

LOCAL AND OTHER MATTERS.

FROM MONDAY'S DAILY, JAN. 5.

Arrived.—H. Dinwoodey's large stock of paper-hangings has arrived, and is being put in the racks in the upholstery department, of which Mr. S. P. Neve has charge.

In "Statu Quo."—The Salt Lake, Sevier Valley and Pioche Railroad enterprise is still in statu quo, and the duration of time that it will remain so nobody seems to know definitely. There is one gentleman who appears to have an abiding faith, however, that the thing will be put through before a great while, that is, Judge Clinton. This can be judged by his works. He is having built, at Lake Point, a large, three story, rock building, suitable for hotel purposes, and which is in an advanced condition towards completion.

Besides this, floating through the mind of the Judge are bright visions of a fine bath house, bathing coaches and all the concomitants of a splendid watering place, all of which he purposes having on hand ready for the advent of the railroad to Lake Point.

Correct Statement.—We are now enabled to give a correct statement of the accidental killing of Mrs. Sally W. Phelps, on Friday afternoon. Mr. C. B. Hawley says that he was standing a short distance from the spot where the occurrence took place, at the time. He saw Mrs. Phelps standing on a bridge over the water ditch, by the sidewalk. She appeared to be facing north-east at the time, when he saw a skylight and frame blown off the roof of Mitchell & James' place. The frame separated from the sash and the latter struck the unfortunate lady in the neck, knocking her into the ditch.

When the sash was blown from the roof a man who was walking along the sidewalk saw it coming and ran to get out of its way.

Mrs. Phelps was struck over the jugular vein, and it is probable that circulation was immediately stopped, causing instantaneous death.

As some statements given of the affair have been either suppositional or, at all events, somewhat indefinite, we have thought well to give the above facts, as stated by an eyewitness.

Correspondence.

SELECT PARTY—PEACE AND QUIET.

ST. GEORGE, Dec. 25, 1873.

Editor Deseret News:

Weather delightful. Last evening (Christmas eve) by invitation of Prest. E. Snow, a select ball was held here, in St. George Hall, of a most agreeable character. Among the invited guests who were present we noticed Prests. B. Young and Geo. A. Smith, also Elders A. M. Musser, John Smith and Milo Andrus, and several others, who are spending the winter in this agreeable winter retreat, away from the proximity of corrupt judges, and political demagogues, who seek self aggrandizement at the sacrifice of every principle of right and justice.

All is quiet and peace here today—a calm peaceful spirit pervading the homes of the Saints, for which we feel thankful to the dispenser of all good. PARK.

Fatal Accident.

GOSHEN, Utah County, December 28, 1873.

Editor Deseret News:

Dear Sir,—On Saturday, Dec. 27th, Leonard Thayer, a resident of this place, went with his team to the hills for a load of wood, expecting, as usual, to return home early in the evening, but as night came on and he did not arrive his friends became alarmed, and about 8 p.m. two of Brother Samuel Steel's sons went in search of him. They found him in the canyon, about 10 p.m., where, in descending a sidling hill, his load had tipped over upon him. He was still under it, fatally bruised and nearly frozen.

The young men took bed clothes and matches with them. They extricated the poor man, built a fire, and left him in the most comfortable position they could, while they went to procure a wagon to convey him home, his horses having run off with the fore wheels of the wagon. They finally got him home about 3 o'clock on Sunday morning.

He lingered in great agony till the afternoon, when he died, leaving a wife and four children and many friends.

Very respectfully yours,
WM. PRICE.

BY TELEGRAPH.

EASTERN.

WILMINGTON, N. C., 3.—Two seamen and a steward of the German barkentine *Adolph Von Barth* were suffocated by coal gas, generated from a stove in a close cabin last night; two other seamen are in a critical condition.

WASHINGTON, 3.—The Postmaster General, to-day, ordered the postmasters to forward all letters or packages received from a foreign country to the places of their destination before permitting any interference by the officers of the customs.

MEMPHIS, 3.—The First National Bank, which suspended during the early days of the panic, has resumed business.

PHILADELPHIA, 3.—Anthony Evans, lately employed in the police and fire alarm telegraph of this city, to-night, on the street, met his wife, from whom he had been separated, and after a few words stabbed her in the side, inflicting a probably fatal wound; he then slightly stabbed himself. He was arrested.

J. W. Norton, formerly superintendent of the money order department of the Post office, has been re-committed to await the action of the grand jury on a charge of embezzling moneys entrusted to him, the former indictment having been quashed owing to vagueness.

The Spanish steamer *Arapiles* has been floated from the mud bank on which she stuck yesterday, but was prevented by the fog from shipping her guns at the ordnance dock.

Prentice's hat factory at Brooklyn, which closed during the panic, will be re-opened on Monday, giving employment to 500 persons. The Planet mills will re-open the same day.

SAN FRANCISCO, 3.—The United States steamer *Saranac* arrived today from Honolulu, with dates to Dec. 17th. The health of the king is not good; he will remain about two weeks at Hailua. An election for representatives will be held on the 2nd of February.

The small-pox and scarlatina are still on the increase here; the weather is clear and cold.

The schooner *Elida*, from Coos Bay, for this port, is reported lost with all on board; the number of the crew and passengers is unknown. The wreck was seen a short distance north of this harbor by the people of the bark *Brontes*, bottom up.

Isaac M. Weaver was hanged at Red Bluff, Cal., to-day, for the murder of A. Warner.

The people of Kingston, Fresno county, are afraid of Vasquez and his gang, and keep a strong guard constantly over the county treasury.

PHILADELPHIA, 4.—The Bone-black building, attached to McKean, Newhall and Borie's Sugar Refinery, was burned to-night, with a quantity of valuable machinery and material; the loss is estimated at two hundred thousand dollars. Insured.

WASHINGTON, 4.—The United States and Mexican commission has resumed business and will doubtless dispose of all the cases on the docket by the expiration of the extended term. Within the last two months the commissioners have decided at least one hundred cases, including adverse decisions in the case of Danl. E. Woodhouse against Mexico, known as the Tehuantepec claim, in which the petitioner stated the amount of damages at over fifty millions. The claim of Mexico, for twenty-seven millions of dollars on account of damages from Indian incursions, is now in the hands of Sir Edward Thornton, the umpire, the American and Mexican commissioners being divided in opinion. Mexico claims that under the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo the United States pledged themselves to forcibly restrain Indian incursions into her territory, and that where such raid could not be prevented, the Indians should be punished by our government, and satisfaction for the same exacted. The U. S. insist that our government could not promise to do for Mexico more than it was required

to do for its own citizens, therefore no damages could be claimed. Should the umpire decide against Mexico in the pending case, Mexico will present the same principle as an answer to the U. S., for claims for damages to citizens of Texas growing out of incursions by Mexicans into that State on the Rio Grande border.

There will doubtless be a quorum of both houses to-morrow. The general sentiment among members is, that they should see to what extent the appropriations can be reduced before they consider the subject of assistance to the Treasury, either in the form of additional taxation or a temporary convertible loan, the latter finding more favor than the former mode of relief. After the morning hour in the House the consideration of the supplementary civil rights bill will be resumed as a special order, and will be debated on Monday and Tuesday till four o'clock, when the vote will be taken. Representatives Stevens, of Ga., and Lamar, of Mississippi, are expected to speak against the bill, which it is said by its friends will undoubtedly pass.

There are no new developments in regard to the Chief Justiceship, though the preponderance of opinion now is that the nomination of Williams will be confirmed.

The House committee on appropriations have had four meetings during recess, and have considered the army, Indian, fortification and navy appropriation bills, and though none of them have yet been perfected every item has been cut down to the lowest possible figure.

Official advices confirm the main features of the Madrid dispatches. It appears that General Pavia is to be court-martialed for rebellion, and that his supporters have been disarmed.

BUFFALO, 4.—Anthony Oswald and John Peters, two teamsters, quarreled last night about a girl; Peters struck Oswald over the head with a chair, causing almost instant death.

NEW YORK, 4.—The bark *Polly*, from Pensacola for Liverpool, was lost during the hurricane of the 26th of December; the second officer, carpenter, steward, and six men were washed overboard and drowned.

The twelve subjects of Great Britain among the *Virginis* survivors have been taken charge of by the British consul here; they leave this week for Liverpool.

It is said that before Congress adjourns an appropriation will be asked for fitting out another expedition to the North Pole. Captain Greene, who commanded the *Junata* in the search for the survivors of the *Polaris*, is spoken of as the commander of this expedition.

The agent of the General Trans-Atlantic S. S. Co. has received the following despatch:

"Paris, 4.

"The French Admiralty Court has pronounced judgment, declaring the maneuvers of the steamer *Ville de Havre* to have been blameless, and holding the bad management of the *Loch Earn* as the cause of the disaster; the court eulogized Captain Surmount."

The inaugural services of the reformed episcopal church were held in Steinway Hall this morning. The congregation was large. With the exception of the adoption of the prayer-book of 1785 there was little difference from the ritual of the episcopal church. Bishop Cummins, who wore no vestments of any kind, preached from the first of Corinthians, third and eleventh—"For other foundations cannot man lay than that which is laid, which is Jesus Christ."

BOSTON, 4.—The Clarendon St. Baptist church was damaged by fire to-day, to the amount of sixty thousand, insured; cause, a defective flue.

PITTSBURG, 4.—John Rose, late secretary, and W. H. Kennedy, civil engineer of the Water Commission, were arrested last night, charged with the larceny of valuable public documents. A package which Kennedy had under his arm when arrested was alleged to contain the bonds, records and ledger of the Water Commission, which were reported missing. They were released upon furnishing bail in four thousand dollars.

SAN FRANCISCO, 4.—An explosion of two hundred pounds of giant powder occurred in the Oregon mine, near Austin, Nevada, last night; two miners, named Grogan and Ryan, were instantly killed, and over two hundred feet of the shaft destroyed. Grogan's body

was not recovered. A miner named Broderick was terribly injured.

NEW YORK, 5.—About a thousand of the unemployed working men met this morning in Union Square, in response to a call issued by one Patrick A. Dunn, to denounce the assistant alderman in failing to order the heads of departments to have all the work done by day's labor instead of contract. Theodore H. Banks, who appears at all similar meetings, was made temporary chairman, and in the course of a short address, urged the working men to the front, and to hold their own against swindling politicians who wanted to keep them in starvation. He advised them, however, not to take definite action now, but to wait for an open-air meeting next week, to be arranged by the committee of safety, at the close of which the unemployed would march to the City Hall, and pass in review before the mayor and aldermen. Dunn, who issued the call, now appeared, and was made permanent chairman. He advised the workmen not to be hasty, at the same time urging them to organize on the spot and march to the City Hall and wait for a reply from the mayor, comptroller and aldermen to their demands. One Maguire followed, saying that if the demands were not acceded to by fair means, then force must be used to prevent the heads of departments having their own way. A committee of five was appointed to wait on the mayor and comptroller, after which all started for the City Hall, their numbers being increased as they headed through the street.

CHICAGO, 5.—The *Tribune's* New York special says, "An attempt was made on New Year's to kill Judge S. D. Morris, formerly district attorney for Brooklyn, with an infernal machine. As the judge was absent at the time the box was laid aside until his return, and yesterday when he opened it in his bedroom, surrounded by his family, on lifting the lid the snap of a spring was heard, and all at once it was seen that the box was an infernal machine. It is a miracle that it did not explode, and only the too great precaution of the maker prevented it, the matches which were to ignite the powder having caught against the edge of the sand-paper across which the spring was intended to have drawn them. The box contained a torpedo, and enough loose powder and gun-cotton to have shattered the house to pieces. Judge Morris carefully lifted the box and placed it in a bath tub, where it was saturated with water and then taken to pieces. It is in the hands of the police. As Judge Morris is the prosecutor of the ballot box stuffers in Brooklyn, this design is attributed to them."

FOREIGN.

VIENNA, 4.—The navigation of the Danube is closed by ice.

LONDON, 4.—A dispatch from Lapa, dated yesterday, says the assault upon Carthage has begun. The commander-in-chief is advancing upon the Sananton suburb, 150 yards from the city. A desperate engagement is in progress, the issue of which is doubtful. The bombardment has made no visible impression on the rebels' forts and battery, which kept up a vigorous firing.

A famine prevails in five districts of the Russian province of Samara.

The Duke of Edinburgh has arrived at St. Petersburg.

Utah and the Mormons.

Volumes have been written, of late, concerning the Mormons, and their attitude towards the United States authorities. A great proportion of what has been written should never have seen the light, for most of it has been instigated by personal spite, and is very far from the whole truth. The writer of this article has frequently visited Salt Lake City; upon one occasion, before the completion of the Pacific Railroad, he sojourned in the "City of the Saints" for a number of weeks, and during that period had ample opportunities for observing the peculiar habits and characteristics of this singular, and, in many respects, interesting people. He saw much to condemn and a great deal worthy of imitation.

The Mormons settled Salt Lake

Valley in the year 1847. * * *

The present head of the church, Brigham Young, [is] a man in many respects as remarkable as any other which the present generation has produced. After the Mormons were driven from Nauvoo, Illinois, they emigrated to the State of Iowa and the then Territory of Nebraska, settling in large numbers in the neighborhood of Council Bluffs, and the town of Cainsville [Kanesville, now Council Bluffs city], located six miles north of the present site of the city of Omaha. This removal was only temporary, intended as the forerunner of the final exodus to Utah, which commenced in the winter of the year 1847. * * *

It is said that Brigham Young conceived the idea of removing to some of the regions of the far West, in consequence of the persecutions he had been subjected to, and that he selected the region of the Great Salt Lake on account of certain information received from a Catholic priest, who even at that early day, had visited the country, in his character of missionary to some of the savage Indian tribes. The necessity for this removal was announced by the "Prophet" to his people, in a general epistle dated January 20, 1846. At this time gold had not been discovered in California; there were no regular emigrant routes across the continent, and the journey was one of great hazard and adventure. Hostile tribes of Indians infested the whole route of more than a thousand miles. The fact that the journey was undertaken and accomplished, during an inclement season, without a single murmur of dissent, fairly illustrates the power and influence which Brigham Young possesses over his people. After a weary march, the tired and footsore emigrants * * * emerged into Salt Lake Valley, the spot chosen for a permanent location. * * *

Upon reaching the Salt Lake valley, the Mormon emigrants beheld spread out before them a vast sheet of water, bounded by beds of crystallized salt and alkali. Around the margin of this lake no water fowl were seen, and in its darkness depths no living creature could exist. It was, and is indeed now, a veritable "dead sea," in the midst of a region the sterility of which did not then produce even tasteless ashen apples. Mormon industry, which has perfected a thorough system of irrigation, has wrought wondrous changes since then. The waters of the Great Salt Lake have been gradually rising for a number of years, and much valuable agricultural and grazing land has been recently submerged. There is no visible outlet to this lake, and, although it receives constant and abundant supplies of fresh water from Bear and Weber rivers, both considerable streams, its waters are largely impregnated with salt and alkali. Actual experiment is said to have demonstrated the fact that the proportion of salt to water is as one to four.

In this region, then a wilderness of sage brush, but now a garden spot of fertility, the Mormon leaders determined to plant "a stake of Zion." * * *

The emigrants had brought with them a scanty supply of seeds and agricultural implements. The hardships already encountered, together with a knowledge of the extreme difficulty of transporting supplies, and a vivid remembrance of the first winter's starvation, often appeased with roots and herbs, proved a powerful incentive to exertion. Fortunately the season was propitious, and a bountiful harvest was secured. The Mormons have indeed made the "wilderness to bloom and blossom as the rose." Doubtless the only object sought by the Mormons in the first instance was isolation from the outside world. The treasonable designs attributed to them by Bennett and other apostates from the faith, certainly then had no foundation save in the imagination of those who made the charges.

The Salt Lake valley lies in the midst of the Wasatch mountains, on the western slope of the principal range, and between it and the lake; it extends southward for many miles, gradually widening as it leaves the lake. The mountain tops in the immediate vicinity of the city rear their lofty heads

* Zion proper is Independence, Jackson County, Missouri, where the Mormons first congregated as a distinct religious sect. All outside settlements are called "Stakes of Zion." Independence is to Mormons what Mecca is to Mahomedans, or Jerusalem was to the followers of Peter the Hermit.