

Correspondence.

CIRCLEVILLE, Piute Co.,
April 15, 1866.

EDITOR DESERET NEWS:

DEAR SIR:—The citizens of this place are united in their operations to render themselves as safe as practicable from Indian marauders, and are happy and comfortable, by their united labors, in making improvements around their homes.

Bro's. I've Peterson and Peter C. Hanson have been engaged for some time, in erecting a wind mill for grinding grain; and allow me to state that we have a good supply of wind in this region; in fact, very frequently a little more than we can face, hence the necessity of using a portion for our benefit. The proprietors assure us that, in the course of a few days, they will be able to launch into successful operation their new wind-grist-mill.

Messrs. Behunin & King have procured mill irons, mill stones and a considerable quantity of building materials, and are diligently laboring to have a grist mill to go by water, in successful operation before another harvest. The people are and, for some length of time have been united in their efforts in bestowing upon their children the advantages of a school, under the able management of Mr. Frederick Collins. At present there are about 80 scholars, divided into two schools, one taught by Mr. Frederick Collins, the other by Mrs. M. Collins, and both teachers and scholars seem mutually interested and spirited.

Could we but have additional numbers in our isolated region, and also be favored in the advantages of regular mail facilities, we would strive to appreciate those blessings by proving ourselves worthy.

Yours very respectfully,

EDWARD TOLTON.

[Bro. Tolton will learn, by the NEWS, that assistance has already started from here, and that arrangements have been made for their greater security; and we hope their mail facilities will be greatly improved soon after the 1st of July.

THE GOVERNMENT REFORM BILL.

A crowded reform meeting was held in the Town Hall, Birmingham, March 26. The Mayor (Mr. Edwin Yates) was in the chair, and he was supported by most of the leading Liberals of the borough. Several working men also took part in the proceedings. Before the meeting was opened by the Mayor the following letter from Mr. John Bright was read:—

"Rochdale, March 25, 1866.

"My dear Mr Lloyd,—I feel sorry that I cannot be at your meeting to-morrow night to witness and to help the expression of the sentiments of Birmingham upon the question which is now exciting so much interest throughout the country. I cannot write as I could speak, but I must write a few lines to you.

"The Franchise Bill now before parliament is a perfectly honest Bill. It will, if it become law, give votes more extensively to the middle class both in counties and boroughs, and it will overthrow the principle of working class exclusion, which was established by the Reform Act of 1832.

"It will admit to the franchise so many of the working men in all important and populous boroughs, and they as a class will no longer feel themselves intentionally excluded and insulted by the law.

"In the counties it will enfranchise 200,000 men, and it may be expected in some counties to make the representation less that of the class of landlords and more that of the great body of the occupiers of houses and land within the county.

"It will enfranchise in London and all the great cities a considerable number of young men and of artisans who live in lodgings or in parts of houses; and it will thus extend the franchise to many not included in the suffrage granted by the Reform Act.

"I say the Bill is an honest Bill; and if it is the least the Government could offer, it may be that it is the greatest which the Government could carry through parliament.

"Parliament is never hearty for reform, or for any good measure. It hated the Reform Bill of 1831 and 1832. It hated the Bill which repealed the corn law in 1846. It does not like the Franchise Bill now upon its table. It is to a large extent the offspring of landlord power in the counties, and of tumult and corruption in the boroughs; and it would be strange if such a parliament were in favour of freedom and of an

honest representation of the people. But, notwithstanding such a parliament, this Bill will pass, if Birmingham and other towns will do their duty.

"There is opposed to it the Tory party, of whose blindness and folly we have abundant proofs in all its history. We have now no reason to expect from it a wiser course; and we have a small section of men who do not accept the name of Tory, but zealously do its work. These combine to form a conspiracy on which all the hopes of Mr. Disraeli and the Opposition are based. I think a more dirty conspiracy has not been seen in the House of Commons during many generations. It is directed against the Bill, and not less against Lord Russell, by whom the liberal and popular policy of the Government has been determined.

"What should be done, and what must be done under these circumstances? You know what your fathers did thirty-four years ago, and you know the result. The men who in every speech they utter insult the working men, describing them as a multitude given up to ignorance and vice, will be the first to yield when the popular will is loudly and resolutely expressed. If Parliament-street, from Charing-cross to the venerable Abbey, were filled with men seeking a Reform Bill, as it was two years ago when men came to do honor to an illustrious Italian, these slanderers of their countrymen would learn to be civil, if they did not learn to love freedom.

"This Bill appeals to the middle and working classes alike. It is a measure of enfranchisement to both of them, and they should heartily unite in an effort to make it a law. That which the Tories and the 'dirty conspiracy' oppose cannot but deserve the support of every Liberal man in the kingdom. If the population of the Birmingham district would set apart a day, not for 'humiliation,' but for a firm assertion of their rights, in great meetings, or in one vast gathering they might sustain this Franchise Bill, and beat down as by one blow the power that threatens to bolt the door of parliament against the people.

"I hope we shall see in all the towns of Great Britain during the coming fortnight, a great support of the Government and the Bill. If the vote of want of confidence is carried against the Government there will be a change of ministers or a dissolution of parliament. If the towns do their duty the Government will be safe; and the suffrage once established on a more rational basis, the country can then turn its attention to the arrangement and distribution of seats, which is just as needful as a wider suffrage to give us a fair representation of the nation.

"Great meetings and great petitions will be not only useful but effectual.—I am, very truly yours,

JOHN BRIGHT.

"Thomas Lloyd, Esq., Birmingham."

The letter was received with the greatest enthusiasm.

During the evening, the following resolutions were spoken to and unanimously adopted. It was also agreed that a memorial, in accordance with the spirit of the resolutions, should be forwarded to the House of Commons.

The first resolution ran as follows:—"That, relying on the promise of her Majesty's Government that a measure for the redistribution of seats will be introduced as soon as possible, the members for the borough are requested to support the Bill for the extension of the franchise now before parliament."

The second resolution was:—"That, in the opinion of this meeting, the provisions of the Government measure falling short of the just expectations of the people, the borough members are requested strenuously to resist any attempt that may be made to limit the scope of the Bill, and to exert all their influence to induce the House of Commons to put the most liberal interpretations possible upon all its clauses."

—[Reynolds's Newspaper.

THE COMING ROAD.—The bridge of the Union Pacific Railroad over Cross creek, Kansas, is completed, and the track on the Union Pacific, west of that creek is now being laid at the rate of one to two miles per day. The bridge over the Blue at Manhattan is progressing rapidly, the west abutment being finished and the piles driven for the center pier. Loads are already arriving at Manhattan, which is only fifteen miles east of Fort Riley.—[Denver News, April 25.

COMING TO AN END.—A man named H. Clark, writes to the *Alamena County Gazette* to say that the world is coming to an end on the 1st of September next. No postponement on account of the weather.

NEWS ITEMS.

AN unfortunate Kentucky editor thus addresses his delinquent subscribers: "Friends, we are almost penniless. Job's Turkey was a millionaire compared with our present depressed treasury. To-day, if the price of salt was two cents a barrel-full we could not buy enough to pickle a jay bird.

DURING the week ending March 3d, sixteen vessels were wrecked off the British and Irish coasts, involving a loss of nearly one and a quarter million dollars.

IN the French Chamber there are 58 lawyers, 55 mayors, 32 officers of rank, 18 merchants, 17 literary men, 12 bankers, 9 magistrates, 69 physicians, 4 chamberlains, and 2 equerries to the Emperor. Eighty-four only of the members are in the habit of addressing the house, and of these 13 only are good speakers.

THE Pennsylvania Railroad has contracted for four thousand tons of steel rail, and the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad for ten thousand tons. The prime cost of steel rails is about 50 per cent. above the cost of iron rail, but they are found to wear twenty times as long as iron rails. In ties, axles and crossings steel far exceeds iron in strength, durability and safety.

THE *London Saturday Review* states that about four million sermons are preached annually in the kingdom, of which number not more than one in a hundred really express any degree of thought, or produce any effect upon the understandings of the audiences; the balance are therefore an aggregation of meaningless phrases, more or less grammatical, which either produce a tendency to sleep or a mental desire to argue the other side of the question. Assuming then that one hundred persons listen for an average of half an hour, it adds it is easy to discover how many years of misery are passed in the aggregate by the congregations of the kingdom.

THE Irish agricultural report for 1865 shows a decrease of acreage under crops to the extent of 18,218 acres. There is an increase of 127,470 acres in grass lands, and also an increase in woods and plantations. Cattle, sheep and pigs have increased in number to the extent of 794,334, while horses have decreased by 14,291. In the first seven months of 1865, the number of emigrants "not returning" was 62,265, being 22,324 less than in the corresponding period of 1864. Since May, 1851, more than a million and a half of persons have emigrated from Ireland.

How long a horse can live without food is decided by experiments recently made in France. It was ascertained, by cruel means, that a horse will live for twenty-five days without solid food, merely drinking water. He may live seventeen days without eating food or drinking. He can only live five days when consuming solid food without drinking. After taking solid aliment for the space of ten days, but with an insufficient quantity of drink, the stomach is worn out. The above facts show the importance of water in the sustenance of the horse. A horse which had been deprived of water for three days, drank eleven gallons in the space of three minutes.

A WIDE-AWAKE minister, who found his congregation going asleep one Sunday before he had fairly commenced, suddenly stopped and exclaimed: "Brethren, this isn't fair; it isn't giving a man a fair chance. Wait till I get along a piece, and then if I ain't worth listening to, go to sleep; but don't before I get commenced; give a man a chance."

At the late Wisconsin Sorgho Convention a Mr. Bush stated that his daughter, Hattie, fourteen years of age, last year cultivated an acre of cane, and went to school at the same time. She stated to the school ma'am that she could make more from her acre of sorghum than the teacher would from teaching, and the result proved it. She raised eighty gallons of good syrup, and sold it at one dollar per gallon. The teacher received twenty dollars per month, for three months; paid eight dollars per month for her board, and only saved thirty-six dollars in three months. So Miss Bush's assertion proved true, that sorghum-raising is more profitable than school-teaching. Miss Hattie declares it as her intention to raise three acres of sorghum the coming season. Mr. Bush is a resident of Richland county. We think Miss Bush got decidedly the advantage, having besides the eighty dollars, a balance of three months schooling.—[*Prairie Farmer*.

FROM LARIMER.—Capt. Drake, of the 11th Ohio, who arrived from Fort Larimer yesterday in command of a paymaster's escort, gives us some interesting items about the condition of affairs at that post. There are now some five hundred Indians now in the vicinity of the post, waiting the arrival of the Commissioners. At the request of Col. Maynadier, who seems to have great influence with them, they remain entirely off the main roads, and people travel all over the country in perfect safety. Red Cloud, chief of one of the most powerful bands of the northern Sioux came in recently with a part of his band. He has been upon the war-path for twenty years, and has never, during that time, visited a military post or white settlement in friendship. He informed Col. M. that during the late rebellion he was instigated to hostilities against the people of the United States by the British. This is another instance of British neutrality. As soon as the Commissioners arrive, which will be in May, some 1,700 lodges of these northern Indians will be in to make a treaty of peace. Col. Maynadier and the officers at Larimer have every confidence in the friendly intentions of these Indians, and we hope they may not be disappointed.—*Denver News*, April 25.

THE following estimate founded upon the United States census, has been made of the probable annual amount, which it costs the individual members of the different churches in the country to sustain them: A Baptist or Methodist, \$3 40; a Presbyterian, \$6; a Congregationalist, \$10; a Roman Catholic, \$14; an Episcopalian, \$10; a Reformed Dutch \$22; a Unitarian, \$23.

A TRAVELER announces as a fact (and though he is a traveler we believe him) that he once in his life beheld people "minding their own business!" The remarkable occurrence happened at sea; the passengers were too sick to attend to each other's concerns.

AN ORDINANCE

Relating to Spirituous, Vinous and Fermented Liquor and to Nuisances.

Section 1. Be it ordained by the City Council of Great Salt Lake City, that if any person or persons shall manufacture, sell, or offer for sale, or give away any spirituous, vinous or fermented liquors within the limits of this city, except as hereinafter provided, such person or persons shall be liable to a fine in any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding six months, or both, for every such offense.

Sec. 2. If any person shall establish or keep a house or place, within the limits of this city, for the manufacture, or sale, or the giving away of spirituous, vinous or fermented liquor, or for gaming of any name or kind whatsoever, or keep, conduct, or aid or assist in establishing, keeping or conducting any such house or place, such person or persons shall be liable to a fine in any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding six months, or both, for every such offense.

Sec. 3. If any person or persons shall establish, keep, or conduct, or aid or assist in establishing, keeping or conducting any house or place resorted to for illicit sexual intercourse, or shall solicit or entice any person to live in or resort to any such house or place, such person or persons shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding six months, or both, for every such offense.

Sec. 4. Any gambling house, shop, or other place resorted to for any kind of gaming whatsoever, and any house or other place resorted to, established or kept for the manufacturing, selling or giving away of spirituous, vinous or fermented liquor, except as hereinafter provided, is hereby declared a nuisance and may be abated.

Sec. 5. Any house or place resorted to for illicit sexual intercourse shall be deemed a house or place of ill-fame, and is hereby declared a nuisance and may be abated.

Sec. 6. Any person having reasonable cause to believe that any house or place mentioned in the fourth and fifth sections of this ordinance has been established or is kept, and shall make oath or affirmation of the same before the Mayor or any Alderman, describing such house or place, if upon investigation the Mayor or Alderman shall so find, he may issue his warrant directed to the City Marshal, commanding him to abate such nuisance; and said Marshal is hereby authorized to take possession of such house or place, with the gaming tables and all other instruments or devices used for the purpose of gaming, and may demolish such instruments or devices, or hold the same, including liquors and bar fixtures, with the other property, as the Court may direct, and he is hereby authorized to call to his aid such assistance as he may require for said purposes, and, if necessary, to enter forcibly any such house or place which has been found unlawfully to exist.

Sec. 7. And be it further ordained that it shall be lawful for the City Council, by its authorized agent or agents, to manufacture, sell, or give away any spirituous, vinous or fermented liquor for medicinal or other purposes, at any house or place by them established for that purpose, and to establish and keep houses or places for nine or ten-pin alleys, or for playing at billiards and for other amusements; provided, the proceeds arising therefrom shall be paid into the City Treasury.

Sec. 8. All ordinances or parts of ordinances conflicting with this ordinance are hereby repealed.

Passed, April 4th, 1866.

DANIEL H. WELLS, Mayor.

ROBERT CAMPBELL, City Recorder.

This certifies that the foregoing is a true copy of the ordinance passed by the City Council, April 4th, 1866.

Given under my hand and the corporate seal of Great Salt Lake City, this 11th day of April, A.D. 1866.

ROBERT CAMPBELL, City Recorder.