

THE DESERET NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

NO. 1.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 2, 1867.

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ALBERT CARRINGTON, EDITOR

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ADVERTISEMENTS, to insure insertion must be handed in by MONDAY NOON, and paid for in ADVANCE.

Calendar for January 1867.

New Moon, 5th day, 5h. 1m. Afternoon.
First Quarter, 13th day, 9h. 5m. Morning.
Full Moon, 20th day, 0h. 7m. Morning.
Last Quarter, 27th day, 7h. 18m. Morning.

D of M	D of W	Moon's place at Noon.	Signification of Signs.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.
		°		h m	h m
1	T	25 11 06	Secret Members	7 25 4 43	
2	W	6 7 56	Hips & Thighs	7 25 4 44	
3	T	18 48		7 25 4 45	
4	F	0 44	Knees & Hams	7 25 4 46	
5	S	12 47		7 25 4 46	
6	S	24 56		7 25 4 47	
7	M	7 12	Legs & Ankles	7 25 4 48	
8	T	19 37		7 25 4 49	
9	W	2 12	Feet & Toes	7 25 4 50	
10	T	14 58		7 24 4 51	
11	F	27 58		7 24 4 52	
12	S	11 14	Head & Face	7 24 4 53	
13	S	24 49		7 23 4 54	
14	M	8 45	Neck & Throat	7 23 4 55	
15	T	23 01		7 22 4 57	
16	W	7 37	Arms, Shoulder's	7 22 4 58	
17	T	22 27		7 21 4 59	
18	F	7 24	Breast, Stomach	7 20 5 1	
19	S	22 21		7 20 5 2	
20	S	7 06	Heart & Back	7 19 5 3	
21	M	21 33		7 18 5 4	
22	T	5 35	Bowels & Belly	7 18 5 5	
23	W	19 11		7 17 5 6	
24	T	2 20	Reins & Loins	7 16 5 7	
25	F	15 04		7 16 5 8	
26	S	27 28		7 15 5 9	
27	S	9 36	Secret Members	7 14 5 11	
28	M	21 34		7 13 5 12	
29	T	3 27	Hips & Thighs	7 13 5 13	
30	W	15 18		7 12 5 15	
31	T	27 12		7 11 5 16	

Correspondence.

We gladly give publicity to the following "Card" and reply, as per copy courteously furnished by Pres. Brigham Young:

TO THE LEADERS OF THE MORMON CHURCH.

GENTLEMEN:

As you are instructing the people of of Utah, through your Bishops and Missionaries, not to trade or do any business with the Gentile Merchants, thereby intimidating and coercing the community to purchase only of such merchants as belong to your faith and persuasion, in anticipation of such a crisis being successfully brought about by your teachings, the undersigned Gentile Merchants of Great Salt Lake City respectfully desire to make you the following propositions, believing it to be your earnest desire for all to leave the country that do not belong to your faith and creed, namely:

On the fulfillment of the conditions herein named, First—The payment of our outstanding accounts owing us by members of your Church.

Secondly—All of our goods, merchan-

dise, chattels, houses, improvements, etc., to be taken at a cash valuation, and we to make a deduction of twenty-five per cent. from total amount.

To the fulfillment of the above we hold ourselves ready at any time to enter into negotiations, and on final arrangements being made and terms of sale complied with, we shall freely leave the Territory.

Respectfully yours,
GILBERT & SONS,
WALKER BROTHERS,
BODENBURG & KAHN,
WM. SLOAN,
C. PRAG, of firm of Ranschoff & Co.
ELLIS & BROS., by J. M. Ellis,
McGRORTY & HENRY,
J. MEEKS,
F. AUERBACH & BROS.,
SEIGEL BROS.,
OLIVER DURANT,
L. COHN & CO.,
S. LESSER, & BROS.,
KLOPSTOCK & CO.,
JOHN H. McGRATH,
GLUKSMAN & COHN,
WILKINSON & FENN,
MORSE, WALCOTT CO.,
J. WATTERS,
J. BAUMAN & CO.,
M. B. CALLAHAN,
MORRIS ELGUTTER,
THOS. D. BROWN & SON.
Great Salt Lake City, Dec. 20, 1866.

REPLY.

GENTLEMEN:

Your communication of December 20th, addressed to "The Leaders of the Mormon Church," was received by me last evening. In reply, I have to say, that we will not obligate ourselves to collect your outstanding accounts, nor buy your goods, merchandise and other articles that you express yourselves willing to sell. If you could make such sales as you propose, you would make more money than any merchants have ever done in this country, and we, as merchants, would like to find purchasers upon the same basis. Your withdrawal from the Territory is not a matter about which we feel any anxiety: so far as we are concerned, you are at liberty to stay or go, as you please. We have used no intimidation or coercion towards the community to have them cease trading with any person or class, neither do we contemplate using any such means, even could we do so, to accomplish such an end. What we are doing and intending to do, we are willing that you and all the world should know. In the first place, we wish you to distinctly understand that we have not sought to ostracise any man or body of men because of their not being of our faith. The wealth that has been accumulated in this Territory from the earliest years of our settlement by men who were not connected with us religiously, and the success which has attended their business operations prove this. In business we have not been exclusive in our dealings or confined our patronage to those of our own faith. But every man who has dealt fairly and honestly, and confined his attention to his legitimate business, whatever his creed has been, has found friendship in us. To be adverse to Gentiles because they are Gentiles, or Jews because they are Jews, is in direct opposition to the genius of our religion. It matters not what a man's creed is, whether he be Catholic or Episcopalian, Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist, Quaker or Jew, he will receive kindness and friendship from us, and we have not the least objection to doing business with him; if in his dealings he act in accordance with the principles of right and deport himself as a good, law-abiding citizen should.

There is a class, however, who are doing business in the Territory, who for years have been the avowed enemies of this community. The disruption and overthrow of the community have been the objects which they have pertinaciously sought to accomplish. They have, therefore, used every en-

ergy and all the means at their command to put into circulation the foulest slanders about the old citizens. Missionaries of evil, there have been no arts too base, no stratagems too vile for them to use to bring about their nefarious ends. While soliciting the patronage of the people, and deriving their support from them, they have, in the most shameless and abandoned manner, used the means thus obtained to destroy the very people whose favor they found it to their interest to court. With the regularity of the seasons have their plots and schemes been formed; and we are warranted by facts in saying that, could the heart's blood of the people here be drawn, and coined into the means necessary to bring their machinations to a successful issue, they would not scruple to use it. They have done all in their power to encourage violations of law, to retard the administration of justice, to foster vice and vicious institutions, to oppose the unanimously expressed will of the people, to increase disorder, and to change our city from a condition of peace and quietude to lawlessness and anarchy. They have donated liberally to sustain a corrupt and venal press, which has given publicity to the most atrocious libels respecting the old citizens.

And have they not had their emissaries in Washington to misrepresent and vilify the people of this Territory? Have they not kept liquor and surreptitiously sold it in violation of law, and endeavored to bias the minds of the Judiciary to give decisions favorable to their own practices? Have they not entered into secret combinations to resist the laws and to thwart their healthy operation and refused to pay their taxes and to give the support to schools required by law?

What claims can such persons have upon the patronage of this community? And what community on the earth would be so besotted as to uphold and foster men whose aim is to destroy them? Have we not the right to trade at whatever store we please? Or does the Constitution of the United States bind us to enter the stores of our deadliest enemies and purchase of them? If so, we should like that provision pointed out to us. It is to these men whom I have described, and to these alone, that I am opposed, and I am determined to use my influence to have the citizens here stop dealing with them and deal with honorable men. There are honorable men enough in the world with whom we can do business without being reduced to the necessity of dealing with the class referred to.

I have much more to say upon this subject.

BRIGHAM YOUNG.

Great Salt Lake City, Dec. 21, 1866.

VITALITY OF THE JEWISH RACE IN EUROPE.

Very interesting papers on this subject are furnished in the Journal of the Statistical Society of Paris, and in the annals of Hygiene and Legal Medicine in the same city. M. Legoyt, the author of the first of the papers, says:

The history of the Jews is, in many respects, one of the grand episodes of modern civilization. We cannot but wonder at their persistent and eventually victorious struggle against implacable persecutions, instigated as well by religious hatred as by a desire to become possessed of their great riches; their force of expansion, which led them to emigrate to all parts of the known world; the concentration in their hands of a large part of international trade; the triple agency—1, of an admirably special aptitude for trade and finance; 2 of sounder notions of the power of credit, at a time when unproductive concealment and hoarding were the methods of saving; 3, the exclusion by the laws of countries which tolerated their stay in them, from all active employments; the adherence to their religion, notwithstanding the incessant endeavors to proselyte, which were

often strengthened by the secular arm; the not less determined retention, in the land of their exile, of the manners, customs and traditions of Judea; their refusal to mix with races by which they were surrounded; finally a certain vitality, superior to these races which enables them to be readily acclimated in all parts of the world.

We behold in the Jews a people whose records show few marriages, a smaller number of children, and fewer deaths of them in a family, a smaller number of still-borns, more old persons, fewer suicides, a larger mean duration of life. The Israelite weighs carefully the responsibilities and cares of matrimony, and is slower in taking on its bonds. If the marriages of his people are less fruitful, more time is allowed for a mother's care and tenderness, and hence the less proportionate mortality of Jewish children to the population at large.

Mr. Legoyt expresses his surprise at the large number of Jews who live to a very advanced age. Their temperate habits explain in a good degree, this favorable result. Their sobriety has always been known; intoxication is rare—habitual drunkards can hardly be found. We see here a practical commentary on the saying of the celebrated Haller, that by far the larger number of those who were noted for their longevity were sober and lived plainly.

To this course the Jews would be naturally led by the dietic inculcations of the Mosaic laws. The love of family, so strong in the Jewish people, insures constant care of the children and the aged, and to their poor assured and judicious assistance. Their charity is without limit. Their fortitude and serenity of mind under trials are marked features of their character, and can only be accounted for by their deep faith and confidence in an over-ruling providence.

The Jewish population in the different countries in Europe is estimated, in a table before us, to be 3,692,132, Prussia not included. Russia contains the largest number, 1,425,784. Next comes Austria, 1,048,174. Third on the list is Poland, 599,876. England shows 45,000, and Ireland, the lowest figure of all, being only 322. The National Almanac for 1864 sets down the Jewish population of the United States at 200,000. This is an estimate, and evidently not too high.

NEWS ITEMS.

SEVERAL persons have been killed by bears in Allegan county, Michigan, where they are unpleasantly numerous and savage.

THE reports from the Turkish provinces, Asiatic and European, of the cotton crop, are most favorable especially of that grown from American seed, which this year will be a great success.

IN the Mediterranean and Black Seas, winter has set in with a violence without precedent since the terrific weather of 1857. Several marine disasters, attended with loss of life are recorded.

A MAN named Dawson, residing at Fredericksburg, Va., was recently knocked down by lightning. He had been at death's door with rheumatism previously, but has not felt a twinge since. He need not take out a patent for that cure.

NEARLY 2,000 Germans leave Europe every week for the United States, in the Bremen and Hamburg mail steamers. A company is established at Copenhagen to encourage the emigration of Danes, Norwegians and Swedes to the United States.

EXTENSIVE inundations have taken place in Catalonia, causing much damage, and cutting off the communication between Barcelona and Madrid. The Ebro and several small rivers had overflowed their banks. A stream overflowing the Tarragona and Barcelona Railway had poured into Barcelona itself, doing damage.