberlain occupies his place till the ninth day, when the funeral takes place. On the tenth day, the cardinals meet in secret conclave, and shut up till a majority of two-thirds are agreed as to a successor. Even then the election is not determined, as Austria, France, and Spain, have each a veto on one candidate."

The population of Italy is rated at 40,000,000, and if they desire and are capable of improvements in their jurisprudence, and if the iron heel of the Autocrat of Austria is trampling upon the liberty they should enjoy, it would seem to be but fair, easy and right for France and England to prohibit outside interference, and leave the Pope and his subjects at liberty to regulate their own affairs to suit themselves. But nations, like individuals, find it as yet somewhat difficult to do as they would be done by.

THE ITALIAN QUESTION.—It is reported that Napoleon III, Emperor of France, at a court-reception in the palace of the Tuilleries, Paris, Jan. 1, said to M. Hubner, Austrian Ambassador, "I regret that our relations with your government are not so good as heretofore, but I beg you to tell your Emperor that my personal sentiments for him are not changed." This remark has caused much commercial panic in many of the large European cities, being deemed ominous of trouble between France and Austria on the Italian question, which is attracting much attention and comment.

France has requested the Pope to introduce certain social reforms in the Papal States or States of the Church, Italy, while Austria does not seem willing to recognize France as an Italian power and objects to the quartering of French troops in Rome, for which reasons she refuses to join Napoleon in his reformatory plans for the Papal subjects. This position of affairs is supposed to be the ground for Napoleon's remarks to M. Hubner.

Strange as it may be deemed, it is stated that Napoleon has long been urging Francis Joseph, Emperor of Austria, to lend his aid to effect some administrative reform by the Papal government, and if the Pope refused to popularize his sway, then France and Austria should withdraw their troops from the Papal States and leave the Pope in the hands of his subjects. It is said that Austria rejects both propositions. This misunderstanding, if it comes to decision by the sword, threatens to embroil all Europe.

## TABERNACLE.

On Sunday, March 6, 10 a. m., Elder Wm. G. Mills addressed the congregation. He read the 28th chap. of Acts and selected therefrom, as a text, verse 22:—

"But we desire to hear of thee, what thou thinkest; for as concerning this sect, we know that everywhere it is spoken against."

In his discourse Elder Mills alluded to the proneness of mankind to listen to and be influenced by prejudiced reports, as had been abundantly evidenced in the history of the Latter-Day Saints; also to the liberty assumed by journalists abroad, of sitting in judgment upon a work and a people of which, from the very nature of their position and their consequent limited means of arriving at facts, they can have but a meagre and altogether unconvincing understanding.

Pres. D. H. Wells followed, presenting before the people the necessity of continually enjoying the Holy Spirit, by which, he said, they would be less liable to fall into transgression, would be shielded from evil and better qualified to live their religion and perform their duties as Saints of the Most High. He called upon the Saints to arouse themselves and shake off that stupor which seems to fasten itself to some, lest, in a time when they least expect, they be overcome and lose that reward, to obtain which many have signified and even attested their willingness to sacrifice all things, not counting their mortal lives dear unto them.

Elder John Taylor concluded, offering some excellent and well-timed instructions. He was animated and inspired by the Spirit of light and truth. He did not regard the base calumnies hurled at us by our enemies, neither did he fear them. His trust was in the God of Israel, who could and would bring to a successful issue the great contest between truth and error—between the powers of light and darkness—truth should triumph and all the world should bow to its sceptre.

BURNS.—Our Scotch fellow-citizens will no doubt be gratified to learn that the centennial anniversary of the birth of Scotia's favorite bard, Robert Burns, was celebrated with great eclat by the literati and other admirers of the great but unfortunate poet, in the cities of New York, Boston and other places through the Union. Magnificent banquets were prepared, where poets, statesmen and orators assembled and, in speech, song and toast, celebrated the virtues and deplored the misfortunes of poor Burns.

RIBBON SOCIETIES IN IRELAND. Our readers have probably read notices of late political arrests in Ireland; and notwithstanding strenuous efforts to suppress the testimony given in the examination of the arrested persons, it appears that the whole affair proceeded from the organization of a Phoenix society by a few persons in the South of Ireland, with the professed design to make Ireland a Republic, and alleging the expectation of aid from America and France in the accomplishment of their wild scheme.

SPIRITUALISM.—Dr. B. F. Hatch gives it as his opinion, after nine years' acquaintance with spiritualism and its leading advocates, that many of their theories are founded in wild delusion, and productive of the most direful results; that he is determined to "flee from his errors," and though he once threw Christianity overboard, he thanks God that he has again been made its recipient. For his wife Cora he professes the profoundest respect and tenderest regard, but asserts that spiritualism (of which she was a medium) is "fifty per cent. self-delusion, twenty-five per cent. psychology, fifteen per cent. intentional imposition, and the remaining ten per cent. yet a matter of uncertainty."

## SUMMARY.

— John C. Calhoun was a Swedenborgian, says a Mr. Cralle in the Richmond Enquirer.

— It is said that Louis Napoleon has expressed the willingness of France to abandon her system of negro immigration, if Great Britain will assist her in procuring coolies from the British possessions.

— The Ionian Republic is reported to be determined on a union with Greece.

— Re-enforcements had been sent from Constantinople to Syria, on account of serious disturbance in that region.

— The Shah of Persia has decreed reforms in his government.

— The States, said to be S. A. Douglas's organ in Washington city, declares that President Buchanan differs with Secretary Cass on Squatter Sovereignty, with Secretary Floyd on the Pacific Railroad, and with Secretary Cobb on the Tariff, three important questions.

— The angry debate between Douglas and Fitch in a secret session of the Senate, noted elsewhere in this "News," is reported to have blown over through an interchange of explanatory notes.

— About the 1st of Jan., Harvey Braden and John Daley, imprisoned for stealing horses, were taken from the jail in Omaha, N. T., and hung by a mob.

— The celebrated Compadre silver mines, Arizona, are said to have been discovered lately; they are situated about 24 miles East of Fort Buchanan and just north of Santa Cruz. Thirteen furnaces were found buried at the mines, and the shafts were carefully covered up.

— The Canadians have adopted the decimal currency, and have issued three new silver pieces of the respective value of five, ten, and twenty cents.

— After mentioning a protracted Cabinet session, a Washington letter says the pressure for office is now greater than at any other time since the inauguration of Mr. Buchanan.

## Adulterers Beware!

We are glad to perceive, by the following, from the Sacramento Union, that our California neighbors are becoming awakened to a sense of the awful moral depravity, sensuality and corruption prevailing in the world, and practiced even by men in high standing.

A few illustrations of "Mormon" justice, in cases of seduction and adultery would, perhaps, prove beneficial:—

"We have had enough of this licentious invasion of the family sanctity by men in whom the passions of youth should have been at least put under restraint by years and position—by fathers and heads of families. Our state and society have been dishonored and degraded by these shameful exhibitions. Our name has gone abroad seared and scarred with the brand of too many adulterers and adulterous divorces to leave it optional for the press to remain longer silent in this matter.

Unless such conduct as that with which the present State Comptroller stands charged receives the severe and high reprehension of all good men and women, we may as well bid our eastern brethren, and those to whom we are looking to come and make their homes among us, to receive these things as a just and fair and even an official exposition of the condition of society, and the indulgence to which men of family and position are commonly addicted in the state of California."

VICTIMS OF DIVORCE.—The Chicago Tribune thus classifies those unhappy persons who seek Indiana from abroad for the purpose of finding relief under the divorce laws of that State:—

Grass widows, with whom husbands would not live; grass widowers, with whom no decent woman could live; strong minded women, who claim as God-given the right to say how many children they shall have and by whom they shall be fathered; strong minded men, who agree with strong minded women in their theories, and lend their aid to carry them out; fast women, who feel that all their husbands are nuisances; fast men, who prove the fact, in part; silly women, who have married in haste, and are repenting at leisure; silly men, ditto, ditto; unfortunate women, who find themselves tied to sots, beasts or debauchees; these sots, beasts and debauchees, who hate the purity and innocence of women—all these have, by thousands, literally by thousands, sought the benefit of laws which Indiana was foolish enough to enact.

FULL RELIGIOUS LIBERTY IN DENMARK has been granted dissenters. They can form associations, choose their pastors, open chapels and schools, hold periodical meetings, make proselytes, with no restraint, no hindrance, no interference by the government. The character of citizen is wholly distinct from that of believer. The members of the diet and the public officers are not subjected to any test whatever; they need not belong to a particular church.