

GEORGE Q. CANNON,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Monday, March 21, 1870.

NOTICE.

In consequence of the absence, on a visit to the Southern Settlements of our Territory, of two of our number, and the probability that the gallery which is being built in the New Tabernacle will not be finished by the day on which our Annual Conference are usually held, we have deemed it wise to postpone said Conference from Wednesday, the 6th of April, to Thursday, the 5th of May. This is, therefore, to give notice to the various authorities, quorums and to the Saints in general, that the next Annual Conference will convene at 10 o'clock a. m. on Thursday, the 5th of May, 1870, in the New Tabernacle, in Salt Lake City.

BIRCHAM YOUNG,
(GEORGE A. SMITH,
DANIEL H. WELLS.)

First Presidency of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

TESTIMONIES BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON TERRITORIES.

On the 28th ult., Franklin H. Head, and Alexander Majors, Esqrs., were called before the House Committee on Territories to give their testimony respecting affairs in Utah and the probable effect that any measures taken by Congress would have on the people of this Territory.

Mr. Head stated that he was appointed Superintendent of Indian affairs in Utah five years ago, and since that appointment he had spent the most of his time in this Territory. During the time he had been here he had traveled about the country a good deal, and was probably as widely acquainted as any "Gentile" who was ever in the Territory.

He showed up the errors which the testimony of some of the witnesses contained relative to the Probate Courts, giving the information that the Probate Court is entirely a distinct thing from what is ordinarily known as the Bishop's court. Some of the previous witnesses had conveyed the idea to the Committee that there was no distinction—that the Probate Judges were Bishops, and as such acted in the former capacity. He testified that they were not generally Bishops; that out of twenty Probate Judges in the Territory only three were Bishops. He also gave a more correct idea to the Committee of the objects to be accomplished by Co-operation, as stated in a discourse by President Young, than any other person's testimony that we have seen in print; also, in regard to the nature of marriage and divorce as practiced in Utah; also relative to the grants of land to the so-called Church dignitaries, explaining as the reason for grants being given, that timber is very scarce in this country and difficult to get at; that it often costs from ten to fifty thousand dollars to make a road up a cañon to reach the timber, and that it is a usage in this country that any person or association of persons constructing such a road shall have a right to control it, and to collect toll to partially reimburse them for their expenses in making the road. He was also interrogated respecting tithing and the uses to which it was put; the character of the schools, the class of school books; the relative proportion of the sexes; what there was in the "Mormon" doctrine to attract women to emigrate here; the probable number of the "Mormons" in the adjacent States and Territories; whether it is safe for a man to preach against "Mormonism" and polygamy here; whether he would admit Utah as a State, without first securing the destruction of polygamy, or would he endeavor to destroy that institution first; whether he thought any action on the part of the Government which should result in putting a stop to polygamy could rightfully be regarded as oppressive, &c., &c.; all of which he answered frankly, and, so far as he knew, we believe truthfully.

It must have been clear to the committee, as it is to any one reading the Report, that Mr. Head is no "Mormon," and is by no means enamored with plural marriage. But he speaks honestly what he knows, and that can never hurt Utah or damage her people. He has a right to entertain his own views about our doctrine; but Mr. Head, so far, has been too fair a man to allow those views to prejudice him to such an extent that he cannot tell the truth about the citizens of Utah and their conduct.

Mr. Majors said that he was raised in Jackson county, Missouri, and that perhaps he knew as much in reference to the condition and feeling of the "Mormons" as any out-sider in America. The questions addressed to him varied but little from those to which Mr. Head replied. They were more full on the subject of polygamy. In reply to the question: "how long does it take a woman to change her entire nature in that respect?" that is, to become a strong polygamist, Mr. Majors replied that he never made the calculation. But he referred them to the Sisters of

Charity and what they did for the sake of their religion—gave up their homes, society and what are considered the pleasures of life, and confined themselves to gloomy retreats, except when they emerge to contribute to the needy or to wait upon the sick; the women of Utah, he said, as a general rule are just as smart and intelligent as these; their religious impulses are just as high, and their convictions just as sincere. They do not embrace polygamy because they choose it, but because it is their duty and will result in a higher felicity to them in the world to come. In reply to the question: "If the inhabitants [of Utah] should claim admission as a State, what would you do?" His reply was: "I would admit them." "With polygamy?" was the next question. His reply was: "Yes, sir; with polygamy." I would let a hundred thousand polygamists come in contact with forty millions of people claiming at least to possess a higher civilization. They are paying their taxes; they are behaving themselves in all respects, except as regards polygamy, as well as any other community within our boundary."

Both Mr. Head and Mr. Majors told the committee their feelings in regard to the insecurity of the property and lives of the "Gentiles" in Utah. Mr. Head said that during all the time he had lived there, he had felt as perfectly safe as in any part of the country—safer than in any of the mining Territories adjoining it. Mr. Majors said that some persons got terrified and thought their lives were in danger, but he felt as safe in Salt Lake City as in any place in the world.

The best refutation of this slander is found in the fact that the infamous scoundrels who have lately been to Washington giving their testimony against the people of this Territory and maligning their characters by telling bare-faced, palpable lies, come back here and walk our streets unmolested and unnoticed, every decent man viewing them as so immeasurably low that contempt cannot reach them. They can not even get a bull pup to bite them, out of which to coin another story of attempted assassination; they are too vile for the dogs to notice.

Unless the Committee of Territories is determined, right or wrong, to push forward measures against the people of Utah, the testimony of such men as Mr. Head and Mr. Majors will outweigh the misrepresentations and falsehoods of a renegade pettifogger, who either testified under an assumed name at Washington, if we may credit the papers, or passes under an assumed name here, and a newly-fledged official, whose chief source of information were his silly gossiping washerwomen and her associates.

[SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.]

By Telegraph.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

VIRGINIA.

Richmond, 20.—Governor Walker on Canby's interference.

RICHMOND, 20.—All is quiet. Mayor Ellison and his police are in possession of the city. Mayor Cahoon's force of forty men is still in their station-house, which has been surrounded by a large crowd of blacks all day.

Governor Walker has written a reply to Gen. Canby. The Governor quotes from all the acts of Congress on the subject, to show that Canby had no shadow of authority for interfering with the municipal affairs, unless called on by the Legislature or the State authorities; nor has he any authority in the orders of the President or Secretary of War. The Governor says that as chief executive officer of the State, he will see its laws faithfully performed, and when he finds it proper, and the State inadequate he will call in the aid of the United States. He contends that in a municipal difference in New York, neither General Canby nor any other military officer would have interfered, nor should it be done in Virginia, a State that stands on the same footing in the Union with any other.

PENNSYLVANIA.

A fatal drunken affray.

PITTSBURG, 20.—Last evening a party of drunken miners attacked a steamboat at one of the landings of the river; one of the crew fired a shot into the crowd and killed a miner.

NEW YORK.

Bailey's defections—Haytien advice.

NEW YORK, 20.—The allegations against Bailey continue to become public. It is asserted that he appropriated sixty thousand dollars in January, '67 while collector of the fourth district, and bonds and frauds amounting to the aggregate to 200,000 or 300,000 dollars are made against him. It is believed that all the suits commenced by Bailey against the merchants in the third district will be abandoned by General Pleasanton, now collector. Another one of these came yesterday before Commissioner Osborne and the charges were not sustained.

Edward Flannery, a boot and shoe dealer in Broadway, has been missing nearly a month and it is feared that he is murdered.

Haytien advice to the ninth state that the town of Desapots will be bombarded if the piquets don't yield unconditionally.

President Saget has issued an amnesty to all the citizens in the districts of Grand Ave and Tibouren who will immediately lay down their arms.

The Erie Railroad Company will discharge the gang who participated in the riot in Jersey City on Saturday evening; two of the ring-leaders, one of whom was in the head, have been committed for trial.

MASSACHUSETTS.

\$50,000 Fire.

BOSTON, 20.—The Gore block, a six story structure at the corner of Greene and Pitts streets, caught fire last night, and it required the strenuous exertions of the fire department to save it from utter destruction. The entire roof was burned off, the three upper stories entirely destroyed and the lower floors drenched with water; loss \$50,000.

WASHINGTON.

Indian Troubles in Texas.—Interesting to Farmers.

WASHINGTON, 20.—Information comes from Texas of troubles along the frontier between the Comanches and settlers; numerous raids have been made by the former, and many settlers killed and women and children captured. The navy department is anxiously awaiting the detailed reports, both of Admiral Rowan, commanding the Asiatic squadron, and also the report of the investigation of the *Oncida* disaster.

The commissioner of the Internal Revenue has decided that farmers are requested to make returns of their produce sold within a year, but are not required to make returns until it is sold.

TENNESSEE.

Merchants Appealing.

NASHVILLE, 19.—The wholesale merchants of Nashville, at a meeting this afternoon, adopted a circular addressed to the Boards of Trade in the leading cities, citing the true condition of affairs in Tennessee, and appealing to them to use their influence against Congressional intervention. They allege that the State has been usually quiet and peaceful and that business has been prosperous; but the proposition to subject the State to outside interference has brought business to a standstill.

FOREIGN NEWS.

WEST INDIES.

Mission of peace.—The Cuban vs. the American press.

HAVANA.—The Captain General, accompanied by a military band and staff, started to-day for Neuveville and Puerto Principe; General Arango, late of the rebel army, also accompanied the Captain General to aid in the restoration of peace.

The *Preussa* and *Diario* have editorials on the unfriendly comments of American newspapers on Cuban affairs. They are positive that such commissioners would disapprove of the assertions made by Quesada about the condition of the rebellion, and that America would discard forever the question of the recognition of the belligerent rights of the insurgents.

IRELAND.

The "Samaria."

QUEENSTOWN, 20.—A boat from the steamer *Samaria* reached this port at six o'clock this morning; she left the steamer 40 miles off with her shaft broken. Two lugs have gone to bring her in.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A man killer sentenced.

LONDON.—One Booth, an American, has been sentenced to imprisonment at Londonderry, for killing a man named Tyler, last November.

The bank of England has determined to express the assay of gold in thousand grains instead of carats.

FRANCE.

Preparations for Bonaparte's Trial.

Prince Bonaparte has arrived at Tours, in charge of an officer and gen d'armes and the chief officer of police. Paschal Grousset, who sent Victor Noir to Prince Bonaparte on the morning of the fatal affray, and M. Milliere, both on the editorial staff of *La Marseillaise*, are also in Tours as witnesses. Rochefort, Grousset and Milliere were transported in charge of the officers because they were undergoing sentence at Pelagie. Arrangements have been made to send telegraphic reports of the trial to the Emperor every two hours.

The High Court for the trial of Prince Bonaparte for the homicide of Victor Noir, assembled yesterday. The Princess Bonaparte and her children have already arrived. There was an enormous crowd collected at the railroad depot to see the distinguished visitors. The city is crowded with strangers.

Ollivier is a candidate for the academy of France.

ITALY.

A little more about Montalbert's Funeral.

ROME.—The funeral services of Count Montalbert, organized by Gen. De Merode, and in which Bishop Dupanloup was taking part, was countermanded by the Pope, as it was regarded as a manifesto against the Ecclesiastical Council. The mass ordered to be celebrated in honor of Montalbert by Italians was performed by priests of the Pope's selection.

PRECIOUS STONES.—Theophilus Ladislav Zacharekowsky, a pupil of Liebig, has succeeded in making a discovery which promises to revolutionize the trade in precious stones. He has succeeded in making silicious and aluminous ethers, and it is said that by simply mixing a certain quantity of these ethers with other chemicals he produces almost instantaneously the most magnificent results. Combined with oxide of iron in a perfectly pure condition, the aluminous ruby makes ruby, with a sulphate of copper, a sapphire, with any of the salts of nickel, an emerald. With the salts of chromium the silicious gives all the beautiful varieties of the topaz. These ethers evaporate with a very subtle and pungent odor, which some people find highly agreeable. The salts crystallize with perfect regularity on the evaporation of the ether. Although the compounds obtained by this process have not to be extremely hard as the natural substance, yet their brilliancy when the operation is carefully conducted is admirable. Silica and aluminum, the basis of the flint and clays, are elements to be found all over the globe, and the process of manipulating them into gems, though one of extreme delicacy, requires no costly apparatus and no expensive materials.

Special Notices.

For cash I will sell Lumber, Shingles and Lath, as cheap as they can be imported, at the Ninth Ward Lumber Yard,
JACOB GIBSON, Agent.

Booley's Baking Powder

Well deserves the reputation attained, as it is by far the best and cheapest in market. No baking powder has ever been manufactured so free from deleterious substances, and so exactly proportioned that good, sweet, light rolls, biscuits or pastry could be made each time with success. It is always ready for use, reliable, and requires but about half the quantity of any other in market. Will not spoil in any climate. Grocers everywhere keep it.

WHO USE IT? The most fashionable public of America use Burnett's Cocoa for the hair. BURNETT'S FLORESCENCE. This perfume is not overpowering or intoxicating, but delicate, exhilarating, and eminently healthful.

BURNETT'S KALLISTON will cure chapped hands.

THE POPULARITY of Burnett's Preparations has caused worthless imitations.—*N. Y. Press.*

The "Life of Washington Irving," by his nephew, Pierre M. Irving, Vol. IV, p. e 272, gives evidence of the merits of Whitecomb's Asthma Remedy in his last sickness.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BYASS' LONDON PORTER,
ARROL'S SCOTCH ALE, and
SANDS' CHICAGO STOCK ALE.

On Draught at
Salt Lake Billiard Room.

UTAH CENTRAL RAILROAD!

RETURN Tickets are good only on ACCOMMODATION TRAINS FIVE and SIX.

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JOE SIMMONS,
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IS receiving daily, Fresh Oysters direct from Baltimore. Also Pig's Feet, Calves' Tongues, Old English and Scotch Ale and Porter; Brewer, Sonns & Co's celebrated Ale, Waggener's Ale and Lager Beer, Golden Crown Cigars, Premium Fine Cut Tobacco; in fact, to speak seriously you must call and see and taste for yourself.

LAND FOR SALE!

FIFTEEN Acres of land over Jordan, 1 1/2 miles south-west of Camp Wasatch, and five acres on Sugar House Ward Beach. Will trade for Oxen, Cows or Produce.

OXEN AND COWS WANTED!
Apply to W. F., at this office, or
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Materials for the same, and
SPORTSMEN'S DAILY GENERALLY

LAST BALL OF THE SEASON!

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OGDEN.

Tuesday Evening, March 22d, 1870.

Special arrangements with Utah Central R. R. Fare; Round Trip, \$2.00. Our car leaves with regular train at 3:10 p.m., Tuesday, returning, leaves Ogden, Wednesday at 10:5 a.m. Leave your names at WALKER, BRD., or get aboard the Excursion Car at the Depot.

J. K. TRUMBO,
Master of Ceremonies.

CHERRY TREES

Black Heart Cherries,
White Heart Cherries,
Red Cherries.

Of all the best Sweet kinds, very large and fine varieties, 5 to 7 ft high. For Sale Cheap.

ENGLISH CURRANTS.

Black, Red and White varieties.

1 year old, 75c. per doz
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T. W. ELERBECK,
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"SHARPS" FOUR SHOT REPEATING
BREECH LOADING

PISTOLS

WITH

METALLIC CARTRIDGES.

Are made of the Best Material and are noted for

THEIR SIMPLICITY!

There are a number of sizes—the smallest suited to be carried

IN THE VEST POCKET.

More effective in force than any other revolver using the same sized cartridge, as the charge

PASSES NO JOINT.

These arms are well known in the States and

Highly Esteemed!

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