

# THE EVENING NEWS.

GEORGE Q. CANNON.  
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Tuesday, November 22, 1870.

## DOES REBELLION EXIST HERE?

NEVER was a clique reduced to such extremities for want of grounds upon which to base action against the citizens of this Territory as the infamous "ring" in this city to whom we have occasionally referred in these columns. For months now the miserable creatures numbered in the "ring" have been exerting every art and resorting to the most corrupt and illegal proceedings to achieve the success which they desired. Men in authority, even Judges, have unscrupulously lent themselves to these schemes, and have, in the most high-handed and outrageous manner, endeavored to give them the color of legality. But though juries have been selected with the view to carry out the machinations devised, and all the machinery of the courts has been brought into operation for the same end, the "ring" has found the fruit of all its labors turn, like Dead Sea apples, into ashes in its hands. The toiling and scheming, the plotting and lying, the tramping up a law and deceiving of its members, have been followed by barren results; their traps and snares have been spread in vain. They have caught no game; have had no victims, and they have almost begun to despair.

Yesterday, however, they thought they had an opportunity, the best they had seen, too good, we suppose, for them to suffer to pass unimproved. The band of the 3rd regiment of the militia of this city has lately bought some new instruments. The members wished to try them in public, they having just arrived from the East, so they invited the men of their regiment to turn out to hear them and to have a drill. The men with their officers, responded to the invitation, and met yesterday afternoon at the School House in the 20th Ward, in which Ward the most of the men of the regiment reside. They met without orders from the Colonel or other officer, and had a very pleasant time together, and were all exceedingly pleased with the music of the band, and probably also with their own evolutions. The news was heard down town that the regiment was out, and Mr. Secretary Black, and two other persons, one of whom, at least, was a deputy marshal, and we are told both were, went up to the School House. When we say that one or both of these persons were deputy marshals our readers require no further explanations as to their characters. Our citizens know the class from which deputy marshals have been selected. Immediately after the dismissal of the men a warrant was issued by Judge Hawley to the U. S. Marshal for the arrest of eight of the officers of the regiment.

We are told that a certain personage urged the Marshal to go and arrest them without a warrant. The Marshal replied that he had too much respect for his seat of honor to go without papers; if you want them arrested, added he, make out the papers.

We give the conversation as reported to us. One of these deputy marshals, who was present in the 20th Ward, was accordingly hunted up to make the affidavit upon which to base the warrant. Now, low as this man may be, he is not utterly lost to all shame. He has been here some years; and bad as his character might be, he did not wish to appear in the despicable capacity of informer. This was a depth of villainy to which he had no desire to descend. But the "ring," whose tool he is, would take no denial; its members were inexorable, and he had to make the required affidavit, and the warrant was issued.

Yesterday afternoon Messrs. C. R. Savage, Andrew Burt, W. G. Phillips, James Fennimore and Charles Livingston were arrested, and gave bonds of two thousand dollars to appear in Court at 10 o'clock this morning. This morning Geo. M. Outinger, Archibald Livingston and John C. Graham were arrested, and all eight made their appearance in Court at the hour named. When the five first named gentlemen were brought into Court yesterday the Prosecuting Attorney, appointed by the Court, we presume, in the absence of the Territorial Prosecuting Attorney, read Section two of an Act, passed by Congress, "to suppress Insurrection, to punish Treason and Rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of Rebels, and for other purposes," approved July 17th, 1862, which reads as follows:

"Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That if any person shall hereafter incite, set on foot, assist, or engage in any rebellion or insurrection against the authority of the United States, or the laws thereof, or shall give aid or comfort thereto, or shall engage in, or give aid or comfort to, any such existing rebellion or insurrection, and be convicted thereof, such person shall be punished by imprisonment for a period not exceeding ten years, or by a fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars, and by the liberation of all his slaves, if any he have; or by both of said punishments, at the discretion of the Court."

He stopped at the word "dollars," and did not favor the accused with the information that all their slaves, if any they have, should be liberated. He did not read that clause, neither did he read to them and the Court the treaty of Paris, made in 1866, concerning the

rights of the Great Powers in the Euxine Sea. It is surprising that he did not give them a section or two from that; they would have been as relevant as what he did read. At 10 o'clock this morning the accused answered to their names, and their counsel, Judge Z. Snow, asked for a continuance until two o'clock, which was granted by the Court. The prosecuting attorney remarked that he would require bonds for the appearance of the three gentlemen last arrested, when the court was courteously informed by counsel that no further bonds would be given, and those already given he wished cancelled. Whereupon the Court ordered them into the custody of the Marshal, and as dinner-time had arrived, that gentleman marched them up to the Salt Lake House, where they partook of what, in western parlance, is styled "a good, square meal." As we go to press the trial is proceeding.

The public will read with great surprise the section of the law which was read in Court by the prosecutor, upon which this whole proceeding is based. Would it be supposed that any man, other than an idiot, would read such a law in Court and expect any Judge to pay attention to it? The mere perusal of this section is sufficient to show the desperate shifts to which these base and reckless men are reduced in order to create excitement and to provoke difficulty. Two or three hundred men, or probably not so many, quietly assemble together for the purpose of amusing and exercising themselves at the schoolhouse and grounds which their own toll had created and reclaimed, and this is construed, forsooth, into an act of rebellion, and eight men arrested therefor! Do we live in free America? Or are we residents of down-trodden Poland? Are we the citizens of the United States, and is it for us that the Federal Constitution was created, which says that

"A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed;"

Or, are we rebels and serfs, the subjects of a nation which has conquered us? Are the officers which have been sent here endowed with the authority to imprison and punish at pleasure, regardless of the Constitution, the law and the sacred rights of liberty? If so, then it is time that we understand our position. It is time that we know who our masters are, and upon what grounds they base their claims to be our tyrants. If we must wear the collar, the badge of servitude and slavery, let us at least know the name to be engraved thereon and the price at which we are bought. These would-be despots of ours would enforce a law here which was passed in the time of the Southern rebellion; are we rebels? The law says "existing rebellion or insurrection;" does either of these conditions exist here? Or is it rebellion or insurrection? Is it insurrection to bear arms? Is the Provo raid to be repeated, and are those who incited that outrage afraid our citizens will be too well prepared to give their blind and misguided instruments the proper reception? Why this fear of men bearing arms? Why this wonderful anxiety to crush the militia of this Territory? Is it a crime to have a well regulated militia in a Territory like Utah, constantly exposed to Indian attacks and raids? If those who have used the authority to arrest these eight men for yesterday's proceedings, contemplated a repetition in this city of the scenes of St. Bartholomew's day in Paris, they could not manifest more terror at the training of a company of men than they do. Such men ought to be watched. We say to our citizens: Beware of them. They are enemies to the commonwealth. Their acts show, more plainly than words can do, their designs. They would bind you hand and foot had they the power to do so, and leave you a helpless prey to every marauder, white or red, that might choose to assail you, and if the blood of women and children flowed in consequence they would be gratified. Do we judge too harshly? Let facts answer.

Already we have heard from many quarters that enlisted men in U. S. uniform have uttered frequent threats in this city of a raid similar to that made at Provo. Is a massacre of citizens of this place contemplated? The proceedings at Court yesterday and to-day favor such an idea. We firmly believe that if the training of the people could be prevented, and their arms be taken from them, a reign of terror would be speedily inaugurated, and a fearful despotism be exercised here. There is a class of persons here who desire to see this. They would be delighted to tread upon the necks of the citizens of this Territory; hence their anxiety to prevent men bearing arms, to break up the militia, to frighten men into submission to their extraordinary and unconstitutional requirements, to hold in terror over their heads a law which every sane man knows has no more application to the people of Utah than the inhabitants of the moon.

We wish the country to know who it is that is trying to stir up trouble here; who it is that is goading the people to commit some overt act, in order that they may have a pretext for adopting violent measures against them. These persons want to get their hands into Uncle Sam's pocket, and they endeavor to move earth and hell to have a fuss, with a view

to the pickings and stealings which, they hope, will follow. Up to the present all their schemes to this end have been signal failures. We say to our citizens, Be calm; refrain from excitement; we are entrenched in right; do not give this miserable, cowardly crew a single advantage; we can afford to wait; we live here; they are as short-lived and ephemeral as moths, and will soon pass away. Let this course be pursued, as it will be, and these tricksters will be foiled, and soon pass into the oblivion which they have earned.

NOTICE.—Should the News fail to reach our subscribers to-morrow evening they will please attribute it to the non-arrival of a lot of paper which we ordered some time since but which has been delayed on the way.

[SPECIAL TO THE DESERT NEWS.]

## By Telegraph.

Per WESTERN UNION Telegraph Line

## AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

### JOHN BRIGHT AS A PACIFICATOR!

Russian Fortifications of Azov Impregnable!

### A FRENCH REVERSE!

An Armistice said to be agreed upon!

### THREE STEAMERS AND A WHARF BOAT BURN!

#### NEW YORK.

Naval Engagement—First Tea Through the Suez Canal.—Earl Russell and Earl of Salisbury write to the "Times" from New York, 21.—The steamship *Magdala*, with tea from Shanghai, August 1st, has arrived via the Suez Canal. This is the first tea shipped to this port through the canal.

The Adams Express building has been damaged to the amount of \$20,000 by fire.

Officer Berge and a number of police suppressed a riot and dog fight at Kilburn's place, to-night, while in full bloom. Thirty spectators were arrested. The German Consul at Rio Janeiro, Baron Lesur, reports that a naval engagement, between a Prussian frigate and two French gunboats, has taken place, in which the Prussians were victorious.

A Herald's cablegram dated London 22nd says, Earl Russell writes to the "Times," to-day, approving of Earl Granville's firm and unswerving dispatch, and urging that more authority, if necessary, be conferred on the Crown to call out the militia. He considers that a real emergency exists when a muster of the Great Powers assumes the right to abrogate a treaty binding seven of the chief States of Europe, and points at the large number of Russian troops moving to the frontier of Turkey and suggests that a hundred thousand militia, in addition to the militia reserve, be called out.

The Earl of Shaftesbury writes to the "Times," advocating congeniality with the other powers, and a reconsideration of the treaty.

#### MASSACHUSETTS.

Peace Congress of Women. BOSTON, 21.—Julia Ward Howe and other women are to call a meeting at Boston, to further the plan of the World for a peace congress of women.

#### WASHINGTON.

W. H. Seward and party. WASHINGTON, 21.—A telegram from Pekin, via London, announces the arrival of Seward and party there, all well, and that they would proceed to Calcutta, Bombay and the Persian Gulf.

An agent of the Alaska Fur and Seal Company, who was at the Treasury Department to-day, informed the Secretary that the company was endeavoring to obtain possession or control of Copper and Behring islands, belonging to Russia. Two agents are now in Russia with a prospect of receiving possession of those islands.

#### LOUISIANA.

Railroad Accident. NEW ORLEANS, 20.—A passenger train on the Mississippi Central was thrown from the track, to-day, and three cars demolished; the sleeping car rolled down an embankment; the conductor and brakeman were killed; several passengers were injured.

#### INDIANA.

Indestructible Fire. EVANSVILLE, IND., 21.—A fire was discovered on board the steamer *Norman*, this evening. She was cut loose, and with the steamer *Pine Bluff*, floated into the stream and burned to the water's edge. While burning they floated against the new steamer *City of Evansville*, and destroyed Humphrey & Co's wharf boat, with a large amount of freight. The *Norman* was valued at \$150,000 and was insured to the amount of \$100,000. The *Pine Bluff* was valued at \$50,000; she was insured to the amount of \$40,000. The *City of Evansville* was valued at \$70,000 and was insured for \$80,000. Humphrey & Co's wharf boat was valued at \$10,000; insured, \$8,500. Mrs. Ward, a passenger of the *Norman*, became so bewildered, and, failing to follow the chambermaid, who sought to save her, was burned to death. Her remains have been recovered. There were several explosions of gunpowder, but no other injuries to persons occurred.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

Russia is not buying American iron-clads—Assurance of an armistice—An engagement.

LONDON, 21.—A writer in the *Pall Mall Gazette* urges the sending of John Bright to Washington as an envoy to insure pacific relations in the present crisis.

It is reported that Russia has a fifty-gun iron clad monitor at Nikolief, drawing less than eighteen feet of water. The Russian fortifications of Azof, lately strengthened, are represented to be impregnable.

The *Levant Herald*, of the 19th, says it has reason to believe that the Port has been returned to Constantinople. It is rumored that several German vessels have been blockaded in Yarmouth harbor by the French.

A special dispatch, from Brussels, says there is every indication of Molke anticipating a supreme effort by Trochu and, fearing the ability of the Germans to successfully resist a sortie in force, he has ordered the abandonment of former plans.

Lord Chancellor Hatcherly has notified the Cabinet that he will resign should the government declare war against Russia. Bright, Lowe, Cardwell and Childers, it is believed, will do the same.

A telegram from Tours, to-day, says the army of the Loire has suffered no defeat even the reserves. Ignatiff has returned to Constantinople. It is rumored that several German vessels have been blockaded in Yarmouth harbor by the French.

Private dispatches received in Tours City, to-night, contain assurances that an armistice has been agreed to.

A *Times* correspondent telegraphs from Berlin on the 21st, that Russia is endeavoring to prove to the great powers that there is no foundation in the rumor that she has bought or intends buying American iron-clads for the Black Sea. Her language is pacific.

Prussia, in reply to Otto Russell, is expected to advocate an amicable agreement on the Eastern question.

LONDON, 21.—Wade, Secretary of the British Legation, writes from Pekin, November 3rd, that there is probably no necessity for the employment of a military force to obtain redress for the Tientsin outrage.

LONDON, 22, 3 a.m.—A telegram from Tours says there was a five hours' engagement between 300 French-troops and 1,200 Prussians, near Minto, without any decided advantages on either side. The country between Longray and Montmedy is occupied by the enemy. The Germans are advancing toward the department of Haute-Savoie.

There is a force of the enemy, 20,000 strong, in position near Gray. Another balloon from Paris has been captured near Chartres.

### FRANCE.

A slight brush! VERSAILLES, 20.—The Prussians are much disheartened. The French endeavored, with four companies of infantry and four guns, to relieve La Fere, but were driven beyond the river Oise by a battalion of Prussians. A sortie from the fort, immediately after, was also repulsed.

The Monte Video revolution continues. Business is paralyzed. The city is threatened with an attack by the Blanco party.

### PRUSSIA.

Accession of Baden Baden, and Hesse Darmstadt.

BERLIN, 21.—The King of Bavaria is preparing for a visit to Versailles. Commissioner's Mittnacht and Von Suokow have returned to Germany, from Versailles, with full authority to negotiate with the Southern States.

The French fleet is off the north coast of Holland.

BERLIN, 21.—It is reported that Paris is disposed to yield. The French troops which were engaged to the west of Paris did not belong to the army of the Loire. The Duke of Mecklenburg is to push westward, while the rest of the German forces surround Paris.

The Federal Council, now in session here, has received reports touching the accession of Baden Baden and Hesse Darmstadt to the confederation. The draft of a new Federal constitution is under consideration and a supply bill, for war purposes, has been introduced.

### BOHEMIA.

Opposed to a Russian war. PRAGUE, 21.—The *Politik*, a Slavonian organ, says the Slavos are utterly opposed to a war with Russia. Other journals declare that the entire Slavos race sympathize with Russia's designs.

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A REWARD is offered by Z. Snow to the finder of a Gold Brooch, set with diamonds and rubies in flagstone work. See adv.

### LOST!

A MONTH ago, on or near Main Street, in this city, a GOLD BROOCH, set with diamonds and rubies in flagstone work, with a place at the back for a picture. The under will confer a favor on and shall be rewarded by Z. SNOW, on leaving it at the office of Snow & Rice. Nov. 21, 1870. d21w

### STRAYED OR STOLEN

FROM the 11th Ward, Salt Lake City, one Red Cow, named Z. Son left ship. I will reasonably reward any person who will return her to me. Z. SNOW. d11w

### LAST CALL.

THE undersigned, in order to close up their partnership business, and it is absolutely necessary to make immediate settlement with all who are indebted to us, either by note or book account, and this is to give notice that on and after the 15th of December next all unsettled notes and accounts will be found in the hands of a proper officer for collection. Settlement can be made with either Mr. Bassett or Mr. Roberts. Office at Bassett & Roberts, opposite Salt Lake House. d15

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