

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Stock exchange excitement in New York.
Pacific Mail matters.
Louis Jennings to interview Oakey Hall in London.
Special session of Congress to meet in May.
Chamberlain will pack up and leave South Carolina penniless and for ever.
Patterson, the last of the carpet-baggers, goes home too, by and by. He will vote for Butler.
White and black encounter in Georgia. Several hurt.
Carpet-baggers likely to desert the administration and create disturbances, as they have been doing all along.
Lack of election over the signing of the protocol.
Freshets and loss of life in New Brunswick.
Chamberlain will appeal to the country.
Louisiana expected to be given to Nicholls.
Representative Ellis on the Louisiana Commission.
Gov. Hampton to President Hayes.
Philadelphia wool market.
The Lick estate.
San Francisco water question.
Santa Cruz Powder Mills explode. One man killed, several injured. Loss \$10,000.
Eastern Question. An obstacle removed.
Turkish cruelties.
Queen's Theatre, Edinburgh, burned.
Prisoners released at New Orleans.
Another Senator goes over to Nicholls.
Order for the removal of those troops.
The President's letter of instruction to the Louisiana Commission.
A Norwegian school-house burned, with sixteen children.
A railroad sold at auction.
Collision and loss of life at sea.
A burglar injured in trying to escape.
Fire at Cincinnati, \$1,000.
Postoffice at Jacksonville, Florida, burned.
Two days' meetings at St. George.
Gun accident at Albany.
Failure at San Francisco.
One more Chaffey Ross.
A man and a girl die on fire and she is burned to death.
Stock exchange quiet in New York.
Chicago whisky riot suits.
Concerning postal cards.
Panama stock rise.
Boston wool market.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Sacramento Record-Union says, "The Government cannot afford to leave the government of a Territory in the hands of a Mormon."
The Omaha Herald of April 1 says, "The New York Herald and Evening Post are quarreling about the extinction of the Mormons. This suggests our old dispute, ten years old at least, about extirpating the Indians. The Indians don't extirpate much better than the Mormons will do, and our eminent New York namesake has undertaken a very difficult contract if it has undertaken to exterminate the people who inhabit the Salt Lake Valley."
The Virginia Enterprise speaks thus of the growing dissoluteness on the Pacific coast—"If this coast keeps on as it is going on for a few years more, there will be many Cleopatras here. There is a fusion of races here as great as was in Alexandria. There is growing up beauty as great and passionate as the shame of Oriental women. And the love of finery is so great that it breaks down restraint, until thousands of girls on this coast would accept Cleopatra's shame to rival her glory."

SLICING UP UTAH.

The suggestion has been made a number of times, and recently renewed, to divide the Territory of Utah into several parts and parcel it out to the surrounding Territories and States. It has been shaved on its sides for the benefit of its neighbors more than once already, but there is a proposition to blot out the Territory altogether and let it be appropriated piecemeal by its friendly neighbors.
Utah must be a desirable piece of country to be so persistently coveted, and all of it to be so coveted. Such was not always the case. At first it was considered creation's cast-off, and the "Mormons" were very welcome to it, if they could make anything of it, though the general expectation and hope were that they would starve to death here. Now that they have not starved to death, but made something of the country, now that they have made a good thing of it and an admirable place to own and to live in, envious eyes are fixed upon it, and covetous hearts desire it.
There is no adequate reason for any such obliteration of the Territory. There is no justifiable reason for cutting up the oldest (New Mexico excepted), most industrious, most peaceful, most law-abiding, most prosperous of the Territories, to partition it out among the surrounding commonwealths, none of which can approach it in the above characteristics. Consequently such a proposition can not secure the support of a single intelligent and honorable man, and the wishes of the unintelligent and dishonorable men certainly should not be granted under such circumstances.
Nevertheless, there is reason to suppose, should such a thieving and unworthy proposal be adopted and put into execution, that it would eventually prove a disappointment and loss to those who advocate and hope to profit by it, and a corresponding means of advancement and gain to those whom it is designed to humiliate and despoil. There is no doubt of it in our mind, for in all such unjust proceedings the principle comes into play that nothing can be done

against those designed to be injured, but rather for them.

There was a man who saw a mustard plant gone to seed in his field, and he was so angry that he kicked the plant all over the field. After a time, behold, there were mustard plants all over the field! So with Utah and the "Mormons." If they are let alone they will get along tolerably well, and will multiply and prosper quietly. They have means of multiplying that many other people do not believe in. At present the "Mormons" occupy Utah and are gradually extending over its boundaries and settling in the neighboring Territories. But let the proposal be put in force of dividing Utah bodily among the neighboring commonwealths, and instead of the "Mormons" politically controlling this one Territory only, they would hold the balance of power, especially in great crises, in all the Territories or States among which they were apportioned. If Arizona and Idaho were to have slices of Utah, the resident "Mormons" would soon hold the balance of power in those Territories. More than this, if Nevada and Colorado were to be awarded large portions, which they no doubt would do their best to secure, many "Mormons" would enjoy that of which they are at present deprived—a State government, and they would soon be able to control the elections in those States.
So the despoilers can proceed and push their proposal to slice up Utah if they choose to do so. We are not very particular what they do. It matters much more to themselves. If they do not push their proposal Utah will get along very well. If they do, instead of the "Mormons" controlling the politics of only one commonwealth, they will soon be controlling the politics of half a dozen or so, and, which is more, when they hold the balance of power in a State or two, they may, with that, hold the balance of power in the United States, in the presidential election, and in Congress. They would have done in this last election. How would our very friendly neighbors, of Nevada for instance, relish that? How would they like to see their favorite political managers and candidates come hat in hand and crook the pregnant hinges of the knee in order to obtain a few "Mormon" votes to insure the election of said candidates? Just think over that a little. It might do the Virginia Enterprise good, savage as it seems, to ponder over such possibilities and probabilities.

CORRESPONDENCE.

KANARRA, Wednesday, March 27, 1877.
Editor Desert News:

[CONCLUDED.]
Elder Joseph F. Smith, the next speaker, said it was not characteristic of the Lord to bestow great blessings on any people who were unworthy of them. It was the privilege of Latter-day Saints to enjoy the light and testimony of the living God, and without which we could not be fully acceptable to him.

It had been said that man was as prone to evil as the sparks were to fly upwards. As our little children appeared unto us, we doubtless became before our heavenly Father. Where there was good family government, and love and affection abiding in the family circle, there was no such necessity to correct and chide the children; but because of their youthfulness, to comprehend our desires, their oftentimes caused us anger. Could we love our children better than the Lord loved us? Yet we were deserving of chastisement. Such being the case, we should show leniency to our children.
We pressed to be servants of God—did our works correspond to the Latter-day Saints in words of wisdom had been given to us to regulate our habits of life, which were applicable to all. Did we observe them, or did we pay little attention to them? According to his observations, he said, they were regarded as something of no moment, hardly worthy of consideration. If men and women, young and old, were asked why they indulged themselves in things disapproved by the Lord, the most childish excuses might be heard. There was a similar laxity on the part of the Saints with regard to keeping the laws of God. Men would break the Sabbath-day by going to the saloons, hunting their stock, etc., and try to justify themselves in doing so. We were commanded to swear not at all and never to take his name in vain. Yet how many were there who were not of the constant habit of breaking this commandment themselves, but actually did it in the hearing of their children, thus affording them a license in perpetrating the same sinful practice. For children were always ready to imitate the ways of their seniors. Could such men stand excused before God, and could they see their children imitate their sins with regard to the knowledge they possessed, how long would it be before they would be prepared to see the face of the Lord and Zion redeemed? God had said he would cast his wrath short in righteousness, and that the time would come when fearfulness should take hold of the transgressor in Zion. In our present condition how could we see other than chastisement from God.

Some considered it the act of an enemy if they should be told of their faults; whereas they should receive it as that of a friend. The same feeling should find place in our hearts when we were told from the stand of our follies and wickedness. A rebellious feeling was that which he reviled against would revile again. When the Lord spoke he meant every word he said, and his requirements must be complied with, or condemnation lay at our doors. How could we presume to move and let in the capacity of servants of God, paying so little regard to his laws?
The gospel required obedience of us, to acknowledge his hand in all things. Nothing could happen to us except the Lord permitted it. Many allowed themselves to talk about the acts of President Young, and because of their lack of comprehension they believed there was something wrong. We should never allow ourselves to question or find fault with the priesthood, because that spirit was of the Evil One, and the lack of our understanding was in consequence of our own delinquencies.
The speaker testified that he knew that Joseph Smith was a prophet of the living God, and in the Lord and angels had appeared to him; he knew too that the Book of Mormon was true and that it was translated by the gift and power of God, and that Joseph Smith

was chosen as the instrument to establish the kingdom of God upon the earth in this last dispensation, and that this kingdom would never fail, but all that had been spoken of would be consummated. He knew, too, that he had become one in faith and practice, seeking first the interests of the kingdom of God. In doing this, he said, we were working for our own interests. He had cast aside his glory, his kingdom and crown; he possessed all things, and was above all things. In the afternoon Elder Lorenzo Snow delivered a discourse on co-operation and united efforts.

The short time remaining was occupied by Bishops Layton, Preston and Budge.

In the evening Elder John Taylor addressed the congregation, occupying the whole of the time.
Sunday was truly a day of rejoicing with the good people of Kanarra, and Bishop Dame's appreciation of the visit of our brethren was evidently discernable in the countenances of the people.
An organization has been effected here, having home manufacture for its object. They commence with leather and their several branches. They already have a co-operative stock of general merchandise, sheep-herd and co-operative, and are all paying institutions. A three-story frame house is being conveyed from here in sections on nine wagons, which is to be erected at St. George for the accommodation of the people of Kanarra, by which it is owned while they sojourn there for temple purposes. The ground too on which it is to be erected has been purchased by them. This is an excellent method of ensuring "welcome to St. George."

We were very favorably impressed with Kanarra and the people, and very kindly received by Bishop Dame.
On Monday morning part of the company, with Elder C. C. Rich, started ahead of the other, reaching Cedar City in time to hold a meeting there at 11 o'clock. The other part, with Elder Taylor, reached Cedar about three hours later. At 3 o'clock another meeting was held here, in which the brethren of the Twelve presided, and a forty-minute sermon on the building of temples, their purposes, and the nature and necessity of their ordinances. The evening another meeting was held, in which Sisters Richards, Clarke and Snow participated, directing, of course, their remarks to the female portion of the congregation. The unoccupied time was used in a very lively and interesting manner, eight of the brethren speaking, all of whom were timed to ten minutes.

The people of this, one of the prettiest little places of the Territory, have the fatherly care of Bishop Lunt, who was one of its first settlers. The town is about eighteen years old, and is certainly a credit to its founder. The Bishop, in his whole-souled way, said, "We are doing fairly well; we have a new two-story brick building, with cellar, for our co-operative store, and we have a co-operative sheep-herd and tannery, all in a prosperous condition, and we have no apostates."

Leaving Cedar on Tuesday morning, we reached Kanarra in time to hold a forenoon meeting. At these meetings Elders Jos. F. Smith, C. C. Rich, Orson Pratt, F. D. Richards and John Taylor presided. Here, as at other places, much good instruction was imparted, and an excellent spirit prevailed. Brother W. W. Roundy, son of Bishop Roundy, deceased, is acting Bishop here. Brother Myron S. Roundy and John Williams are now in search of the remains of the late Bishop, who it will be remembered was drowned when in the act of crossing the Colorado river, with President D. H. Wells and company a year ago. Having heard that a body and a buggy had been found, this young man, with Brother Williams, has gone in the hope of identifying the remains. The company continues well. We leave now for Pookerville.

G. F. G.

By Telegraph.

Last Night's Dispatches.

EASTERN.

Released from Prison.
NEW ORLEANS, 3.—Judge W. R. Whitaker, of the superior district court, on motion of the Attorney General, ordered that the charge of treason against Packard's recruiting officers be dismissed, and the prisoners, unless any one was confined in the parish prison, released from custody. The Attorney General, however, gave notice that should any one hereafter be guilty of the same crime, the offender would be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law.

Another for Nicholls.
T. T. Allon, colored, one of the holding over senators, who has heretofore affiliated with the Packard legislature, to-day took his seat in the Nicholls Senate.

Wool Market.

PHILADELPHIA, 3.—Wool dull, supply light. Colorado, washed 20 @ 25, unwashed 18 @ 20, extra and merino pulled 26 @ 40, No. 1 and super pulled 30 @ 35, Texas, fine and medium 22 @ 25, coarse 18 @ 20, California, fine and medium 25 @ 30, coarse 18 @ 25.

WESTERN.

The Lick Estate.

SAN FRANCISCO, 3.—This morning, in the Nineteenth District Court, Richard S. Floyd, Charles M. Plum and George Schenewald, Trustees of the trust created by the late James Lick, commenced suit against John H. Lick and a number of others. The plaintiffs ask the court to sanction and approve of the compromise recently made with the heirs. The suit is for the purpose of disposing entirely of all the conflicting claims and placing matters in such a shape that the wishes of the testator can be carried out.

The Mayor Question.

The mayor, to-day, addressed a letter to Edward Howard, president of the Spring Valley Company, demanding that the water connection be at once restored in Portsmouth Square. Howard answered, declining until provision is made for paying the same, and stated that if the connection was made by any person whatsoever without the consent of the Water Company, such person or persons would be held personally responsible. The mayor then engaged a plumber, who performed the work necessary to restore the connection, though with reluctance, feeling trouble with the Water Company. The mayor states that it is the intention, if necessary, to call out a sufficient number of police to protect the connection.

Explosion at Powder Mills.

The Glazing House of the Powder Mills at Santa Cruz blew up to-day, killing one man, who was employed cleaning the cylinders, and injuring several others in the vicinity. There was about nine tons of powder in the mill, and the explosion did considerable minor damage in the town of Santa Cruz, two miles distant, breaking glass, crockery in stores, etc. The cause is unknown; loss about \$10,000.

FOREIGN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A Peace Oath Taken.
LONDON, 3.—The Berlin Correspondent

of the Times says the chief obstacle to the conclusion of peace between Montenegro and Turkey is removed. Russia advised Montenegro to renounce her demand for Nicosia and content herself with the return of Kucel or Kocoshin. The Porte, in recognition of this advance, sends Reouf Pasha as special ambassador to St. Petersburg to try and remove any further difficulties. The protocol only records those demands of the conference which have not been previously rejected by the Porte, and the despatch of Reouf Pasha to St. Petersburg is regarded almost as a guarantee of the arrangement. It is certain that the Montenegrins will make no difficulties if Russia is willing to come to terms.

More Turkish Cruelties.
A Belgrade letter, received from a wealthy merchant of Bosnia, states that the Turks perpetrated cruelties all the time in Bulgaria, in the villages of Pacht, Busownia, Podogovic and Valeschiza.

Theatre Burned.
The Queen's Theatre, Edinburgh, Scotland, was burned about midnight; no one was hurt.

TO-DAY'S DISPATCHES.

EASTERN.

The Excitement in the Stock Exchange.

NEW YORK, 4.—The Times furnishes the following: While the chairman's gavel was tapping for close business in the Stock Exchange yesterday afternoon, a communication was handed in from John Ponder, 42 Exchange Place, announcing his inability to meet his obligations. Ponder was known to be the broker of Tremor W. Park, the President of the Panama Railroad, and as rumors had been floating about for some time previously affecting Park's solvency, a scene of tremendous excitement ensued. It is believed Park left Ponder in the lurch of heavy losses of his own. It was reported yesterday that Park had been unable to raise certain large puts on Panama stock that had fallen due within the past few days. The amounts are variously stated at from 5,000 to 40,000 shares. Park could not be found in any of his usual haunts, and intimate friends, from whom information might be obtained, were also mysteriously absent.

Pacific Mail Statement.

The Times publishes the report in full, of Clyde, President of the Pacific Mail. He says on the 31st of May, 1874, the debts, deducting the cash assets, were \$280,807.878. On the 31st of January, 1877, they were, after deducting the cash assets, \$108,124,955. The debts have since been still further reduced. The coal supplies and stores on hand exceed in value at the present prices, \$800,000.

Oakey Hall in London.
Louis Jennings telegraphs to the World as follows:

London, 3, 1877.
In accordance with a dispatch, asking me to make a thorough investigation into the truth of the report of the passenger by the steamer Victoria, giving his name as Oakey Hall, I have succeeded in obtaining the address of the person referred to, after difficulty, and have received a communication from Hall himself, appointing an interview with me. I have since been in New York in London, beyond all doubt, and by to-morrow evening I shall doubtless be able to furnish you with a statement from the man in question, and what are his future plans."

Special Session of Congress—Chamberlain and Patterson.

The World's Washington special says the special session of Congress will meet in May. There is more business before it than is anticipated.

Chamberlain has decided not to enter upon any legal contest with Hampton over the government, but to return to Columbia, issue an address to the republican party, and then remove from the State forever. He refused to enter into any bargain or compromise with the administration antecedent to the decision of the President for the removal of the troops from the State House, and it is believed that this includes the refusal to accept a legal office. Though Chamberlain does not say anything was one way or the other about that, he declares he sees no contest in the face of the President's decree, and protests that he made no compromises, and will leave the State of South Carolina penniless. He returns at once to pack up his personal effects, issue his address, and return to Washington to meet his family, who will remain here for the present.

It was agreed that Patterson should serve his term of two years in the Senate from South Carolina and that then he too should leave the State and return to Janata County, Pa., his old home. He will be the last of the carpet-baggers.

A White and Black Encounter.

The Herald's Atlanta special reports an encounter in Oglethorpe County, between the whites and blacks. Five whites were hurt but none fatally. Several negroes were arrested. There is much excitement.

Patterson Still Voted for Butler—The Carpet-Baggers.

The Tribune's Washington special says Senator Patterson, of South Carolina, says that he will vote for the admission of Ben, to show the administration that if the democratic rule is good enough in South Carolina it was good enough in Washington. There is now strong indication of a break of the carpet-baggers from the administration. They will probably create disturbances in South Carolina and Louisiana to the discredit of Hayes.

Railroad Sold at Auction.

The Peoria and Rock Island Railroad was sold out with all its appurtenances, to-day, at auction, under a decree of foreclosure of the first mortgage bondholders to the Railroad Company of Rock Island for \$550,000, subject to an incumbrance of \$150,000.

Collision and Loss of Life.

A bark has arrived here with the crew of one vessel and a portion of another that had been in collision off the coast of England. One of them sank, carrying down four seamen, and the other had to be abandoned.

\$4,000 Fire.

CINCINNATI, 4.—Judge Taft's residence, Mount Auburn, a suburb of this city, was partially burned this morning; loss \$4,000.

Assaulted Nurse.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., 4.—Henry Johnson, who is believed to be the leader of a band of burglars, before the commencement of his trial, to-day, sought to escape by descending forty feet from a window in the jail. He was caught by a small piece of twine, and had hardly proceeded four feet when it broke, allowing him to fall to a brick pavement below, receiving serious injuries.

Post Office Burned.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 4.—The postoffice at Jacksonville, Florida, was burned to-day. The fixtures and other property were saved. The building was the finest in the city, and was also the United States Court and other federal purposes.

EAGLE EMPORIUM COLUMN.

WM. JENNINGS & SONS.

GOOD RECEIVED AT THE
EAGLE EMPORIUM.
GROCERIES, Hardware, Crockery, China, Glassware, Etc., Etc., CLOTHING, MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
NOTIONS, STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, Ladies' Underwear, BOOTS AND SHOES.

SPRING TRADE OF '77.
Z. C. M. I.
Call attention to their New and Unrivalled Stock of
Spring and Summer Clothing
Now open and on exhibition in their Retail Department. This elegant Assortment comprises all the Latest Styles of
Men's French Worsteds Coats and Vests, Men's Cassimere Suits, Men's Tweed Suits, Men's Satinette Suits, Men's Cassimere Pants, Men's Fancy Worsteds Vests, Etc.
AS ALSO AN ENDLESS VARIETY OF
YOUTH'S, BOYS', AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.
In Every Style and Grade suitable for Spring and Summer Wear.
We ask special notice to a large invoice of **Stetson's Celebrated Fine Felt Hats** just received, and comprising the Latest spring Styles, among which are the
Sidney, Yoeman, Breakner, Essipoff, Fisher, Randolph, Flirt, Resorte, Colon, Rembrandt, Troubadour, Sellers, Triumph, Etc., Etc., Etc.
We keep many other grades, comprising the very best and the very poorest style and quality made. We make an effort to sell the Best, and shall always send them on orders unless otherwise instructed.
Large shipments of our **New Spring Stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods and Notions** are arriving daily, and the public will find every Department of the Institution thorough and complete in all details.
H. S. ELDREDGE, Supt.

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An Elegant Stock of Ladies' Flannel-Lined Shoes, at \$1.75 per pair.

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