

THE DESERET NEWS.



ALBERT CARRINGTON, EDITOR.

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ADMINISTRATION.

A detailed publication of Governmental treatment towards Utah as a Territory, contrasted with that towards all other Territories from the beginning, would mantle the cheek of every true hearted American with shame at the glaring corruptions so soon c'ertopping a just administration of our free institutions, and fill the heart with wonder that any American citizens could be found sufficiently patient to endure such illegal treatment. And since even the New York Herald has admitted that the Constitution and laws of the United States do not curtail nor in the least infringe upon any act which our citizens have done or wish to do, it might be supposed that there is yet sufficient integrity among the powers that be, to remedy the gross injustice of the past and mete to a most intelligent and loyal people those equal rights and principles rightly promised to all.

Such, peradventure, would be the case was the administration of our Government actually in the hands of the people—the true sovereigns. But is it not in their hands? No, and never has been since the wily and corrupt institution of caucuses and conventions. The busy traders, mechanics, manufacturers and farmers—the real virtue, intelligence, and bone and sinew—are quietly pursuing their peaceful and national-prosperity avocations, while the professional politicians, the office holders, the office seekers, corrupt editors, hypocritical priests, grog-shop bruisers, bullies and loafers have managed to usurp the administration of the best man-made Constitution and laws in existence.

Do not the last named classes have Governmental affairs all their own way, each in turn as they become seated in power, from the Presidential chair in Washington city to the smallest office in Washington Territory? And do not the small fry, who through corruption seize the reins of government, annually control some three hundred millions of public revenue, and every four years march and countermarch, turn out of office and confer office, and all the time wield the power of the nation far more for selfish and low purposes than for the public weal? They do, as all office seekers and their clans shriek, and as every good citizen does know.

How has so dire a result been produced? By the entering wedge of corruptly designed caucuses, which were swept away, as demagogism gained boldness by success, to make room for the present devilish system of conventions, whereby the really intelligent, upright, law-abiding and honestly industrious are overridden by those classes who worship the prince of darkness upon his altars called 'love of gold', 'notoriety', 'office', 'man-worship', 'temporal-power', 'oppression', and so forth and so on. Do such men care for our Constitution and laws? No, no further than they serve them as a cloak for successfully carrying on their nefarious schemes.

Under such a condition of things, well known by all men, it is not to be wondered at that the free, just and equal principles of our Constitution and laws should be so often and so glaringly wrested to the subserviency of rotten cliques and parties, to the overthrow of all that is pure, strengthening, and ennobling. It is a persistency in such a course that causes lies to be so greedily published and swallowed, that is clamorous for the outrageous squandering of the public revenue in pet channels and unjustly withholding it from channels tending to natural prosperity, and advocates the dragooning of citizens for exercising the rights of religious worship.

The principles of our Government are good, and they will ever be observed and sustained by the inhabitants of Utah; but an administrative violation of those principles, for the express purpose of forwarding the designs of corrupt parties and enslaving American citizens, will eventuate in the direst civil war upon record and the rending of the fairest governmental fabric ever reared by man. In a free Government all just powers, whether of taxation, election, representation, or of any other rightful description, are justly based upon the consent of the governed. Continually violate that great principle, and where, in all the ex-

perience of the past or good sense of the present, is there any promise of stability?

American born and reared, knowing our Constitutional rights and privileges, (as the Herald admits,) governing ourselves strictly in accordance therewith, and daring to advocate and maintain them, it is not presumable that an intelligent people will ever tamely bow to tyranny in any shape. Neither, amid the wriggings of parties, the lies of hypocrites, the howlings of corrupt editors, and the rottenness of officials, will they ever be unmindful of 'the great Republican doctrines of 1793, "known as the Virginia Resolutions," which were wisely acquiesced in by the great Republican party of that day,' and are of right, as applicable to TERRITORIES as to States, 'and are in the following words:—

Resolved, That this Assembly doth explicitly and peremptorily declare that it views the powers of the Federal Government as resulting from the compact, to which the States are parties, as limited by the plain sense and intention of the instrument constituting that compact; as no further valid than they are authorized by the grants enumerated in that compact; and that in case of a deliberate, palpable, and dangerous exercise of other powers, not granted by the said compact, the States, who are the parties thereto, HAVE THE RIGHT, AND ARE IN DUTY BOUND, TO INTERPOSE FOR ARRESTING THE PROGRESS OF THE EVIL, AND FOR MAINTAINING, WITHIN THEIR RESPECTIVE LIMITS, THE AUTHORITIES, RIGHTS AND LIBERTIES APPERTAINING TO THEM.

THE CALIFORNIA MAIL arrived on the 2nd inst., and brought a far better and later-date supply of magazines and papers than for a long time previous. That proves the judiciousness of the late change of time for the departure of the mail steamer from San Francisco, and, judging from the quantity and condition of the mail matter, there has also been a much needed reformation at some point or points on the route, both moves tending to make the southern mail more beneficial and reliable. The current file of the ever welcome and ably conducted Western Standard is at hand to July 31, and the Sacramento Weekly Union to Aug. 1, but no Eastern dates later than July 6.

IMMIGRATION.—Elder James A. Little and William G. Young's company, which is the rear company of this season's immigration, expected to leave the Devil's Gate on the 1st inst.

Kansas—Programme of the Free State Party.

The Chicago Tribune thus sums up the platform and purposes of the Free State party of Kansas, in opposition to the Pro-Slavery party in occupation of the local government:—

"The Free State men of Kansas have chalked out a bold, straightforward programme, and are inflexibly resolved to follow it out to the letter. In the first place they will pay no taxes to the usurpers, nor recognize the validity of any of their acts.

In the next place, a census will be immediately taken of all the inhabitants and voters in the Territory.

Thirdly—An election will be held on the first Monday of August, under this census, for Governor, State officers and Legislature, as provided for by the Topeka Constitution.

Fourthly—Free State men will attend the polls this fall, at the Territorial election, and secure both the Legislature and the delegate to Congress; which Legislature, when it assembles, will immediately repeal, repudiate, wipe out, and obliterate every vestige of the acts and appointments of the bogus Legislature, from the day of the first invasion down to that time, and commence anew.

Fifthly—Said Legislature will submit to a vote of the people the Topeka Constitution, which of course will be ratified by an overwhelming majority. This document will then be forwarded to Congress, and admission asked into the Union.

Sixthly—If the constitution about being framed by the border ruffians be submitted to the people, it will be quietly voted down; but if none be allowed to vote upon it but those who have been registered, the Free State men will refuse to vote, just as they have done at the recent election. Then the two constitutions will come before Congress—one of them the work of Pro-Slavery filibusters, the other embodying the will of the vast majority of the bona fide settlers of Kansas. And, furthermore, the latter will have the stamp of 'regularity' upon it, because of its having been submitted to the people for ratification, by a Legislature created by virtue of the organic act—Douglas' own bill. There can be no rejecting it on the ground of irregularity."

HAILSTORM.—The Yreka Union of July 23d states that a terrific hail storm occurred in Shasta Valley, California, on Sunday, July 12th, which did considerable damage. It fortunately extended only over a small area. The farmers had just commenced harvesting, and those who had their grain in shocks had it thoroughly threshed, the hail falling in such size and force as to cut the bands by which it was bound, as if with a knife. The grain crop of Mr. Hunt was entirely beaten down and destroyed. The hailstones are described as measuring two inches in diameter.

Table

CONTAINING A SUMMARY OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS FOR THE MONTH ENDING AUG., 1857, G. S. L. CITY.

BY H. E. PHELPS.

MONTHLY MEAN.		BAROMETER.		
6 a.m.	9 a.m.	3 p.m.	9 a.m.	
25.787	25.762	25.750	25.740	
Monthly Mean.		Thermometer attached.		
6 a.m.	9 a.m.	3 p.m.	9 a.m.	
71	78	85	70	
Monthly Mean.		Thermometer detached.		
6 a.m.	9 a.m.	3 p.m.	9 p.m.	
66	79	82	71	
Monthly Mean.		Wet Bulb.		
6 a.m.			3 p.m.	
56			59	
Highest and lowest range of Barometer during the month.		Highest and lowest range of thermometer during the month.		
Max. 26.00 Min. 25.500		Max. 94 deg. Min. 56 deg.		
Rain water measured 0.850 of an inch.				

JOURNAL FOR AUGUST, 1857.

- 1—Partially clear, wind S. 3 at 3 p.m.
- 2—Partially clear, sultry and hot.
- 3—Clear, hot and sultry, wind N.
- 4—Partially clear, very hot, thermometer detached at 5 p.m. 97.
- 5—Partially clear, very hot winds N.
- 6—Warm and pleasant.
- 7— " " " wind N.
- 8— " " " light wind N.
- 9—A.m., clear and hot; p.m., hazy.
- 10— " " " heavy clouds.
- 11—Cloudy a.m., light showers all the afternoon.
- 12—Several showers through the day.
- 13—At 6 a.m., a shower; the day variable.
- 14—Variable.
- 15—Clear, warm and smoky.
- 16—Moderately warm.
- 17— " " " "
- 18—Variable and warm.
- 19— " " " 5 p.m., few drops of rain.
- 20— " " " "
- 21—Partially clear, very smoky.
- 22—At 7 a.m., light shower, continued all day.
- 23—Moderately warm.
- 24— " " " sultry.
- 25—Very warm, " "
- 26— " " " "
- 27— " " " smoky.
- 28— " " " "
- 29—Hazy all day.
- 30—Partially clear.
- 31—Appearance of rain.

NOTE.—A meteor about the size of Venus passed from west to east, August 5, at 8 p.m., from 40° west to about 40° east; and near 10° of south latitude. It was bright and visible from one to two minutes.

[From the Sacramento Age of July 17.]

Progress in the States.

The Minnesota Republican says slaves are now in the Territory; a Southern man is holding a slave at Stillwater, and says that under the Dred Scott decision he defies interference.

The Presbyterian New School General Assembly, at Cleveland split on the slavery question; the Southern members publish an address stating that a separation has become necessary, and advise all constitutional Presbyterians to unite in a new organization.

It is stated that the Alabama Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church has unanimously voted in favor of expunging from the discipline the general rule forbidding "buying and selling of men, women and children, with an intention to enslave them."

A party of men were arrested at Florence, Nebraska, for land claim jumping; two of them were tied together, tried, condemned to death, and would have been hung had it not been for the pleading of their wives and sisters. Four others were sent across the river, with injunctions not to return, on pain of hanging.

The people of Jackson county, Iowa, have organized a Vigilance Committee and ordered their resolutions published. They say the officers of law connive at crime and have been engaged in smuggling bonds, and that they will, themselves, execute the law to the very letter.

Anecdote of Cromwell.

An English merchant ship was captured during a period of profound peace with France, by a vessel of that nation, and carried into St. Malo, where she was condemned and sold for the benefit of the captors, upon some frivolous and groundless pretence.

The master of the merchantman, who happened to be an honest Quaker, immediately on his return to England presented a petition complaining of this grievance, and praying for redress, to the Protector in council. On hearing the case, Cromwell informed the council he would take the affair into his own hands, and ordered the master to attend him next morning.

After a strict examination into the particulars of the case, finding the master to be a plain, honest man, who had been embarked in no illegal traffic, he asked him if he would be the bearer of a letter to Paris. The man assenting, he desired him to prepare for the journey without delay, and wait on him again the following morning. On the next morning he gave the master a letter to Cardinal Mazarin, with directions not to wait longer than three days for an answer. This answer, he informed him, was to be nothing less than the full value of what he might have made of his ship and cargo; desiring him to tell the cardinal that if

it was not paid in three days he had strict orders from him to return home.

The honest Quaker appears to have followed the injunctions to the very letter, and meeting with the usual shuffling evasions, so common among diplomatists, took his leave on the third day and returned without accomplishing the object of his mission.

"Well, friend," demanded the Protector, on seeing him, "have you obtained your money?"

Being answered in the negative, he told the Quaker to leave his address with his secretary, promising to let him hear from him shortly.—Without involving himself in the delays, trickeries and evasions of diplomatic negotiations—without the empty parade of protocols and conferences, which too often waste time without leading to any satisfactory results—without even deigning to repeat his demand, or explain the ground of his proceedings, this distinguished statesman issued orders to seize every French ship which his cruisers fell in with, and bring them into port.

In pursuance of these orders several captures were made, and their cargoes ordered by the Protector to be immediately sold. Out of the proceeds of these sales he paid the Quaker the full value of the ship and cargo; and sending for the French ambassador, then resident in London, he acquainted him with the steps he had taken, and the reason of his doing so, informing him at the same time that there was a balance out of the sales, which should be paid to him if he pleased, for the purpose of returning it to the French owners.

GIVE HIM A TRADE.—If education is the great buckler and shield of human liberty, well developed industry is equally the buckler and shield of individual independence. As an unfailing resource through life, give your son, equal with a good education, a good honest trade. Better any trade than none, though there is ample field for the adaption of every inclination in this respect. Learned professions and speculative employments may fail a man, but an honest handicraft trade, seldom or never—if its possessor chooses to exercise it. Let him feel, too, that honest laborcrafts are honorable and noble. The men of trades—the real creators of whatever is most essential to the necessities and welfare of mankind—cannot be dispensed with; they, above all others, in whatever repute they may be held by their more fastidious fellows, must work at the oar of human progress, or all is lost. But few brown handed trade-workers think of this, or appreciate the real position and power they compass.

Give your son a trade, no matter what fortune he may have or may seem likely to inherit. Give him a trade and an education—at any rate a trade. With this he can always battle with temporal want, can always be independent—and better is independence with a moderate education, than all the learning of the colleges and wretched temporal dependence.—But in this free land there can be ordinarily no difficulty in securing both the education and trade for every youth, thereby fitting each and all to enter the ranks of manhood defiant of those obstacles which intimidate so many tradeless, professionless young men. Such are the peculiarities of fortune, that no more outward possession can be counted so absolutely secure or protective to man. Hoarded thousands may be swept away in a day, and their once possessors left with neither the means of independence or of livelihood.

He was a wise Scandinavian King, who decreed that his sons must learn useful trades or be cut off from their expected princely fortunes. They demurred, but obeyed the decree. The eldest, as the easiest trade to learn, applied himself to basket making. In time he reigned in his father's stead. In time, also, revolution came upon, and overthrew him, and he fled disguised, wandering and companionless save his wife and children, his sole resource for a livelihood was recurrence to his humble, but honest and useful trade.

The sons of the rich as well as the poor, should be strengthened by this possession. If never used beyond the learning, no harm done—while possibly it may be of incalculable good. It is a weapon of assault, of defence, which once fairly seized, can never be taken from a man's grasp. Think of it, parents; examine your boy's "bumps," or rather study the "bent of their minds" and tastes,—and as one of the best and most lasting services you can do them, apply them to learning honest trades.

THE BIG TREES OF MARIPOSA.—The editor of the Mariposa Gazette makes the following report from actual measurement and observation: The grove is about three-quarters of a mile in length and nearly half a mile in width, containing over two hundred trees, two-thirds of which are over eighteen feet in diameter.

Out of twenty-two trees measured, the smallest was sixty-five feet in circumference. The largest of the group measures one hundred and two feet, and a third one hundred feet. Another, which had been blown down and the top broken off and burned, measures eight feet in diameter at the broken or small end remaining, which is one hundred and ninety-two feet from the base or roots of the trees. On a single acre there are twenty-three trees, the smallest of which measures eighteen feet nine inches in diameter. About one mile south of these, there is another group containing about 30 trees.

A GOOD SHOT.—The Sandusky Register reports a shot made by a Mr. Oscar Smith, of that place, with a slug ball, in a rifle with one of Ray's patent sights, at a distance of one hundred and twenty rods, or 660 yards. He stood on an elevation of twenty feet, and killed two wild geese, and one canvas back duck, which were at that distance from him on the ice.