

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## FROM WASATCH COUNTY.

HEBER CITY, WASATCH COUNTY,  
June 22, 1863.

## EDITOR OF THE DESERET NEWS:

It is something unusual, I believe, to see anything of interest communicated to you that transpires in this high altitude, amidst the snow capped peaks that are visible here at all seasons of the year, and I thought that you would not think it unwise to publish a few items as they transpired in the presence of an observer.

The Probate Court for this county did considerable business at the regular term, commencing June 8th. The Court was opened at 10 a. m. The Grand Jurors, on being called, severally answered to their names. After being duly sworn and charged by the court, they retired to their room in charge of the bailiff. The court then adjourned till the 9th inst. At the appointed hour on the following day the court resumed its session. During the day the Grand Jury came into court and presented two bills of indictment, for larceny. On the 12th the Sheriff brought one Levi Pangborn into court who had been arrested for larceny and on being arraigned pleaded guilty to the indictment. The court then proceeded to enquire into the amount of guilt, which resulted in the imposition of a fine of \$50.00 and costs of suit. The Sheriff having taken the precaution to secure a sufficient amount of the goods and chattels of the prisoner to pay the fine and costs he immediately came forward and paid the forfeit due to crime and was accordingly released. The court then adjourned till Monday the 15th inst.

On Monday the 15th, the court met pursuant to adjournment. The case of the people against Caleb Ross for larceny was called up. The prisoner pleaded not guilty. Whereupon a jury was empaneled who, after hearing the testimony and receiving their charge, retired and shortly returned with a verdict of guilty and imposed a fine of \$10.00 and costs. The necessary arrangements having been made, the prisoner was released, and the court adjourned till 4 p. m. At the appointed hour the court resumed its session. Mr. Ross, in charge of Sheriff Hamilton, was brought into court and arraigned on an indictment charging him with being accessory before and after the fact to the killing and disposing of an ox, to which he pleaded guilty, and asked the mercy of the court. A fine of \$50.00 and costs was imposed, to which Ross immediately responded and was set at liberty.

Judge Witt seems to be on hand to administer justice to all, whether sitting upon the bench or acting in a private capacity. His motto is to do right without favor or affection. Other matters of local interest are not of much importance in this isolated valley. Our crops look fine and bid fair to reward the husbandman liberally for his labors.

AN OBSERVER.

## WEBER COUNTY ITEMS.

OGDEN CITY, June 19, '63.

## EDITOR DESERET NEWS:

Having a few leisure moments, I forward you a few items which, perhaps, may interest you and your readers.

We have had a long, hot, dry season here, which has caused anything but a smile to appear on the faces of some of our farmers. In some places there is a considerable land parched up, and grain severely scorched, in consequence of the lack of water for irrigation; indeed it is by dint of perseverance and great labor that sufficient water is obtained to prevent a great deal of grain in this county from burning up. The rivers are unusually low. This keeps the agriculturalist busy making new water ditches and extending their dams further into the rivers. But notwithstanding the drought there is a good prospect for an excellent crop of fruit.

Also it is such a busy season for farmers and gardeners, many of them have found time to labor in the canyons repairing roads, bridges, &c., in order to supply the market with lumber and other materials necessary for the permanent improvement of this place.

Col. Daniel Gamble continues to keep open his military school, and has been successfully teaching both officers and members of the different corps in the North, the arts of war.

Nothing more at present.

I am as ever,

Yours truly,

JOSEPH HALL.

## ITEMS FROM PROVO.

Provo, June 16, 1863.

## EDITOR DESERET NEWS:

Sir:—The weather for some days has been very warm. Fish in the river are quite abundant; persons with hook and line getting 100 lbs. per day. A large bowery has been erected in anticipation of the President's visit, and matters generally are more stirring.

The business of the Probate Court is still continued. It is reported that Potter's counsel yesterday argued the motion for a rehearing, in a case for grand larceny which was tried at the last term of the court, but the Judge sustained the verdict of the Jury in said case. It is presumed that Mr. Potter believing his case to be critical, found it necessary to engage learned counsel from your city

for his defence, in addition to Mr. T., who is the best he could find here. Both these gentlemen appear to relish what the Indians call fire-water, hence, Mr. Potter with his friends can truly say,

"A fellow feeling makes us wondrous kind." Potter's learned helps have labored to set aside the sentence of imprisonment against him, in a case tried at this term, but the last effort made appears to the people here the most novel and extraordinary. Forward comes a Mr. Hickman of Salt Lake County, and says he has been sent by Brig.-Gen. Connor to call together the Indian chiefs, in order to make a treaty. Mr. H. brings no written authority, but was recommended to get Potter to help in this work, and he claims that the good of the public and interests of the State requires that Potter be released for a stated time, from the execution of the sentence upon him!

The less intelligent portion of our community on hearing this think two things—first, that Gen. Connor has not sent Mr. H. on such business, but if he has, they will believe it when officially published; Second—that Mr. H., by getting Potter and the Indians together, would make a treaty to enable him to evade the ends of justice.

There are honest and truthful men who can interpret the Indian tongue, and would aid Gen. Connor to preserve peace with and do good to the Indians, but that citizens of this State should seek the aid of so notorious a criminal, appears to us the extreme of condescension.

Respectfully,

PHILOM.

## CAZOTTE'S FAMOUS PROPHECY.

In the year 1788, Cazotte supped with a distinguished party of guests at the house of the Duchess de Grammont. He sat silent at one end of the table, staring at his half-empty glass, and only rousing from his reverie when the victory of philosophy over "religious superstition" was too jactantly announced. Suddenly he sprang up, leant over the table and said in a hollow voice and with pallid cheeks: "You have a reason to congratulate yourselves, gentlemen, for you will all be witnesses of the great and sublime revolution which you so eagerly desire. As you are aware that I understand something about prophesying, be good enough to listen to me. You, M. Condorcet will give up the ghost lying on the floor of a subterranean dungeon; you, M. N—, will die of poison, and you, M. V—, by the executioner's hand."

On hearing this strange outbreak, all began protesting that prisons, poison and executioner had nothing in common with philosophy and the sovereignty of reason, on whose speedy approach the soothsayer had just congratulated them; but Cazotte coldly continued: "It is as I tell you, and all this will happen in the name of reason, humanity and philosophy. All I have announced will take place when reason is the sole ruler and has its temples."

"In any case," Chamfort retorted, "you will not be one of the priests of that temple."

"Not I, M. de Chamfort, but you assuredly will, for you deserve to be chosen before all for such functions. For all that you will open your veins in two and twenty places with a razor, and will not die till some months after that desperate operation. As for you, M. Vicq d'Azyr, it is true that the gout will prevent you opening your veins, but you will have them opened by another person six times in the same day and die during the following night. You, M. de Nicolai, will die on the scaffold; and so will you, M. de Malherbes."

"Thank heaven!" Richer exclaimed, "M. Cazotte only owes a grudge to the Academie."

But Cazotte quickly continued: "You too, M. Richer, will die on the scaffold; and those who are preparing such a destiny for yourself and the rest of the company here present are all philosophers like you."

"And when will all these fine things happen?" some one asked.

"Within six years from to-day."

Laharpe also cross-questioned the prophet of evil in a mocking voice: "And pray what will happen to me, M. Cazotte?"

"A great miracle, sir; you will be converted and become a good Christian."

This put an end to the feeling of awe that had begun to creep over the company; and the Duchess de Grammont, reassured by the general laughter, asked in her turn: "The fate of us poor women, I assume, will not be so bad, for in revolutionary times we are neglected."

"Ladies," Cazotte answered, "this time your sex will not protect you; and though you may carefully refrain from interference, you will not fail to be treated exactly like the men. You, too, Madame la Duchesse, and many other great ladies will have to mount the scaffold and be taken to it in a cart, with your hands tied behind your back."

The duchess, who regarded this as a jest, added: "I trust, at any rate, that I shall have a mourning coach."

"No, no; a common cart will be your last carriage. Besides, greater ladies than you will be dragged to punishment in the same way."

"I hope you do not allude to the princesses of the blood."

"To even greater than they."

"But we shall not be refused the comfort of a confessor to exhort us in our dying moments?"

"Such a favor will only be granted to the most illustrious of the victims."

But, pray, what will happen to yourself, M. Cazotte?" some of his audience asked, beginning to feel rather uneasy.

"The same thing will happen to me," he replied, "as happened to the man who, during the last siege of Jerusalem, pronounced a final imprecation on the city, then on himself and was straightway killed by a stone."

After saying this, Cazotte bowed to the company and left the room.—[Unrevealed mysteries by La-celles Wrxall.

## THE COURT-MARTIAL CHARGES AGAINST VALLANDIGHAM.

In our recent allusions to this important case, the following charge and specification adduced by the judge advocate in support thereof, were omitted from want of space:

CHARGE.—Public expressing, in violation of General Orders No. 38, from Headquarters Department of the Ohio, sympathy for those in arms against the government of the United States, and declaring disloyal sentiments and opinions, with the object and purpose of weakening the power of the government in its efforts to suppress an unlawful rebellion.

SPECIFICATION.—In this, that the said Clement L. Vallandigham, a citizen of the State of Ohio, on or about the 1st day of May, 1863, at Mount Vernon, Knox county, Ohio, did publicly address a large meeting of citizens, and did utter sentiments in words, or in effect, as follows: Declaring the present war "A wicked, cruel, and unnecessary war;" "A war not being waged for the preservation of the Union;" "A war for the purpose of crushing out liberty and erecting despotism;" "A war for the freedom of the blacks and the enslavement of the whites;" stating that, "If the administration had so wished, the war could have been honorably terminated months ago;" that "peace might have been honorably obtained by listening to the proposed intermediation of France;" that "propositions by which the Northern States could be won back, and the South guaranteed their rights under the Constitution, had been rejected the day before the late battle of Fredericksburg, by Lincoln and his minions;" meaning thereby, the President of the United States and those under him in authority; charging that "the government of the United States were about to appoint military marshals in every district to restrain the people of their liberties, to deprive them of their rights and privileges;" characterizing General Order No. 38, from Headquarters Department of Ohio, as a base usurpation of arbitrary authority; inviting his hearers to resist the same, by saying, "the sooner the people inform the minions of usurped power that they will not submit to such restrictions upon their liberties, the better;" declaring that "he was at all times and upon all occasions, resolved to do what he could to defeat the attempts now being made to build up a monarchy upon the ruins of our free government;" asserting that "he firmly believed, as he said six months ago, that the men in power are attempting to establish a despotism in this country more cruel and more oppressive than ever existed before."

## GEN. BURNSIDE'S FAMOUS ORDER, No. 38.

So much has been said condemnatory of this general order that we have deemed it advisable to make room for it within our columns, that our readers may see and judge of its merits for themselves. We have no comments to offer upon it:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,  
CINCINNATI, April 13, 1863.

## General Order, No. 38.

The commanding General publishes, for the information of all concerned, that hereafter all persons found within our lines, who commit acts for the benefit of the enemies of our country, will be tried as spies or traitors; and, if convicted, will suffer death. This order includes the following classes of persons:

Carriers of secret mails.  
Writers of letters sent by secret mails.  
Secret recruiting officers within the lines.  
Persons who have entered into an agreement to pass our lines for the purpose of joining the enemy.

Persons found concealed within our lines belonging to the service of the enemy.

And, in fact, all persons found improperly within our lines, who could give private information to the enemy.

All persons within our lines who harbor, protect, conceal, feed, clothe, or in any way aid the enemies of our country.

The habit of declaring sympathies for the enemy will no longer be tolerated in this department. Persons committing such offenses will be at once arrested, with a view to being tried as above stated, or sent beyond our lines into the lines of their friends.

It must be distinctly understood that treason, expressed or implied, will not be tolerated in this department.

All officers and soldiers are strictly charged with the execution of this order. By command of Major-General A. E. Burnside.

LEWIS RICHMOND,  
Assistant-Adjutant-General.

Official: D. R. LAUND, Capt. and A. A. G.

—Why cannot a deaf man be legally convicted? Because it is not lawful to condemn a man without a hearing.

## NEW APPARATUS FOR DRESSING LEATHER.

A new machine for dressing sole leather, says the Stockton Republican, can now be seen in operation at the tannery of Andrew Kreg. It is in part an original invention of Stockton mechanics, and part copied from similar machines used in the Santa Cruz tanneries. It consists of a brass roller five inches in diameter and seven inches long, being made to traverse over a brass bed piece of same width, two inches thick and twenty-five inches long, designed to compress the leather firmly, evenly and regularly. The bed-piece has a curvature of a nineteen foot circle, and the roller is applied by double combinations of leverage power, so as to produce any required pressure. The machinery is very heavy, combining the strongest appliances possible to be made of the best articles of wood and iron. The pressure is a ton weight on an average, yet so delicate and simple is the governing power, that any given effective leverage can be had, and the pressure is regulated to change in an instant to any required amount of force, from three ounces to as many tons.

The motive power is attached to a large drum-wheel on the vertical crank of a bark-mill, conducted by huge leather bands to the combination speed wheel, which drives the pitman—making eighty traverses per minute—producing the rotary motion necessary to compress and dress the leather, and given it the required smooth surface and solidity of grain.

This improvement will do away with much hard labor, and make a superior article of sole leather to the kind hand-made.

## STONEWALL JACKSON—HIS PHRENOLOGY.

—The following is a brief sketch, as reported from a lecture delivered in this city March 5, 1863, by Prof. D. P. Butler. Stonewall Jackson is a great man and a good man, though a rebel. He believes he is right. He is well developed morally—has a great intellect and great originality. He is bold, courageous, and ignores the general rules, as Bonaparte did. He is more like Bonaparte than any one else in either army, but of course he is not so great.—Every time we have been seriously threatened, he did it. No one else has done it. He is, comparatively, half the power of the South. I wish he had been the commander of the Army of the Potomac. He is a noble man, very talented, and has great capacities as a General. The first time I saw his face my heart sunk within me. The South is strong with him. One such man can hardly be over-estimated. His moral brain, as a whole, is splendid. He is really a religious man, and the stronger for this. He is not, I repeat, absolutely great as a warrior, in the sense of Bonaparte, or the half dozen great commanders of the world, but compared with any we have seen, he is great.

WHO ARE TO FIGHT.—All citizens are subject to military duty who are over 20 and under 45 years of age, with the following exceptions: Those who are of unsound mind; those who have been to the penitentiary; those who have any bodily defect or disease; the Vice President of the United States; all United States Judges; the heads of the Executive Departments of the United States; Governors of States; the only son of a widow dependent on his labor for support, the only son of aged or infirm parents dependent on his labor—If two or more sons of such are subject, the parent may decide which shall go to the war; the only brother of children under 12 years of age; the father of motherless children under 12, who are dependent on his labor for support; where there are father and sons in the same family and household, and two of them are in the service of the United States, as non-commissioned officers, officers, or privates, the residue of such family, not exceeding 2, shall be exempt, and no persons shall be exempt except those mentioned above.

The bodily conditions which exempt from military service are chiefly as follows: 1. Those having disease of the lungs or heart; 2. Loss of fore-finger of right hand or toe; 3. Lameness in either foot; 4. Loss of any limb; 5. Having any kind of rupture; 6. Any defect in either eye; 7. Any deafness in either ear; 8. Having a "hump back;" 9. Subject to any kind of fits; 10. Having chronic sore leg.—Hall's Journal of Health.

A WIFE'S POWER.—The power of a wife for good or evil is irresistible. Home must be the seat of happiness, or it must be forever unknown. A good wife is to a man wisdom and courage, and strength and endurance. A bad one is confusion, weakness, discomfiture and despair. No condition is hopeless where the wife possesses firmness, decision and economy. There is no outward prosperity which can counteract intolerance, extravagance and folly at home. No spirit can long endure bad domestic influence. Man is strong, but his heart is not adamant. He delights in enterprise and action; but to sustain him he needs a tranquil mind and whole heart. He needs his moral force in the conflict with the world. To recover his equanimity and composure, home must be to him a place of repose, of peace, of cheerfulness, of comfort; and his soul renews its strength again and goes forth with fresh vigor to encounter the labor and troubles of life. But if at home he finds no rest, and is there met with bad temper, sullenness or gloom, or is assailed by discontent or complaint, hope vanishes, and he sinks into despair.