

tinuance in office as a responsible adviser of the crown, had shaken the confidence which the country should place in one to whom the administration of public affairs is entrusted.

Previously to Lord John Russell's resignation it was reported that if he did resign he would take the Grey section of the Cabinet with him, and that Palmerston would fill their places with more decided men out of the liberal ranks; and also that Lord Derby was the coming man with another coalition Cabinet.

War news of but little importance. The accounts of the crops from all parts of England are favorable.

#### FROM THE BALTIC.

The allied fleet continued cruising and destroying exposed property on the coast of the White Sea.

The port of Exchange has been placed in a good state of defence, a new battery of eight guns having been erected.

The foreign ships in port had been successful in clearing their cargoes before the blockade. Among other ships were several Americans, which, after loading their cargoes, proceeded eastward. The blockade is now strictly enforced.

The British ship Antelope, had bombarded and destroyed the town of Olostoun Calabar.

## THE DESERET NEWS.



TRUTH & LIBERTY.

ALBERT CARRINGTON.....EDITOR.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY:

Wednesday--September 12, 1855.

BOOK, JOB, AND CARD PRINTING executed to order.

ADVERTISEMENTS to ensure insertion in the current number, must be handed in previous to 1 o'clock, p. m., on Tuesday.

#### 'Mormonism.'

The New York Knickerbocker thus replies to a scurrilous tirade against the Saints by the Albany Transcript:—

"It is all very well to say 'repress the evil,' and 'put down Mormonism,' but how is it to be done? Would our friend wage a civil war against the Saints? If he would, what good would that effect? Did the editor of the Transcript ever know a religion to be put down with artillery? But granting that gunpowder would sweeten the morals of Utah, where in the Constitution has the government a right to resort to such power for any such purpose?"

Congress has certain well established limits within which it can act, but within these limits we find no authority that would warrant the government in waging war against a people because their marriages are such as Noah, Abraham, and Moses believed in.

We say that Congress has no power to act in the premises. If the editor of the Transcript thinks differently, he will confer a favor on us by pointing out the chapter and verse.

If Congress can put down the Mormons for having a dozen wives, why not our friends the Shakers for having no wives at all? The Shakers believe that marriage is a sin—a doctrine which would depopulate the world in a century. The editor of the Transcript says that bigamy is injurious to the best interests of the State. If that be so, what must we say of a faith that places an embargo on the supply of children?—an article without which the United States would soon become a howling wilderness. If the Transcript would preserve its consistency, it must not only war against the Mormons, but against our broad-brimmed friends of Niskayuna. Will it do so? We pause for a reply. Face the music, Jakey, and define your position."

To which the New York Dispatch, after making the above quotation, adds the following:—

"It is always best to count the cost of an undertaking before it is commenced, and also to consider the means of accomplishing it. Perhaps some of our contemporaries can show that the government has both the authority and the means of suppressing religious evils at will. If so, we hope they will do it."

It is so unusual for Editors to write with any degree of candor or truthfulness concerning the Saints and the wicked designs against them, that we could not well refrain from publishing the above extract from the Knickerbocker, as furnished by the Dispatch. It would be well for the stability and prosperity of our government if all Editors were possessed of the good judgment and moral courage evinced by the Knickerbocker.—But, poor souls, it is doubtless too much to expect from them all, for many would have to go through a great reformation, become very unpopular with the world, and probably lose so many subscribers that they would have to stop publishing, for the world is opposed to the 'strange act' of the Most High and to His servants.

In regard to the remarks of the Dispatch, if by the term 'religious evils' he alludes to any doctrine or corresponding obedience as believed and practiced by the Latter Day Saints, we take the liberty of informing him that the government have the same 'authority' to interfere with and 'suppress' the scripture FAITH AND CONSEQUENT ACTIONS of a people that Cain had to kill Abel, that the Jews had to kill the Savior, or that the wicked have always claimed for killing the righteous, and you may hunt until doomsday and you and your coadjutors can find NO OTHER.

If you are fond of this kind of 'authority,' and are really in love with and have listed to obey the lawgiver who proclaims it, of course your agency allows you to serve the devil and to stir up the gangdoly to harass, oppress, and slay the inno-

cent, even those who have never harmed a human being to the value of a hair, but on the contrary have striven and are striving with their utmost power to ameliorate the condition of the human family, and to bring to pass salvation in the celestial kingdom of the God of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob.

Mr. Dispatch, having correctly complied with your requisition, we will propound to you the very sensible question asked by the Knickerbocker, viz.: "Did you ever know a religion to be put down with artillery?" And venture to enquire whether you are the umpire and standard for determining 'religious evils,' and, if so, by what authority?

For your further enlightenment we cite you to the fable of the 'Traveler and his cloak,' and remind you, for your edification, that the fiercer and more unjust the oppression the sterner becomes the faith, the more strict the obedience and the more energetic the action of every firm believer in any creed or doctrine.

#### The Eastern Mail,

Due at the latest on June 30, arrived on the 5th inst. at 6 p. m., bringing one way sack and 23 through sacks. As irregularly as the mail is carried we begin to reap the benefit of the brass locks, for our exchanges have never before arrived in such full files, though our Graham's magazine stopped somewhere east of Independence, as did also many others of our Eastern papers.

As usual P. McClanahan, Esq., forwarded a liberal file of the latest St. Louis papers which were promptly furnished us by Judge Smith, much facilitating our efforts to furnish readers with fresh, interesting items. We sincerely wish that all Postmasters were as faithful, prompt, efficient and courteous as P. McClanahan, Esq., and Judge Elias Smith.

The miserable manner in which 50,000 isolated citizens of the United States are supplied with mail facilities is a disgrace to the government, and a matter of inconvenience, disappointment and loss that none can fully appreciate except those who have experienced it as have the inhabitants of Utah. There is gross injustice, miserable mismanagement, and the dead weight of foul corruption and fogysm some where, or such long standing and well known evils would be removed.

Utah is only allowed a MONTHLY mail from the east, and that at the best is not required to arrive until the end of the month and must leave early on the 1st of the next month, thus, when it even arrives by the allotted time, (which it has not done for nearly a year) compelling correspondents and business men to omit all, or nearly all, of their answers until another month. Hence, instead of a mail even once a month, it is virtually a mail once in TWO MONTHS in good weather, and twice, within the past nine months, once in THREE MONTHS.

Will government officials and newspaper editors inform us what other portion of our proud Republic is so unjustly and shamefully used?

What has been the matter during the long time since the past winter? First one thing, then another; at one time an Indian scare, then no animals; occasionally waiting for an escort, and again whipping up jaded mules to catch their escort that had started off and left them.

This is a rich position of affairs in the mail service of a great nation, especially when the service on the route in question was richly sugared over by a special appropriation allowed after the contract was made. And if such things are done in the 'green tree what will be done in the dry,' or in other words, if such miserable time is made in summer what may we expect in the approaching winter? Why, instead of abundant forage at suitable points, plenty of good animals, and faithful, hardy, and resolute men ready, willing, and able to do as they agree, we may reasonably look for no forage this side of Laramie, (if anywhere) few and lean animals, and hands who, when the first snow falls, will cringe around the nearest fire and cry, 'I am all cold.'

Contractors, fill your contract like men, or get out of the way and let those take hold who will do it.

The "powers that be," see to it that you take responsible bids at a fair, living rate with good security, and when the contract is not fairly and justly complied with enforce the penalty, and our word for it you will soon see a stir in the dull waters of old fogysm, and a slight cleansing in the foul pool of corruption and non-performance, and even a little cessation of singing the very fashionable old song,

"Come tickle me Billy,  
Oh! tickle me, do;  
Come tickle me Billy,  
And I'll tickle you."

If this sound advice is not listened to, and other useful and loudly called for reforms entered into,

the Postoffice Department may ere long cry, 'my occupation's gone,' for Express Companies will supercede them, and that two without paying postage to such an expensive and annoying incubus upon the prosperity and welfare of the whole country.

For the gratification of our readers, we publish the following official list of the arrivals of the Eastern mail for the last 14 months, as furnished by Judge Elias Smith, Post Master in G. S. L. City:

July mail, 1854, arrived	Aug. 3, 7 p.m.
Aug. " " " " "	31.
Sept. " " " " "	Sept. 28.
Oct. " " " " "	Oct. 30.
Nov. " " " " "	Dec. 1, 5 p.m.
Dec. " " " " "	Feb. 5.
Jan. " " " " "	1855 " }
Feb. " " " " "	March 16.
Mar. " " " " "	May 12.
Apr. " " " " "	June 5.
May " " " " "	July 9.
June " " " " "	Aug. 2.
July " " " " "	Sept. 5.

Only three mails out of fourteen making time!!

#### Meeting of the Snakes and Utahs.

By bro. D. B. Huntington we learn that Ti-be-bu-tow-ats (meaning the White man's son, so named, by being made a chief by the U. S. Agents at Laramie in 1852) one of the Chiefs of the Snake Indians, and Ka-tat-o Chief of the northern Snakes, had come in to this city for the purpose of making a treaty with the Utahs; they were met on Sunday, 2d Sept., by T-shar-poo-e-ent (White eye), An-ta-ro Chiefs of the Yampa Utes, Tin-tick, the hereditary chief of the Timp-no-quint band; Sow-i-ett's son represented his father and band, Tab-ba a chief of Ar-ra-peen's band, and Pe-teet-neet, chief of the Spani h Fork band, accompanied by subordinate chiefs and braves on each side.

The Utes met at the Governor's office fully armed with bows, arrows, and guns, at 10 a.m.

The Snakes formed a line opposite the Tabernacle, unarmed.

A messenger went from the Utes to tell the Snakes to stop where they were; they tarried awhile and then moved east, opposite the Deseret Store, led by D. B. Huntington, Utah and Shoshone Interpreter, where they encountered the Utes, who had formed a line, painted black as if for battle, and completely armed, in violation of the usual Indian customs on making peace.

Huntington went over and told the Utes to put away their arms, when they dismounted, and all placed their guns against the wall, except Squash and To-ma, and Batieste retained his war spear. When the Utes had laid down their guns, many of them commenced concealing their bows and arrows under their blankets, which Ka-tat-o saw, when he lifted up the pipe of peace towards Heaven as high as he could raise his arm, and shouted in a loud voice, "THIS IS THE WEAPON I COME TO FIGHT WITH." At this time Batieste, the coward, commenced dancing the War dance and singing the War song in front of his men, and thrusting his spear to the earth. Huntington told the Utes to come and meet the Snakes in peace, when Old Pe-teet-neet started, followed by the other chiefs and braves. On approaching the Snakes, Pe-teet-neet offered Ti-be-bu-tow-ats his hand, who refused to take it. He then raised his own hand towards the Heavens, whereupon Pe-teet-neet did the same, they then solemnly lowered their hands low towards the earth, then raising up, looked each other in the eye, eagerly grasped each other by the hand, and then embraced each other in their arms. The several chiefs then went thro' the same solemn ceremonies.

The Snakes maintained their position in the line, when the Utes passed along the line, measuring arms, shaking hands, and embracing each other. When this portion of the ceremony was done, it was agreed that they should adjourn to the encampment of the Snakes, on Union Square. They went promiscuously, and the Utes encamped in D. B. Huntington's door yard.

The Snakes and Utes then formed two parallel lines, about two rods apart, and sat down on the grass. Ka-tat-o and Ti-be-bu-tow-ats then filled two large pipes with tam-i-nump and tobacco, commenced on the right of the line of the Utes, presenting the pipe to the first man, not allowing him to touch the pipe with his hands; who having smoked until satisfied, the pipe was presented to the next; and thus passed through the entire company. If any one was unaccustomed to smoking, he was excused, by putting his right hand on the right shoulder of the Snake, and drawing it slowly down his arm and along the pipe.

After the Snakes had passed the pipe to all the Utes, Pe-teet-neet and Tin-tick presented the

pipe to the Snakes in like manner. They spent the remainder of the day in eating and refreshing.

#### News from Elders.

By the St. Louis Luminary of June 30 we learn that Elder Wm. Martindale was at Grand Bluffs, Panola co., Texas, on the 4th of June. He had lately baptized four persons, with a prospect of baptizing several more shortly; already had a company of about 20, and expected a goodly additional number for the next spring's emigration.

Elder Hector C. Haight's company of Missionaries to Europe arrived in St. Louis June 25; they had a fine time while crossing the plains.

In the 'Luminary' of July 7 we learn that the Platten Branch was organized on Platten creek, Jefferson co., Mo., on the 3d of May, with Elder Wm. Lewis for President. The inhabitants in that region were friendly and said that they believed the members of the Branch to be 'honest and industrious,' and wished to hear them preach.

Elders John Kay and John Scott left St. Louis for New York July 3 on their way to Europe; the rest of the company would start in a few days.

The 'Luminary' of July 14 states that Elder Martindale has leave to return home on account of ill health. The balance of Elder Haight's company left St. Louis for Europe July 7.

Elder Orson Spencer's address is, 'Luminary Office', St. Louis.

Eld. John Banks is left in charge at Cincinnati.

July 1st, Elders Edwin Whiting and Elisha Edwards were at Hiram, Ohio, baptizing a few persons.

Early in July, Elder F. B. Woolley was laboring zealously in Waynesville, Warren co., Ohio and would probably soon leave that region and go to the northern counties of the State.

Elder Preston Thomas writes to the 'Luminary' from Vine Grove, Washington co., Texas, June 13, that his health was good, that he had baptized quite a number, and expected to start with a goodly company for Utah next Spring.

Elder James Case wrote from Springfield, Ill., July 4, that he had organized a branch at that place and put Elder Thomas Jackson in charge; the Saints there were making every effort to sell out and gather to Utah. Elder Case was about to start for Peoria and other places, in accordance with the counsel of Pres. Snow.

THROWING OFF CARE.—By The Mormon of July 14 we learn that Elders J. Taylor, N. H. Felt, A. Robbins, C. C. Dulin and others from New York city, and Elders J. Clinton, Harrison and Lenzi from Philadelphia took an excursion to Tom's River, N. J., where they spent several days (the 4th of July included) in high glee, sailing on river and ocean, bathing, fishing, picnicing, &c., &c., enjoying themselves as only the Saints know how, whether in the peaceful, virtuous vales of Utah, or surrounded by wickedness and oppression.

On Sunday, July 1st, they held a conference and found the best of feelings generally existing among the brethren in that region.

#### General Summary.

[From the New York Herald from June 27 to July 24 inclusive; July 5 and 8 missing.]

—June 29 and 30, several persons were killed by sun stroke in New York city, the thermometer, in a very shady place, rising 97 degrees; July 19, 98 degree, and several killed by sun stroke in New York and Brooklyn.

—A fire in Norfolk, Va., July 6, burned stores and their contents to the value of \$100,000.

—June 28 the cholera had broken out in a new malignant form in Italy and the south of France.

—Russian troops are being sent to the Crimea from the Austrian frontier.

—English recruiting, in the United States, for the Crimea meets with many difficulties and but little success.

—A disease called charbon is killing large numbers of cattle in the vicinity of Matagorda, Texas.

—The yellow fever killed 44 persons in New Orleans during the week ending July 16.

—The French Legislature on the 5th of July voted a loan of 750,000,000 francs (\$150,000,000) and an increase of taxation.

—The 'London Advertiser' of July 6, says—

"Private letters were received in town last night which state that the cholera and diarrhoea are carrying off immense numbers of our officers and men to the Crimea."

—The wheat crops generally throughout the States had yielded well, and other crops promised an abundant harvest.

—Severe rain storms had visited Philadelphia, Hamilton in Canada, and some other localities, doing much damage.

[Clippings and war news will, as usual, be found elsewhere in this and following numbers, as fast as we can find room.]