

THE
DESERET NEWS.

"TRUTH AND LIBERTY."

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FILLMORE. WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2.

UNFAIR TREATMENT OF UTAH.

A MORE striking contrast cannot well be imagined than that now presented before the whole country in the treatment by the Administration of the two Territories, Utah and Kansas. In the President's special message of Feb. 2nd, it is stated that Kansas was in a state of rebellion and that the Territorial Government established by Congress would long before have been subverted had it not been protected from assaults by the Federal troops. But though this is admitted, yet we see the Administration proposing her admission into the Union, using all the influence in its power and every species of inducement to have her placed, rebel though she be, on an equal footing with the most favored states. Kansas may rebel, convulse the Union from centre to circumference, be the means of producing sectional feuds of the most dangerous and bloody character and diffuse an influence throughout the Republic that seriously threatens to result in civil war, and yet the remedy, suggested by the Chief Magistrate for all these evils, is her speedy admission into the confederacy as a sovereign state!

But how is it with Utah, who, though declared to be in a state of rebellion likewise, has ever quietly pursued a peaceable, obedient, loyal and undeviating course—who has never engendered sectional animosities, whose inhabitants have never indulged in civil war and required Federal interference to keep them from cutting each other's throats—how is it with her? Is there an effort made to elevate her, to give her the rights she claims? No; her very peaceableness has made her a butt for every factionist and demagogue to vent his abuse and spleen upon. Utah, whose Territorial Government has never needed bayonets to sustain it against the assaults of her citizens, and whose only crime consists in demanding her rights, and which, (even if that be a crime) when compared with those of which Kansas has been guilty sinks into utter insignificance, must be warred against and feel the full weight of executive displeasure. Regiments must be raised and Utah taught that though other territories may defy the Administration and treat it and its appointees with contempt, yet she must not presume to ask for any right, but remain satisfied with those, and those only, the powers that be may see fit voluntarily to grant unto her.

Men of the United States, we appeal to you to look at the contrast. Be reasonable, and not let your prejudices hinder you from rendering a just award. What has been the highest crime of which Utah has been accused and for the suppression of which armies have been levied? It was said that we had not sufficiently honored the Federal officers who had been sent among us; and the ostensible object of the fitting out of the Utah expedition of the past season was to support such appointees. True, other crimes were alleged against us; but as their examination and extirpation came under the jurisdiction of the Federal authorities, and they were loudly and strenuously denied by us, they were not dwelt upon to any extent by the originators of the expedition as a cause for these hostile demonstrations. The alleged "head and front of our offending," was that we had not treated the Federal officers sent in our midst with so much respect nor been so obedient to them as we should have been.

But, even if the allegation were true, which we utterly deny, we ask, were we alone in this? Was Utah the only Territory that was guilty of this disobedience and discourtesy? Has it not been a notorious fact that Federal appointees have acted in Kansas at the extreme risk of their lives; some have even had to flee, while those that remained have had to seek the protection of Federal troops? Is it not a notorious fact also that crimes of every hue and magnitude have been committed in that Territory, far surpassing in number, atrocity and violence any deeds of wrong attributed to the people of Utah by their most persistent and bitter enemies? Then why should there be such a discrimination made between the two Territories? Why should Government agents be employed to make treaties with the Indians, by whom we

are surrounded to operate against us? Why should calls be made on Congress to raise regiments and furnish material to whip us, and at the same time our sister territory who is notoriously guilty of every crime, and more, too, that we have been accused of, be pushed forward, and lauded as one every way entitled to membership in this glorious constellation of sovereign states? Why is it that "bloody Kansas" should be fostered and petted, and even the stability of the nation hazarded to gratify her and grant her privileges, while Utah, who possesses equal claims on the Federal Government and the magnanimity of its officers, is decried as traitorous and every engine of oppression put in operation to humble her? Why is this discrimination made between the inhabitants of these Territories? There can be no other reason than that we are Latter-day Saints, and choose to worship God according to the dictates of our own consciences, which to a truly republican administration, should not make the least difference.

It is only necessary to peruse the proceedings of Congress to make the contrast more complete. Let the subject of the admission of Kansas, or her rights, be started in the halls of Congress, and zealous partisans spring forward from all ranks ready to do battle in her behalf and help maintain her rights. But if the war with Utah, or the equipment of an expedition to come into her borders be the subject, will the same solicitude to maintain her rights be manifested? Scarcely a voice will be heard protesting against the injustice of the policy adopted towards her; but nearly all will agree that she ought to be crushed and her appeals for justice disregarded and stifled. There are still a few honorable men, however, who dare assert, even in Congress, that Utah has rights as well as other territories, and that the expedition set on foot against her is a crusade against the religion of her citizens; but they are very few.

We make this contrast between the policy pursued towards this and our neighboring Territory not because we envy Kansas the caresses and favors she receives; but to exhibit the unfair and partial treatment Utah has received. We care not how much Kansas may be honored or favored, so we but get our rights. These are all we ask, or have ever asked or desired, and who can say that we ought not, in justice, to have them?

THE KANSAS QUESTION.

At the latest dates the Kansas question was still exciting a large share of public attention. After a protracted struggle in the Senate the bill for the admission of that turbulent Territory as a State with the Lecompton constitution, passed by a majority of eight. This was a triumph for the Administration party. But their triumph was of short duration; they met with a defeat in the House. An amendment was tacked on to the bill in the House, and carried also by a majority of eight, providing that the Constitution should first be submitted to a direct vote of the people, and in the event of its rejection by them, a Convention to be called to form a new Constitution. The Senate has refused to abandon its position and has rejected the House amendment by a vote of 32 to 23. A committee of conference will probably be appointed. If a motion of this kind prevail, the Administration party hope to be able to seduce a sufficient number of the Opposition from their allegiance to carry out their measures; and some of the journals of that party candidly confess their apprehensions that such, possibly, may be the result.

It is clearly the determination of the Administration to have Kansas admitted into the Union this present session, if possible; and no pains will be spared to accomplish it. It is an incubus that James Buchanan is anxious to be rid of at any cost. Already this vexed question has shaken the Union to the very centre; section has been arrayed against section, and feelings of inextinguishable hostility have been engendered in the breasts of the people of both North and South. The Administration is not so blind but what it can see that the continued agitation of this question must destroy the peace and tranquility (as it already to a great extent has done) of the country, and that if it be not checked by the admission of Kansas this present session, it will probably result in the dissolution of the Union. Threats of secession are not unfrequently heard in Congress, and preparations for such a contingency are being made in some parts of the South. Southern men seem determined to maintain their favorite institution at all hazards.

THE VOLUNTEER BILL.—In the discussion on this bill in the House of Representatives, Mr. Faulkner, of Virginia, said he was opposed to sending volunteers to Utah, and believed that if they were placed at the disposal of the Executive, he would not find occasion to use them. He thought the proposition for the employment of volunteers was dictated by outside pressure rather than the convictions of a sound military policy. He contended that the employment of volunteers would be appealing to the passions of the country, setting the precedent of carrying death and destruction to its own citizens, and prolific of the most disastrous consequences in the future. The war in Utah, he said, was a war against the people on account of their religion. Whoever engaged in such a war, whether volunteer or regular, would be guilty of murder.

Opinions differ in relation to the action of the Executive on this question, some believing that he will avail himself of the aid of volunteers and others stating positively that he will not. The regiment of volunteers for Texas, is designed to relieve the regulars now on duty there, and place them at the disposal of the Administration.

MESSRS. JOHN B. COOPER AND JAMES M. HARBIN, of San Francisco, arrived in Provo, May 22; and Messrs. CLARKSON and BOOKY, also from San Francisco, on the 27th.

ELDER FRANKLIN W. YOUNG arrived in this city on the 30th ult., from his mission to the Sandwich Islands.

Native Flax.

EDITOR NEWS:—As one of the Board of Directors for the Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Society, I deem it my duty to call the attention of our citizens (through the medium of the News,) to the Native Flax found growing spontaneously in Pauvan valley, as I am prepared to say from a close inspection of the article, in company with competent judges, that it can be but little inferior to the Flax grown by our farmers. We find it not only well coated with lint but of nearly the average height of cultivated Flax. It is found in large quantities upon the beaches, frequently more than an acre in a place, and sufficiently thick upon the ground to gather advantageously. We have no hesitancy in saying that the time of our citizens cannot be more profitably employed for a few days than to gather this article, from which they can, during the summer months, manufacture, tents, wagon sheets, &c., which for durability would be hard to excel. The Flax will be ready to pull the latter part of June. Who will manufacture a tent from it, and come in for a premium at our annual fair for 1858?

S. M. BLAIR.

NEWS ITEMS.

We clip the following items of news from our eastern exchanges:

SHOCKING CATASTROPHE—FIFTEEN LIVES LOST.—The steamer Sultan was burned to the water's edge, and sunk near St. Geneveve, Mo., and between fifteen and twenty persons are supposed to have lost their lives by the catastrophe. The Sultan was bound for New Orleans with a full cargo of produce; which, together with the boat, proved a total loss.

The Postmaster General has made a contract with John Hockaday, James H. Jones, James Foster and others, to carry the mail from St. Josephs, Missouri, to Salt Lake City. It will be carried weekly in four horse coaches, through each way in eighteen days. A contract has been made also for carrying a semi-monthly mail from Salt Lake City to Sacramento City, through each way in twelve days.

MORMON NEGOTIATIONS.—It is reported that the President will appoint a commission to proceed to Utah for the purpose of inducing the Mormons to yield obedience, by representing the determination of the Government to reduce them to submission, and the uselessness of opposition. Governor Powell and Major McCulloch are spoken of as the Commissioners.

PASSAGE OF THE ARMY BILL.—In the Senate, the Volunteer Army Bill has been discussed. On Mr. Hunter's motion, the number of regiments provided for was reduced from five to three, one of them being for the protection of the Texas frontier. The bill thus amended, and slightly altered in other respects, was finally passed by a vote of 41 to 13.

RISES IN THE MISSISSIPPI AND ITS TRIBUTARIES.—Much uneasiness is felt in regard to the unprecedented rise in the streams emptying into the Gulf and those tributary to the Mississippi. At last accounts, the towns of Napoleon and Prentiss were inundated. The levees below Napoleon and Greenville had given way, and the whole country was submerged. Our accounts from Texas, North Louisiana, and Arkansas all represent the streams in those sections as above their banks. Much damage is expected to be the result.

GEN. WILLIAM WALKER.—The New Orleans correspondent of the *New York Herald* says: The filibusters are here and in this vicinity in force, awaiting the grand trial which is to come off next month. General Walker went to Mobile a few days since; General Henningsen and Captain Fayssoux are also here, with Anderson, Lockridge and others. They are confident not only that they will not be convicted, but that in the revelations that will be made during the trial they will knock the administration "higher nor a kite," if a *nolle prosequi* is not entered, which, it is said, they fear will be done. After they have finished the administration, I am informed they look to ulterior operations on the Rio Grande.

PARSON BROWNLOW ON GEN. WALKER AND THE PRESIDENT.—When Walker was arrested, and held to bail in the sum of \$2,000, to appear at the Federal Court in New-Orleans, Colonel Slatter, a rich old bachelor in the city, went his bail. Slatter is the owner of the City Hotel and the New Orleans Arcade, two houses which he rents for about \$40,000. He has \$40,000 in the Nicaraguan enterprise, and has been the friend of Walker all the time. Ex-Senator Soule, also, has large investments in Central America, and both these men went before Buchanan, with Walker, and heard him promise Walker not to interrupt him in his expedition. Walker demands his trial, and both of these men will be witnesses, and will swear this in the Federal Court. What a fix it will place the old hypocrite in! It will place him where he stood thirty four years ago, in the affair of "bargain, intrigue, and corruption," which he originated against Clay, backed up by old George Kremer! It will show him up to the world as a hypocrite, a two-faced and insincere man, and a gray-headed old demagogue!

It is a disgrace to any grocery-keeper to be detected in such duplicity. It is unworthy of a common blackleg; but how much more disgraceful to the President of the United States! The testimony of these two men will be believed throughout the State of Louisiana; and upon their testimony, Walker will be acquitted by the Court, at the expense of Buchanan's character.—[*Knoxville Whig*.]

ENGLAND.—In the House of Commons the state of affairs in India claimed attention. Acts of cruelty to the Sepoys were strongly denounced, and a spirit of justice, tempered with mercy, was advocated on all sides.

Orders had been issued by the English government to increase the force at the camp of Shorncliffe, Kent, to 10,000 men.

FRANCE.—A lengthy correspondence had taken place between the English and French Governments, relative to the threatening language of Count Waleiski's first dispatch on the subject of French and other refugees in England, accused of conspiracy against the life of the Emperor. The difficulty, however, had been toned down.

Orders have been issued to put the French navy on a war footing.

Giuseppe Andrea Pierre and Felice Orsini, condemned as paracides in France by the attempt on the life of the Emperor on the 14th of January, were guillotined in Paris on the 13th March. The sentence of death on Carlo di Rudini was commuted into that of hard labor for life.

RUSSIA.—**OUTBREAK OF WAR BETWEEN CHINA AND RUSSIA.**—Berlin, March 16.—Recent advices from St. Petersburg put it now beyond doubt that the Chinese have commenced hostilities against the Russians. Admiral Piatine is understood to have reported, in a dispatch dated on board his vessel anchored off Macao, that the advanced posts of the Russians, towards the mouth of the Amoor, had been attacked by the Chinese, and that so suddenly and with so overpowering a force, that the former had found themselves compelled to retreat thirty leagues up the river. The Chinese had thereupon destroyed the Russian settlement by fire. In the *Pekin Gazette* of November 17, of last year, it was mentioned that, according to a statement made by a Chinese officer of rank, (Lin Hing,) the Chinese were already at that time at war with Russia.

CHINA.—Marseilles, Friday night.—The news brought by the *Yalette* is from Canton to the 28th of January. No reply is made by the Emperor of China to the notification of the allied Plenipotentiaries. The allied forces will, therefore, descend the Pei-Ho river with a flotilla of gunboats, a battalion of French marines, 400 strong, with 1600 English marines, and a force of blue-jackets from the garrison of Canton. The rich people who left the city are returning with their treasure, and the same is the case with the leading merchants.

CENSUS OF LONDON.—The last census of London gives 250,908 inhabited houses, 10,792 uninhabited houses, 3,820 tenements, 9,000 streets, 300 Episcopal churches and chapels, 370 Dissenters' chapels, 22 foreign chapels, 250 public schools, 1,500 private institutions, 150 hospitals, 406 other institutions of charity, 550 public offices, 14 prisons, 22 theaters, 24 markets, 65 squares, 75,000 commercial houses, 4,400 public houses, 330 hotels, 470 taverns and 960 wine and liquor shops.

Always suspect a man who affects a great softness of manner, an unruffled evenness of temper, and an enunciation studied and deliberate. These things are all unnatural, and bespeak a discipline into which he that has no purpose of craft or design to answer cannot submit to drill himself.