

THE MANNERS OF THE MOTHER  
MOULD THE CHILD.

There is no disputing this fact; it shines in the face of every little child. The coarse, brawling, scolding woman will have vicious, brawling, fighting children. She who cries on every occasion, "I'll box your ears—I'll slap your jaws—I'll break your neck," is known as thoroughly through her children as if her unwomanly manners were openly displayed in the public streets!

These remarks were suggested by the conversation in an omnibus—that noble institution for the student of men and manners—between a friend and a schoolmaster. Our teacher was caustic, mirthful and sharp. His wit flashed like the polished edge of a diamond, and kept the "buss" in a "roar." The entire community of insiders—and whoever is intimate with these conveyances can form a pretty good idea of our numbers—inclusive of the "one more" so well known to the fraternity, their heads, eyes and ears one way, and finally our teacher said:

"I can always tell the mother by the boy. The urchin who draws back with doubled fists and lunges at his playmate if he looks at him askance, has a very questionable mother. She may feed him and clothe him, cram him with sweatmeats and coax him with promises, but if she gets mad, she fights. She will pull him by the jacket; she will give him a knock in the back; she will drag him by the hair; she will call him all sorts of wicked names, while passion plays over her red face in lambent flames that curl and writhe out at the corners of her eyes.

And we never see the courteous little fellow with smooth locks and gentle manners—in whom delicacy does not detract from courage or manliness, but we say, 'that boy's mother is a true lady.' Her words and her ways are soft, loving and quiet. If she reproves, her language is 'my son'—not 'you little wretch—you plague of my life—you torment—you scamp!'

She hovers before him as a pillar of light before the wandering Israelites, and her beams are reflected in his face. To him the word mother is synonymous with everything pure, sweet and beautiful. Is he an artist? In after life, the face that with holy radiance shines on his canvas, will be the mother-face. Whoever sits across his path with sunny smiles, and soft, low voice, will bring mother's image freshly to his heart. 'She is like my mother,' will be the highest meed of his praise. Not even when the hair turns silver and the eye grows dim will the majesty of that life and presence desert him.

But the ruffian mother—alas! that there are such!—will form the ruffian character of the man. He in his turn will become a merciless tyrant, with a tongue sharper than a two-edged sword, and remembering the brawling and the cuffing seek some meek, gentle victim, for the sacrifice, and make her his wife, with the condition that he shall be master. And master he is, for a few sad years, when he wears a widower's weed till he finds a victim 'number two.'

We wonder not there are so many awkward, ungainly men in society—they have all been trained by women who knew not nor cared for the holy nature of their trust. They have been made bitter to the heart's core, and that bitterness will find vent and lodgment somewhere.

Strike the infant in anger, and he will, if he can not reach you, vent his passion by beating the floor, the chair, or any inanimate thing within reach. Strike him repeatedly, and by the time he wears shoes he will have become a little bully, with hands that double to fight as naturally as if especial pains had been taken to teach him the art of boxing.

Mothers, remember that your manners mould the child.—[N. Y. Evangelist.]

**JUDGE TANEY'S NEGRO CONVERT.**—THE DRED SCOTT DECISION APPLIED.—Slamming the last door of the first car, and opening that of the second, the "gentlemanly conductor" of the New York train made his appearance with his bow and smile, and "Tickets, gentlemen, if you please."

Seated in the front corner, surrounded by personal conveniences, such as a carpet bag, umbrella, big bundle, little bundle, a few apples and pieces of cake, was a colored lady, whose face—the hue of an inverted saucer, contrasting with her snow-white ivory and eyeballs, gave that pleasing African expression which is so often the type of humor and good nature.

"Ticket, ma'am," says our conductor, with a civility regardless of complexion.

"I hasn't got 'em," she replied, "but I've got money, any way"; and she began to fumble in her bag, then in the bundles, searching these articles through in vain.

"Come hurry up," exclaimed her now slightly impatient friend; "I can't wait all day."

"Bress your soul, yer don't think I find everything in a minute, but I've got money somewhere—must be in dis yeah cawpet bag," and she felt in her pocket accordingly for the key.

"Well, well, I'll pass through, and when I get back perhaps you will have it ready."

"Yes, sartin," said Dinah; but as he passed along she reached out her umbrella, and giving him a poke upon the shoulder, asked, "What you gwoin to charge on freight?"

"Freight! what do you want to know that for?"

"Cause I does; I've civil, ain't I?"

"Well, five cents a foot; there, don't bother me any more, but find your money"; and he went his way.

There seemed to be a peculiar drollery about the lady's eye and mouth, as the one rolled

around in its black sea of flesh, and the other opened to give vent to an involuntary "yah! ha!" It was not long now before she found her purse, and withdrew some coin, which she kept jingling in her hands, as she kept up her occasional cacklinations.

In due time the conductor returned for his money, and upon extending his itching palm, was somewhat astonished at receiving the precise sum of ten cents.

"What do you mean?" he exclaimed. "The fare to New York is five dollars."

"Yas, yas, I knows dat, for white folks—folks what am folks—but Pse nobody; Pse freight, I is. Yah, yah! Poor rule; as don't work bof ways; five cents a foot, heah they is!" said she, extending a pair of enormous ambulators for the inspection of the conductor and us all.

The nonplussed functionary stood undetermined for a moment amid the shouts of the passengers, until an idea of compromise occurred to him, as he exclaimed: "Well, if you are freight, take yourself off into the baggage car." But even there Dinah was too much for him, as she replied, "Jus' you pick up your freight if you want to cair um off!"

This settled the point. The conductor vanished, and Dinah offered a pious ejaculation: "Lord bress dat ar 'Preme Court, and gin 'em credit for a five dollar bill, any way!"—[Boston Journal.]

THE  
DESERET NEWS.

"TRUTH AND LIBERTY."

ALBERT CARRINGTON, EDITOR.

FILLMORE, WEDNESDAY, MAY 5.

QUERIES FROM UTAH.

UPON what principle do President Buchanan, some of his Cabinet and many in the Congress of the United States seem disposed to treat a large number of American citizens in a manner expressly prohibited by the letter and spirit of the Constitution? Our fathers were commended for their patriotism and wisdom in deeming 'revolution' a right, when 'Government is a mere oppression,' and why should not their sons be applauded for cherishing a like correct and noble principle? Why can not would-be statesmen discern the truth and practice the sound political doctrine advocated by Senator Hunter, of Virginia, Feb. 24, 1854, when he declared, "I say the WHOLE SUBJECT OF GOVERNMENT OUGHT TO BE LEFT TO THE PEOPLE OF THE TERRITORIES; THAT IS THE AMERICAN PRINCIPLE?"

SELF-GOVERNMENT was the governing principle in the formation and adoption of the Constitution, why is it sought to be ignored by so many who are high in power?

These queries may be neither 'piquant' nor 'spicy' to the newsmongers, for movements of mobs and the triumph of evil are topics of more savory relish to them; yet these queries have to be met and satisfactorily answered.

## KANSAS—THE ARMY BILL.

THE Kansas question is still a great topic of interest at Washington, and engrosses a large share of the attention of Congress. President Buchanan's Kansas policy has given rise to much opposition, and has caused a serious split in the Democratic ranks. If we may judge by the tone of the papers which have reached us by this mail, James Buchanan is decidedly a very unpopular man at the present time, and is looked upon by many of his own party as being politically damned. Several prominent Democrats have given utterance to their sentiments of hearty and unqualified condemnation of his course. Robert J. Walker, ex-Governor of Kansas, in a letter to the chairman of the Democratic Convention of Indiana, severely handles the President's policy in seeking to deprive the people of the Territories of the right to regulate their own domestic institutions; and then pertinently asks, "Are we upon the banks of the Bosphorus or Danube, or upon soil consecrated to popular sovereignty by the blood of the Revolution? Is it Executive edicts or sovereign rights that constitute the liberties of our country? Are we freemen, 'who know our rights and knowing dare maintain,' or are we 'vassals, serfs, or slaves, palace slaves, that will cringe or change at the stamp of the foot of a master?' " "Is this the eighty-second year of our independence, or is it the first year of American Monarchy that is now dawning upon us?" He claims for the people of the Territories the right of self-government, as vested in themselves, in its broadest and most comprehensive sense. In this view he is supported by a large portion of the Democratic party.

The bill to increase the regular Army—according to the recommendation of President Buchanan in his annual message—after a lengthy discussion, has finally been rejected by the Senate by a vote of 35 to 16. The Bill, it is expected, will come up again in a new shape. But the result that has been much desired and labored for by the friends of Kansas, is in their opinion gained. They have hoped that, in the event of this Bill for the increase of the regular army being defeated, the Administration, feeling that it could no longer wait for the action of Congress, would immediately order the troops in Kansas and elsewhere on the frontier to prepare to move toward Utah. Kansas by this means would be relieved of the unwelcome presence of the regulars. Utah has not been thought of in the arrangement, only as a place of deportation for the troops. Shrieks for freedom in Kansas are heard all over the land; but from Maine to Mexico—from the Atlantic to the Rocky Mountains, there is scarcely a solitary chirp heard in favor of human rights or self-government in Utah. Who would lift a voice in favor of peaceful, law-abiding, but, therefore, unpopular Utah, when so much notoriety can be gained by howling for "bleeding" Kansas? Were Utah dependent for the maintenance of her liberties and rights on those alone whose sworn duty it is to see that she has them, in common with her sister States and Territories, what a wretched fate would be hers!

If Utah were the only Territory likely to suffer from the increase of the regular army, then it is altogether probable that, had no over-ruling Providence interfered, this Army Bill would have passed. But other parties can see that its passage is full of peril to themselves and their schemes. If Federal troops can be used in stifling the popular will and crushing out the domestic institution of Utah, they can be used in Kansas or any other Territory for the same purpose. The precedent, once established, the people may be "dragged" into submission to the will of the Executive at any time; and whose liberties would be safe? Reflecting men begin to perceive this, and, as the following extract from the New Orleans Delta will show, utter their protest against it. The writer says:

"The South, more particularly, should pause before thoughtlessly sanctioning the employment of the regular army, no matter what may be the pretext, against the people of any Territory; the precedent is full of peril, and he must be blind indeed who cannot perceive it. We have recently seen how disgracefully the navy was permitted to violate law, right, decency and propriety, and was justified by the Executive for so doing. Let then this transaction not be forgotten on this occasion, when some such feat is threatened to be consummated in the remote Northwest. No good and important reasons have ever been advanced for the expedition to destroy the Mormons, and the abolitionist, for whose advent as his successor the President, by his acts, is rapidly paving the way, may with just as much reason and right make war upon the people in some Territory where slavery is sought to be introduced, as Mr. Buchanan employ military force as he wishes to do in the Northwestern Territories."

## MUTINY IN INDIA.

It would seem that the horrid tales which have been so long current respecting the mutilations and diabolical outrages committed by the natives of India upon English men and women have been grossly exaggerated, if not actually untrue. A Madras paper in an article headed "Manufactured Massacres," says that the passions of the British soldiers have been inflamed and their anger aroused against the native people generally by notoriously false, or grossly exaggerated statements. The first accounts received by the people of Agra in regard to the atrocities inflicted on the English at Delhi, reached there through the English newspapers! The evidence already received at that time and subsequently collected in Agra, not only did not confirm this intelligence, but in many instances positively contradicted it.

Unfortunately for the credit of Great Britain, if these tales of Sepoy outrages should prove false, the inhuman barbarities they have indulged in, their retaliatory policy, their fearful vengeance, and the indiscriminate slaughter which they have unpitifully visited upon the heads of the mutineers, are not exaggerations; they are too well authenticated to be disputed and are matters of history.

THE WEATHER, &c.—During the past week we have been visited by a severe storm of snow and rain, which, commencing on Wednesday

night, continued with but little cessation until the evening of Friday. Wheat and other crops will be much benefited by the soaking which the earth has received during this and the preceding storms. At the present time, Chalk Creek, upon which the inhabitants of this city depend for water for irrigating purposes, is higher than it ever has been known to be at this season of the year. This abundance of water is doubtless attributable to the heavy rains and snows with which we have been favored this spring. The season thus far has been very favorable to the growth of wheat, grasses, etc., and at present time there is every prospect of an abundant harvest.

THE CALIFORNIA MAIL arrived here on Wednesday the 28th, and left for the north on Friday the 30th.

## NEWS ITEMS.

United States Treasury.

Looking at the weekly statement of the Treasury, even through official spectacles, it is discouraging enough, but when examined by scrutinizing eyes, it becomes positively deplorable. It is stated that the balance in the Treasury, subject to draft, is \$5,014,705.75.—This is nominally true, but practically false, because nearly two millions are in the Mints and Assay Office, and not applicable to any drawing demand of the Secretary. The actual amount liable to draft is but \$3,290,153.29, against which there are outstanding drafts not paid of \$2,093,887.19, leaving a net balance of \$1,196,271.10, in all parts of the United States. These figures cannot be controverted or disputed, because they represent inexorable facts. They serve to show, in part, why it is that poor mechanics employed at the New York Navy Yard and elsewhere have not been paid for their hard labor, while provision could be made for officeholders here, who might better have afforded to wait.

But this is not all. The receipts into the Treasury for the past week, from all sources, only reached the beggarly sum of \$326,565.88, which, at the same rate, would not yield more than seventeen millions a year from customs, lands and miscellaneous sources, or four millions less than the first quarter, which ended on the 30th September. And yet, while the public faith is thus discredited, even to laboring men who toil for their daily bread, politicians harangue Congress by the week ever filibusters and "niggers," without once considering their duty towards these urgent material interests. They want to build a Southern Railroad with fifty millions from the National Exchequer; they want to increase the army by thousands; to construct steamships for the Navy; to enlarge and beautify public buildings at a cost of millions; to pay spoils of all sorts, and to do other things requiring enormous means. And when asked, how is this all to be done? the answer is, to "borrow." The country is to be deluged with Federal shipplasters, to carry on these schemes and enterprises, and to pay lazy pensioners on the Treasury; but no attempt is to be made, by which suffering industry may be relieved, or the great trade of the country may be partially revived. Perhaps the people are willing to be ruled after this fashion, and if they are, they certainly deserve to be.

INDEX.

—[N. Y. Tribune, Jan. 11.]

## Tornado at New Orleans.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 22. New-Orleans papers of the 16th inst. are to hand, by the arrival of the mail as late as due. They contain the details of the late storm of wind that passed over that city. The tornado was of about five minutes' duration, and came from the southwest. The shipping and steamboats suffered immense damage, and many lives were lost. The extent of damage in the interior by the storm had not been learned.

LOSSES BY FIRE IN THE UNITED STATES.—According to tables published in the New York Herald, the number of fires in the United States in 1857, where the losses amounted to \$20,000 or more, was 230, and the value of property destroyed \$15,692,000. The number of fires in 1856 was 227, and the loss \$21,159,000. Add to these amounts the value of property destroyed by fires where in each instance the loss was less than twenty thousand dollars, and the aggregate would be increased to probably twenty-seven millions in 1856, and to twenty millions in 1857. Of course these figures are merely approximate. The number of lives lost in the United States by fire in 1857 was 158; in 1856 the number was 183.

A curious development (and important if true) reaches us from New-Orleans. The Delta, of that city, in an editorial article, asserts that the African Slave-trade has already been reopened by the South, and that a regular depot has been established on Pearl River, in Mississippi, where cargoes of negroes have been received, and sold into Slavery. The vessels engaged in the business carry the French flag, because the British cruisers on the African coast will not trouble it.

A bill has passed the Louisiana House of Representatives authorizing a company, already organized, to import twenty-five hundred free blacks from the coast of Africa, to be indentured for not less than fifteen years.