

dicta; even to please a United States Senator, and that Senator Mr. Cragin of New Hampshire. We know our rights, and knowing dare maintain them. We have a religion. It is as dear to us as his religion is to a Presbyterian, Methodist, Catholic, or a Quaker. Would Senator Cragin dare present such a Bill as this in question curtailing the religious freedom of the Presbyterians? His craven soul would sink within him at the thought; for he would see, in the near future, a political damnation which he would richly merit, and which, though he may not see it in our case, he will most assuredly receive.

THE INSURRECTIONARY NATIONALITIES OF EUROPE.

Several of the great powers on the Eastern hemisphere are troubled with insurrectionary nationalities, over which their authority extends, or with which they are in one way or another associated. Russia has to keep the Poles in an iron grasp to crush the revolutionary element which exist among that oppressed people; yet, like the smoldering embers of a buried fire, it will burst forth, and can only be again brought under by being drenched with the blood and covered with the bodies of a hecatomb of victims. Austria still finds in Hungary a source of trouble, and the concessions made to the popular will there, have not satisfied the demands of the insurrectionary spirit which exists among the people. Italy seems to have become a land of revolutions, and threatens the peace of Europe. The popular feeling that Rome must be the Capital of an entire and united Italy, excites a wider and deeper antagonism than if it were merely a city that was the subject of contention.

It is not Rome that excites such profound agitation in Europe, and brings the armed legions of France to Civita Vecchia; but the centre and head of the papacy, the temporal power of that ecclesiastical authority which is recognized and sustained by so many millions in both hemispheres. The tiara may be worn by a feeble old man, but the myriads who believe that there is a power in his withered frame which can strike even beyond the grave, however false their belief may be, give to the subject a force and greatness which the peril of no ordinary potentate could excite. The time has been when the ecclesiastical power of the papacy was much more absolute than it is at present; but we are inclined to think that it is much underrated, for the faith keeps growing, and in the heart of protestant countries it is rapidly adding to its proselytes. And however much it may be shorn of its former almost illimitable power, it seems to possess vitality enough to drench Europe in blood before the temporal power of the Pope can be swept away.

The past few years have shown that the insurrectionary spirit of Ireland is neither dead nor weakening in vigor. The Fenian organization moves with an audacity that proves its members have learned daring and recklessness elsewhere than under the espionage of governmental authority in Ireland. However impotent they may be to accomplish the objects which they may have in view, they represent ideas which are growing on the other side of the Atlantic. They claim for Ireland the right of self-government. They publish her wrongs and grievances to the world. They declare she has suffered under English misrule, as Poland has suffered under Russia, as Hungary has suffered under Austria; and beyond all question the great majority of their countrymen, believe, endorse and sustain those declarations. As Ireland and its condition becomes better known to Englishmen, they recognize her wrongs, and many of them draw a parallel between the Fenians and the Italian revolutionists under Garibaldi, asking where is the difference, while the latter are almost worshipped and the former are execrated. An influential English journal in a leading article lately, treating on this subject, says:—

"What sacrifices would not most of us be willing to make if we could only give prosperity and contentment to our fellow citizens there (in Ireland). We are resolved, perhaps, to begin afresh, to redouble our exertions, to act upon Parliament, to rouse public opinion, and not to rest till 'justice to Ireland' shall be merely the record of an accomplished fact. But what a host of difficulties lie in the way? How fettered and crippled we are by the material results of former legislation, by the blind prejudices and bad deeds of past generations? In the meantime Ireland is

impatient. Millions of Irishmen have crossed the Atlantic, carrying with them the bitterest resentment for wrongs acknowledged, but unredressed, and memories keenly hostile to our rule. The republicanism of America at once fosters these sentiments, and suggests methods of action."

This is plain language, a candid statement, an honest view of the case. But it is questionable if such sentiments do not come too late to be of much good.

Ireland is recognized as one of the insurrectionary nationalities. Her people alternately sang revolutionary and sorrowing strains, as the national mood stirred to outbreak or grieved over their patriotic dead. But their fiery and often fleeting impetuosity has a more enduring stimulus than they have hitherto had. Millions of their compatriots have learned republicanism in this country, and with it freedom, the rights which man may claim and should enjoy. And with that growing knowledge of freedom and the possession of liberty they have fostered a hatred of England and English rule in Ireland, which bodes mischief in the future. In the United States they have wealth, numbers and influence. The past two years show that, however rash and unwise they may be, they have persistency of purpose; and there is danger to the peace of England in their growth, as already they have seriously disturbed her tranquility.

The discordant elements in Europe are increasing in power and magnitude. And these insurrectionary nationalities are not among the least of them. As the spirit of revolution ran from nation to nation in 1848, like a lighted train of gunpowder, so may the disjointed and spasmodic attempts of the past few years culminate, at any time, in an outbreak that will astonish the world and make a battle field of Europe.

HOME ITEMS.

FROM MONDAY'S DAILY.

SABBATH MEETINGS.—Bishop Phineas H. Young spoke of his personal faith and feelings, referred to his early experience in the Church, and expressed desires to do the will of God and walk in obedience to His commandments. He advocated the importance of obeying the teachings given through the servants of the Lord. Referring to the last fast day, he said although the weather was most unpropitious, the meeting-house of his own ward was filled to overflowing, and the people brought freely their donations for the poor.

Elder Brigham Young, jun., followed, urging a whole-souled and energetic performance of our duties, and full obedience to the counsels of God communicated through His servants, that we may approximate more speedily to that oneness of faith and action which He requires us to reach.

Afternoon.—Elder Orson Pratt preached. His discourse was reported.

THEATRICAL.—On Saturday night Mr. and Miss Coudock made their last appearance, when "Lost in London" was repeated. As John McLane and his erring wife Jessie, they were natural and effective; and at the close were called for and appeared, bowing their acknowledgments to a very good house. Indeed we were surprised to see so good a house, considering the stormy evening, although it was the last appearance of these excellent artists. Mr. Hardie deserves much credit for his impersonation of Marsden. He played the character with a good deal of style. Mrs. M. G. Clawson also played Betsy very well and Mr. Margetts was particularly good as Marker. The dancing and singing were well executed; and everything went off smoothly and with pleasing effect. "Milky White" is one of Mr. Coudock's great specialties. All semblance of acting is lost in his impersonation of the old dairyman, it is so natural and life-like. Mr. Margetts, Mr. Graham, Miss Adams and Mrs. Bowring were good in their several roles. As Mr. and Miss Coudock have passed from our boards, we wish them all the professional success to which their great and acknowledged abilities entitle them.

To-morrow evening Mr. James Stark, the celebrated tragedian, will make his first bow before a Salt Lake City audience. The gentleman's reputation is well established, and numbers of our citizens have enjoyed his classic impersonations in other cities years ago. He has selected for a first appearance here Howard Payne's beautiful tragedy of Brutus, that heroic Roman who saved his country from the tyranny of the Tarquins, and had the courage to condemn his own son to the executioner when the acts of that son merited death. There is no more touching or thrilling chapter in all Roman history than the one which the dramatist has made the subject of this tragedy. Its patriotism, virtue and justice teach lessons of no trifling importance. Mr. McKenzie appears as Titus; Miss Adams as Tarquinia; and there is a full and excellent cast of characters.

The laughable farce of the "Valet de Sham" will conclude.

CALENDAR.—Wm. Clayton, Esq. has courteously furnished us with the calendar for the present month, which will be found in another column.

PREMATURE.—On a "Map of the Union Pacific Railway and Stations from Omaha to San Francisco," published in Frank Leslie's *Illustrated Newspaper*, we notice a station marked between Brigham City and Great Salt Lake. This is somewhat premature, the exact route of the line not being yet determined upon. The map has the road marked down Weber Canyon and then north around the northern end of the Lake, though Ogden is not given as a station. Better wait a little longer, and see how the engineers decide.

THE WEATHER.—Saturday night and yesterday morning there was a fall of snow of several

inches. To-day the sun shines brightly, with a clear sky, and a frosty air. We have received the following, by Deseret State Telegraph line, as the state of the weather, this forenoon, at the points named:—

Logan; clear and fine with four inches of snow on the ground.

Brigham City; fine, about three inches of snow on the ground; a few scattering clouds. Froze hard last night.

Ogden; bright but frosty. Snowed last night about four inches.

Provo; pleasant, but very cold. Froze hard last night.

Payson; on Saturday the snow fell about five inches, which still remains. The sky is clear and cloudless. Froze very hard last night, which was the coldest we have experienced this winter.

Nephi; the snow fell three inches on Saturday night; two inches now on the ground. Very cold and freezing hard.

Fountain Green; fine.

Mount Pleasant; cloudy and cold.

Chicken Creek; cold, but clear.

Scipio; clear and very cold.

Beaver; clear and cold, with two or three inches of snow.

Cedar City; clear and cold; about four inches of snow.

St. George; clear and pleasant; the most severe frost last night that we have had this winter. Thermometer at 55°.

LINE DOWN.—No dispatches. The line has been down east to-day somewhere between Cooper's Creek and La Porte, about 350 miles east of this city.

FOREIGN NEWS.

ENGLAND.

A solemn high mass was celebrated lately in Moorfields Chapel, in London, for the repose of the souls of the Papal soldiers who had fallen in Italy. A large number of the Roman Catholic clergy of the metropolis officiated. Archbishop Manning assisted in the ceremony, and afterwards preached a sermon on Rome and the Papacy. He maintained that Rome was the capital of Christendom and not of Italy, and said that any attempt to disturb the temporal sovereignty of the Pope should be denounced by the entire Catholic Church. Non-intervention on the part of the Catholic nation when the Pope's position was attacked, would be nothing less than absolute apostasy.

The Prince of Wales, to the great indignation of the bulk of English Protestants, is now a constant worshipper at All Saints Church, Margaret street, one of the most ritualistic churches in London.

Prince Minbōtaiyon, brother of the Tycoon of Japan, having been invited by her Majesty's government, to visit England, arrived at Dover, December 2, and was received with the usual military honors paid to a royal personage.

FRANCE.

With a view to preventing popular dissatisfaction, an order has been issued by the Prefect of the Seine, under date of the 8th inst., establishing measures which will enable the Paris bakers to sell bread of the first quality at 50 centimes (the maximum price) per kilogramme; second quality at 42 centimes. An indemnity will be paid to the bakers as compensation from the Government Bakers' Fund.

ITALY.

A Florence dispatch, of November 11, says that the Minister of Foreign Affairs has addressed a circular to the diplomatic agents of Italy abroad, explaining the development and present state of the Roman question. This memorandum enlightens the Powers on the Roman question, and enables them to decide whether it will suit them to accept or not the proposal of France to meet in Conference. The King has signed a decree allotting 50,000f. to be distributed in aid of the wounded in the Roman expedition, and of the families of the killed.

The Florence *Official Gazette*, of Nov. 12, publishes an article protesting against the suppression of the Apostolical Legation in Sicily, as being an attack upon the inviolable prerogatives of the Italian Crown. The Government has taken steps to prosecute before the tribunals any one who may attempt to carry out this act.

A despatch from Florence, dated on the 2d of December, reports: The late arrest of twelve Mazzinian conspirators has led to the discovery of a plot for a general insurrection, having for its object the destruction of the monarchy. Committees had been formed in all Italian cities, and an active propaganda was being carried on in the army and among workmen.

The *Italia* says that preliminaries for Garibaldi's trial are still in progress. The General has undertaken to appear when called upon, and in the meantime not to leave Caprera.

The Italian government has declined to renew the treaty with Austria for the mutual extradition of deserters. The Austrian Government has consequently given instructions to the proper authorities to allow Italian deserters to sojourn in the Austrian territories as long as they obey the law.

RUSSIA.

Up to the present time the Bank of Russia has bought gold to the value of 30,000,000 roubles. The import of gold continues.

SWITZERLAND.

A dispatch from Berne, says that the Federal Council has approved the Postal Convention with the United States.

CRETE.

Cretan affairs remain in the same unsatisfactory state. The real revolutionary government of Crete is established in Syria, and they will not accept any concessions or compromises offered by the Ottoman government. The removal of the families and the assistance they receive through blockade runners will undoubtedly enable them to continue the revolution so long as they are permitted to entertain hopes of foreign intervention.

Intelligence from Athens to the 3d ult., announces the return of the two Greek volunteer leaders Coroneos and Petropoulaky from Candia, the Cretans no longer requiring their services. The insurrection was being carried on with great activity. The Greek steamer Union was still making voyages to the island with provisions and munitions for the islanders, and the Russian, French, Prussian, and Italian vessels continue to transport families to Greece.

Correspondence.

FRANKLIN, CACHE Co.,
Dec. 31, 1867.

Editor Deseret News.—Your valuable paper is read, and thought well of, by its subscribers. The interesting articles that appear on its pages are reasonable and calculated to make the readers of the News alive to the times. A lively interest is manifested in it and in the *Juvenile Instructor*, by the reading portion of our community, who are fond of such useful publications.

Our new school house 40x25 is completed, excepting a few finishing touches. The building is a stone one, walls 21 inches thick,—with six double windows, 20 panes of glass in each. It is about 13 ft. from floor to ceiling, and is comfortable for school and meeting purposes.

A literary institute is started for lectures, essays, recitations, songs, &c., The first meeting of this society was held on last Thursday evening. Discourses on Free Will, or the Agency of Man, were delivered by Elders John Frew, William T. Wright and Bishop L. H. Hatch. The meeting was well attended.

The meeting house is nearly shingled. This building is of stone, 40x60 in the clear, and is a monument of the enterprise of Bishop Hatch and those who have taken a lively interest in this edifice. The roof has a third pitch, and it takes upwards of 40 thousand shingles to cover it.

Sunday school commences next Sabbath. For several weeks this good institution has been suspended for want of a place to meet in. This want has now disappeared.

A desire for mental culture appears to be increasing. Love for reading, knowledge of truth and the development of those things that are beneficial, are receiving more attention among the people.

Dirt roofs are at a discount; shingles have grown in favor with the people. This rainy portion of winter may stir up our citizens to general improvement. Snow is now off the ground. Winter is capricious, and instead of good sleighing, wagons have to be used.

Grain is scarce. Grasshoppers appropriated the largest portion of our crops. Peas, corn and potatoes appeared to suffer least from the effects of the armies of grasshoppers in this place.

The mail arrives regularly and is a credit to Hon. Peter Maughan, contractor, and a benefit to the citizens of our settlements. Considerable fall plowing has been done, and we are hoping for good crops another season, we need them.

WILLIAM WOODWARD.

There are in Japan 20,000 Roman Catholics descended from the Christian converts, left there two hundred years ago, at the time Japan was closed to foreign intercourse. They are scattered throughout the Empire, and there are no new converts. A large portion of these Christians reside in the Island of Sin Kin, and Nagasaki is their central point, where there is a Roman Catholic Bishop and several priests.