

THE EVENING NEWS.

GEORGE Q. CANNON,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Friday, June 23, 1871.

Our exchanges generally, of all political shades, express a feeling of sympathy over the sudden death of Clement L. Vallandigham. The Chicago Tribune, while giving a sketch of his life says: "If there can be an honest pro-slavery man, he was undoubtedly such an one." "He was no demagogue," it adds, "but when he considered he was right no power could move him, and neither the rage of opposition nor the appeals of friends could cause him to abandon his objects." The New York Express says that few public men, under the changed circumstances of the times, had a more promising future before them than this distinguished citizen of Ohio.

The Cincinnati Times and Chronicle publishes an interview which one of its editors had with Mr. Vallandigham, in which he said: "There can be no more political campaigns fought on the issue of the last few years. They are dead; and if the Democratic party refuses to move to the front, to accept the new order of things, it will simply pass away, and some other party, made up of the earnest, progressive elements of both the old parties, will take possession of the government."

He denied being a disunionist, saying that he always did believe "that this Union will be perpetuated and extended until it embraces the continent." While on this subject he remarked that the annexation of territory and the control of all the outlying fragments of this continent is the destiny of the American people. We shall have San Domingo, and Cuba, and Mexico, and all the rest—mark that! We missed the greatest chance we ever had in not getting Cuba during the Spanish troubles. We could have had it then for the mere asking, and, in a few years, we would have been owners of the richest and most productive places of territory in the world.

A Mr. G. VANCE SMITH is a Unitarian clergyman selected as one of the body of ministers in England to revise the translation of the Bible. He was objected to at first by the convention of Canterbury, because he did not acknowledge the divinity of Christ; but he was retained because of his scholarship. He has been speaking lately upon the subject of revision at a meeting held at Birmingham. Among other things which he said on that occasion was that the public might rely on it they would receive at the hands of the revisers a greatly improved version of the Scriptures. It would take a long time, probably five or six years, to revise the New Testament, and even longer to revise the Old; but when it was remembered how great a multitude of people were interested in the work, and that this work might live one or two hundred years, the length of time must not be grudged. There were changes in almost every verse—in some verses several—some more important than others, but all tending to a more exact representation of the original; but, notwithstanding these numerous changes, it was the wish of the company to adhere as closely as possible to the old style, with which the people had been familiar from their childhood. He closed by making a most extraordinary remark to the effect that "one hearing it read would hardly know it was a new version."

Of what use then, if this be the case, of making a revision? If a listener can hardly discover any difference between the revised and the old translation, certainly the old translation might have answered. This meddling on the part of ministers who lay no claim to inspiration, and who interpret passages not by the Spirit but by the strict letter and their own traditions, is folly and humbug; and if the object had been to unsettle the faith of the common people in the Word of God, and to destroy its value in their minds, a more efficient plan could not have been adopted than that which is now being carried out under the direction of the Convention at Canterbury. It seems that those engaged in the work have no faith in the permanency of their own labor, for they talk of it living for one or two hundred years; even if things were to go on as they do at present, fifty years might not elapse until some mischievous priests of one and another church would begin to agitate another revision of the Scriptures. When men begin to tinker the Bible, there is no telling where it will stop. It is mangled enough in places as it came from the hands of the translators of King James; but if the present feeling continues to prevail, it will only require one or two revisions to so change the Scriptures that if a copy were submitted to the apostles and prophets who wrote them, there would not be a feature left which they would recognize as belonging to their writings.

On the 14th of the present month Pope IX completed the fifth year of his pontificate, having filled the chair longer than any pope who has preceded him since Pius. The Catholic tradition is that Pius lived at Rome, and was Pope for a new month or twenty-five years, and there has been a persistent impression that a Pope who should reign as long as Pius, would have his reign marked by some remarkable event. Certainly the career of Pius IX. has been one of strange vicissitudes. As he has now nearly reached the age of 80 years, and it is felt that he cannot last much longer, speculation is rife as to who shall be his successor. A correspondent of the New York World writes upon this subject from Rome, and expresses the opinion which he entertains, and which, he says, is entertained by the Catholic world in general, that the successor of the present Pope will be Paul Cullen, Archbishop of Dublin. He discusses the chances of several other cardinals being elected, but concludes that he of Dublin would stand without a rival. His residence in Rome has extended over a period of thirty years. This would make him popular with the Italians. He would not be unpopular with the English Catholics; his Celtic blood and pro-

test, as well as his devotion to them in their recent troubles, have endeared him to the French clergy; with many of the leaders of Catholic thought in Germany he has also been intimate; while his own people reverence him almost as they do the Pope. This correspondent credits him with having done more than any other man to diffuse the Catholic religion over the globe. Probably the Archbishop of Dublin, however, may realize the truth of the old saying that "he who waits for a dead man's shoes, goes a long time barefoot."

THE Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial writes a very lengthy letter to that paper, in which he discusses the availability of Grant, Colfax, Ben. Butler, General Logan, Speaker Blaine, Trumbull, Justice Miller, Ben. Wade, Conkling, Banks, Schaeck, Boutwell, Hancock, Hendricks, Thurman and Sherman, as presidential candidates. He says that from present indications General Grant will not only be re-nominated by the Republicans, but re-elected. The politicians, who are the best judges of public feeling in the world, admit this, while they regret it. Those who have travelled extensively and made it their business to sound public sentiment, are convinced, much against their will, that no ordinary occurrence can prevent the present executive from being re-elected. He adds that, outside of Morton and one or two others in the Senate, Grant has not a warm advocate or a sincere friend in that body. The same is true of the House. The same is true of every prominent body of politicians in the country.

Speaking of Colfax he says he can win more old women to his banner than any candidate in the field. He is so winning and amiable in his manners and his smile is like the smile of the Duke of Grafton, which Julius described as "indisputable." He sends the husband and father sends, he prides the copy of the wife and mother and he remembers the names of all the children. The children, indeed, cry for him. He is what he calls a family candidate.

His opinion of Ben Butler is that he is too honest for a successful politician and he lacks ambition; but it is doubtful that he would accept if nominated and elected.

SCARCELY has Captain Hall's Arctic Expedition been fitted out before a member of the French and American Geographical Societies declares that this expedition to the pole by Jones' Sound is impracticable. M. T. Octave Pavy is the gentleman's name. He says that it is well known that in winter the Sound is closed with packed ice, and in summer time is so full of drift ice borne along by a very strong current that it is utterly impossible to make any headway. This is the evidence of all who have visited that region. Captain Hall says he will winter at eight degrees, but if he reach so far there will be no reason for going into winter quarters; as at that latitude open water is to be found according to Belcher, Austen, Penny and Stuart. He also says he will proceed on Ellesmere Land to the Pole, (believing the land to extend so far). There is no reason to suppose that such is the case and M. Pavy's theory is that the Arctic circle is open water at all seasons of the year. Supposing Captain Hall should reach eighty-two degrees north by land and then attempt the remainder of the journey by sea, how exceedingly perilous it will be! His boat is, M. Pavy states, unseaworthy and not capable of holding sufficient meat provisions for a journey of sixteen degrees (eight to the pole and eight back). Well, the Pole is reached—is that enough? What observations can be made with the limited appliances he can carry on the tiny craft to justify the expenditure of \$100,000.

M. Pavy is willing not only to find fault with Captain Hall's route, but to go himself by a route which he thinks a better one. He proposes to go by Behring's Straits in a north-westerly direction. He will leave San Francisco on the 15th of July next, thence proceed to Petropaulsk, in Avacha Bay, Kamchatka. From there, three natives (making, with four Europeans, including a Russian and himself, a party of eight) and every necessary will be procured and shipped taken to the north of the Gulf of Anadyr, where the party will embark and journey overland to Cape Jakan, on the north coast of Cape Jakan, a distance of 200 miles. At Cape Jakan, where a Russian military post is established, a short stay will be made before starting north for Wrangel's (now known as Kotel's) Land. He will take with him from San Francisco, provisions sufficient to last the party till this land is reached, and then, when which is known to abound there, will be hunted and a large supply stored up for further needs. The boat M. Pavy takes is made of gutta percha, covered with canvas—similar to the Yampouk, which made a voyage across the Atlantic and therefore amply seaworthy. It can float ten thousand pounds weight, and has this great advantage, that when necessary it can be rolled up into a very small compass and strapped on to the sledges. He is provided with a quantity of dry codfish, so that there can be no difficulty in taking views with the photographic apparatus he takes. Communication will be kept up with the Russian post at Cape Jakan by carrier pigeons, carrying photographic sketches of his journal. To further his object he has in correspondence with the Russian government, with a view to securing the assistance of their officials in Siberia.

AN immense number of beautiful women have been gathered at West Point to witness the graduating of the senior class, and, rumor says, to flirt with the youngsters. The New York Commercial assigns another reason for so many ladies being there this season. It hints that the presence of Willard Young from Utah has had some influence in drawing them thither.

At the last of an interesting trial was in progress at Foughkepsale, New York, being the case of a man who was accused of a charge of bigamy. His name is Louis Guiseppe Contarini, and he is charged with having had three

wives. She who was said to be his second wife was examined, and, though only twenty-four years of age, acknowledged to having had three husbands, all of whom were then living.

(SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.)
By Telegraph.

For WESTERN UNION Telegraph Line

Afternoon Dispatches.

Macmahon said to have relinquished his intention of Resigning!

A Terrible Railroad Accident—Many Persons Killed and Injured!

Forty Miners temporarily Imprisoned by the Caving of a Slope!

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, 22.—The Interior Department has not yet announced its decision on the claim of the Branch of the U. P. R. R. Co., upon the question of its right to the extension of the road from the present western terminus on the line of the Union Pacific, to resolve in aid thereof, a government subsidy in lands and bonds. The case was argued, on behalf of the company, by ex-attorney general Horar and E. H. Nichols, and against it by ex-Senator Williams, ex-Representative Ingersoll and A. Prentiss. It is understood an effort is being made for a rehearing of the case, on new proofs presented by the company.

Later.—The Attorney General's opinion is adverse to the claim.

NEW YORK.

Requiem mass—Stocks.

NEW YORK, 22.—Stocks opened feverish and excited, large transactions and considerable of a decline, but closed strong with a better feeling: W. U. 50; Quicksilver, 12; Mariposa, 4; Pfd. 7; W. F. 47; Pac. Mail, 41; N. Y. C., 97; Erie, 27; R. 1, 113.

NEW YORK, 22.—Gold dull, but steady; Government's dull: 6's of 81, 177; 5 20's, 62, 124; 64 and 65, 124; new, 141; 67, 141; 68, 141; 10-40's, 101; Currencies, 115.

Stocks, excited and unsettled. Several more brokers have notified the board to sell stocks on their account. A requiem mass, in honor of Archbishop Darboy and other victims of the Paris Commune, will be celebrated with imposing ceremonies at the French Church, on the twenty-third. There is great excitement at Bloomfield, New Jersey, to-day. The citizens were called out by the ringing of the church bells to resist the workmen of the Midland Railroad in building a bridge across the creek in that village.

MASSACHUSETTS.

National board of trade.

BOSTON.—The executive council of the National Board of Trade, at a meeting held here, and considering the recommendation of subjects for action at the next general meeting of the board in St. Louis, in December next. It is understood that our commercial relations with Canada will be one of the prominent topics discussed. Brattle Square Church and site, one of Boston's ancient landmarks, was sold at auction, to-day, for a fraction under \$179,000.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Temporarily imprisoned.

WILKES BARRE.—Forty miners were temporarily imprisoned in a mine yesterday, by the caving of a slope. All were rescued and are expected to recover from the effects of the foul air they inhaled.

FOREIGN NEWS.

WEST INDIES.

Opposed to annexation.

JAMAICA, 22.—The newspapers of the country are full of protests to President Grant, by the different departments of the country against annexation to the United States and are determined to maintain the independence of the Republic.

ST. THOMAS.—There is news from Antigua that the cable was successfully laid from St. Kitts to that island and is therefore in communication with two of the windward islands, by cable.

PRUSSIA.

A terrible railroad accident.

BERLIN.—There was a terrible accident to-day, on the Leipzig line of railway, a Prussian train, en route for France. Four cars were thrown from the track, two officers and twenty-one privates were killed, and one officer and forty privates injured.

FRANCE.

MacMahon will not resign—Arrested.

PARIS, 22, evening.—The Duke d'Aumale has landed at Calais and is expected in Paris to-night. Magne, formerly minister of finance under the empire, is a candidate to the Assembly from the department of Ardennes. Lisagarry, a member of the Commune, who was reported dead, has been arrested.

It is said that Marshal MacMahon has relinquished his intention to resign the command of the army.

The minister of finance is returning to Paris, and will take up his quarters at the Louvre.

VERMONT.—The candidates for the department of the North are Fairbanks and Testin, republicans and Doudouche and Depon, legitimists.

The rumor that DeFrance had gone to England is false.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON.—In the House of Commons, to-night, a bill authorizing the construction of horse railroads in London was read a second time.

Several Government measures were withdrawn in consequence of the approaching prorogation of parliament.

LOAN, CASH COUNTY, June 17th 1871.

Editor Deseret News:—Please publish that on the 4th day June, 1871, John Nelson was, in this ward, excommunicated from the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, for unchristianlike conduct.

WILLIAM B. FARRINGTON, Bishop.

GEO. L. FARRINGTON, Clerk.

Lost Property.—Mr. John D. T. McAllister desires to give notice that all property lost in the Tabernacle and other places which remains in his hands unclaimed, if he owns do not come forward before that date, to be sold at auction on Friday, the 30th August, at 12 o'clock, in the presence of the court, to the poor of the ward of which the property is lost.

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History of Kitchen Vegetables.

Kitchen vegetables were very scarce in England till the end of the sixteenth century. No celery, carrots, turnips, or other succulent roots, were cultivated by the inhabitants of Britain till the close of the reign of Henry VIII. Up to that time, the little they had was imported from Flanders and Holland. Our ancestors had winter-cresses and water-cresses, and used common Alexandrian instead of celery, together with radishes and root-herbs, asparagus and goose-foot, or good Henry, with sprouts, and they put the young leaves and pretty white flowers of borage into their soups and stews. They had very few fruits, and those which they had were not good—gooseberries, currants, strawberries, apples, pears, and cherries. The latter were bad, although they were introduced from Italy, and planted in Britain as early as A. D. 800.

Several of our ordinary kitchen vegetables seem to have been unknown to the ancients; indeed, it is probable that they did not then exist, but are the result of subsequent cultivation and improvement. Borage, spinach, and the variety of cabbages which are now so common are never mentioned although they were acquainted with curly greens and broccoli. The latter was brought from Italy to France at the end of the sixteenth century. Cauliflower was brought from the Levant to Italy at the same time, and did not reach Germany till the close of the seventeenth century. The culture of the turnip was well known to the Romans, and it is probable that they introduced it into Britain. The carrot was known to the Greeks and Romans, but not much used by them as food, either for man or beast.

ARRIVALS.

TOWNSEND HOUSE.

June 22nd.

Chas. Eaton, Ophir; D. W. Parkhurst, Salt Lake Point; Samuel Hatch, Edna; Mervin Tabor, San Francisco; J. M. Crawford, Philadelphia; J. C. Gardner, Edna; Geo. Hein, San Francisco.

June 23rd.

E. F. Potter, Chicago; I. Woodhouse, London; M. S. Sutherland, Pueblo, Colo.; M. Brands, Yokohama; Dr. Bressanelli, Peking; L. P. Loomis, Yokohama; R. G. Senter, Philadelphia; C. Greiner, Hacoedid; Mrs. Greer, Mrs. Dennis, San Francisco.

SALT LAKE HOUSE.

June 22nd.

Wm. Botsford, Birmingham; D. T. Blount, Cottonwood; H. B. Manchester, Ophir; E. S. Millard, Omaha; W. S. Stewart, Ophir; E. S. Bristol, J. M. Stansbury, M. E. Farnley, Bingham; W. H. Lashford, John S. Williams, Bingham; H. F. Parlin, Alta City; J. M. Lashford, Little Cottonwood; J. F. Stansbury, J. S. Shearer, San Francisco; Wm. W. Ver, Mr. J. S. Wells, N. Y.; G. W. Gaff, Corvallis; C. W. Duncan, New York; A. Rathburn, Rome, N. Y.; C. B. Wilson, Omaha; N. Y. J. Wilson, Bingham; H. S. McCall, Botsford, Bingham; J. Davis, L. Dibble, East Canyon; W. V. Doolittle, Ophir City; Wm. Evans, Ed Geo. Hein, East Canyon.

June 23rd.

W. Houtz, Cottonwood; O. M. Bourke, J. Lerpinsky, San Francisco; O. S. Freabrey, N. Y. J. Wilson, Bingham; H. S. McCall, Pittsburgh; J. A. Thompson, Elmira, N. Y.; Mrs. J. W. Willis and daughter, Ogden; S. Cabot and wife, Fishguard; Chas. Gibson, UPRR; H. Gayler, Truckee; Col. E. J. Francis, Hamilton; W. M. Wilson, Pioche.

SALT LAKE THEATRE.

Doors open at 7:30. Performance to commence at 8.

FRIDAY EVENING, June 23, 1871.

BENEFIT OF

GEORGE B. WALDRON!

On which occasion will be presented for the first time in this city, the Thrilling Historical Drama, "The Pirate of the Gulf."

LA FLETTE, the Pirate of the Gulf!

Also the interesting Drama of "Ben Bolt."

G. B. WALDRON as LAFFITE THE PIRATE, and BEN BOLT!

Mrs. G. B. WALDRON will appear as MARY MOONLIGHT!

Will be presented, for the first time in this city, the Celebrated American Drama, entitled

LA FLETTE, THE PIRATE OF THE GULF!

La Flette, (Captain of the Revenge).

THEODORE, his Page; Mr. A. Adams, Jerome, Martineau, Bosterman, and the rest of the cast.

Carlos, or the rest of the cast.

Don Henrique Valasquez, or the rest of the cast.

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CHINESE LAUNDRY.

JUST OPENED, NEAR PALACE BATH HOUSE, ON OLIVER ST.

By SAM LEE & CO.

All Orders filled with Neatness and Dispatch.

d 181 W.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

WE, the Undersigned, Mutual Consent,

Have Dissolved the Co-Partnership

heretofore existing between us,

June 12, 1871.

EDWARD APPEL,

PETER AVANS,

d 181 W.

STOVES! STOVES!

Largest Variety

OR

COOKING STOVES

IN UTAH!

The CONTINENTAL,

POMONA,

DICTATOR,

STATES,

VETERAN,

BENEFACITOR,

GOVERNOR,

WYOMING,

PACIFIC,

OAK,

NATIONAL,

NEW ERA, and

DE SOTO!

ALSO SOLE AGENTS FOR

BRADLEY'S

CELEBRATED

"CRESCENT"

The Most Perfect Stove in

Utah. Call and Exam-

ine for Yourself.

A FEW MORE OF THESE

LAUNDRY STOVES

No House-keeper should be without one

IRON, TIN,

AND

COPPER WORK

To Order!

SENSENEY & CO.,

Opposite Wells, Fargo & Co.'s

Office, S. L. C.

d 181 W.

7-30 GOLD LOAN

OF THE

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

RAPID PROGRESS OF THE WORK.

The building