

FEMALE RELIEF SOCIETIES.

We have fairly entered upon the Winter; but, so far, we have experienced very little severe weather. If we were to judge by present appearances, we should conclude that our Winter would be a mild one. But in our changeable climate it is not safe to trust to such appearances. A mild beginning is not a sure sign that the entire Winter will be similar. So far, the season resembles the first Winter we spent here—1847. Plowing was done during every month of that Winter, the ground being frozen only at short intervals. The mild open Fall that we have had has been one of great advantage to everybody engaged in out-door pursuits. The farmers have taken advantage of it, and in the city, improvements of various kinds have been pushed forward with energy.

With the rich, or those who are well provided with the comforts of life, the severity of the Winter makes but little difference. The intensity of the cold outside, by its contrast with the comfort in doors, enhances their enjoyment. With good food, and plenty of it, warm clothing and comfortable houses, and an abundance of fuel, most people can contrive to pass the winter very pleasantly. But to the poor, in most northern lands, the Winter comes laden with terror. They dread the approach of its bleak winds and biting storms. The wintry landscape possesses no charms in their eyes; for with them and their little ones it is a season of suffering.

Our land is a cold one in Winter; but for the number of our population, and the large proportion of laboring people there are here, we have comparatively few who are destitute. Hundreds of poor people have been brought here yearly, most of them entirely ignorant of the modes of obtaining a living in a new country, and in many instances they have had to adopt new employments. But, through the guidance and example of experienced men, they have been enabled to live, and, not unfrequently, surround themselves with the comforts and even the luxuries of life. The success which has attended the labors of the people is truly wonderful. But though prosperity generally prevails throughout our settlements, there are some helpless persons in every Ward who are dependent upon the Bishops for the necessities of life. The care of the indigent at this season of the year forms no small portion of a Bishop's labors and responsibilities. As a people we should be sensitively careful of our poor. Their prayers and cries ascend to the Lord, and the people whose hands are open to relieve their wants, are blessed of Him.

There is really no necessity for any person to suffer in this community for want of the necessities of life. Our people believe too firmly in the Scripture that "he that hath pity upon the poor, lendeth to the Lord," to knowingly permit any person to go destitute while they have anything to share with them. The Bishops have so many cares devolving upon them, so many duties to attend to, that it would not be surprising if, occasionally, some persons, who need assistance should escape their attention. If proper measures, however, were taken in the various Wards, the wants of all might be duly attended to. Many of the poor have heretofore, been dependent upon the Tithing Office for their support. It is now desirable that that Department

should be relieved from their care, that the work of caring for the poor, for the Temple may be prosecuted. The care of the poor, therefore, now devolves upon the Bishops.

President Young has suggested a plan which, if rightly carried out, can not fail to relieve the Bishops from the care which they otherwise will be likely to have in providing for the poor. He suggests the organization of Female Relief Societies in the various Wards, whose duty it will be to visit the sick and the helpless and the needy, and learn their wants, and, under their Bishops, collect the means necessary to relieve them. This suggestion must strike every one, who reflects upon the subject, as admirably adapted to meet the wants of the case. These duties would be accepted readily, we believe, by our sisters, if they were satisfied that it was the wish of their Bishops for them to attend to them. There are very many who, we feel assured, would take especial pleasure in the vocation. It would present a field of usefulness to them that they would gladly enter upon. Though women are precluded by their sex from going abroad as missionaries, and from performing many labors which fall to the lot of man, they are not, therefore, devoid of interest in the progress of the Work, or destitute of the desire to contribute, to the full extent of their ability, to the accomplishment of God's purposes. In the sphere which the President proposes they should occupy, there is room for extended usefulness. Woman is peculiarly adapted to fill it. She is, by nature, kind and sympathetic, and the sight of suffering awakens the kindest emotions within her breast, and until that suffering is alleviated she cannot rest.

Man has his calling—there are duties for which he is peculiarly fitted. But for this class of duties to which we allude he has not the adaptability possessed by woman. They seem to come particularly within her province, and we have no doubt, if the Bishops will act upon the suggestion of the President, and organize these societies, and call the sisters to their aid, they will find that they have an auxiliary force on which they can rely, and one, too, that will relieve them from duties which sometimes press heavily upon them. It is President Young's wish that the Bishops take this suggestion into consideration, and that in the Wards of this City, and in the country Wards where such Societies can find employment, they will take early steps to organize them.

THE NIAGARA OF THE WEST.
A week ago, Mr. C. R. Savage, of the firm of Savage & Ottinger, went north to obtain by photographic process, pictures of some of the finest scenes at and around the vicinity of Snake River Falls. The result of his trip appears in a series of views, which are entitled to rank very high as works of art for their delicacy of outline, and the exquisite manner in which they are toned, the manipulation being very superior. But apart from their superiority as works of art, these views are interesting and valuable for the scenes represented. The Great West is still to a considerable extent unexplored; and its beauties and sublime scenery, now comparatively unknown, will in a few years attract the attention of thousands of sight-seers, tourists, and earth-wanderers, who, tired of the oft-looked-at scenery of Italy and Switzerland, will seek the wonderful and sublime in nature now hidden in the Rocky Mountains, or yet to be developed in Central Africa.

Here, in the views before us, is the "Niagara of the West," the great Snake River Falls, the savage grandeur and wild sublimity of which are almost indescribable. Snake River, or the Lewis Fork of the Columbia, winding its way in a north-westerly direction, suddenly reaches and dashes over a fall of thirty feet, its volume being broken into half a dozen streams by dark rocks rising out of its flood. A little farther on, divided into three streams, it bounds down a wall of rock some sixty feet in depth; while still a little farther on, its waters suddenly narrowed to about four hundred feet, the whole river leaps in one unbroken body down a precipice of two hundred and ten feet. The ever rising mist, with its changing prismatic hues; the wild leap of the mad river down into the abyss beneath; the frowning and jutting rocks of black and grey, which cast their shadows over the

gushing, maden-looking water, that seem to exhaust after its desperate leap, the dark look of the towering banks which rise thousands of feet above the river; and the deafening roar which ever meets the ear, combine to form a picture of nature's power, sublimity and grandeur, before which man can only stand awe-struck, filled with reverence and admiration. These Falls are four miles from the crossing of Snake Creek, on the coach road, between this city and Boise, the capital of Idaho.

Another view is that of the rising of the Unknown River, a marvel in nature which will attract many a tourist. It pushes out of the bank of Snake River Valley, near the Overland Ferry, with a volume equal to that of Big Cottonwood, and empties into the river. Then follow scenes at and around Bear River bridge, including the bridge, the hotel of Godbe & Hampton, and the office of Wells, Fargo, & Co. at Bear River north. The hotel is a much finer looking building than any one would expect to see in such a locality, being built of rock, two stories high and beautifully finished; and is presided over by our well known citizen Ben. Hampton, Esq. The bridge, also erected by Messrs. Godbe of this city and Nichols of Box Elder, is a substantial looking and apparently well built structure, judging by the sharp and well defined photograph of it which has been made.

But the points of greatest interest are those first mentioned, least known, and now for the first time photographed, though, we believe, they have been sketched before. Messrs. Savage & Ottinger deserve credit for their enterprise, in giving to the world, for the first time, correct views of these scenes and marvels of nature, which may be expected to be soon much sought after by those who admire nature in her wildest and sublime moods.

The public will be interested in knowing that the great Shoshone Falls, or Snake River Falls, and absorbingly interesting natural wonders which abound in that region can be reached, within a short distance, by Wells, Fargo & Co's regular coaches on the northern line.

[Special to the Deseret Evening News.]

By Telegraph.

CONVENTION OF SOUTH CAROLINA CARRIED!

People of St. Thomas vote for Annexation!

THIERS ATTACKS GARIBALDI!

Impeachment question taken up in Congress!

LONDON JOURNALS ON THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE!

Terrible Destruction by Earthquakes!

THE ALABAMA CONVENTION TRANSCENDING ITS BOUNDS!

Chicago, 5.

Special dispatches say the Convention for South Carolina is certainly carried by 8,000 majority.

Denver, 5.

The House has passed a bill removing the capital to Denver.

Havana, 5.

Advices from St. Thomas say the people voted in favor of annexation to the United States.

The English mail station is changed to Jamaica. Jeffers has returned to Jamaica from Europe.

Cincinnati, 5.

In the case of the United States against Chaffer, whisky distillers' alleged fraud, the jury returned a verdict in favor of Government \$253,000.

Paris, 5.

In a discussion on the question of the French occupancy of Rome, in the Corps Legislatif, Thiers defended the policy of Government, characterizing Garibaldi as the falcon with which Italy hunts.

Washington, 5.

House.—Schenck, from the Committee of Ways and Means reported a bill to repeal the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury to reduce the currency by retiring greenbacks. Read twice, and recommitted.

Williams introduced a bill to refund the interest bearing debt. Referred.

The House concurred with the Senate in a joint resolution reviving the Ordinance Investigating Committee. Logan said he believed more Federal soldiers had been killed by our own artillery than by that of the enemy.

The Committee on Elections reported in favor of Golladay from the 3d district of Kentucky, adopted.

The impeachment question was taken up at three o'clock. Boutwell proceeded to argue in favor of impeachment, and made a legal argument of great length, quoting largely from American and English laws bearing on similar cases. He finally yielded to a motion to adjourn, with the understanding that he will have the floor to-morrow.

Senate.—Edmunds' resolution, declaring the anti-slavery of Congress, that the bonds should be paid in coin, was discussed at considerable length, and finally laid over without action.

Sumner called up the bill passed last session, and not signed by the President, giving further security to the black race in the District of Columbia. After debate, the bill passed. Adjourned. New York, 5.

Several failures in the dry goods and grocery trade are reported.

The Post says the course of Collector Bailey in the late whisky seizures is approved of. The property seized is valued at a million and a half.

London, 5.

Copious extracts from the President's Message are published. The Times says Johnson transcends himself in imprudence, and regards his office as absolute sovereigns do prerogatives. He has learned nothing and forgets all respect. Other journals use similar language.

New York, 5.

Steedman has entirely recovered from his recent attack, which was not apoplexy, but vertigo.

Havana, 5.

There has been a severe shock of earthquake felt at Santa Cruz on the 18th of November. The shock was felt out at sea. The United States steamers Desoto and Monongahela were lost; the crews are saved. The Governor of St. Thomas has returned from Europe to deliver the Island to the United States. The amount to be paid is \$7,500,000.

Forty-seven shocks of earthquake, in rapid succession, were felt at St. Thomas on the 20th. The sea rose sixty feet. In the city everything was submerged. The loss of life is enormous, and immense quantities of merchandise were destroyed. The surviving inhabitants had to flee to the mountains destitute. Every business firm on the island is insolvent. All the steamship and other companies have abandoned it, there being no coal to be had. The wharves have been destroyed. The destruction is incalculable at St. Thomas, and at Tortola.

St. Croix, in Little Sabia, is by a horrible volcano, nearly burned to ashes. Latest advices say the shocks continue.

The Austrian frigate Navara sailed today with the remains of Maximilian.

Montgomery, 5.

The Reconstruction Convention has adopted an ordinance to submit the constitution for ratification. The election to be controlled by the military commanders. All officers and Members of Congress to be included at the same time.

The General Assembly will meet on March 18th.

The franchise articles of the legislature remove the disabilities imposed by the constitution. The constitution has been adopted as a whole, several of the members protesting.

Senator Wilson writes to Swaine that the policy of the Convention in granting divorces and otherwise transcending their authority, with the ultra speeches of certain members, is doing great injury to reconstruction.

London, 5.

Stanley has refused to go to the proposed Conference to settle the Roman question, until the basis likely to be agreed on has been previously submitted.

New Orleans, 5.

Hancock has revoked the order providing for the revision of the jury lists; and declares that trial by jury shall hereafter be controlled by the Constitution and laws, without regard to any military order hitherto issued.

Chicago, 5.

The Legislative Investigating Committee of the Insane Hospital has reported, sustaining the charges of abuse, cruelty, etc., against the institution, and recommending that a change of Superintendent be immediately made.

Havana, 5.

Mexican advices to the 23d say, several persons elected to Congress are in prison, and others are hiding from the authorities for fear of arrest.

There is a probability of war with Guatemala on the boundary question. It is said in such an event, the Imperialists would support Guatemala. Juarez has decreed that all in the city shall be held to five years military service.

Rains have produced inundations in the State of Vera Cruz, which have caused great destruction of property.

Ortega, Patoni and Ocho are still close prisoners. The press demand their liberation. The person who sold Maximilian's relics has been prosecuted as a common thief.

The recent monster banquet to Romero was a magnificent affair. Escobedo made special reference to Cuba, saying 100,000 men could take the Island.