

CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,

February 17, 1873.

Editor Deseret News:

One of the most remarkable features of this most remarkable age is the prominence which Utah and its people enjoy. There is no great power on earth concerning which there is more wide-spread and curious interest felt than about Utah. The abdication of King Amadeus of Spain and the establishment of a republic on the Iberian peninsula, are, from their very suddenness, startling events; yet they do not overshadow in importance the numerically insignificant people who dwell under the shadow of the Wahsatch mountains. Just now they are being liberally advertised. Their own modesty would prompt them to shrink from the notice which they are receiving, and to deprecate these efforts to make them famous; but it is no use for them to struggle or resist, it is their destiny, and prominence is thrust upon them. President Grant sent his message on Utah, as you saw by the dispatches, into Congress on Friday, the 14th; but it was not read until the next day. Whether it was because the message had appeared in the morning papers, or for some other reason, no document from the same source could have excited less attention. Unfortunately for the effect of the message, the New York Herald of the 14th in its Washington correspondence contained an account of an interview between the Delegates of Montana and Idaho and President Grant. The correspondent says he was present and gives those persons the credit of inducing the President to send the message to Congress, requesting legislative action in the case of Utah. Of course this was read by the most of the Senators and members, and you can imagine the effect such a statement would be likely to have upon them. A delegate from a Territory is a very insignificant personage so far as general legislation is concerned, the popular idea of his functions being that, having no vote, he should confine himself to the business of his Territory and not interfere with that of the States or of the other Territories. But here were two of these "tadpoles" credited with having talked the President into sending a special message, for the sole purpose, in the words of the Herald, of making the way easy for one of them to be Governor of Utah, and, as public rumor has it, of giving the other plenty of practice and fees in Utah through the legislation he was urging! As one of the members remarked to the Delegate from Idaho, "it was no longer Claggett and Merritt vs the Mormons, it was Claggett and Merritt vs Congress." But I must do the Delegate from Idaho the justice to repeat in his own expressive language, that he said about the correspondence in the Herald, that "it was d——d nonsense;" while saying this, however, he did not appear anxious to have his hearers believe his statement; for he evidently is pleased to enjoy the reputation of having the ear of and influence with the Executive. There are some uncharitable people who say that, having been a violent Democrat, his motive in taking the correspondent with him in his visits to the Executive mansion—this being the second visit the correspondent reports that he has made with the Delegates from Idaho and Montana—is to let the public know that since the defeat of Greeley he has been converted, and is now a Grant man in full and accepted standing. Your readers who know the Delegate from Idaho can imagine the importance which his new relations give him.

To see and hear him talk is exceedingly funny to those who know him. "Affairs are to be put to rights in Utah, the anomalous condition which has prevailed must cease," &c., &c. "But," some one mildly ventures to remark in reply to him, "suppose that the right of appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court should be given in the Bill, as it is said may be one of its provisions?" "Oh, the Supreme Court. We'll reconstruct that if it does not go straight. It's been done once, and we'll do it again."

The Frelinghuysen bill will be reported to-day by the Senate committee on judiciary in a modified form. Its features I need not describe, as the dispatches will anticipate my letter. I will not venture

to say what will be done by Congress about this and the Merritt bill. Members generally have but little heart at present for the work of persecuting the Latter-day Saints. What they may be goaded to do is difficult to tell. The President's message was referred to the House committee on judiciary. Those on that committee who are in favor of reporting a bill of some kind will probably feel strengthened by having it to lean upon. But there is a widespread feeling in Congress and the country that this cry which is being made is only to afford a cover under which to consummate schemes of plunder and rob the "Mormons." The inflammatory and sensational telegraphic dispatches from Utah which have appeared simultaneously with the Delegate of Montana's speech and the introduction of the bills against Utah, and which it is known were brought here from Utah and left for that purpose, all indicate to thinking men a pre-arranged plan. They are reminded of the means used last session to force inimical action against Utah by creating a public opinion by false correspondence, dispatches, and other agencies, and they perceive a big rat under that meal tub. My own impression is that the plots of the enemies of Utah will be as signally defeated in this instance as in their previous attempts. Their misfortune now, as in the past, is that they have recourse to falsehood to help them through. They make allegations, on the strength of which they demand action by Congress, which are baseless and untrue. They say that the Probate Courts act in defiance and independent of the Federal courts; that they usurp the functions and prevent the action of the latter; that as juries are now selected in Utah property is not safe; that when called to act between "Mormons" and non-Mormons they decide regardless of the rights of the non-Mormon; that they will not render a verdict against a "Mormon" however guilty, etc., etc. Now does not every resident of Utah, who has any knowledge of her affairs, know such statements to be false? It is surprising to what weak inventions these people resort who clamor for legislation against Utah. It was yesterday I was told by a leading man that an incredible statement respecting crime had been made to him as coming from a person who had lived in Utah about six years. It was that he had counted no less than one hundred and forty persons who had been found dead in Salt Lake City killed by a bullet in the forehead! How can any plot prosper which depends for success on such assertions as these? A.

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 29th, 1873.

President B. Young:

Dear Brother—The work of hunting up scattered Israel in these lands is going ahead, though not with rapid strides. During the past year we have added to the Church by baptism 929 members. About 650 souls have emigrated, many of whom were aided by means collected among the Scandinavians in Utah, to constitute a perpetual emigration fund, for the benefit of the Saints in this mission. Among the foremost in this charitable enterprise, I would respectfully mention the people of Sanpete county and Brigham City as having set their sister counties and cities a praiseworthy example. By urging upon the Saints the necessity of doing all in their power for their own deliverance, the results of our labors are manifested by a capital of about £1,100, constituting a "saving's fund," which is made up to some extent, by the mites of the people to aid them in their emancipation about 262 pounds sterling, from the tithing, some property, but mostly weekly or labor tithing, which has been applied on the emigration this past season. Upon the whole the financial condition of the mission is very good. The conference presidents are very judicious in the application of means under their control, which also has a tendency to encourage the Saints to live up to their duties.

There seems to be a tendency with the authorities in certain places in this land, to interpret the law in a manner which forbids meetings to be held and our doctrines preached. A prohibitory notice, forbidding the holding of an advertised meeting by our elders, was published by the police. The movement caught like wild fire among the brotherhood of journal-

ists, and soon the action of the police was noised through the country. A member of the "Rigsdager" from the "left wing" (liberal party) asked the government what step it was going to take in that matter, as it was a breach of an article in "Grundloosen" (constitution), which guarantees religious liberty to all sects and creeds, providing nothing is taught or practiced, that is contrary to the public peace or morality. The teaching of polygamy was argued by the police as being a breach of the last clause, hence the cause of their action. A decision has not yet been given in this case.

Notwithstanding the existence of small-pox and other contagious diseases, the elders in general, both from Utah and the natives, enjoy good health, and labor with energy and perseverance, rewarded with contentment and satisfaction in their feelings, realizing that they have done their duty toward their fellow creatures, and with resignation leave them in the hands of God.

My health is good, and I enjoy my mission very much.

We have thus far had a very mild winter, no snow on nor frost in the ground. Coal, that was raised to an enormous price early in the fall, has been used sparingly, and the suffering among the poor this winter, thus far, is very slight compared with that in the winter of 1870, when coal was only about half so dear. CANUTE PETERSON.

(SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.)

By Telegraph.

EASTERN.

BOSTON, 5.—At the annual meeting of the Union Pacific railroad, chairman Clarke read a letter from James Brooks saying he sold his stock to disqualify himself for reelection as director, because he was a member of the next Congress. The following were elected directors:—Horace F. Clark of New York, Jno. Duff of Boston, Augustus Schell of New York, Oakes Ames of Easton, Oliver Ames of Easton, Sidney Dillon of Council Bluffs, C. S. Bushnell of New York, Elisha Atkins of Boston, Royall E. Robbins of Waltham, F. Gordon Dexter of Boston, E. H. Baker of Boston, Joseph Richardson of New York, Geo. S. Bowdoin of New York, Frederick Nickerson of Boston, and O. S. Chapman of Canton, Massachusetts.

NEW YORK.—In answer to a cable inquiry, Jay Cooke & Co., received a despatch from Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co., London, stating that they have sustained no loss or liabilities to loss through the forgeries referred to in the press telegrams. So far as understood the Bank of England appears to be the only loser by forgeries, the precise nature and extent of which have not been made known by the bank. The above firm have also received a despatch from London cautioning them in dealing in foreign exchange to beware of forged bills in circulation.

WASHINGTON, 5.—The comptroller of the currency notifies the National Banks to report their condition at the close of business February 28.

RICHMOND, 5.—The General Assembly passed a resolution appointing a joint committee to make arrangements to receive President Grant in such a manner as shall comport with the dignity of the commonwealth.

WASHINGTON, 5.—The only immediate change in the Cabinet will be in the Secretaryship of the Treasury, should the present incumbent be elected to the Senate. The opinion that the President need not renominate the present members of the Cabinet for confirmation by the Senate is strengthened by the fact that all of them were at their respective departments to-day. It is said by gentlemen in executive positions that no such renominations will be made.

NEW ORLEANS, 5.—At about 9:30 o'clock to-night a squad of perhaps fifty men attacked the 3d precinct, firing into the building. They were repulsed by the police, but were quickly reinforced by about 350 men. These were attacked by Gen. Badger with about 200 policemen and a piece of artillery. For about five minutes a sharp rattle of musketry ensued. Both parties maintained their positions during this time, but at the second discharge of cannon the militia retreated through Jackson square, and half an hour later the police

relieved their comrades, who remained during the conflict within the building. One man named Hartman was killed and several wounded. The United States troops reached the scene at 11 o'clock. The remaining militia retired, leaving the troops in possession.

NEW ORLEANS, 5.—The seventh precinct station was quietly taken possession of last night by the McEnery militia. No resistance was offered by the metropolitans on duty. No effort has been made to-day to displace the militia. It is understood that a further aggressive movement will be made by the militia to-night. For twenty squares to-night only (one) police was found on duty, they had been called from their beats and concentrated about the stations near the Mechanics' Institute.

CHARLESTON.—The Council has resolved to invite President Grant to become the guest of the city.

NEW YORK.—A meeting of colored citizens was held last night, for the purpose of urging the passage of the civil rights bill now before the legislature at Albany. A company was appointed to go to Albany in the interest of the meeting. The proposed bill erases the word white from the State constitution and gives the colored man equal rights with the white in respect to admission to schools, churches, vehicles of transportation, &c.

Gen. Fremont, who is at present in this city, has prepared a written defence in the matter of the proceedings in Paris concerning the El Paso bond sales. He denies all guilty knowledge of fraudulent practices. The criminal action in France is against Fremont and Messrs. Baylan, Probst, Pardose, Lissignal and Poppinet, and the accusation rests upon the forgery by Probst and others of a certificate of the New York Stock Exchange, whereby bonds of the El Paso Co. were admitted to the Paris bourse. It is probable that proceedings will be commenced against Fremont in this country.

The following Washington dispatch says the Postmaster General persists in collecting double unpaid rates of postage on newspapers, holding that the Attorney General did not pass upon that question, and that his late decision refers only to letters.

WASHINGTON.—The following dispatch was received last night by Marshal Packard from Governor Kellogg:

"NEW ORLEANS, 5.—An armed mob of several hundred attacked the police station and court building. We had about one hundred police, who repulsed the mob, driving them off, it is reported, killing and wounding several. General Badger, with a force, came upon their rear, capturing and disarming a large number. The police stations are filling up with prisoners. A company of troops came up just after the mob was driven off. They are scattering to their homes. The mob were distinctly ordered to disperse before there was any firing. The attack was commenced by them."

NEW ORLEANS, 5:30 o'clock a.m., 6th.—Seventy precinct stations were recaptured by the metropolitans at half past 2 o'clock this morning. General Badger, with 80 men and one piece of artillery, reached the station, and, making a detour to the rear of the building, advanced toward it and sent officer Murphy to demand their surrender. Before he reached the police station, the attacking party were received with a volley from the shot guns of perhaps 75 men and immediately returned it.

The men on duty retreated, and the police, rushing in, captured the station and seven prisoners. It was then ascertained that M. K. Chandler, a citizen, had been mortally wounded, a ball penetrating the abdomen. Another man, Ernst Livendass, was struck in the arm with buckshot. Chandler was conveyed to a drug store, where a physician attended him. No hopes are entertained of his recovery, the physician expressing the opinion that death was momentarily to be expected. At half past three o'clock all was quiet. The police at that hour returned to the upper portion of the Market House, leaving a small guard on duty.

LATER, 10 a.m.—The city is perfectly quiet this morning. No trouble is apprehended to-day. It is now stated that Governor McEnery did authorize the movement made by the militia last night. The Metropolitans are in full possession, with the U. S. troops in the rear,

supporting their station. The militia are all dispersed. The citizens generally seem to regard the attack last night as premature. The object of the fusionists in making it does not clearly appear, but is supposed to have been with the view of showing that the people will not quietly submit to the Kellogg government.

NEW YORK.—A number of gentlemen held a meeting last evening in Dr. Adams' Madison Square Church, and took preliminaries for organizing an association to be known as the Humane Society. General Alexander Webb, Theo. W. Dwight, G. B. McClellan, and Park E. Godwin are among the organizing committee.

Charles Marwig, President of the Bricklayers' Association, this morning shot and instantly killed the Secretary of the Association, Chas. Grum. The murder was the result of a quarrel about the funds of the Society. Three bullets lodged in Grum. The murderer escaped.

NEW ORLEANS, 11:30 a.m.—The metropolitan police armed as infantry have just taken possession of the Odd Fellows' Hall, where the McEnery legislature have heretofore met. Moncaure, speaker of the house, among other members, who were in the hall at the time, was taken to the first precinct police station. About 100 metropolitans occupy Lafayette Square. There is considerable excitement and a large crowd are gathering about the Odd Fellows' Hall.

NEW YORK.—Thirty bids for gold to-day, to the amount of six and three-quarters millions, half a million sold at 15.22.

WESTERN.

Headquarters of the Peace Commission, Fairchild's Rancho, 4th, via Yreka, Cal., 5.—Steele left yesterday morning with instructions from the Peace Commission to offer the Modocs the following terms as a basis of peace—

1st. To surrender as prisoners of war to General Canby, to receive full amnesty for the past.

2d. To be removed to Angel Island and there clothed, fed and sheltered as soldiers are till a permanent home in some warmer country may be found, perhaps Arizona, for them.

3d. To be fed, clothed and sheltered in their home till such time as they will be able to maintain themselves, their women and children, to receive transportation to Angel Island, and thence to their new home.

4th. Gen. Canby is of opinion that he can promise Capt. Jack and some of his head men permission to visit the President.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

QUEBEC, 4.—Yesterday a thousand soldiers were stationed at the polling places. Roughs demolished three booths and were thereupon charged by the soldiers, who dispersed them. The city was under martial law all day.

A frightful murder was perpetrated at St. Jeppirim on Sunday. One Benoit, recently married, strangled his young wife to death, being angry because she bowed to a former lover, whom she met when returning from mass. On Sunday Benoit went to church in the afternoon, and being asked where his wife was he replied she is dead. He told the story of her death and was arrested by the officers, and with difficulty saved from being lynched.

EASTERN NOTES.

"No cards, no cake, no divorce" is what a sanguine bridegroom of Vermont appended to the announcement of his marriage.

Troy has a philosophical drinker. Every time he imbibes his whisky he drinks to the following toast: "Well, boys, here's what killed my father."

A company of Chicago buffalo hunters played sad havoc with a farmer's herd of beef cattle in Kansas recently, nearly every Nimrod in the party having bagged three or four nice fat steers before the owner came and spoiled the sport.

Rev. C. H. Newton, Chaplain of the Ohio Penitentiary, reports that about 960 of the convicts have professed religion since the formation of the prison church a year and a half ago. Of these about 100 have been discharged, and have joined churches outside. Nearly 500 of the inmates attend the prayer meeting, and about 400 the Sunday school in the prison.