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[For the Deseret News.]

## "WHAT IS THERE WORTH LIVING FOR?"

Ask the arm, that never shrieks  
In the battle strife,  
When the voice of virtue calls,  
Wherefore it hath life?  
Ask the foot, that firmly still,  
Duty's path will tread,  
Tho' the flinty rocks and thorns,  
Where it steps are red.  
List the answer bold and strong,  
Live! to battle with the wrong.

Ask the heart, that driveth back  
Anguish of its own,  
And upon its quivering chords,  
Waketh pity's tone;  
Ask the spirit, that can yield  
All its wealth of light,  
That can ding its brightest star  
Thro' another's sight.  
List the answer, calm and sweet,  
Live to guide the erring feet.

Ask the lip, that breatheth not  
Murmur of complaint,  
Tho' its quivering will betray  
That a heart is faint;  
Why it poureth words of hope,  
Into sorrow's ear,  
Why its clinging kiss doth dry  
Many a burning tear.  
List the answer, sweet and low,  
Live to soothe another's woe.

Live! yes there are lofty paths  
For the daring tread,  
There are fevered wounds to soothe,  
Where the shaft hath fled;  
There are drooping plants to nurse,  
In the field of life;  
There are trees, whose stubborn limbs  
Need the pruner's knife.  
List, oh list, thine answer's given,  
Live, to earn a home in heaven.

S. E. CARMICHAEL.

G. S. L. CITY, June, 1859.

## By the Eastern Mail,

Which arrived on the 20th, we have New York dates to May 29, and Washington to May 25. It is stated that the war in Europe, so long threatened, commenced on the 31 of May, the Austrians making an ineffectual attempt to cross the river Po below Frassinetto. The Austrian cannonade lasted fifteen hours on the 3d and part of the afternoon of the 4th, during which their loss is said to have been considerable, while the Sardinians had only 20 killed and wounded. There is no statement of the number of forces engaged in the affair. Austrian vessels in French ports, and those which may enter said ports in ignorance that war has broken out, are to be granted six weeks to leave for their destination or for neutral ports; and Austrian subjects may continue their residence in France and the French colonies so long as their conduct shall not furnish reason for complaint.

The *Moniteur* (Paris), May 5, states that a detachment of Austrians had crossed the Po near Cambio, but no engagement had taken place in that locality.

It is quite positively asserted that France is about to mobilize between 700,000 and 800,000 men, and that the French army in the Rhine will amount to 500,000.

A large portion of the French artillery had not been able to cross the Alps, owing to snow blocking the passes; and the troops that did cross suffered very severely during their passage.

The Emperor of Austria is about to take chief command of his troops in the field, with General Hess.

The citizens of Lombardy, by order of the authorities at Milan, have been ordered to deliver up all arms in their possession.

Part of the Como Gendarms, who received Minnie rifles from the Austrian Government, with orders for Milan, have deserted to Piedmont.

Prussia remains neutral, but with her large army in readiness to march. Her Finance Minister has moved the addition for one year of 4,000,000 thalers to the income tax, the class tax, and the taxes on meat and corn,—the addition to be further increased by 25 per cent., in case mobilization of the army should become necessary.

The English Government has engaged a steamer to go up and down the river Mersey to enlist men.

A counter revolution, without collision, has taken place at Parma in favor of the Ducal Government. The Regency by the ministers has been re-established.

The news from the States, further than printed elsewhere, possesses little of special interest, except the announcement that Col. Stambaugh of Pennsylvania is appointed Surveyor-General of Utah.

[REPORTED.]

## PROBATE COURT FOR GREAT SALT LAKE COUNTY.

WEDNESDAY, June 15, 9 A.M.

Court met pursuant to adjournment. Court, clerk and officers present. Minutes of yesterday read and signed by the judge. By direction of the judge, prisoner Deloss Gibson was brought into court and informed that the grand jury had found a true bill of indictment against him for the murder of James Johnson, and asked if he had employed counsel to defend him. Mr. Ferguson replied that he and Mr. Mills would defend the prisoner. Mr. Mills gave notice that a motion to quash the indictment would be filed and asked till next Monday to do so. The court observed that they could have till 2 o'clock in the afternoon to file the motion.

The case of Harrington vs. Gordon in ejectment was called up.

Mr. Williams, counsel for defendant, moved to dismiss, because the complaint did not set forth that the premises in question were rented or leased; motion overruled by the court, and defendant required to answer. Mr. Williams gave notice that he should accept of the ruling. Defendant's answer filed.

Mr. Stout, counsel for plaintiff, filed a demurrer to the answer, which was argued at some length. The court sustained the demurrer, so far as to direct the answer amended by leaving out all extraneous and irrelevant matter. Amended answer filed. Defendant's counsel demanded a jury to try the case. Court directed the clerk to issue a venire returnable at 2 p.m., to which time court took a recess.

2 P.M.

Court resumed its sitting. Mr. Ferguson asked for further time to file a motion to quash the indictment in the case of the people vs. Deloss Gibson, which was extended by the court till to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

The venire having been returned by the sheriff, the following persons were impaneled and sworn to try the case of Harrington vs. Gordon:

Elnathan Eldredge,	James Bess,
J. D. Allphin,	B. T. Mitchell,
Hiram Kimball,	Anthony Ivins,
Charles Robins,	Edwin Thomas,
Charles Crisman,	S. H. Goddard,
Brigham Lamb,	Alonzo S. Blair.

After the testimony was introduced and the counsel for the respective parties had addressed the jury, they were charged by the court and retired, and in about ten minutes returned a verdict for the plaintiff.

Mr. Williams gave notice that he should take an appeal to the district court.

Court adjourned till to-morrow morning at 10 a.m.

THURSDAY, 16, 10 A.M.

Court met pursuant to adjournment. Present as yesterday.

Minutes read and signed by the judge. Mr. Ferguson moved that David Candland, Esq. be enrolled as a member of the bar of this court, and his name was accordingly entered on the list of attorneys.

The court informed Messrs. Ferguson & Mills that he had received a communication from Mr. Wilson, United States Attorney for this Territory, requesting the privilege of arguing the question of the exclusive jurisdiction of the district court in criminal cases, and that he had replied to the communication extending to Mr. Wilson the privilege of arguing the proposed question at such time as might be arranged, and till then no motion would be entertained to quash the indictment in the case of Gibson.

The court further observed that if the question of jurisdiction could be thoroughly and fairly argued, good might result from it, and trusted that those who might take part in the discussion would conduct it fairly and courteously.

Court took a recess till four p.m.

4 P.M.

Court resumed its session. Mr. Wilson, United States Attorney, being present, Mr. Blair moved that he be admitted as a member of the bar of this court, and his name was accordingly entered on the list of attorneys by direction of the judge.

Arrangement was made for the proposed discussion relative to the jurisdiction to commence on Monday next at 10 a.m., to which time the court adjourned, as there was no other business then before it for consideration.

MONDAY, 20TH, 10 A.M.

Court opened by the sheriff. Minutes of Thursday the 16th read, and the record signed by the judge.

Names of the grand jury called; two of them, Samuel Moore and Jacob Gates absent.

In consequence of some new feature the prosecuting of criminal offences in this Territory

had assumed, Mr. Wilson did not wish particularly to argue the question of jurisdiction then, perhaps not all, and after some desultory remarks relative to the matter, the court adjourned till to-morrow morning at 9 a.m.

TUESDAY, 21st, 9 A.M.

Court met pursuant to adjournment. Names of grand jury called; all present. Jacob Gates and Samuel Moore assigned reasons for non-attendance yesterday, which the court deemed satisfactory.

M. Wilson not being present, and there being no particular business before the court, a recess was taken till 4 p.m.

4 P.M.

Court resumed its session. The judge stated that he had received a message from Mr. Wilson, stating that he was very sick.

Mr. Ferguson remarked that he had been to see him and that in all probability he would not be able to be about again for several days; that if any one was in a hurry it was of course the prisoner for whom he appeared, but he preferred to have a better understanding as to the question of jurisdiction or of the course that would be taken in relation to the matter; that although he should insist that the prisoner should have a speedy trial, he was willing that the case be deferred for a few days, as he did not wish to take any advantages, but should contend for the jurisdiction of this court.

The case was laid over till Thursday next. The grand jury was adjourned till Saturday the 25th and the Court till to-morrow at 10 a.m.

[For the Deseret News.]

## Off for New Guinea.

"Ho! Mr. Editor, call after those Mormons. Halloo, there! You citizens of Utah! What are you going to do? What are you calculating upon? Do you mean to stay in the Great Basin? Or are you thinking of strolling off to Sonora, or Mosquitia, or to some place still further south? Or do you fancy that the British or the Russian possessions will afford you a more secure retreat?"

"Now we in the east are really concerned about you Utah people. We feel a decided brotherly interest in your welfare. We ought to be anxious about your chief good. How can it be otherwise? You are bone of our bone and flesh of our flesh. Your fathers fought shoulder to shoulder with our fathers for freedom. Still, though we don't know why, we don't like you so near to us. We feel very uneasy, decidedly uncomfortable about your proximity to our homes. It is not right for us to tread on your toes. We ought not to do it. We do not wish to do it. We have not the slightest inclination to that kind of trespass. We would not, for any consideration, impose upon any American citizens after that fashion. But we must confess the ominous fact that, in spite of our brotherly good will, in spite of our excessive desires to maintain cordial relations with you, in spite of those high considerations which ought to bind together in one grand and enduring compact, the children of this great republic, our most violent antipathies 'gravitate towards' Utah. Yes! with pain we acknowledge the mournful certainty that we and you cannot live peaceably together, or even within reach of one another. 'Manifest destiny,' or 'political necessity,' or some other incomprehensible and irresistible impelling power moves us towards you in antagonistic attitude. Now we do not wish to act unjustly. We dislike to interfere with the rights of our neighbors. We dread to be forced to shed blood. We abhor the thought of taking away the liberties and lives of American citizens. But what can we do? How can we help ourselves? How can we decently and honorably escape this dreadful and pressing responsibility? Manes of the immortal Hamlet! help us in this overwhelming dilemma.

"Eureka! A bright thought strikes us. You are a poor people. Salt Lake country is a barren, parched desert. Would you not confer upon us the unspeakable favor, and yourselves the incalculable benefit, of slipping bodily off this continent and landing upon some delightful and fertile island in the Pacific? Or, there is the island of New Guinea. Nobody owns it. Abundance of room, plenty of gigantic timber, a profusion of lagoons and swamps, all manner of tropical fruits, and every thing the most fastidious heart can desire. Would you not rejoice at the opportunity of settling that extensive and beautiful country? You will be so far from us that we shall never dream of troubling you any more. The ever meddling Britishers might put forth some filibustering claim to that country. But not much danger—they have now as much territory as they can decently take care of. They are not quite so officious as they used to be. We gave them one lesson, you know.

"Now listen! We propose, on condition that you transfer to us your improvements in Utah, your real estate, to transfer you en masse to Papua and set you down stark naked among the Malays. Now won't you close the bargain?"

O-f-c-o-u-r-s-e-w-e-w-i-l-l. But as you are so very kind to us, do permit us to reciprocate. We propose to buy you out—say the entire

people of Massachusetts, New York, Connecticut, and a dozen or so of the other States, to go with us. For we feel so impressed with your magnanimity, your condescension, your sweet and inviting cordiality, that we would not for the world forego the exquisite pleasure of your fascinating and delightful neighborhood. WINO.

## TABERNACLE.

SUNDAY MORNING, JUNE 19, 10 A.M.—President Brigham Young having tendered the use of the Tabernacle to the Rev. Mr. Vaux, chaplain at Fort Laramie, he held service according to the form and order of the Episcopal Church, Dr. Forney reading the responses.

When the Rev. gentleman had concluded the lessons and prayers he observed: "I shall be gratified if the choir will sing a psalm, or hymn, or something that you are accustomed to do, before I commence my discourse."

Choir sung My God the spring of all my joys.

By way of introduction Mr. Vaux remarked: My brethren and friends I stand before you this morning a visitor to your city. I come not to battle your peculiar opinions, or to interfere with your ordinary worship, but as an humble minister of Jesus Christ I wish to preach you a plain, doctrinal discourse.

Mr. Vaux preached from the following text: My doctrine shall drop as the rain, my speech shall distil as the dew, as the small rain upon the tender herb, and as the showers upon the grass: because I will publish the name of the Lord.—Deuteronomy 32 chap. 2nd and part of the 3rd verses.

Argued that God is not a vindictive judge as ordinarily represented, that the design of a wise governor is not to speak of punishments, that the revelations of God hold out to us the light of life; that revelation was designed to convey to man the covenant conditions of a beneficent God; that as a literary composition the Bible is unequalled by any other work, but admitted that that was probably on account of the greatness of its subjects. He then quoted the scripture relative to Christ proclaiming his own mission; referred to the immutability and unchangeableness of God; called the attention of the congregation to several other important texts, and concluded by admonishing the people to look to the Lord as the source of their hopes, and asked the blessing of the Almighty to remain with them always.

Choir sung Come ye that love the Lord.

Pres. H. C. Kimball rejoiced in being in the society of the Saints; spoke upon the text "Go ye therefore and teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost; teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you: and lo, I am with you always, even unto the end of the world.—Matthew 28 chap. verses 19 and 20.

President Brigham Young reasoned on the text: If any man will do his will, he shall know of the doctrine, whether it be of God, or whether I speak of myself.—John 7 chap. 17 verse. Spoke of the necessity of hearkening to the spirit of life; of the disposition in man to do evil, stated that that evil is produced in the flesh, and that it was not in the spirit; that people generally would rather do right than wrong; admonished the people to cleave to that spirit which taught them to do right and to overcome iniquity; said he was not opposed to individuals in the world, but he was opposed to the sin and wickedness that existed among men, to men taking the name of God in vain; to dishonesty, deception and every other abomination. He was highly gratified with one remark made by the gentleman who had addressed them, viz., that the preaching the terror of the Lord can never bring mankind to repentance. Alluded to the independence of the will of the people, and the impossibility of subduing it, except by the gospel of Jesus Christ and the power of the Holy Ghost; treated on the nature of the law of Christ, of it being calculated to preserve people in their organization and identity.

2 P.M.

Elder Ezra T. Benson addressed the congregation from the text,—"It is the Lord's business to provide for his Saints." Spoke of the right he, and all other men possess to think for themselves, as a right from God, and as a right guaranteed by the laws of the country; bore testimony to the truth of the gospel of Christ.

Pres. H. C. Kimball made a few remarks, and gave good counsel to the Saints.—[Reporter.]

THE DOCTRINE OF TOTAL DEPRAVITY.—A minister traveling through the West in a missionary capacity, several years ago, was holding an animated theological conversation with a good old lady on whom he had called; in the course of which he asked her what she thought of the doctrine of total depravity? "Oh," she replied, "I think it a good doctrine, if people would only live up to it."—[Knickerbocker Magazine.]

There are few who know how to be idle and innocent. By doing nothing we learn to do ill.