

[For the Deseret News.]

NOTES FROM A POLICEMAN.

NUMBER II.

"A chiel's amang you takin' notes,
And faith he'll prent them."

In my last I adverted to certain characters who labor under a peculiar disease of the brain, known as cacoethes scribendi [an itch for writing], and I hope that the little ointment I applied gently will heal a few unsightly blotches. Though it is like 'hoping against hope' when people are so shortsighted in public communications to the eastern papers, by A B C and others, to conceive that slang terms, and low phrases, understood only in certain localities, are strokes of wit and shafts of satire. O, temporal! O, mores! Grovelling squibs suit the aspirations of such minds better than sound reasoning and deep thought; and if a few loafers in dandy attire and cigars poking from livid lips applaud the cobweb satire, and shout, "bravo," the horn of vanity is exalted, while thinking minds exclaim:

"These little things are great to little men."

But I dismiss the subject at present, recommending some person

"To teach vain wits a science little known;
To admire superior sense and doubt their own."

Every man of upright and honorable feeling will in his general conduct obey the laws of the place in which he resides, and if they seem opposed to his interests will seek to eradicate the supposed evils by the legitimate means which our constitution provides for reform. The patriot and philanthropist will be distinguished by their straightforward course in publicly exposing, so far as wisdom warrants, the secret breakers of the law, as well as means employed to screen the culprits from the eye of the administrators of justice. Many abuses may exist, and be all but known by the public officers, yet such evidence cannot be obtained as to get indictments against the offenders; because men will wink at the depravity of their friends or acquaintances, and not render that service which their country requires: and yet such men will prate of loyalty, constitution, laws, honor, respect, rights of men, &c.

It is well known that the laws of this Territory are opposed to gambling of any kind, and that that vice is repugnant to the feelings of the people generally: but that it is indulged in pretty freely in this city is not questioned for a moment. In my nocturnal 'watches' I can see the midnight taper shed its faithful light, night after night, in several places splendidly furnished, where fortunes are lost, and fortunes won by the rolling of a ball, the cast of a die, or the toss of a card. Regular professors of the games are united to draw the infatuated and unsuspecting into the vortex of ruin. Many individuals are cognizant of the facts existing, but are pleased to see the just laws of this Territory defied, and are gratified to know that their friends elude detection. Not only do we suspect the existence of those dens, but we overhear their feats and fortunes boasted of by those who desire to be thought gentlemen.

Gambling is a vice alike repulsive to every feeling of propriety and sense of justice. It absorbs the sensibilities, and enervates the faculties designed by our Creator for higher and nobler purposes. Disappointment, loss, despondency and often premature death are the concomitants of such vices, and thus endanger the morals and ties of society. Wisely, then, has our Legislature meant to meet the direful consequences, by enacting laws to prohibit the influence from sapping the interests of society. And it becomes the duty of every man to strike at such immorality bearing the delusive appearance of respectability. As Lavater has said:—"It is possible that a wise and good man may be prevailed on to game; but it is impossible that a professed gamester should be a wise and good man."

Again: Houses are licensed for the accommodation of the public, of which the law says they shall be closed at a certain hour, and on the Sabbath: but frosted panes of glass are not sufficient in themselves to prevent the sounds of votaries of Bacchus from saluting the public ear. Sabbath and law are alike disregarded, and from those places issue at untimely hours those characters who are frequently the cause of so much trouble to the police, and have us poor fellows parade the streets in cold and storm, while barred doors and outposts prevent as yet the disclosure. These are encouraged by parties who would deem themselves insulted if called law-breakers and opposed to the Constitution of our nation. This spirit manifested itself in the secretion of Peale, the murderer of the late Rucker, enabling him under the mantle of midnight to escape the sword of justice here, and probably, like the beast that once tastes human blood can never be satiated, he may destroy some worthy member of society in another place. Those who disregard local laws, disrespect national laws. Those who despise the rights of individuals will infringe upon the rights of the community and of the nation.

Will those misdemeanors be publicly exposed, and our laws be vindicated by those correspondents who set themselves up to be public censors? We shall see.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—We are informed by Mr. Evan M. Greene, of Grantsville, Tooele Co., that on Tuesday, Nov. 9, Emery Alexander, son of Emery and Huldah A. Barrus, was crushed to death by the falling of a projecting bank of gravel.

In their plays the children had dug a large hole into the bank, in which the little fellow

was playing at the time of the accident. The children with him, who, fortunately, were beyond the reach of the caving mass, upon seeing it begin to fall, called to him to come out, but too late.

It being quite a distance from any house, some time elapsed ere assistance could be rendered. Finally Capt. Jefferson Hunt, being informed of what had occurred by the affrighted companions of the lad, hastened to the spot and, after throwing off from two to three feet of gravel, found him; but life was extinct. His age was 10 years, 7 months and 14 days.

Too much caution cannot be exercised by parents in watching their children and in keeping them from places of danger and injudicious exposure.—[COM.]

SUDDEN DEATH BY ACCIDENT.—On Saturday last Gilbert Hunt, son of the Hon. Jefferson Hunt, left this city with passengers to California by the southern route. He had not driven far out of the city, when by some accident he fell from the wagon, and his head struck the ground, bending his neck shortly and severely towards his breast. He was raised from the ground and drove on to Cottonwood, where his family resides, but was unable to proceed any further. He suffered much pain from the fall. The greatest care and attention were shown him by his friends, but in the course of a few hours he expired. He is reported as being a young man well respected.—[CITIZEN.]

District Court.

The United States Court for the 3d Judicial District of this Territory met, pursuant to adjournment, on Monday, the 15th inst. at 11 o'clock a.m., the Hon. Charles E. Sinclair presiding.

Alexander Wilson, Esq. District Attorney, presented his commission from President Buchanan, which was read by the clerk, and on motion of Maurice Smith, Esq., he was formally admitted as an attorney and practitioner at the bar in the several courts of Utah.

Mr. Wilson having but recently arrived in the Territory, asked for the court to be adjourned for one week to give him time to become acquainted with the business before the court, and to prepare papers for the cases in which the U. S. was a party.

An order was issued, returnable on Monday the 22d, for the summoning of six gentlemen to attend on the Grand Jury, also another order to summon four for the Petit Jury, to fill the places of certain transient persons who had previously been summoned, but having no interest in this Territory have since the last meeting of the court, gone to California and the States, and we are of opinion that his Hon. the Judge will be subject to the same annoyance, so long as juries are summoned from the traveling portion of the community, instead of from the actual settlers as has previously been the custom.

On motion of Mr. M. Smith, David H. Burr late Surveyor General of this Territory was admitted a member of the bar.

Mr. T. S. Williams moved that the records of the last court held by the Hon. George P. Stiles, be read before the members of the bar, and all errors corrected. The Judge replied: "I cannot go into these records at all; they are signed by the Judge, and must so remain."

The court was then adjourned until 11 o'clock a.m. of Monday the 22d.

REPORTER.

Iron County.

PAROWAN, Oct. 23, '58.

EDITOR OF DESERET NEWS:—

It is a time of health, peace and prosperity with us in this section of the Territory, and I take pleasure through the medium of the News, in chronicling the fact, and although we are without any of those interesting occurrences that form such a prominent feature in the history of the day, such as robberies, seductions, suicides, &c., we consider ourselves a happy set without them and try to do the best we can under the existing circumstances. The weather has been somewhat cold and inclement for a few days past, but crops were generally gathered in, so that there has not been much injury sustained by the farmers thus far.

A large number of discharged teamsters and other U. S. employees have passed through here on their way to California, and we hear there are many others still coming. Thus far, all has been peace and quiet as far as the Indians are concerned on the Southern route to California. We have heard of no outrages upon travelers south of this place, and think if travelers to the land of gold will be cautious and mind their own business, not interfering with the Indians, that they will not be interrupted on their way to that place.

The Southern route is well adapted for winter travel, being always open, even in the most inclement seasons of the year, and feed and water tolerably abundant. The Indians along the route have almost always been peaceably disposed to emigrants, but have an unfortunate propensity of appropriating to themselves the goods and chattels of others—very frequently confounding meum and tuum; but a proper degree of care will prevent any difficulty on this account, without having recourse to powder and ball. Emigrants should travel in companies of not less than eight or ten, be prudent, pursuing a conciliatory course with the Indians, and they will probably get through to California without any difficulty; but if, on the contrary, they adopt the old fashioned plan of shooting all the Indians they can, "just to see them jump," they may probably take a few lessons in the art of jumping themselves, before they finish their journey. It is to be hoped that nothing will occur to mar the

peaceful relations that now exist with the natives along the route.

The spirit of home manufactures seems to be on the increase among us, and the hum of the spinning wheel is heard in nearly every house, giving promise of an increase in the substantial comforts of life.

The mill factory at this place now sends forth an abundant supply of mills, not surpassed in excellence of material and durability by that of any similar establishment in the United States. We feel anxious that our fair Territory shall not be behind any other in all that pertains to true independence, and that when Utah shall take her place among her sister states, she may be first in manufactures, agriculture, and in all the arts of peace.

Yours respectfully,

J. H. M.

A RIGHT HAND AND A LEFT HAND COMPLIMENT.—President Buchanan, the other day, in a speech to the delegation asking a re-organization of the militia of the District of Columbia, thus complimented the people of Washington:—[Day Book, Oct. 16.]

I have long been intimately acquainted with the people of this District, and I say now what I have said a hundred times before, that I do not believe there is a better, more moral, or more correct people in the world than the resident population of Washington. The disgrace that has been attempted to be cast upon this people ARISES ALTOGETHER FROM THE INFLUX OF BAD PEOPLE FROM ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY WHO ARE APT TO ASSEMBLE AT WASHINGTON.

To make laws, get office, &c., eh?

WOMAN'S RIGHT TO CONFESS.—A few weeks ago we had occasion to allude to the practice of private confession, which has crept into the Puseyite branch of the Church of England. Our remarks were chiefly in reference to discoveries of the practice being carried to a startling extent among the female members of the church of St. Barnabas, one of the aristocratic establishments of fashionable religion in London. A public meeting was held to denounce it, and the license of the curate-confessor was revoked by the Bishop. Another meeting was lately held in London, at which a memorial to the Queen was adopted, also a petition to Parliament, "to put down the confessional system and other practices not in accordance with the Church of England, and to protect the purity of the faith and worship of the Protestant Reformed Church from the devices and machinations of men who, while nominally belonging to that Church, and paid for teaching its doctrines, are in reality carrying out the practices of the Church of Rome, to the perversion of many from the faith, to the scandal and disgrace of the Church, and to the general injury of all classes of the people."

But it would seem that some of the fair penitents are restive under the deprivation of the luxury of confession, and as the priests have of course great influence over them, it seems not unlikely they may openly rebel at this infringement of "woman's right" to confess!—The specified cause of the curate's removal "was admitting females to confession, and addressing questions to them calculated to bring scandal on the church." But backed by his Puseyite brethren this clergyman has no idea of submitting in quietness to the revocation of the Bishop, and several law suits are about being commenced to test the question of the Bishop's power, and the right of his action.

The women are inclined to take the side of the persecuted confessor, and who can tell whether the affair may not eventuate in a sexual schism of the church? We may yet see a sect of exclusively female saints. It is a little remarkable that in this dispute not a word is said about male confession. The parsons care nothing at all about confessing the men, though they are exceedingly zealous in the cause of confessing the women. Is this because the fair sex are so much more wicked than their sterner brothers? or because there is more holiness in listening to, and prompting the recital of feminine sin, of action and thought, than in listening to the duller confession of male transgressors? We suspect it all comes of trying to dodge the seventh commandment, that great stumbling block of modern religion, the cause of most of the trouble in modern churches!—[N. Y. Dispatch, Aug. 28.]

Were there such practices in Utah, how sanctimoniously would the Dispatch howl forth "fanaticism," "terrorism," "beastliness," &c., &c. O INCONSISTENCY, thou hast now become the RULE.

TRANSPLANTING TREES—AGAIN.—In reply to many inquiries, as to spring or fall transplanting, we have the same answer as heretofore to make, viz: That in heavy clay soils, inclined to be wet through the winter, spring transplanting is the best. If otherwise—that is, a light loamy or somewhat sandy soil, and in dry situations, autumn is the best.

In transplanting trees, and large ones especially, in the autumn, let it be done as early as possible after the leaves have turned yellow or have fallen. By so doing the roots will take hold of the soil before the cold weather sets in, which will greatly add to their ability to stand the trials of winter.

Evergreens should not be moved in the fall. From the middle of March to the middle of April is undoubtedly the nick of time for them. When removed at that time there is more certainty in their growing than any deciduous tree of which we have any knowledge.

Upon the manner of transplanting all trees, however, more depends than upon any other consideration. Unless large holes are made—good soil provided—the roots spread naturally

out—the tree set no deeper than it stood in the nursery—properly watered and staked—there can be no certain expectation of the growing, and particularly of the thriving of the tree.—[Germantown Telegraph.]

GRAPES.—The Cincinnati Gazette says the grape crop in that vicinity, is almost an entire failure. Some few vineyards will have something of a crop, but in the aggregate, all the wine produced will not pay the expenses of tending the crop.

NEWS ITEMS.

INDIAN TROUBLES.

St. Louis, Oct. 7.—A gentleman just arrived from Fort Union says that Indian Agent Redfield was at Smutty Bears' camp, eighty miles below Fort Randall, on the 24th ult; that the Indians were saucy towards the whites, and that serious troubles were apprehended with Sioux and Ricarees.

THE INDIANS in Texas are giving a good deal of trouble to travelers in the vicinity of El Paso. A party of four gentlemen, one of them the United States sutler at Camp Hudson, were attacked by a band of Camanches, and one of them wounded in the face. All their horses were killed. The Indians were scalping all the whites they could find. A council of Camanches, Cheyennes and Apaches was held lately, and a regular system of hostilities on the border settlements and trains agreed upon. The number of the United States troops in Texas and Arizona is represented to be quite inadequate to the present emergency.

NEW MEXICO.

St. Louis, Oct. 10.—The Independence correspondent of the Republican says that the Santa Fe mail arrived on the 3d instant.

The Navajoe Indians still refuse to surrender the murderer of Major Brooks' servant.

On August 29th a fight occurred between a small detachment of troops under Major McLean and the Indians, at Bear Springs, in which McLean was severely wounded, and six or eight Navajoes were killed. (The Indians say two.)

Colonel Loring's command was expected at Fort Union in a few days.

INDIA.

Later and important news had been received from India.

The Gwalior rebels were defeated on the 17th of August. They had 700 killed, while the loss of the British was trifling.

The fort of Pource, after thirty hours' shelling, was surrendered to Gen. Napier on the 24th.

A brilliant victory had been gained by 550 police over 4,000 rebels.

Three Bengal regiments had been re-armed. The Punjab, Bombay, and Madras Presidencies were tranquil.

CAPT. POPE'S EXPEDITION.—A letter in The Austin (Texas) Intelligencer from the "Camp on the Pecos," states that the expedition is about to abandon that locality, and seek some other spot whereon to continue their efforts to reach water by boring. They have attained the depth of 1,050 feet, but the difficulty of boring is so great in the crumbling strata of that region, and the corrosive action of the water such on the instruments used, that it is evident the appropriation made by Congress would be exhausted long before the work could be finished. They hope that the amount still unexpended may answer a better purpose elsewhere.

OPIUM TRADE.—Meetings have lately been held in England in opposition to the accursed opium traffic. At one in Leicester considerable sensation was manifested by the meeting when extracts were read by the lecturer, from a letter by the Bishop of Victoria, which contained Lord Elgin's reasons for making efforts to induce the Emperor of China to legalize the sale of opium, and which Mr. Reynolds condemned as an outrage on civilization, and treason against Christ and his gospel.

Married:

In Ogden, Sunday, Oct. 10th, by Bishop C. W. West, MR. ENOS L. B. LISH and Miss ELIZA RICHARDSON.

Also, MR. ALBERT E. RICHARDSON and Miss ALICE WARDLE.

Also MR. GEORGE RICHARDSON and Miss ELIZA E. M. A. A. BROWNING.

Died:

In Ogden, Sep. 2, of cancer, MRS. ESTHER ANN GHEEN, aged 66 years, 9 months and 8 days.

She embraced the New and Everlasting Covenant in Chester County, Pennsylvania, in 1840, lived faithful until death, and has gone to associate with the just, to come forth in the morning of the first resurrection and receive her reward with the faithful.—[COM.]

At Fort Johnson, Iron County, Oct. 29, JOSEPH E., son of Joel H. and Janet Johnson, aged 4 years, 9 months and 1 day.

When Gabriel's trump awakes the just,

Thou too shalt rise again—

Dwell with thy kindred on the earth

When Christ shall come to reign.

In Farmington, Oct. 10, EMMA, wife of Geo. Thatcher, aged 31 years, 7 months and 12 days; leaving a son three weeks old.

She was a faithful member of the Church for many years.

At Ogden, Oct. 30, GEORGEANNA MARIA, wife of Martin H. Harris, aged 20 years, 2 months and 25 days.

On Tuesday last in this City of cancer and ague, MR. WILLIAM EDWICK, aged 22 years, formerly of Bishop Stortford, Hertfordshire, England.