

GOVERNOR JEWELL, of Connecticut, in his Inaugural Message to the Legislature on the 16th inst., referred to the divorce laws of the State. He said:

"Our divorce laws, unless changed, bid fair to bring us into disrepute. They are notoriously loose—more so than in any other State except Indiana and Illinois. In the year 1870 there were in this State 406 divorces and 4,871 marriages—a ratio of about one to twelve, which has been about the proportion for several years. In Vermont the ratio is one to twenty-one, in Ohio one to twenty-seven, in Massachusetts one to forty-four. Divorces may be granted in this State for too many causes—in fact, for almost no cause at all. Discontented and vicious people come here from other States to get divorces which the more strict legislation of their own States deny, thus creating much scandal and tarnishing the fair fame of our State. Some marked cases of this kind have occurred the past year, which loudly call for reform in our laws."

The divorce of one out of every twelve who are married, and that proportion having prevailed for several years, furnishes a rather low opinion of the morality which now prevails in the State once known as the "land of steady habits."

A MINISTER, J. D. Fuller, announced the other day before the American Bible Union, of Chicago, that they were forced to the conclusion now that God wished to speak to them as he did to the Apostles of old. The question arises, upon reading this statement, "Will he have such willing hearers?" It would be refreshing in these days, to hear the members of a Bible Union declare, as did the Apostles of old, that they had received direct revelation from the Lord. It is all very well for this gentleman to say that God wished to speak to them; but, the truth is, they would not listen to him if they thought he desired to reveal his will in the manner in which he did in ancient days.

LOCAL AND OTHER MATTERS.

FROM THURSDAY'S DAILY.

RICH COUNTY.—Brother L. B. Hunt, under date of the 16th inst., sends us the following items from St. Charles:

Grasshoppers were never more numerous in this vicinity than at present. They have done little damage to the crops yet. Yesterday, a fire destroyed the stables, sheds, grain, etc., owned by John Barker and Mrs. Lars Jensen, of this place. Loss 250 to 300 dollars. How the fire originated is unknown, but was probably caused by the carelessness of boys.

The specimens of lead and silver, found in the mountains near this valley have the appearance of being very rich. Some of the citizens of this county take much interest in the discovery and development of the mineral resources of the country.

There is a circular saw-mill in contemplation by the brethren of this place, to be put in running condition the present season; also a meeting house, forty by sixty feet, which will be a frame building. The boat recently built for pleasure sailing on the lake is thirty feet long and very substantial.

NEW STORES.—Six large new stores which are to be erected on East Temple St.; south of the Constitution buildings, have been contracted for by builders, and the work of putting them up will soon be commenced. We understand that Messrs. Taylor & Cutler purpose building a warehouse at the rear of their present premises. It will extend back 100 feet, and will be two stories high. The new store of Mr. George Goddard is approaching completion, the front of which, when finished, will present a very fine appearance.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM FAMISHING.—The following was received by Western Union Telegraph to-day:

STOCKTON, 25.

The six men who left Corinne ten days since in a boat, with a pile driver, to build a wharf at the south-east end of the Great Salt Lake, and were lost in the gale of Monday, were found, last evening, by Rydall's boy, who was hunting stock, nearly famished, on Kimball's island, having drifted to the west from their course. They are now at their destination and the wharf will be ready for the reception of the steamer when she arrives, next week.

LIVERPOOL.—We were pleased to receive a letter, yesterday, from Elder John Jaques, now in the Liverpool Office. Brother Jaques is in good spirits, and has had a splendid time on his mission. His health, as also that of President and Mrs. Eldredge, is good. Brother Jaques is looking forward with very pleasurable anticipations to his speedy return home.

Speaking of his labors in England he says:

"I have labored with much pleasure in

this country, and whenever it has been my privilege to visit any of the conferences I have been received with great kindness by the Saints. I have found President Eldredge a considerate, kind, liberal-minded gentleman, under whose direction anybody could labor with the greatest pleasure and the most perfect satisfaction. I shall ever recur to my association with him and his good lady, Sister Eldredge, at "42" as one of the most agreeable experiences of my life."

FROM ST. GEORGE.—Elder Richard Bentley, who arrived from St. George last evening, called to-day, and from him we learn that the health of Hon. Erastus Snow has improved considerably lately. The season thus far has been very dry in the south, which has had a bad effect on the stock range. There is, however, plenty of water in the streams, therefore the crops have not suffered from that cause. Grain around St. George looks well, and the general prospects for a plentiful harvest there are good. Fruit will be unusually abundant this season. It is a general time of health among the people.

Correspondence.

BRIGHAM CITY, May 19, 1871.

Editor Evening News:—Dear Sir—Rain has been plentiful this season and has caused our crops to look fine. Locusts are numerous in the mountains, and some places below; but they will, apparently, not be dangerous before getting wings, which will be later than usual. Very early in the spring one of the fields in this vicinity was literally covered with hoppers, which disappeared shortly and no one could tell how or be a witness in the case; probably the gulls that have been so numerous in the northern mountain ranges have stolen them. Apples will be few this year. Gold discoveries, a little west of here, are creating a little stir and may possibly not prove a disappointment this time. We are watching our animals well here, as thieves like this neighborhood as a centre of operation and exit. Co-operation is doing well.

I would like to understand how it is in regard to obituary notices. I think an editor's liberality in publishing such free is in many cases absurd, and the design of such free publication misinterpreted by the people. I fancy it is this way, and may be correct: that while a synopsis of the biography of a widely known and prominent member of society who has died would be published free, other persons desirous of having extensive notices, poetry, &c., inserted for their deceased friends should know that they are advertising, and pay for it and not intrude upon valuable space in a newspaper. I am often consulted, not only by people here but from many other places about matters pertaining to publication, &c. I have often been at a loss to know the best way to give people an idea about the exact amount of money to send for various shapes and sizes of advertisements of a common nature.

Most respectfully,

A. CHRISTENSEN.

[In answer to our correspondent's queries about obituaries, we reply that we insert them free of charge; but would rather not insert lengthy notices of this kind, even if the space were paid for, except in cases of members of the church of long standing and prominence. With regard to obituary poetry our rule is to decline publishing it unless paid for; there is so much of it sent, and so little of it having any merit whatever, that if we did not adopt this rule we should have to insert a large amount of matter, thought, by the writers, to be poetry, but which is the sorriest doggerel imaginable.—ED. D. E. N.]

[SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.]

By Telegraph.

FOREIGN.

NEW YORK.—Dr. Edward J. Shears, editor of the *National Quarterly Review*, has been arrested on a charge of rape, preferred by Miss Margaret O'Keefe, who is said to be a relative of his. She has also instituted a civil suit against him for ten thousand dollars damage.

The *Telegraph's* special dispatch says the foreign powers ordered their Paris representatives not to protect the insurgents. It is said Washburne did not act in concert with the other representatives.

The census of London is three and a quarter millions.

The barricades at Belleville hold out. The insurgents are discouraged. The Versailles' losses are heavy. Hopes are entertained that everything will terminate to-day.

The result of the Derby is, Seeper Colt, 1; Albert Victor, 2; King of the Forest, 3. Seventeen horses ran.

VERSAILLES, 24.—This morning the Louvre and Tuilleries were burning. The Federals ignited it with petroleum. Dombrowski is wounded and imprisoned at St. Denis. Yesterday we dislodged the Federals from the Faubourg St. German and elsewhere, continuing a victorious march. It is thought the Federals will attempt to escape toward Belleville.

OUTSIDE PARIS, 24, 1 p.m.—A terrible explosion has just occurred in the centre of Paris, probably at the Hotel de Ville.

The Tuilleries are entirely burned down. It is hoped that the Louvre galleries may be saved.

ST. DENIS, 24.—After a brief lull, fighting in Paris recommenced yesterday, continuing all night. The troops under Donay and Vinoy were surrounded at the Tuilleries, Louvre and Place Vendome. Desperate fighting followed, the federals disputing every inch of the way. At daylight these positions still remained in the hands of the federals. A combined assault of all the troops is now going on.

PORT AU PRINCE, 17.—The financial condition of Hayti is highly unsatisfactory. The new ministers are likely to repudiate the debts of their predecessors.

KINGSTON, 22.—The steamer *Henry Chauncey* has arrived. She sails for Aspinwall this afternoon. She brings Dr. Keenes and the Washington agricultural commissioner to Ecuador.

BERLIN, 24.—The Reichstag has passed a supplementary clause to the postal treaty between America and Germany. Letters are henceforward to be forwarded to and from America for two and a half groschens.

PANAMA, 18, via KINGSTON, 22.—The revolutionists are within three miles of Panama.

The American consul declares the seizure of the American steamer *Montigo* to be piracy, and requests the captain of the British war ship *Cameleon* to capture her.

A battle is expected to-morrow, but a rebel success is not likely.

LAUNCHING OF THE NEW STEAMER.—We received the following dispatch concerning the launching of the "City of Corinne":

CORINNE, 23.—Thousands of strangers are in Corinne to-day, to witness the launching of the steamer. All the forenoon wagons and carriages were arriving, loaded with people from the surrounding towns and settlements, and at 11:30 the excursion train from Salt Lake City, bringing probably fifteen hundred or more from that place and Ogden, accompanied by Capt. Croxall's band arrived. Half-past one was the time fixed for the boat to move, and by that hour hundreds of ladies and gentlemen were on the docks and thousands of spectators on the ground around, while the band on deck played sweet music. Busy men hammered the props out underneath and in a few minutes the steamer *City of Corinne* began to move. It did not, from some cause, glide into the water as fast as was anticipated, but is still moving slowly, and has up to this time, four p. m., moved about thirty feet, and will probably be afloat to-night. The passengers on board, however, have become impatient of the slow travel after two hours of it, and, headed by the band, all adjourned to the play ground to see the game of base ball now being played. There will be a ball at the Opera House this evening. A pleasant party is expected, and it will, doubtless, be well attended.

Later.—The *City of Corinne* was successfully launched at 6 p.m. A bottle of wine was broken on her bow to christen her.

PARTICULARS OF AN INDIAN FIGHT.—Allusion was made, a few days since, in our dispatches, to a desperate Indian fight which took place on the Muscleshell, Montana, on the 12th ult., and as the particulars of the affair may prove interesting to many, we give them as they appear in the *Helena Herald* of the 18th inst.

"On the 12th ult. three men named Jos. Lee, Drew Denton and Chas. Williams, left here for up the river, carrying a mail for the Benton post office. When ten miles above Fort Hawley they saw indications of Indians, and entered the thick willows there to discuss the best course to pursue. They had but just concluded to remain under cover until dark, when they were suddenly attacked by a body of Teton Sioux Indians, about forty-five in number, who advanced as skirmishers, howling and firing. The men were armed with Spencer and Winchester rifles, and replied so

promptly and repeatedly as to repulse them. They then retreated through the willows to a new position and awaited the Indians' second attack, which was made in the course of half an hour, in which Lee was killed and Williams shot through the left arm, though not disabled. Another bullet struck his cartridge sack, discharging several of the cartridges. Denton was nearly knocked down by a bullet in the breast, his life being saved by the mail package and a plug of tobacco, both of which were perforated by the missile. Their response to this second attack was even more impressive than the first, and the Indians fell back and set up their war cry and mourning for their dead and wounded. This lasted an hour, the hills reverberating with their howls and lamentations, which time, our heroes, now reduced to two and obliged to leave their old companion, improved by winding their way through the high brush up the river point to a large fallen tree, which afforded them protection. Here they received the third and last attack, in which the Indians made a desperate effort to dislodge them, and in which they were signally repulsed.

Then followed another howling and mourning, which lasted till dark, when they seemingly disappeared. Denton and Williams cautiously moved up towards the river, and after a hard struggle put a large log in the water, and straddling it, with their gun butts as paddles, made their way across. At midnight they found themselves opposite Mosser's wood yard, and after the exchange of the usual river signals, were boated over. Ten days after, when it was deemed safer, and their party had increased to sufficient strength they visited the battle-ground. Mr. Lee had been scalped, but the savage who had taken it was shot but a short distance from him. After burying him the field was inspected, and besides five corpses, many signs existed in other places where in their hurry they had removed dead or mortally wounded ones of their party. All the evidences induce us to believe that at least ten of the savages were killed and double that number wounded. They were armed chiefly with muzzle loaders, no arrows having been used in the conflict. They undoubtedly belonged to the Teton band of Sioux, who are reported six hundred lodges strong (including Cut Heads and other renegades), and who are very hostile—even including in their vengeance any Sioux who trade with the whites.

HOW TO WASH LACE.—The first thing to remember is that lace, and all such fine materials, should be washed in hot, soft water. Well soap them, and squeeze and shake, but on no account rub them. Repeat the squeezing and shaking out again, until they are clean and put them into a sauce-pan with enough hot water to cover them. Soft water is best, but if that cannot be procured, add a piece of soda—say a quarter of an ounce to half a gallon of water, or according to the hardness of the water. Boil for half an hour. Then wash them out again and rinse in cold, blue water. Hang them on a clothes-horse to dry, when they can be starched. Lastly, roll them up in a dry cloth for two hours, by which time they will be fit to iron.

THE GERMAN EMPIRE.—The new German empire is to have a population of 38,509,663, exclusive of Alsace and Lorraine, which will give it 1,638,546 or a total of 40,148,209. This is the largest population of any State of Europe, except Russia. The figures of various States are as follows:

European Russia.....	63,379,500
German Empire (with A. and L.).....	40,148,209
France (without A. and L.).....	36,428,548
Austria-Hungary Monarchy.....	35,943,592
Great Britain and Ireland.....	30,888,210
Italy with Rome.....	28,470,000

MARRIED.

In New York City, March 30th, by Elder Angus M. Cannon, MR. WILLIAM W. RITER, of Salt Lake City, to Miss SUSAN DENTON, of Long Island. Mr. Riter and his bride arrived in this city on Friday last.

The bridegroom's very numerous circle of acquaintances will be both surprised and pleased to hear that he has at last forsaken the ranks of bachelorhood, and we are sure they will heartily join with us in wishing him and his bride all the joy marriage is capable of affording, and that their responsibilities may soon increase. "Will," by his persistence in what Artemus Ward called "single cussedness," has almost made one imagine that he believed:

"A bachelor
May thrive by observation on a little,
A single life's no burthen; but to draw
In yokes is chargeable, and will require
A double maintenance."

Such an illusion, if he ever entertained it, has ere this been dispelled, and we hope that his venture on the sea of matrimony will prove to him and his lady that:

"The joys of marriage are the heaven on earth,
Life's paradise, * * * the soul's quiet,
Sins of concord, earthly immortality,
Eternity of pleasures."