

GEORGE Q. CANNON,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Wednesday, February 1, 1871.

The coming Spring, it is rumored, is to witness the commencement of arctic explorations. Captain Hall of Cincinnati, in recent lectures in the East, has announced his intention to assist the Captain, and has avowed a determination not to return from this voyage until he has planted the stars and stripes in 90° of north latitude.

The Captain has already spent five years in the arctic regions, and he is confident of success. He understands the nature of the country he is going to explore, and knows how to preserve health while residing there. Subsisting on raw meat and train oil, he regards as the secret of health in those regions. He has eaten, he says, in one day, fifteen pounds of raw meat, and drunk two and a half pints of train oil. If men will feed on such ration as this while they may defy King Cold. A whale in those regions, the Captain considers a godsend; it is equal to 900 oxen and is the best eating he ever had. The taste for raw meat once acquired is hard to overcome; he often has a longing, even now, for it, which is so strong that he sometimes gets into a place alone that he may have an opportunity to indulge it.

Other portions of the Captain's experience sounded most strangely to the ears of his auditors. Speaking of snow-houses, as they are built by the Esquimaux, he said they were palatial residences, and to sleep in one naked, as they usually do and as he had done, was the very perfection of bliss.

The length of his voyage he could not conjecture, it might be thirty months, and it might be five years, but he would not return until he had accomplished his purpose. One thing would trouble him when he reached the Pole, namely the regulation of his chronometers. He will not be able to tell whether they gain or lose; every direction there will be south, there will be neither east, west nor north. The North Star will be exactly overhead, or nearly so, and on the last day of March the sun will just appear above the horizon and go round and round, day by day, never rising or setting, but gradually attaining a greater altitude, until finally it will get to a height of 23½ degrees, and the gradually get lower and lower, until on the 23d of September it will disappear, to be seen no more for six months. What object can he sight to regulate his chronometers? He has asked the question of the best talent in the country, and no man can answer him.

The Captain designs to leave about May. He will go to Newfoundland and there obtain some sealers to complete his party. Thence to the western coast of Greenland and lay in a supply of stockfish and skins. He will then cross Davis' Straits to the land of the Esquimaux and procure about fifty dogs. These dogs are the best for sleighing purposes in the arctic regions; they are bred to it, and, at a pinch can go without food for a fortnight. He will next cross Baffin's Bay, to Smith's Island, and westward to Jones' Sound, and thence north as far as practicable before the winter sets in, and stay at that over point that may be for the winter.

In the spring of 1872 he will start on a grand sleigh journey for the Pole, which he thinks will occupy ninety or a hundred days. He will rely for support on provisions obtained by the way. He will take only half his party with him, leaving the rest behind to subsist as they can on whales, seals, walrus and deer. His party will all be picked men, able to sail on raw meat and train oil. His sailing master has had twenty years arctic experience, and his first and second officers ten years each. He will make the voyage in a steamer, brig-rigged, strengthened by beams and cross-beams, and her bow entirely solid for at least ten feet, so that she will be a ram; the propeller will be so arranged that it can be lifted out of the water immediately.

This event may again inaugurate a race among the nations for the discovery of the Pole. Since the fate of Sir John Franklin and his crew was finally settled the excitement about the Pole has seemed to subside, but the declaration of Captain Hall and his departure may again fan into a blaze.

The field of arctic exploration is one of the most perilous it is possible to embark in, and scores of brave men have been sacrificed, and hundreds of thousands of treasure spent to little or no purpose. The last arctic expedition sailed from a German port in the Fall of 1869. It consisted of a steamer and sailing vessel, the former of which was wrecked on the eastern coast of Greenland in the early part of the cruise. The steamer continued, and though the entire voyage was only a few months in duration, discoveries were made which eclipsed many made by far more important expeditions. It planted the German flag on a previously unoccupied portion of the coast of Greenland, extending from latitude 75° to 77° Large deposits of brown coal were discovered; but stranger than all, the steamer came within a very short distance of extensive tracts of green meadow land, spangled with flowers among which bees and butterflies were humming and flying. There were herds of reindeer and musk oxen in the same vicinity.

An open polar sea was discovered some years ago by Dr. Kane; meadows with flowers, bees and butterflies by the Germans last year; and, if the time has come in which the words of the ancient prophet shall be fulfilled which says the South shall give up and the North shall not keep back, it may be that Captain Hall will be the instrument in the hands of Providence of removing the veil which for ages has enveloped the most northern point of the arctic regions in impenetrable mystery.

A LITTLE OVER six months ago the name of Count Benedetti occupied a prominent place in the newspapers of Europe and America, for he was then Minister Plenipotentiary of France to the Court of Berlin; and a real or

pretended insult to him by the King of Prussia, was virtually one of the chief pretexts of Napoleon for the declaration of war against Prussia. Count Benedetti was formerly a penniless attaché of the French Consulate at Alexandria, but he acquired a large fortune, and eventually fame, through a fortunate marriage, the particulars of which, as furnished by the celebrated German novelist, Louise Malbach, are very romantic. They are, in brief, as follows:

A rich Greek merchant residing in Alexandria, had two black wives, for whose service he provided a large number of female slaves. One of these wives one day saw a beautiful white girl for sale, and she induced her husband to purchase her. By her graces and fascinating manners this girl speedily won the good will of her negro mistress, and became her confidante. In course of time the black wives died, and the rich merchant, almost inconsolable, found solace in the kindness and attention of his white female slave. He was too old to make her his wife, but adopted her, and when he died left her his enormous wealth. At this stage of her existence Count Benedetti proposed marriage and was accepted; and by means of his wife's wealth worked his own road to fame and enabled her who was once a slave to move in the highest circles in France.

Mrs. ELIZABETH Cady STANTON has been lecturing recently in Chicago on "Marriage and Divorce." She argued strongly in favor of the equality of the sexes. She said that the true key to an advanced condition in the social status of marriage was to make woman independent and self-supporting, recognizing her civil and political rights, and giving her equality with man in the creation of the laws which were to govern both. When man and woman were made equal, they then could sit down together and decide upon the best government, and then would be realized the crystal idea of the marriage relation. She was decidedly in "favor of liberal divorce laws" she wanted women to have full freedom in this direction. She took the view that divorce is not too easy even in Connecticut and Indiana. In New York, where the divorce laws are very stringent, propositions had been under consideration for licensing prostitution, and a contagious disease act had just been passed by the British Parliament. The difficulty of obtaining separation in cases where married people were badly matched had produced in England, she said, legislation against contagious diseases, and in this country it was proposed to legalize prostitution.

The Chicago Evening Post in an editorial article upon the subject of her lecture rather favors her views in relation to divorces. It says:

"It is a suggestive fact that in those nations which have remained lowest in the scale of civilization, divorces have always been practically prohibited; and that the most enlightened communities provide a certain facility of separation."

On the whole it is inclined to believe there are not too many divorces, yet it thinks it does not necessarily follow that couples that lack the holy bond of affection ought to instantly separate; the welfare of the children and the good of society are to be considered. It says that South Carolina is the only American State that disallows itself by forbidding divorces altogether. This disallows, if divorce is to be removed before long from South Carolina, for a bill to authorize divorce has just been introduced into the Legislature of that State.

The Chicago Tribune, in alluding to Mrs. Stanton's lecture, says:

"The ties of affection being far stronger between the children and the mother, in most families, than they are toward the father, the system of easy divorces, which Mrs. Stanton extols as a boon to woman, simply gives every vagrant husband a change of wives as often as he likes, and leaves the wife in every case to support the children resulting from the so-called marriage. If Mrs. Stanton will reverse the fundamental conditions of life so that the husband shall bear the children, we can then perceive how divorces must be held up as a boon to suffering women. Otherwise it is only a premium to male vagabonds."

(OFFICIAL TRANSLATION.)
By Telegraph.

For Western Union Telegraph Line
AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

Postal communication between Paris and London re-opened!

Terms of the Convention proceeding!

Bourbaki's Army enclosed!

Tehuantepec Railroad!

Doings in Congress!

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

SENATE.

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SENATE.

SENATE.

SENATE.

received, for transportation, such supplies as may be furnished by the people of the United States for the destitute and suffering people of France."

The House bill, suspending proceedings in reference to the Cherokees, was received and referred to the committee on Indian Affairs. The bill characterizing the claim as the boldest imposition ever practiced on the government.

Edmunds introduced a bill to further press the purity of elections and to guard against the abuse of the elective franchise by the registration of electors; referred.

Richman introduced a bill to establish an ocean mail steamship service between the United States and foreign countries; referred.

Sherman, from the finance committee, reported, as amended, the House bill amending the act of June 20th, 1868, so as to allow the same drawbacks on internal duties—on brandy and other distilled spirits, to foreign countries, as are allowed on rum and alcohol.

The amendment provides that no claim for drawbacks shall be allowed on said articles exported prior to the passage of the act.

HOUSE.

Income tax repeal and test oaths abolishing bills.

In the House the Speaker presented a message from the Senate requesting a committee of conference on the question at issue between the two Houses on the right of the Senate to originate the bill to repeal the income tax.

Hooper moved to concur in the request of the Senate. Maynard desired action on it to be postponed until to-morrow; he believed that this was not a question for a conference, but the matter under the Constitution was for the sole and exclusive jurisdiction of the Senate. In answer to an inquiry made by Randall, the Speaker said the conference would have no power to consider the bill itself, on the part of the House.

On motion of Logan, the Senate substituted for the bill abolishing the Admiral and Vice-Admiral of the navy was non-concurred in.

The committee of conference asked Butler (Mass.) if the committee on reconstruction would concur in the recommendation that it pass, the Senate bill providing for an oath of office to be taken by persons who had participated in rebellion, but who are not disqualified from holding office by the 14th Amendment of the Constitution. Maynard argued against the bill. Farnsworth argued against the bill. The committee on reconstruction and reconciliation.

Without dissent the House adjourned.

NEW YORK.

Disaffection with Pleasanton—A woman stabber—Tehuantepec Railroad.

NEW YORK, 31.—A Washington special says: There have been signs, for some days past, proving a disaffection in official circles, with the course of General Pleasanton, the new Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and a change in that Department is predicted by those best informed. His advocacy of the repeal of the revenue tax, in opposition to the financial policy of the head of the Treasury, is regarded as offensive, and an attempt to strengthen himself in public favor at the expense of the administration. The extraordinary statements made as to the cost of collecting the tax in the assumed familiarity with the business, when his seat was hardly warm under him, are severely criticized. It has been asserted that Pleasanton is a man of no ability, and that he is a mere tool of the Treasury.

The party left Yokohama in the western steamship America, on the 23rd of December and arrived in San Francisco on the 17th inst. The voyage was pleasant although impeded by head winds.

The mission is composed of young men. The Governor, as the Commissioner called, is only twenty-nine years old, and he is a native of the Empire of Japan and Special Commissioner to the United States of America. He is accompanied by FOUKOURU, Secretary of the mission, and by several other Japanese, two under secretaries, eleven bankers and merchants, two students and five servants: twenty-two in all.

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been several weeks in this city looking after the affairs of his nation.

On the execution of the Senate, to-day, the appointment of Willis Drummond as commissioner of the General Land Office was debated without action.

FOREIGN NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Another Suicide.—Postal Communication re-opened—Mantenfel encloses Bourbaki—Prisoners and Artillery Captured.

LONDON, 31.—The Echo du Nord asserts that General Forney, of Paris, has committed suicide.

On the re-assembling of the Conference it was again postponed in consequence of the illness of General Forney.

Postal communication between London and Paris has been re-opened.

The Prussians are driving cattle into Paris to feed the inhabitants.

Bismarck has notified the British foreign office that the Dieppe line alone is at present available for the transportation of provisions to Paris; but, until sufficient supplies are received, the Germans will share their stores with the citizens.

The execution of the terms of the Convention between Favre and Bismarck, proceeded yesterday, without interruption.

As the French forces are again advancing south of the Loire the Prussians have destroyed the bridge at Biais, which has stopped their advance. The French subsequently retreated southward.

General Manteuffel encloses the army of Bourbaki on the Swiss frontier. He overtook the retreating French west of Pontallier and captured Chaperi and Tombe Count, with 3,000 prisoners and six pieces of artillery.

Correspondence.

SALT LAKE CITY, Jan. 31, '71.

Editor News.—While at Evanston a few days back, I was told that companies were being formed with the view to carrying the Montana and Idaho freights and mails down Bear River, through the valley of Soda Springs, to their destination. It was also told that the route from Evanston to a shorter and better graded one than the present route, via the California route, 100 miles of railroading (the distance between Evanston and Corinne). I am personally aware that the grade to Soda Springs is not very high, and that it can be desired, and the grass for teams is superabundant; while the numerous intervening settlements afford a protection to the wagons, trains that the other route does not possess. To promote such an enterprise the people of Bear Lake Valley are not only willing but abundantly able to render very great assistance. Numerous teams and numbers of men, well acquainted with the country beyond Soda Springs, are there at hand. Coche Valley is not far distant from Soda Springs, via the Logan road, so that, if needed, help could be had from that quarter.

I sincerely hope that a post route will be established from Evanston through the many thriving settlements north. Between one and two hundred miles of "Mormon" settlements would make a safe and reliable route for mails, freights and passengers.

Evanston is growing like magic. The U. S. P. round house and machine shops, and other numerous enterprises will soon be the pride of the place and importance of the place.

Respectfully, etc.,
A. MILTON MUSSER.

OMAHA, Nebraska, Jan. 27, 1871.

Editor Deseret News.—I have enjoyed a pleasant journey and a most agreeable conversation with JAMES H. HONORABLE, Secretary of the mission to the Empire of Japan and Special Commissioner to the United States of America. He is accompanied by FOUKOURU, Secretary of the mission, and by several other Japanese, two under secretaries, eleven bankers and merchants, two students and five servants: twenty-two in all.

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ability to acquire a correct knowledge of our habits, had you seen them swallow champagne at lunch, why, they were not behind Congressmen who have practiced for twenty years.

The party proposed to-day and expect to remain three or four months. The Commissioner thought that perhaps he and his suite would visit Utah on their return. He was much interested in our history and had a great many questions to ask concerning us.

Respectfully,
NONAC.

SOCIAL AT THE SALT LAKE EXCHANGE.

The opening Social at the Salt Lake Exchange and Reading Rooms will take place next Friday evening.

Managers: Judge O. F. Strickland, Col. Samuel Kahn and Benjamin Fabian.

Reception Committee: M. H. Walker, Anthony Godbe.

Floor Managers: A. S. Gould, J. P. Page.

SEXTON'S REPORT FOR JANUARY.—Male and Female, of the adults 7; Children 7. Cause of death as reported: Lung disease 8, Cancer 1, Dropsy 1. Still born 1. Typhoid fever 1. Chronic dyspepsia 1. Infanility bowels 1.

Total internments 14.
JOS. E. TAYLOR, Sexton.

SWEET AND SALINE.—Salt Lake peaches and Salt are coming into favor in the Eastern Markets.

NEVADA AND UTAH.

It is reported that influential members of Congress have assured the Nevada delegation, that if their State would annex Utah, she has only to say so, and the thing will be done. The report seems to find credence at Carson; at least the Nevada party there, the organ of the Nevada party there, devoted an article to it, and advocates the annexation. Nevada has only 42,000 inhabitants, not enough to properly support a State Government, and 90,000 Mormons would be an important addition to its population. But we do not believe that Congress would extinguish Utah, for that would not be disposed to favor a Democratic State, and the territory of each is now large enough for a separate existence. Nevada and Utah are both rich in resources, and there will probably be a great increase of population within a few years. The advantages of the sage brush country for grazing, are just beginning to be understood. California is already importing beef from the Valley of the Humboldt. The lodes of silver prospected, but not yet fully opened, are numerous, and very rich. If the population increases, the annexation will be unnecessary; if the population does not increase considerably, the Mormons would rule the State. The bulk of population in the enlarged State would probably be in the Mormon districts for many years to come, and it would not suit Virginia to be made tributary to Salt Lake. Much may be said about this annexation scheme, and the safer plan will be to go slow about it. The Virginia Enterprise says:

"The proposal to annex Utah Territory to this State, meets with unexpected favor in all quarters, and the Committee appointed in the Senate to inquire into the expediency of the project, will reflect the wishes of the people by reporting favorably upon it."

A man wrote to Horace Greeley for a situation, and received the following letter in Horace's handwriting: "This is the 2,000th application in a week, to the devil. I can't hire every d—d fool!"—N. Y. Democrat.

Richmond, Va., boasts that of the 1,600 of her citizens who died in 1870, only one died of gout and four of intemperance.

Special Notices.

LADIES, have you seen the fine display of Peter's and the Eagle Emporium. Window. The Work-Boxes and Satchels are also a pleasing and profitable addition to a ladies' trousseau. This department of Z. C. M. I. is always up to the mark.

LUMBER! LUMBER!—Cheap for Cash Common from \$3 to \$3.50. Clear, 4x4 per hundred feet. Mill running winter and summer. 414 3m J. J. THAYER, 1st Ward, S. L. City

A Splendid Assortment of New Goods, both beautiful and cheap, expressly adapted for Christmas and New Year's gifts, is on view in the newly erected Jewelry Establishment kept by Carl C. Amussen, East Temple Street. Call and delight yourself by the sight of it. Optical Goods: finest assortment of Spectacles, etc., on hand. 435 3m

DRUMS—Big and Little Bass and Snare Drums have arrived in good supply, and can be bought of DIMICK & HUNTINGTON, 214 1/2 Ward.

PERSONS desiring to make a speedy, safe and comfortable journey from Chicago to New York cannot do better than procure their tickets per Chicago, Fort Wayne, Pennsylvania Central and New Jersey Railroads. These routes are in excellent condition, and their officers are noted for their urbanity and courtesy. Thos. L. Kimball, Esq., Chicago, the General Western Passenger Agent of the Pennsylvania Central; W. C. Cleland, Esq., Chicago, General Western Passenger Agent of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway; and J. W. Gore, Esq., Philadelphia, General Ticket and Passenger Agent for the Canadian and Amboy Railroad, with each of whom arrangements can be made. The time made between Chicago and New York by these lines is twenty-seven hours. 435 3m

SUMMONS.—We are now prepared to supply Justices of the Peace with Blank forms of summonses. Other Blank forms also for sale at this Office. 459 1/2 4th W-1st

D. CRENIC'S BAKERY, GROCERY AND VARIETY STORE

Is kept well-stocked and constantly supplied with the Choicest of

BREAD, CAKES, PIES AND CRACKERS.

Also, FANCY AND STAPLE GROCERIES!

Wood and Willowware, And a thousand and one articles for Family use, at

PRICES TO SATISFY ANY REASONABLE PERSON.

A FINE LOT OF LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S SHOES FOR SALE, VERY CHEAP.

NORWAY CATS!

A Few Specimens for Sale at

D. CRENIC'S

At Very Reasonable Figures.

Salt Lake County Farmers, come and get them.

All kinds of Grain Bought and Sold by

DANIEL GRENIC.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SALT LAKE

THEATRE.

Doors open at seven. To commence at half-past

IMMENSE ATTRACTION!

WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 1, 1871.

The Performance will consist of the GREAT MORAL DRAMA, in Five Acts, entitled,