Deseret Evening News.

GEORGE Q. CANNON, Editor.

THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 2, 1868.

FOLLIES OF FASHION.

A late fashion letter from Paris states that there is some probability of the old fashion of powdering hair being revived in the upper circles of that gay city. The reason assigned is that the Empress Eugenie's hair is becoming streaked with grey! This is as good a reason for the introduction of a new fashion, or the revival of an old one, as the absurdreasons that have prompted many of the fashions now in vogue. Should it become fashionable to powder hair in Paris, how long will we have to wait thing else. The victory would be but before the fashion is introduced into Salt Lake City? Judging by the past else we pliantly and blindly yielded to readiness of our people to adopt the ridiculous styles of dress in fashion else- cense at the shrine of a goddess whose where, only a very brief space will elapse before hair powder will be used, that is, if it should go into use at Paris, the Quakers for the persistent steadfast-London and New York. Communication between the Atlantic seaboard and our Territory is so rapid, through the construction of the railroad, that little time need be lost in starting the fashion here.

Let a few would-be fashionable ladies with powdered hair pass through our whether they were honest women or ladies of easy virtue. Hair powder variety have its origin with ourselves; would soon be in demand. A few years ago a fine head of natural hair was viewed as the crowning beauty of woman. In those days if a lady had to wear false hair, she accepted it as a painful necessity, and took measures to conceal the fact; she felt that she had lost an attraction and she did not wish it known. But how has it been of late? Why, our young ladies have seemed anxious to despoil themselves of their locks, and their heads have been shorn as closely as possible. It has been amusing to hear those who have submitted to this shearing process set forth the advantages which they had discovered in the new style; and all these because it was thought to be fashionable to have the head thus cropped! But to put the climax to the absurdity, either the owner's hair, or somebody else's hair, had to be made up into curls, &c., and worn as though it were the natural growth! In this way many of our ladies have bowed to the barbarous edicts of fashion, and robbed themselves of one of their chief adornments! As with the fashion of wearing the hair so with other things. Our space will not permit us to touch upon the many points connected with this subject. There are none of our readers whose attention has not been called to the numerous absurdities in dress, &c., into which the devotees of fashion are drawn.

It is strange that in a society like ours fashion should have such sway. That it has a wonderful influence all who reside here must know. We are comparatively isolated at present, and we have but little means with which to gratify fashionable tastes, yet they prevail. If they have such influence upon our peeple under our present circumstances, what will be their power when we cease to be isolated and wealth increases among us? No man in this community, with ordinary means of living, can, without running into debt, maintain a family who comply with the requirements of fashion. There is no income in the country that can sustain such a drain very long. But even if we had wealth sufficient to ousble us to follow

folly in us to do so. We pride ourselves upon our independence of thought and action. In religion, in politics, in our institutions and mode of life, etc., etc., we boldly tread our own path, without deferring to others; and why should we, who are otherwise so independent, truckle to fashion and become its willing slaves? Why should our men and women-for the men are equally as subservient as the women in this respectconform to the changing styles of dress prescribed by the fashionable and the lewd? It is well known that many of the popular fashions originated with a class whose chief aim was to display their charms in a manner that would make them the most attractive and sale-Messes Ciawaon and Calme respectfull slds

We should be as independent in our styles of dress and fashions as in anyhalf-won, if while free in everything the dictates of fashion, and burned inauthority we knew to be self-assumed. We cannot withhold our admiration from ness with which they cling to their own styles of dress, despite the examples of change which they have had on every hand. Their example is worthy of imitation. They have been in the world, yet they have not acknowledged its And why should powder not be used? fashions; but, for generations have maintained their distinctive dress. We are better situated to have our own eity, or stay here a few days, and some fashions and maintain them than they one would be found ready to imitate ever were; and we should take steps to them, regardless of their character adopt them. Variety is not objectionable; indeed, it is pleasing. But let this let it be the result of our own taste, and not the imported fancy of a French modiste, or member of the demi-monde. We trust such an impulse has been given to our manufactures that we will soon have all the materials out of which to make our own clothing, and that the time is not far distant when Utah will be as famous for the superior quality of the fabrics manufactured here as the people now are for their industry and economy. When this day shall come, our fashions of dress ought to be so appropriate, and yet so chaste and elegant, that instead of the human form being distorted and made a fit subject for caricature and burlesque, as it is now through the grotesque fashions which prevail, it will appear beautiful and to the best of advantage in the eyes of every person of taste.

(Special to the Descret Evening Neros.)

Telegraph.

New York, 1 .- The Henry Chauncey has arrived. Panama advices say the Isthmus is entirely free from sickness. The revolutionists in the interior of Columbia are defeated. An effort to bribe the military of Carthagena was discovered in season to prevent an outbreak. The merchants here are protesting against heavy taxes.

The British Consul at Santa Nartha has undertaken to effect a reconstruction between Magdelena and Bolivia.

Americans and other foreigners in Barbadoes have demanded redress from his argument in the McArdle case bethe authorities for outrages on persons fore the Supreme Court, Judge Grier and property by the natives.

Slight sheeks of earthquake have been

felt at Guayaquil. Senate. - Afternoon. - Stanberry argued against the attempt of the managers to prove a couspiracy between millions of his fellow citizens; the coun-Thomas and the President. Butler replied at length, showing that the Presi- it would receive the immediate and dent was guilty of conspiracy. Judge solemn attention of the court. By the Curtis followed, against the admissability of the evidence. Bingham, for the subjected themselves, whether justly or managers, replied. At the conclusion of his speech, Bingham made a point that the hour on both sides had expired. imposed upon us by the Constitution, Chief Justice said he understood the and waited for legislative interposition rule entitled the chief counsel on both to supersede our action and relieve us sides to have one hour on all questions. from our responsibility. I have only Several Senators dissented to this rul- to say, I am ashamed that such opproing and the question was put to the brium should be cast upon the court, the lead of fashion, it would be extreme | Senate on Mr. Chase's ruling, which | and that it cannot be refuted.

was decided against. The question of admitting Burleigh's testimony was decided in the affirmative by 39 to 11, a strict party vote.

Burleigh testified that on the evening of February 21st, he had an interview with Gen. Thomas, who informed him he had been appointed Secretary of War ad interim, and should take possession of the office at ten o'clock next morning: he also stated he would use force to obtain possession, if refused. Thomas said if Stanton barred the doors he would break them down.

The question was then asked whether the witness had any conversation with Thomas while acting as Adjutant-General; or had heard Thomas say what he would do in case he became Secretary

of War. Evarts objected. The court here, at a quarter past three, took a recess. Upon reassembling, the question was put in writing. After debate, the Chief Justice decided the question out of order. Senator Howard appealed from the decision, which was overruled, 22 to 28, the question was

Witness had heard Thomas make an address to a number of clerks in the War Office, about a week or ten days prior to February 21st, in which he said he would relax the harsh rules of his predecessor and treat the clerks as gentlemen. Thomas subsequently told witness if he had not been arrested on the morning of February 22nd, he would have broken the doors and taken possession of the War Office.

Several other witnesses testified to similar language on the part of Thomas. The Court adjourned at a quarter-past five, and the Senate went into execu-

tive session. Chicago.-Specials say the difficulty between Grant and Butler has been amicably arranged. George Wilkes has been the chief manager in this piece of diplomacy. It is not supposed summoning Gen. Rosseau as a witness will delay the trial, because the prosecution will admit all that is proposed to be proved by him without his appearance.

The House did no business to-day. San Francisco, 1.—The Union State convention met in Sacramento yesterday and selected delegates to the National Republican convention to meet in Chicago. The resolutions endorse the action of Congress on reconstruction measures, and the matter of impeachment; they express confidence that the Senate will fairly and impartially discharge the duty imposed on it as a court of impeachment; favor the strict economy in the administration of national affairs; regard repudiation of the national debt as a crime against the loyal dead, an abandonment of the principles upon which the war for the Union was fought, and a violation of plighted honor; and consider it the duty of the government to protect citizens at home and abroad to the fullest extent of the national power, and especially that no foreign nation be permitted to arrest and punish citizens for any offence committed on our own soil. Gen. Grant is the unanimous choice of the convention for President.

The discussion on Burlingame's mission in the British press of China is modified considerably. The appointment is now regarded with more favor by the English papers. They say he is the accredited agent of the oldest empire in the world, yet a citizen of the newest republic. Born and nurtured in the fresh air of liberty, he appears the representative of the oldest despotism. Such a position may appear at first anomalous, but it is a position of unexampled interest, and on his reception at home hang the weightiest consequences. We believe Mr. Burlingame is far more a master of the situation than it is the fashion to suppose.

Private advices report the loss at Saint

David's island of a Breman bark. Chicago, 2.- Washington specials say that after Jerry Black had concluded was read: This case, which was fully argued at the beginning of this month, is a case which involves, not only the liberty and rights of the appellant, but of try, therefore, had a right to expect that postponement of this case the court has unjustly, to the imputation that we had evaded the performance of a duty

Hoss Browne will not leave for China till the arrival of Burlingame. At the Rhode Island election, yesterday. Burnside was re-elected with an

increased majority of about 2,000 over last year; the Assembly will be largely in favor of the re-election of Senator Sprague.

London.-In the Commons, Hunt, Chancellor of the Exchequer, asked leave to bring in a bill for the purchase by Government of all the telegraph lines in the kingdom; he explained that the bill provided for arbiters, who should decide what price should be paid. The revenue returned for the first quarter shows a deficiency of £5,000,000 sterling.

Vienna.-The Reichsrath has passed bill providing for general education by a system of public schools.

Richmond. - It is understood that Schofield will soon remove Gov. Pierpont and the City Mayor.

New York .- The Herald's dispatch from the the Abyssinian expedition has arrived, dated Lake Ashange, March 6. The difficulties of the expedition increase as it proceeds. The natives are hostile, the country barren and the roads very bad. King Theodore has despoiled the country far and wide.

The flag of the North German confederation was hoisted yesterday on all the German vessels in port in accordance with the notice by the King of Prussia. Royal salutes were fired and the day was observed by a general celebration.

Havana. -- Advices from Nassau, March 30, say that serious riots are anticipated in consequence of the action of the Legislature in relation to the church disendowment bill, which was passed by five majority. The Executive and Counsel vetoed the measure, whereupon the Assembly became indignant and requested the Governor to dissolve the Legislature and order a new election, which he refused. It is probable that blood will be shed, as the question has now become one between creeds. castes and colors. The Liberals have prepared an address to the home Secretary requesting coercion to enforce the will of the Legislature.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL WHO ARE INDEBTED TO THE DESERET NEWS OFFICE for Subscriptions, &c., that Payment of the same after this date, is to be made to GEORGE Q. CANNON, the present Editor. April 1, 1868.

BRIGHAM YOUNG.

ITEMS.

Correspondence for publication is requested to be written on one side of the paper only.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Correspondents' names must in every instance accompany their communications, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of reliability.

THEATRICAL. - The Theatre opens for the regular season on Saturday eveneng, with "Victorine, or I'll Sleep on it;" followed by the farce of "Love in Livery." We wish the Managers a bumper house for the opening night, and a successful season throughout.

Progressive.—Bro. John S. Smith, from the western part of Kaysville, reports everything serene in that locality. The farmers have not the fear of grasshoppers upon their souls, and are consequently doing a lively business agriculturally. The U. P. R. R. had not reached the summit of the sand ridge in Davis county, yesterday; but the people are expecting it some time in the future and prepared for it any day.

GONE EAST. - Elder Joseph Mathews, from Santaquin, left yesterday morning on a mission to the Southern States, having been called to go there last fall. We wish Bro. Mathews a pleasant journey to his field of labor and the accomplishment of all the good his heart desires during his absence.

LIVELY.-We overheard two gentlemen down the street trying to make a swap of this kind: one wished to exchange a little common sense, which he alleged to possess, for a few green-backs, supposed to be possessed by the other. It was no trade, on the ground that such 'swapping" was without precedent.

LEFT.-A large pack train, consisting of fifty or sixty mules, laden with freight for the Sweetwater mines, started out yesterday morning. They corraled the outfit in front of our office and were photographed by Savage. There is a saying that "birds of a feather will flock together," but we hope this rule is not always applicable, as we noticed quite a lot of respectable "folks" hurrying up to mix their photographs in with the donkeys. The train left Austin the 29th of February.

FOUND DROWNED.-The body of Willie Anderson, the child advertised yesterday as lost, was found yesterday afternoon in a well in the 7th Ward. The well is not deep, and is in a lot belonging to Mr. Cronyn. The father of the child has been working there, and it had been near him for some time; but had got into the well, falling in head first, which had prevented its calling out. We condole with the parents on the said and unexpected bereavement.

CHEYENNE ITEMS .- A case involving the right of the Cheyenne City Corporation to impose a tax on dealers in general mer-