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PRAYER.

"Is any among you afflicted? Let him pray."—[St. JAMES.]

There are times when the prospects of mortals assume
The grim forms of despair and stern woe;
When clouds gather o'er us of terrible gloom,
And around us their dark shadows throw.

Perhaps we're forsaken by those whom we prize;
Left alone with misfortune to cope,
So we yield to despair, and too often despise
The true friend in adversity—Hope.

Oh! where is the heart that has not felt the smart
Of blighted affection and truth?
From some cherished idol been fated to part,
Or foregone one bright vision of youth?

Or who have not worshipped at fortune's gay shrine,
Allured by her false fickle smile,
And found when her favors seemed purely divine
She has managed to cheat them the while?

Yet, though friendship misformed may have proven
untrue,
And fortune been often unjust;
Shall this make us false-hearted and sorrowful too,
Or in Providence lessen our trust?

Shall our spirits immortal from regions above
Descend to a murmuring mood?
Shall we make ourselves wholly unworthy the love
Of the active, the happy, and good?

There is balm for the wound, and strength for the weak,
New life for the feeble and faint;
There is comfort celestial for those who will seek,
And support for the suppliant Saint.

Then, shall we not seek it? Oh, shall we not go
To our Father in trouble and grief?
If humble and honest his Spirit, we know,
Is the promised, the present relief.

For the sorrowful spirit, the sore-stricken soul,
'Tis an antidote speedy and sure;
The heart-broken mortal 'twill quickly make whole,
And sadness effectually cure.

'Twill ever make pleasing the duties of life,
Though our fortunes be froward or fair;
'Twill nerve us to brave unavavoidable strife,
And stem the strong current of care.

'Twill brighten the beams of the beautiful eye
And give charms to the homeliest face;
'Tis the light of eternity sent from on high
To cheer and ennoble our race.

Oh! there's nought like God's Spirit to bind and control,
Or dispel the dark clouds of despair;
'Tis a sure source of joy to the pure seeking soul,
But the key to the blessing is—prayer.

E. H. M.

The Sickles Case.

The trial of Daniel E. Sickles for the murder of Key, has excited the public mind, as much or more, than any other case on record in the United States, and unquestionably more people were interested in the result than in any matter that has been before any court in the Union for adjudication, for a period of years.

The trial terminated on Tuesday, April 26, having occupied twenty days, by the rendition of a verdict of acquittal, which was greeted with universal applause by the crowds in and around the court room at the time, and a large majority of the people in Washington city and throughout the Union are satisfied with the verdict; but there are some who think that it was an awful thing to have a man killed for doing nothing but committing adultery with his neighbor's wife, and that a jury should find the avenger of the wrong "not guilty."

A woful lamentation was made, not long since, at the rendition of a similar verdict in this Territory, and no doubt some of those who are satisfied with the result of the late trial joined in denouncing the entire Mormon community, because the verdict in the former case established the principle here, that adulterers ought to die according to the law of Moses, and the man that had courage enough to avenge his wrongs in such cases ought not to be condemned by a jury of his country.

What effect the late verdict will have upon adulterers in general remains to be seen, but if the principle that has been established is carried out and acted upon, more than one man will lose his life before the Legislatures of the several States can have time to amend the existing statutes so as to provide a suitable punishment for that odious and prevailing crime.

A correspondent of the New York Times, after describing the scenes of rejoicing in the city of Washington, after the termination of the trial, says:

"After the trial I had the pleasure of meeting ten of the gentlemen who composed the jury, and I am specially instructed by them to state, and they wish it distinctly

understood, that they gave their verdict on the principle that, in the absence of any adequate punishment by law for adultery, the man who violates the honor and desolates the home of his neighbor, does so at the peril of his life, and if he falls by the outraged husband's hands, he deserves his doom. This principle, they informed me, they agreed upon unanimously six days since. They have made it from this hour a principle of American law.

As an instance of feeling among the people, I may mention a touching incident which occurred just as I left Mr. Sickles. An old fruitman from the neighborhood of Georgetown, came in with a basket of fresh oranges, and said, 'Mr. Sickles, I am a poor man, but I have a wife and child at home, whom I love, and I, if you will take this poor gift, as a token of how I honor a man who has taught me how to defend them, will be made most happy.'"

It appears that the attorneys, during the trial of Mr. Sickles, quoted largely from the statutes of Moses; the judge, as in the Utah case, not objecting to the introduction of scripture precedents as illegal. If scripture is good law, and the introduction thereof into courts becomes general, a material change may be expected in criminal jurisprudence hereafter, and adulterers and adulteresses had better be aware.

MORE COMPLAINTS.—A short time since we called the attention of the post masters in this part of the world to the fact that some one or more of them was too careless or something else, for the good of community, as the *Deseret News* did not always reach the place to which directed.

Errors of the same kind have occurred since, and we have been on the look out for the fault, with some success, and if necessity requires, we shall soon call names, and mention circumstances. In the meantime, for the benefit of some that are accused of carelessness by occasionally sending papers in the wrong direction, we will say that they live some little distance from this city on the route to Fillmore.

N. B. When a package is overlooked by a post master and sent beyond its destination, why is it not sent back from the next office by return mail?

HIGH WATER.—The weather has been very warm for some days past which has caused the swelling of the rivers and creeks to overflowing by the melting of the snow in the canyons and on the sides of the mountains. The Jordan is overflowing its banks and much of the land on the bottoms is more or less under water. From a correspondent at Ogden, we learn that the Weber is unusually high and that several fine farms are submerged, and the prospect that the water will recede so that they can be cultivated this season is not very flattering.

As a matter of course, the overflowing of the meadow lands on the bottoms will be a material benefit to them, if the water does not keep up too long, and the crop of hay will be greatly augmented, if there is not quite so much wheat and corn produced.

Since writing the foregoing, a person from the north reports that the Ogden river is impassable; the water being so high and the bottom overflowed to that extent that it is impossible to get to the bridge without swimming.

A SAD OCCURRENCE.—On Wednesday last, about five p.m., William Harris and Joseph Abbott, engaged in planting corn, on what is commonly known as the "Old Fort Square," were struck by lightning and the latter instantly killed. Harris was knocked down, his body badly burned, and was taken up for dead; but, by unwearied exertion, was resuscitated and is in a fair way to recover.

A light shower was passing over the city. Harris was furrowing out the ground and Abbott, a lad about 17 years old, was dropping the corn immediately after the plow, and within ten or twelve feet of the other at the time of the occurrence.

The deceased was struck on the back part of the head by the thunderbolt, which, passing down his body, burned it severely, and tore off the heels of his boots. He was an exemplary youth and much esteemed by his associates. His father and mother having died some years ago, he has been living most, if not all the time since, in the family of A. O. Smoot, Esquire, at present the mayor of this city. Harris is Mr. Smoot's step son, and the occurrence has caused the family much grief.

DROWNED.—A boy about five years old, the

only son of Mrs. Crandal, widow of the late John Crandal, of this city was drowned, in a spring near Union Square, on the 16th inst. We have not learned the particulars but it seems somewhat mysterious that a boy of that age should be drowned without being discovered by some one before it was too late to save life where people are constantly passing as they are in that part of the city.

The same day at Ogden, a child, two years old, the daughter of F. A. Hammond, in the absence of her mother from the room a few minutes, fell into a tub in which there was about six inches of water, with her face down, and on being taken out was apparently dead. Restoratives were applied and, after awhile, signs of life began to appear, but it was some ten or eleven hours before the child recovered so far as to be seemingly conscious of what was passing.

Parents cannot be too careful of their children, and should never leave them where they will be liable to meet with accidents of the kind.

FATAL ASSAULT.—A correspondent at Mant, under date of May 15th, says, that on the evening of the 11th of May, at Pleasant creek in Sanpete county, a man by the name of Thomas Ivie committed an assault upon Isaac Allred, striking him twice with a fire brand, breaking the skull, which caused death shortly after.

Ivie was immediately arrested and committed, to answer for the offense at the next term of court.

Deceased had a large family which by that fatal occurrence, are left to mourn the loss of a much loved and respected husband and father.

THE LATE TEMPEST.—The damage done by the late wind storm, to wheat and other crops was greater than at first anticipated. Many fields were severely injured; the wind literally blowing away the soil and uprooting the growing grain to a great extent in the counties of Box Elder, Weber, and Davis, where it was the most severe.

ANOTHER LARGE CALF.—A cow belonging to James Smithies of this county, recently had a calf which, at three days old, weighed ninety nine pounds. Such stock is worth raising and should supersede the small breeds that too many have in this Territory.

The Military Escort.

Last week we published a notice of the response of General Johnston to the requisition of Governor Cumming for an escort to protect emigrants who propose leaving the Territory for California by the northern route, and by the special request of His Excellency the notice is continued, that all who have a desire to go, may have ample notice of the opportunity that now presents itself for a safe exodus from this quiet, peaceful Territory, and protection to their persons and property on the way to some other country more congenial to them than this is, or probably ever will be, with their preconceived notions of civilization and refinement.

That there is, or will be any danger of persons being molested on leaving the Territory we do not for a moment believe. If they owe no man anything and take away nothing that does not of right belong to them, they can go when and where they please, so far as the people who differ with them in opinion are concerned, the same as heretofore; and every facility will be extended to such persons that can be in reason, to enable them to go where they will be more happy, and better suited with their condition and associations than they are now, not that any desire them to leave unless it is their choice to do so, but to show by works that no one owes them any ill will in consequence of the course they are pursuing.

How many of those who came to the Territory with the intention of making it their permanent place of residence are wishing to go away at this time, is not known. Frequent inquiries have been made in relation to the extent of the emigrating fever, and, so far as our knowledge extends, or we have been informed, it is much more limited than might have been supposed from the hue and cry that has been made concerning apostasy during the winter; and there are comparatively few of that class who express a desire, or that are making any move

that would indicate that they are intending to emigrate to another country this season, or at any time hereafter.

It cannot be denied that there are hundreds here who came last season, incited by the presence of the army, anticipating glorious times, no doubt, from the introduction of practical Christianity and modern civilization among the "Mormons," that are preparing to leave in consequence of the failure of the schemes that were devised for the overthrow and destruction of the only people on earth that do not tolerate such abominations. Many have gone already, and but few days have passed, since the roads were passable on which more or less of that class of human beings have not taken their departure for a more congenial clime. They had a right to come and a right to go; and no one has objected to their egress, though there has been an aversion to the practice that some have had of stealing horses, mules and other property at the time of leaving.

The idea of an escort is very good, and no one will object to the movement, though, in truth, there is no necessity for it, unless the Indians are hostile, but it will leave no excuse to those who wish to change locations, as they can go now without fear of molestation.

When the company will start we have not been informed, probably not till the high waters subside, and there will be ample time to get ready, and be on hand at the time that may be designated for the departure.

If there are any here who came out with the army as employees, teamsters in supply trains, or in any other capacity, that have not the means of leaving and have a desire to do so, it is to be hoped that charity will be extended to them by the government officers, and that they will be taken along with the others who may avail themselves of this opportunity.

UNITED STATES DRAGOONS.—A Detachment of Dragoons from Camp Floyd, about one hundred in number, consisting of parts of three companies, as we are informed, under command of Capt. Anderson, arrived in this city on Friday last and encamped on the bench south of the cemetery over night. The next morning they continued their march towards Fort Hall, where they are going, so said, on an excursion to guard some stock that is to be brought in from that vicinity, and expect to be gone a month or more.

Their horses were in very good condition, but, judging from the appearance of the men, Camp Floyd must be a dusty place, and unquestionably they are glad of the opportunity to get out for a short time where they can enjoy themselves better than they can in camp, and at the same time improve their horsemanship, for which there is evidently some necessity.

The detachment behaved with marked decorum and, altho' the locality of the camp was questionable, on account of its proximity to the city, no trouble nor serious annoyance resulted therefrom.

[From the New York Herald of April 29th.]

"We have received private advices and files of papers from Utah up to the 3d inst. The news is very interesting, but we have been unable to find space for it in this morning's Herald. The telegraphic dispatch relating to that Territory, published on Wednesday, is in the main fully confirmed. Judge Cradlebaugh's proceedings at Provo had created the greatest excitement throughout the Territory. In addition to the company of one hundred soldiers quartered in the vicinity of the Court House at the request of the Judge, Gen. Johnston had sent nine hundred more to camp within a few miles of the city. The inhabitants of Provo and of Utah County petitioned the Judge to remove the troops, and remonstrated with him on the course he was pursuing. Gov. Cumming demanded of General Johnston the withdrawal of the troops which the General refused.

Petitions to the Governor for protection were pouring in upon him, and he had issued a proclamation condemning the course of the Judge and General. It was asserted that the Mormon leaders were exercising every influence to preserve the peace, but some of them had begun to talk of limits to endurance. Our Washington dispatch informs us that the government, not approving of the course of the Judge, has determined on his removal."

Time will determine the question of removal; be that as it may, it is gratifying to know that the Government disapproves of such uncalled for and illegal proceedings.

THE WEATHER during the past two days has been somewhat cool. Rain on Monday afternoon, 16th. Sunday, 22d, warm; as also the 21st, 20th and 19th.