

SOMETHING ELSE TO DO.

BY EMILY H. MILLS.

Our days pass swiftly onward,
Like an easy flowing stream;
Action cheats the weary moments,
Labor oils the wheels of time;
Nor trifles can unnerve us,
Nor fits of darkest blue;
A simple fact preserves us;
We've something else to do.

Thank God for honest labor,
'Tis the antidote life sends
For weary hours of waiting;
In the room of dearest friends;
With such a source of gladness,
Health, wealth, and honor too;
We may not cherish sadness—
We've something else to do.

Our sorrows are but bubbles;
In colors fair they'll go;
But if we sigh up troubles,
'They'll high as mountains grow;
A busy future opens
To the earnest and the true;
These fruitful lands will fill our hands
With something else to do.

Lo! Zion's sons are wooing
Fair fruits from desert soil,
In hope and trust pursuing
Their well-trodden toil;
While mighty powers are jangling,
Peace rules a favored few;
Saints have not time for warring,
They've something else to do.

There are opposites in nature,
There are dimes in every live,
And a few there are among us
Who upon our failings thrive,
Who speak of others lightly,
Nor care if it be true;
'Twould serve such gossips rightly,
If they'd something else to do.

While those who've slain the righteous
Drain the cup of wrath and woe,
Shall we pity them? No, truly;
Retribution answers "No."
We'll gather from among them
The honest-hearted few;
But more we cannot aid them—
We've something else to do.

So fast the moments fly on,
We cannot trace their flight;
But we know, in building Zion,
We must labor with our might;
For God upon the nations
His purpose doth pursue;
We may not fight against Him—
We've something else to do.

G. S. L. City, Oct. 5, 1862.

DOINGS IN THE CONFEDERATE CONGRESS IN RELATION TO PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION.

In the Senate, Oct. 1st, Mr. Semmes, of La., from the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the resolutions relative to Mr. Lincoln's emancipation proclamation, reported the following bill:—

Whereas, these States, exercising a right consecrated by the blood of our revolutionary forefathers, and recognized as fundamental in the American system of government, which is based on the consent of the governed, dissolved the compact which united them to the Northern States, and withdrew from the Union created by the Federal Constitution; and whereas, the Government of the United States, repudiating the principles on which its founders, in their solemn appeal to the civilized world, justified the American Revolution, commenced the present war to subjugate and enslave these States under the pretext of repressing rebellion and restoring the Union; and whereas, in the prosecution of the war for the past seventeen months the rights accorded to belligerents by the usages of civilized nations have been studiously denied to the citizens of these States, except in cases where the same have been extorted by the apprehension of retaliation, or by the adverse fortune of the war; and whereas, from the commencement of this unholy invasion to the present moment, the invaders have inflicted inhuman miseries on the people of these States, exacting of them treasonable oaths, subjecting unarmed citizens, women and children to confiscation, banishment and imprisonment, burning their dwelling-houses, ravaging the land, plundering private property; murdering men for pretended offences; organizing the abduction of slaves by Government officials and at Government expense; promoting servile insurrection, by tampering with slaves, and protecting them in resisting their masters; stealing works of art and destroying public libraries; encouraging and inviting a brutal soldiery to commit outrages on women by the unrebuked orders of military commanders; and attempting to ruin cities by filling up the entrance to their harbors with stone; and

Whereas, in the same spirit of barbarous ferocity, the Government of the United States enacted a law, entitled "An act to suppress insurrection, to prevent treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes," and has announced, by a proclamation issued by Abraham Lincoln, the President thereof, that, in pursuance

of said law, "on the 1st day of January, 1863, all persons held as slaves within a State, or designated part of a State, the people whereof shall be in rebellion against the United States shall be thenceforward and forever free," and has, thereby made manifest that this conflict has ceased to be a war as recognized among civilized nations, but on the part of the enemy has become an invasion of an organized horde of murderers and plunderers, breathing hatred and revenge for the numerous defeats sustained on legitimate battle fields, and determined, if possible, to exterminate the loyal population of these States, to transfer their property to their enemies, and to emancipate their slaves, with the atrocious design of adding servile insurrection, and the massacre of families to the calamities of war; and whereas, justice and humanity require this Government to endeavor to repress the lawless practices and designs of the enemy by inflicting severe retribution:

Therefore the Confederate States of America do enact

1. That, on and after the 1st of January, 1863, all commissioned and non-commissioned officers of the enemy, except as hereafter mentioned, when captured, shall be imprisoned at hard labor, or otherwise put at hard labor, until the termination of the war, or until the repeal of the act of the Congress of the United States, hereinafter recited, or until otherwise determined by the President.

2. Every white person who shall act as a commissioned or non-commissioned officer, commanding negroes or mulattoes against the Confederate States, or who shall arm, organize, train, or prepare negroes or mulattoes for military service, or aid them in any military enterprise against the Confederate States, shall, if captured, suffer death.

3. Every commissioned or non-commissioned officer of the enemy, who shall incite slaves to rebellion, or pretend to give them freedom, under the aforementioned act of Congress and proclamation, by abducting, or causing them to be abducted, or inducing them to abscond, shall, if captured, suffer death.

4. That every person charged with an offence under this act, shall be tried by such military courts as the President shall direct, and, after conviction, the President may commute the punishment, or pardon unconditionally, or on such terms as he may see fit.

5. That the President is hereby authorized to resort to such other retaliatory measures as in his judgment may be best calculated to repress the atrocities of the enemy.

Mr. Philan from the same committee presented a minority report, accompanied by the following resolution:

Be it resolved, &c., That from this day forth all rules of civilized warfare should be discarded in the future defence of our country, our liberties, and our lives, against the fell design now openly avowed by the Government of the United States to annihilate or enslave us; and that a war of extermination should henceforth be waged against every invader whose foot shall cross the boundaries of these Confederate States.

Mr. Hill—I must be allowed to say for myself that I regard the proclamation of Mr. Lincoln as a mere *brutum fulmen*, and so intended by its author. It is to serve a temporary purpose at the North. I fear we are dignifying it beyond its importance. As the Senate has concluded to notice it, I am in favor of the simplest and most legal action. We must confine our action within the line of right, under the laws of nations. In my opinion we have the right to declare certain acts as crimes, being in conflict with civilized war, and the actors as criminals, and a criminal, though a soldier, is not entitled to be considered a prisoner of war. While, therefore, I approve the general idea to treat them as persons guilty of certain acts as criminals, contained in the bill reported by the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. Semmes), and agreed to that report as being the one most favored by the majority of the committee. I also, in accordance with the understanding of the Committee, propose the following bill, and ask that it be printed for the consideration of the Senate:—

1. That if any person singly, or in organized bodies, shall, under pretence of war, kill or maim, or in any wise injure the person of any unarmed citizen of the Confederate States, or shall destroy, or seize, or damage the property, or invade the house or domicile, or insult the family of such unarmed citizen; or shall persuade or force any slave to abandon his owner, or shall, by word, act or counsel, incite to servile insurrection within the limits of the Confederate States, all such persons, if captured by the forces of the Confederate States, shall be treated as criminals and not as prisoners of war, and shall be tried by a military court, and on conviction, suffer death.

2. That every person pretending to be a soldier or officer of the United States, who shall be captured on the soil of the Confederate States after the first day of January, 1863, shall be presumed to have entered the territory of the Confederate States with intent to incite insurrection and abet murder, and unless satisfactory proof be adduced to the contrary, before the military court martial, before which the trial shall be had, shall suffer death. This section shall continue in force until the proclamation issued by Abraham Lincoln, dated at Washington, on the 22d day of September, 1862, shall be rescinded, and the policy therein announced shall be abandoned, and no longer.

Mr. Clark, of Mo., read a preamble and resolution embracing his views on the subject

under consideration. The resolution proposed to recognize the enemy as "savage, relentless and barbarous," and declared that it "is the duty of the Government of the Confederate States neither to ask quarter for its soldiers or extend it to the enemy until an awakened or created sense of decency and humanity, or the sting of retaliation, shall have compelled our enemy to adopt or practise the usages of war which prevail among the Christian and civilized nations."

On motion of Mr. Semmes, of Louisiana, the several bills and resolutions were ordered to be printed, and made the order of the day for the next day at 1 o'clock p.m.

The next day the subject came up as the special order, but, on motion of Mr. Wigfall, the Senate went into secret session on the subject.

In the House of Representatives, on Oct. 1st, Mr. Chilton, of Alabama, offered the following:

Whereas, It is manifest that, desparing of the subjugation of the Confederate States, or any of them, the Congress and President of the United States have deliberately set about the work of inciting the slave population of these States to insurrection by declaring them emancipated from and after the first day of January, 1863, which action on the part of the said Congress and President is in direct violation of the Constitution which they were sworn to support, in contravention of all laws, human and divine, and has been resorted to for the diabolical purpose of involving the slave and the master, embracing innocent women and children, in one common ruin, and for the further purpose of maintaining themselves in power by catering to the fanatical spirit of Abolitionism; and whereas, each of the States of this Confederacy have enacted laws punishing with death all persons engaged in inciting the slave population to insurrection or rebellion, and there is much stronger reason for inflicting this penalty upon persons who not only voluntarily conspire to perpetuate this horrible felony, but, in addition thereto, come to devastate our land, burn our dwellings, waste our substance, and murder our citizens; therefore,

The Congress of the Confederate States do resolve, that so long as the Proclamation of Abraham Lincoln, the President of the United States, dated the 22d day of September, 1862, proposing to emancipate the slaves of this Confederacy from and after the 1st day of January, 1863, shall remain unrevoked, all commissioned officers of the United States army who shall be seized, captured, taken, or arrested within the limits of this Confederacy, after the said 1st day of January, 1863, shall be deemed and held voluntarily to have entered the Confederate States for the purpose of maintaining said proclamation, and of bringing about the result thereby contemplated—of servile insurrection; and the said officers shall in no wise be regarded or treated as prisoners of war, but as felons; and it shall be the duty of the President to cause to be constituted a sufficient number of courts-martial to try said offenders, and if condemned, to see that they are promptly executed by being hung by the neck until they are dead.

2. Resolved, That should said Lincoln's proclamation continue unrevoked on the 1st day of January, 1863, the President of the Confederate States shall make a proclamation that he will cause these resolutions to be strictly enforced.

Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

New Advertisements.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

FROM Rush Valley, near the Overland Mail Station, on the night of the 11th inst.,

FOUR MULES.

One black horse mule, about eight years old, has a lump on top of hoof on one hind leg.
One black mare mule, about six years old.
One Sorrel mare mule, about nine years old, has some saddle marks.

The above are branded MB on right hip.

One mouse-colored mule, about six years old, with dark head, branded P on left thigh.
The whole of the above are branded U S on some part of them, and had on head-halters.

Any person who shall deliver, or give information of said mules, to H. J. FAUST, Rush Valley, or to the proprietor, shall be suitably rewarded.

J. M. BOLLWINKEL,
17th Ward, G. S. L. City.

REMOVAL OF BUSINESS.

I BEG to inform my friends and the public generally that I have removed my WOOD TURNING business from the West to the East side of Main Street, near the Cutlery Establishment of James Wells, where I have erected a commodious work-shop, and, by attention to business and good workmanship, I hope to enjoy a continuation of your patronage.

ACCORDIANS and FLUTINAS tuned and repaired at my residence, 7th Ward, opposite the Pottery.

WM. H. FOSTER.

LOST.

IN Parley's Canyon, about the 24th of October, a yoke of Red S EERS, 4 years old. One has a large star on forehead, some white under belly. The other, roan about the head and partially lined back. Both branded L. P. on the near hip and L. PETIT on the near horn, and 19 h Ward on the right horn.

Whoever will return said Steers or give such information as will lead to their recovery shall be suitably rewarded by L. PETIT, or G. D. KEATON, Deseret News Office.

WANTED.

BY a middle-aged man, recently arrived from England, a situation as CLERK or SALESMAN in an office or store, in city or country, or a situation in any capacity where steadiness of character, attention to business, integrity and faithfulness, would be considered pre-requisites.

Address for one week, "Situation, Applicant, Deseret News Office."

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

6000 lbs. CHOICE BUTTER,

17-1f By WALKER BROTHERS.

STRAY PONY.

CAME to my place about the middle of August, a small BAY HORSE, about 5 years old; branded H (with a half circle on top) on left thigh, all his feet are white. The owner can have it by proving property and paying charges.

RANDOLPH ALEXANDER,
Parley's Canyon.

NOTICE.

ALL DRUMMERS and FIFERS that have come to Utah this season, and are going to reside in G. S. L. City, are requested to report themselves to Capt. P. B. Huntington, 16th Ward, G. S. L. City.

BOAR HOG STRAYED.

FROM the premises of Robt. L. Campbell, 14th Ward, on Sunday last, a white and black spotted Boar HOG, a year old.

Also, information wanted of a yoke of three-year-old STEERS, turned over Jordan; one very dark brown, the other white and red, branded R. L. CAMPBELL on both horns. Persons giving information will be suitably rewarded.

LOST.

BETWEEN American Fork and Provo about two weeks ago, a BAND BOX, containing a black silk lace Bonnet, a baby's hood, and a few small articles. Whoever has found the same, and will leave it with R. C. Kirkwood at American Fork, or with R. Matthews at the Deseret News Office, will oblige Chas. Smith, bound for Dixie.

FOR SALE.

A MOLASSES MILL, with Wood Rollers and Three Bolsters. Enquire of
G. GODDARD, 13th Ward.

LOST.

FROM the Church Freight Train, Oct. 24, in Echo Canyon (Hanging Rock Station), one three-and-a-half-year-old STEER, red and white, half rubbed off inside of a white spot on left side, somewhat lame on his hind feet; and one six-year-old STAG in Parley's Park, red and white, a little lame on one foreleg, branded O on left hip, and X X on left horn. A suitable reward will be given for the recovery and delivery of said cattle to

BRYANT STRINGHAM, G. S. L. City.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, BY A. EER-TELSEN.

A GOOD CARRIAGE-MAKER or WHEELWRIGHT, and a good Cabinet Maker, at his establishment, where he carries on Carriage-making and blacksmithing, and also Cabinet Making, on South Temple Street, one block and a half west of Tabernacle.

NOTICE.

MOLASSES BOTTLERS and others desiring to encourage and sustain home manufacture, can manifest such desire by forwarding to the subscriber their Molasses Skinmings, and receive in pay for the same

GOOD VINEGAR.

F. J. P. PASCOE,
Lead and Color Works,
17th Ward, G. S. L. City.

STOLEN.

FROM my coral in Mount Pleasant, Sanpete county, on the 19th Oct., a black MARK, five years old, branded reversed F on left hip, and wolf scar or bite on right hip, a small white spot on face.

Any one finding the same, and giving the information, shall be rewarded for their trouble.

JAMES HANSON.

WOOD! WOOD!

WANTED at F. J. P. Pascoe's Lead and Color Works, 17th Ward, several cords of good WOOD, for which a limited quantity of Paints, Putty, etc., may be obtained; also, good Vinegar, a double barreled shot Gun, wagon cover, and a set of new Chicago wagon axle trees.

WEAVING.

THE undersigned wishes to inform the public that he is prepared to weave all kinds of Cloth on shares, or he will take produce, store pay or cash in payment.

A good Fy Shuttle Loom, and many years' experience, warrant me in promising satisfaction to all who may give me a job.

Work-shop at Mr. Donelson's, next door to 13th Ward School House.

NOTICE

TO the Par on who took a SHOTGUN from the bush below Ellsworth's Mill, in Mill Creek Canyon, on Thursday afternoon of the 26th of September last, will please to leave it at this Office as early as possible, to save further trouble.

NOTIC

CAME into my enclosure, about the 20th of October, a black OX, about five years old, under bit on the right ear, crop off the left, something like the letter B on the left hip. I would like the owner to pay expenses and take it away.

CHAS. LAMBERT, 7th Ward.

NOTICE.

CAME to my farm, in this city, a dark grey HORSE, about a month since, branded S B on right thigh. The owner can have him by paying charges.

J. C. LITTLE.

FASHION AND ECONOMY.

MRS. E. G. READ,

MILLINER AND DRESS-MAKER,

(Opposite the event's Hall).

INFORMS the Ladies of this city, and the public in general, that she still carries on her business at the above address, where they may at usual depend upon their orders being executed in the newest styles of fashion, and at the most moderate charges.

All kinds of Silk and woollen goods cleaned equal to new, and to those who study economy, it may be found worthy of notice that Straw Hats and Bonnets are also cleaned, dyed and altered at the lowest prices and shortest notice.

CLOTH MANUFACTORY,

BY

GEORGE BONELLI, 19th Ward.

WE hereby respectfully announce to the public that we have procured some new looms, of the most approved style; and we are prepared to do any kind of Weaving, and do it well, on reasonable terms. We buy wool, or work it up on shares; we also exchange cloth for wool, rolls, spinning, kemp, flax, cotton, merchandize, stock, grain, produce, etc., etc., cash not refused.