

Grant, in looking over the banks of the Bear or by the banks of the Jordan, should select any man for office in the Territory of Utah, and he should happen to be that man, he would accept the office. But that was not what they were called together for. They were there to make speeches, some good, others, like himself, the only stock they had—bad ones. Having been sandwiched between the most eloquent citizens of the Territory, he felt awkward and clumsy, and something like the boy who applied to the Dean of Saint Patrick—Jonathan Swift, for a situation as messenger in his office. The boy arrived at a time when three or four hundred other urchins of Dublin were being catechised by the revolutionary clergyman as to their qualifications. He asked Jim, and Patrick and others what they could do, and they would answer, going through the catalogue of their virtues and capabilities, and finally the Dean came to this boy and his answer was, "I can do nothing, these other fellows do it all." (Laughter.) That boy was employed. He did not want the Associated Press to send away his sentiments about that boy, for unfortunately if any federal office holder were there he might have his head off in twenty-four hours. But seriously, he could not say anything about the late election but what had been said, and he could not say it as well. He knew that thirty States had formed themselves into magnificent line, and declared that Ulysses S. Grant should be President for four years from the fourth of March, 1873; and that the popular voice by a thundering majority had declared that Grant was an honest man and a wise administrator of the law. The people had confidence in Grant because he had fulfilled his promises, and had endeavored to faithfully execute the laws as he found them on the books.

Mr. McLeod was announced for the next speaker, and in response he stated to the audience that he had the spirit of prophecy mightily upon him, and he could make revelations, but he resisted; if he made a speech it would be stale, flat and unprofitable. The audience seemed to think otherwise, and cries of "McLeod" were frequent, but their importunity failed to get more than a very few words from the gentleman, in which he said he heartily rejoiced with them in the grand and peaceful victory of the republican party, because he believed it was the victory of truth and liberty, and would result in blessings to the whole people.

The Chair then introduced the orator of the evening,

Hon. Geo. L. Woods.

Governor of the Territory, who made a lengthy and eloquent speech, of which our space prevents us giving more than a very brief synopsis. The speaker adverted first to the philosophy of political organization in a free government, and to the differences of opinion that necessarily arose in the discussion of great political questions. Then, briefly, step by step, he traced the organization of the various political parties which had existed in this country since the formation of the government, and the various questions upon which they had differed, showing that as each party accomplished its mission it passed away, that in the progress and development of the country new questions arose and new parties were formed, which in turn performed their mission and then passed away. Had the democratic party not galvanized itself into new life on the slavery question, it would have passed away as did the whig party before it. The corollary of this was that the question of slavery being now finally settled, the democratic party would cease to exist and be numbered with the things of the past. Its mission was filled, and it could never appear again as an organized party.

The republican party arose as the vindicator and champion of human freedom, in opposition to the slave power of the country. The speaker then eloquently traced the efforts and conflicts of that party for and in behalf of human freedom, and in defence of the Republic. He traced its course in suppressing the rebellion, and abolishing slavery, conferring the suffrage upon the negro, and giving him equal civil and political rights with all other citizens. The financial success of the party was adverted to, also the extension of commerce, and internal development in the construction of railroads, &c. Under the republican administration the standing of the United States with other nations was more elevated

than it had ever been before. During the coming four years of President Grant and the republican administration, he expected to see perfect harmony restored and established between every section of the country, and the laws administered and enforced alike in every State and territory.

He believed in the right of every man, under the Constitution, to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience, as long as he did not infringe upon the rights of any other human being.

In relation to Utah, the speaker said he expected during the coming administration, to see the laws of the United States enforced here as in any other Territory. He asked no more, and wanted no less. He wanted those who had violated law here, irrespective of religion or politics, promptly punished. Laws were made to be obeyed, and he believed in them being rigidly enforced against all offenders. He wanted no man punished or persecuted because of his religious notions; but let every citizen in the Territory stand upon a perfect equality—those who obey the law have its protection, those who violate it, suffer its penalty.

Previous speakers had referred to the "bloody chasm" which had been said to exist between the two sections of the country. In his desire for complete fraternity and union he was the peer of any man in the republican party, and he wanted to see the day come when every feeling of hostility would be banished, and naught but amity and brotherly kindness would exist between the North and the South. In expressing that sentiment he knew he but echoed that of the entire republican party; but he did not want that to be brought about by the sacrifice of principle. He hated hypocrisy, whether in politics or religion, and did not want the "bloody chasm" bridged over at the cost of manhood, as at the Cincinnati and Baltimore Conventions. He believed in parties, and recognized the good they accomplished for liberty and humanity; and as they honestly differed in opinion, he would not have them abandon a single dogma of their faith for the sake of securing a seeming fraternity, but rather seek a lasting and permanent one in the quiet judgment of the people.

At the close of the Governor's speech, three cheers were proposed and given for President Grant, when the band played dismissal.

The proceedings were orderly, and the strictest propriety was observed through the entire meeting. The assembly dispersed at about a quarter to ten o'clock.

LOCAL AND OTHER MATTERS.

FROM TUESDAY'S DAILY, NOV. 12

COMING HOME.—Elder William C. Staines, having wound up the business, at New York, pertaining to this season's emigration, is expected to arrive in this city, from the east, on Thursday, the 14th inst. So far as we are aware, all the business connected with the emigration has worked satisfactorily. Brother Staines having labored with his usual diligence to make it, so far as he was concerned, a complete success. His many friends in this city will be pleased to see him once more at home.

PAROWAN.—Brother Wm. Marsden, of Parowan, is in our city on business, and speaks of the oldest settlement in Iron Co. as most prosperous. There are at present in operation three lumber and four shingle mills, run by water, also two steam saw mills, and two more are on their way from the East. Parowan has long been noted for its superior quality of lumber, which finds a ready market in the western mines. The co-operative store is prospering and the people are feeling well.

SEA WEEDS.—Prof. Jos. L. Barfoot sends a few specimens of sea weeds, nicely preserved. They are exceedingly interesting. The following note explains their history—

"Bro. Robert Marshall, who came in with the emigration this year and now resides in this city, forwarded a portfolio containing sea weeds of great beauty to the Museum in 1870. They were delivered, but a letter describing their history was lost on the way. They were collected on the north coast of Ireland during a period of fourteen years, by Bro. Marshall and his wife. They have been very much admired."

KANAB.—Bro. James L. Bunting writes from Kanab, Oct. 29, as follows:

"The weather has been remarkably fine this fall, but rather dry; frost on the night of the 28th, just one month later than last year. The health of the people is good, and all hands, as usual, are very busy taking care of late crops and putting in fall wheat."

"A new School House, 24x34, to be built of rock, has just been commenced, which is expected to be completed by New Year's."

"We have had several visits from the Navajoes this fall, in small bands. Their conduct has been peaceable and good, and I think it but just to state that the article copied from the Pioche Record in the News is not true, in that it charges the Navajoes with stealing the band of horses from Parowan. It was at first supposed they were Navajoes, but they afterwards proved to be Elk Mountain Utes, or Indians from that vicinity."

"Lieutenant Wheeler's expedition is busily engaged exploring and mapping this country."

RAILROAD EXTENSION.—Here are a few ideas from the Pioche Record:

"The trade of Pioche is now assuming such large proportions, that both the East and West are bidding against each other as to which shall control the greater portion. In the struggle the question of railroad extension will cut no mean figure. Through the extension of the Southern Utah the iron arms of the Union Pacific have been partially opened to grasp this trade, while the construction of the Bullionville Railroad adds another link to the chain of communication. The gap between the termination of the Utah Southern and Bullionville is no great distance, and if it is soon filled will have an irresistible tendency to throw the bulk of the Pioche trade towards the East. As we before remarked, on the line of this road there are some magnificent coal mines that are only waiting for the construction of a railroad hither to supply Pioche with cheap and abundant fuel, an element essential to our continued prosperity. Altogether there can be no more favorable opening for railway enterprise than in the construction of a line between the Southern Utah and Bullionville. We cannot but hope that this will ere long be recognized by capitalists, and that the coal measures of Kanarra will be bound to the silver mines of Pioche with the iron bands that will insure the mutual prosperity of both."

TAKE CARE OF YOUR STOCK.—Stock raising on the Jordan range, west of this City, for a number of reasons, has become a very precarious business. A person can no longer turn animals out to range there, with any certainty of seeing them again. One cause for this may be found in the fact that persons are allowed to hunt and drive stock at pleasure on the range or from the range, whether the stock may belong to them or others; may bring a band of horses into this city or to adjacent settlements to corral them, and select those they wish without being questioned as to their reasons, or forced to return the others to the range whence they were driven. This practice, besides scattering the animals, gives opportunity for persons to practice their thieving propensities, which a great many are not slow to take advantage of. We were reminded of this on hearing a gentleman relate how narrowly he escaped losing one of his animals that had been running on the Jordan range. Happening to pass a corral in this city a short time since about dusk in the evening, he noticed two individuals preparing to brand a horse, one of a number which they had driven up. The appearance of the animal struck him as being like his, and on approaching, he discovered that it really was, though the brand which was plain when he last saw it, a year previous, was now quite hidden by the long growth of hair. His claim to the horse was rather mildly disputed by the would-be owners, until he made it perform a number of tricks which he had taught it when a colt, when he was allowed to take it without resistance. It is possible those persons who were attempting to brand it really thought the animal belonged to them; but this may admit of question. There was no brand visible, but they thought "it looked like an animal they once owned." It is very certain that the real owner would have lost his horse, but for happening there in the "nick of time."

PRESIDENT SMITH AND PARTY.—The following are extracts of a letter to President B. Young, dated November 1, and courteously handed for publication:

"Bro. W. D. Fuller accompanied me here, and did his best to make me comfortable. Bro. Little went to St. Louis from Omaha. I went to Chicago by the Burlington road, switching off to visit Colchester and Fountain Green, at which places I found three sisters of the Prophet Joseph Smith, whom I had not seen for twenty-five years. They were very glad to see me. Sophronia McClary is a widow, residing with her daughter, Maria Stodard, who married a man named Woolley. Catherine is living on the place that you furnished her means to purchase, and is apparently the happiest woman I have seen on the journey. Her place is a piece of timber land, which your last bounty enables her to increase to twenty acres, and as in all her life she has never been able to enjoy a home of her own for a single hour, her gratitude to you seems unbounded."

"Arthur Milliken rents a house at Colchester at nine dollars per month, and spends his time weighing coal for the Rail Road Company, for which he receives a

regular salary. His boys are at work digging in the mines, and the family are living quite comfortably. I did not fail to tell them that they ought to be in the mountains, striving to build up Zion."

"I took the Grand Trunk Rail Road through Canada to Boston, stopping one day in St. Lawrence Co. and passing through the towns in Vermont where Joseph and Hyrum Smith were born, and through the town in New Hampshire where my father was born."

"While at Boston business was much paralyzed by the sickness among the horses, the streets being silent. A few yoke of oxen were all that could be seen, moving express wagons."

"I spent the Sabbath with the Hon. Alva Crocker, M. C. of Fitchburg, Mass., whose family took every pains to make us comfortable, and he exhibited to us to the best advantage the wonderful manufactures of that wonderful place. His kind feelings towards our people, so often manifested in Congress, are repeated by him whenever opportunity offers. He wishes to be remembered to you."

"Bro. Feramor Little and family arrived in New York to-day, all well. They have had an agreeable visit, among others with Malcolm Little's family."

"I was glad to learn that the brethren expecting to accompany me had started and that Bro. Schettler was also to arrive here in time to cross the sea with us. I am very glad of this, as I do not wish to remain long in the damp climate of England, and I shall be in favor of crossing the Channel as soon as consistent."

"Bro. Thomas Taylor and daughter arrived to-day. Bro. Feramor Little and myself go to Washington by the night train. We have seen Bro. Spencer Clawson, he is well and in good spirits. Bro. Staines is very busy, outfitting small parties of emigrants, who have unexpectedly made their appearance."

"Bro. Thomas Taylor will return after our departure."

"Geo. A. Smith."

TRIAL OF THE STEAM FIRE ENGINE.—It has been demonstrated that the new steam engine is a very effective one. Yesterday steam was got up, and the water commenced to play through the hose within fifteen minutes after the fire was lit, notwithstanding the quality of coal used for fuel was far from being of the best. Two streams were thrown out from the nozzles of the hose, which could have been brought to bear on the roof of the highest buildings. The testing of the engine was directed by Mr. McDowall, agent of the Silsby Manufacturing Company, from whom the engine was purchased, and Mr. Ames, a gentleman who had charge of a similar engine in one of the eastern cities, was on the ground. Messrs. Silver and Sirrine, practical engineers, were also there, and a large crowd of spectators witnessed the trial. Now that the efficiency of the new engine has been practically demonstrated, it is presumable that an able fire company will be at once organized.

SMALLPOX.—A sick man arrived in Ogden on a western bound train on Monday evening. Dr. Murphy examined him and pronounced it a clear case of smallpox. This created a stampede among the passengers, but Supt. Campbell at once detached the car from the train and ran it out upon an open space, on Broom's bench. Dr. Williams is attending the patient. So says the Junction.

AT WASHINGTON:—The Washington Star of Nov. 5 says—

"Hon. Thomas Fitch and family, of Utah, are in the city for the season. They are staying at the Hamilton House for the present, but Mr. F. is negotiating for a handsome house with a view to a permanent residence here."

EASTERN NOTES.

Ashtabula, O., boasts of a twenty-nine pound baby.

A gang of female incendiaries have been arrested in Owensburg, Ky.

An Illinois man coughed so heavily that one of his ribs snapped.

Another twelve-year-old boy has fatally shot his seven-year-old, this time in the "Vale of Avoca," Ia.

The astute Junius Henri Broughne, of New York, has discovered that "nearly all the sources of unhappy Ireland's miseries may be indexed with the letter P: thus, we have popery, priests and pigs; politics, patriotism and pot-teen; population, poverty and potatoes, and though last not least, Pat himself!"

G. W. Curtis, who does the delightful old bachelor articles in Harpers' Bazar, says that if he had a son he would rather that it should be remarked of him, "that he is the son of a poor, though worthy father, than the son of that rich old bachelor." This is very likely, as few sons of old bachelors care to acknowledge their parentage.