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have we acquired, together, a lasting glory in the East, but even at the extremity of the world we have been opening an immense empire to the progress of civilization and the Christian religion.

Since the conclusion of the peace, my relations with the Emperor of Russia have assumed the character of the frankest cordiality; because we have been in accord upon all the points in dispute. I have also to congratulate myself upon my relations with Prussia, which have not ceased to be animated by mutual goodwill. The cabinet of Vienna and mine, on the contrary—I say it with regret—have often been found at variance upon the principal questions, and it has required a great spirit of conciliation to effect their solution. For example, the reconstitution of the Danubian Principalities could only be terminated after many difficulties which have prevented the full satisfaction of their most legitimate desires, and if it should be asked of me what interest France had in those distant countries washed by the Danube, I should reply that the interest of France is wherever there is a just and civilized cause to promote.

In this state of things, it was not at all extraordinary that France should draw more closely to Piedmont, which had been so devoted during the war—so faithful to our policy during the peace.

The happy union of my beloved cousin, Prince Napoleon, with the daughter of King Victor Emanuel, is not, then, one of those unusual facts for which it is necessary to seek a hidden reason, but naturally arises from that community of interest of the two countries and the friendship of the two sovereigns.

For some time past the state of Italy and its abnormal situation, which makes it impossible to maintain order except with the aid of foreign troops, has justly alarmed diplomacy. It is not, however, a sufficient motive for believing in war. "Ce n'est pas neanmoins un motif suffisant de croire a la guerre." While some call for it with all their hearts without legitimate reason, and others, in the exaggeration of their fears, like to show France the dangers of a new coalition, I shall remain firmly in the path of law, of justice, and of national honor, and my government will neither permit itself to be led away or intimidated, because my policy will never be either quarrelsome or pusillanimous. Far from us, then, be these false alarms—these unjust mistrusts—this internal weakness. Peace, I hope, will not be troubled. Resume, then, with calmness, the habitual course of your labors. I have explained to you frankly the state of our external relations, and this *expose* agrees with what I have endeavored to make known for the past two months.

Alike at home and abroad, you will find I wish to believe that my policy has not ceased for an instant to be the same—firm but conciliatory. Thus, I rely always with confidence upon your concurrence, as well as upon the support of the nation which has confided to me its destinies. It knows that personal interest or a mean ambition will never direct my actions. When sustained by popular will one mounts the step of a throne, he is raised by the gravest responsibilities above the infamous region wherein vulgar interests are struggling, and he has for his first motives, as well as for his last judges—God, Conscience, and Posterity."

WHAT THE AMERICAN CHILDREN EAT.—A correspondent of the Poughkeepsie Daily Democrat states that "while visiting a school in Montreal, he asked the teacher if there were any American children there. She said there were, and she could tell them by their pale faces, bright eyes and nervousness. They learned quicker, but lost so many days during the term from sickness that they did not get along so fast as those who were able to be present constantly; She also took occasion to examine their luncheon baskets, and found the American fare to be a piece of mince pie, the same of pound cake, two doughnuts, a pickle, and a cold sausage; while the English, Irish, and Scotch children had either two days' old bread and meat, bread and butter, or bread and apple, with nothing else."

NAPOLEON'S REMAINS TO BE REMOVED.—An official decree in the *Moniteur* declares that the Cathedral of St. Denis is to be hereafter the burial place of the Emperors of France, and thus at last this long debated question is settled. The Prince Jerome, guardian of the body of his brother, the first Emperor, at the Invalides, held out to the last against the change, but he only obtained this concession that the heart might be retained in the magnificent sarcophagus of the Invalides, while the body will go to St. Denis. At the same time the decree creates a chapter of St. Denis, of which the almoner of the Tuilleries is to be the head. The legitimists do not relish this decision.

PRESERVATION OF STONE.—A writer in the *London Builder*, while noticing the extraordinary preservation in which St. Paul's Cathedral in that city is, informs the readers that the architect, Sir Christopher Wren, exposed all the blocks to the action of the weather for some time previous to their being used. By this means only good stones were employed, and the edifice is sound and strong. We wonder how this plan would suit modern contractors and builders.

Conversing one day with a fashionable and pretty belle, the facetious Mr. Spriggs observed that "Ladies that lisped wished to be kissed." The young lady had before spoken unaffectedly, but now replied, "Tho I've heard thay."

THE DESERET NEWS.

ELIAS SMITH, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Wednesday, April 20, 1859.

For the last six weeks, or since about the time the court at Provo commenced its session, till within a few days, Great Salt Lake City has been more quiet than usual during the last six or eight months.

A recurrence of late of some of the disgraceful scenes that transpired in this once peaceful city, last summer and fall, and up to about the time referred to, naturally induces a reflective mind to inquire into the causes that produce those things, and to ask why they are more apt to occur under some circumstances than under others.

That there is a cause for whatever transpires, there can be no doubt; but whether in this instance the fighting and rowdiness that has occurred in the streets, since the weather has become more mild, is attributable to the return of spring or to some other seen or unseen agency, that operates upon a certain class of men and makes them act like beasts, in fighting, maiming and seeking to kill their fellow beings, is a question to be solved that, perhaps, all would not answer alike.

Whatever the cause may be, if in its operation, it is confined to rank, it does not seem to be confined to color, neither does freedom nor bondage appear to exempt those who put themselves in its way from being acted upon by it whenever circumstances favor.

Those who spend most of their time in the streets, in and around places where intoxicating drinks are vended at retail, whether they be the descendants of Shem, Ham or Japheth, and especially, if they have recently been imbibing, are unquestionably from data more liable to be overcome, acted upon and made subservient to the unseen power that thus operates, than those who are engaged in some useful employment, either from necessity or choice.

Of that class of beings who burden communities with their presence and tax them with their idleness and crime, this city has had within its precinct, for a length of time, a legion, and the expense that has accrued in consequence of their presence and acts, to the corporation and to the county, has been more than double the amount that had been required to suppress and punish crime and support pauperism from the first settlement in the valley in 1847 to July 1858; and there have been more murders committed and more blood shed in the county, within the last eight months, than before, since its organization.

No one can presume to say that this state of things has been brought about without some motive power having been exerted in their generation, and, in our opinion, there are few so blind or ignorant that they cannot see and understand the causes that have produced these results.

So long as those causes exist here, it may be expected that such scenes will frequently transpire in our streets as have been witnessed of late, notwithstanding all the exertions that may or can be made to prevent their occurrence.

So soon as the advance of spring will permit, the floating population that, during the winter, has so materially swelled the number of transient residents in this city and Territory, will of course begin to move, either east, west or south, which will, to a greater or less extent, have a tendency to produce a more desirable state of things than can possibly be realized till that exodus takes place.

We have many things to say concerning the past and the present condition of affairs in this Territory, not complainingly, but simply to contrast truth with error, virtue with vice, and an impartial administration of justice, alike to all the erring descendants of Adam, upon the ancient principle of a clear vision, with the modern principle of seeing and acting only on one side or going it entirely blind, but we have not room nor time just now.

DESTITUTION.—Reports well authenticated, represent that at Camp Floyd, many of the discharged teamsters and employees that came into the Territory with the army and in the service of Russell, Majors & Waddell, contractors, are in a state of destitution and that a few weeks since, a company of one hundred or more went in a body to the Quartermaster, and demanded relief, in some shape, which was extended by setting them to cutting wood at fifty cents per cord.

We believed the tale when it was first told,

and it has since been confirmed by a man of our acquaintance who was present at the time they made the demand. He says there are hundreds there and thereabouts who are so destitute that they cannot leave in the spring without being assisted.

If such be the case, the Government officers, Civil and Military, should sympathize with them in their distress and provide the means for them to return to the place from whence they came, or to go to California, Arizona or to Pike's Peak, at the cost of the United States.

It is said that some have enlisted into the army in order to live, and that others will do the same, if they cannot otherwise make a raise, probably to desert the first favorable opportunity that presents.

AN AFFRAY took place on Friday last, near the Post-office in this city, between the Postmaster, H. F. Morrell, Esq., and one James, an Indian interpreter, who accused Morrell of having opened some letter or letters written by James to his wife while he was in California, from whence he had just returned.

Mr. Morrell indignantly repelled the accusation. The lie was given—a "knock down" argument followed, which had a telling effect; but was soon cut short by the interference of a policeman.

The parties were subsequently taken before the Mayor, and the broken law was summarily mended by the assessment of fines, amounting, in the aggregate, to some twenty dollars.

If every professed "Mormon" would be a true Saint and mind his own business, it would greatly tend to the common good; there would not be so much lack of thrift, inducing poverty, destitution, want, degradation and meanness. Every man would find labor at his own calling or avocation, or in his own garden and have no time for spinning street-yarns; and every woman would discover at home a most profitable field of operations without unnecessarily gossiping among her neighbors.

RESECTION OF THE LOWER JAW.—On Monday, April 18th, Dr. Wm. France, assisted by Dr. Anderson and others, removed a large cancerous tumor from the chin, including a considerable portion of the lower jaw bone, of Mr. Hawkins, a resident of Beaver county, in this Territory. The patient is doing exceedingly well, considering the very serious character of the operation.

LYING PUBLISHERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.—The *New York Day Book* has been charging the *Herald* and *Tribune* with publishing false reports and statements; and pitches into the correspondents of several of the *New York* journals as being an unscrupulous set of scribblers.

We do not know what kind of men the Washington correspondents of some of the *New York* journals are or have been, but the remarks of the *Day Book* have a fitting application to most of the correspondents of those papers in Utah of late.

NEW GOODS.—Several small trains of merchandize have arrived in the course of the last two or three weeks, from California, by the southern route.

Most of the goods brought into the Territory last year were selected by men who knew little or nothing about the country, nor what was needed by the people here, consequently a large amount of the importation was unsaleable and those articles wanted most were soon disposed of, without supplying the demand.

To supply the market, recourse was had to importation from California, and considerable quantities have been bought in San Francisco, by merchants and others in this Territory during the winter, some of which has come to hand and the balance is on the way.

Some of the Californians also have sent goods out here, on hearing the demand for certain articles, thinking unquestionably to realize handsome profits from their adventures.

The sequel will decide the matter of profits, and some other problematical questions relative to importations from the Pacific side of the continent unto this part of the Great Basin.

MORE GOODS.—Messrs. Gilbert & Gerrish received yesterday from San Francisco some fifteen wagon loads of assorted merchandize, suitable and purchased expressly for this market.

This arrival comprises about one half of the stock purchased. The balance is on the way, and is expected to arrive in eight or ten days.

No Eastern mail since Saturday the 9th inst.

ASPIRING DARKIES.—On last Monday evening two negroes, who were rivals for the affections of an Ethiopian damsel, had some words about the object of their aspirations, which being unsatisfactory to one of them, he drew a revolver and fired three shots at his opponent, after the most improved fashion of the day, among high-aspiring men, without distinction of color.

Two of the shots took effect—one striking and breaking the collar bone and inflicting a severe wound in his right shoulder, and the other passing through one of his hands. The villain then fled and has not yet been found.

FARMING.—The tillers of the soil in this part of the Territory are busy putting in their crops, the lateness of the season rendering it necessary for all to be diligent in that respect.

We have been informed by farmers living north, that much of the wheat that was sowed late last fall, has rotted in the ground, and that the fields will have to be re-sown, an unusual occurrence in this dry country.

ROW IN THE ILLINOIS LEGISLATURE.—On the 22nd February, immediately after the chaplain had finished his prayer, Governor Bissell sent back to the House of Representatives the Apportionment bill that had been passed by the Legislature, with his reasons for not signing it, whereupon a general row took place, many of the members joining in what some call the modern Legislative chorus of "Knock him down, take him out." Roosevelt of Hancock taking the lead in this popular exercise, so says report.

What did the chaplain ask for in his prayer?

LOG ROLLING.—In the *Historical Magazine* may be found the following definition of this phrase, so often used to illustrate the acts of local politicians:—

"The phrase is drawn from the clearing of forest land in a new country. The settler could himself cut down the trees, and cut them into logs. The next step was to roll them into heaps for burning, and that he could not do without help; so he called his neighbors to help him roll, and when they had a rolling, he helped them. This was aptly applied to legislative action for the passage of laws for local measures. Vote for my bill, and I will vote for yours. The phrase was probably Western; it is certainly more than forty years old."

AN UNLUCKY HOUR.—Some two years since four young ladies were married in Cincinnati at the same hour. Two of them have already been separated from their husbands and the other two are trying to get separated.

Another divorce case is in progress in Cincinnati between a couple who have been married three years. The wife wants to wear a night cap, to which the husband objects, and so they must part, or live in a quarrel the remainder of their days, all other means of adjustment having failed.

A WOMAN BURNED TO DEATH.—The *Alta California* says that Mrs. Ann Willis of Sonoma county died on the 13th of March. In kindling a fire a few days previous with some shavings, the flames communicated to her clothing and, although her husband tore them off as quickly as possible, it was too late to save her life. She was an orphan and only thirteen years of age, and was married only four weeks previous.

CHILI.—The latest accounts from that little country represent that, as usual among the Spanish-American Republics, revolutionary movements were in progress, in several of the cities and provinces, notwithstanding which, the California papers say, that the credit of the government is better in England than that of the Golden State.

BEES.—A San Francisco paper states that on Thursday, March 16, eighty-five hives of bees were received by the *John L. Stephens* in San Francisco, which were to be sold at auction on the 22d. They were represented to be lively and in fine condition on being landed from the steamer, and it was anticipated that they would bring a big price.

TURNPIKE STEAM ENGINE.—An English paper states that a novel steam engine has lately been constructed for the Marquis of Stafford, for the purpose of travelling on turnpike roads. It weighs about 22 cwt., is of two-horse power, and travels at the rate of fourteen miles an hour, guided by a handle in front.

REVENUE AND DEBT OF AUSTRIA.—The revenue of Austria is estimated at about \$136,000,000 and her public debt at \$970,000,000.

The weather is fine again.