

# THE DESERET NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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GEO. Q. CANNON,

Editor and Publisher,

Salt Lake City, Utah Territory.

Bishop WILLIAM BUDGE is authorized to act as GENERAL AGENT for the DESERET NEWS throughout Cache County.

Elder GEORGE FARNWORTH of Mount Pleasant, is appointed GENERAL AGENT for the DESERET NEWS and JUVENILE INSTRUCTOR for Sanpete County.

## Special Notices.

IF THERE IS A FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE IN UTAH TERRITORY THAT IS NOT GIVING ENTIRE SATISFACTION, IF I AM INFORMED OF IT, IT WILL BE ATTENDED TO FREE OF ANY CHARGE.  
CHAS. S. HAMMER, General Agent,  
W44-11 Salt Lake City.

THE Great Object of persons who have become debilitated and feel forewarned of disease, is a remedy. Many think that biliousness is the cause, and use medicine which but feeds the disease. To all who feel thus, we suggest that they try a bottle of the Red Jacket Bitters, which will invigorate the system and produce perfect health.

## "Astonishing but True."

That Dooley's Chemical Yeast Baking Powder is not only the best but the cheapest in market. It is entirely free from any deleterious substances, and compounded with such scrupulous exactness that the contents of each box are the same, and will produce the same results every time. It is unequalled for making biscuits, rolls, cakes, pastry, &c.—at once healthy and nutritious. Grocers everywhere keep it.

THE OBSTINATE refusal of some barbers to use Burnett's Cocaine springs from a desire to sell other inferior compounds. The intelligent recommend it.

BURNETT'S COLOGNE WATER.—In delicacy and liveliness of perfume it is unrivalled.—N. Y. Dispatch.

AN ANTIDOTE for the poison of mosquitoes and other insects, has been found in Burnett's Kallistion.

THE MARYLAND Institute, Baltimore, awarded First Premium to Burnett's Cooking Extracts.

TESTIMONIALS from every State in the Union are given in favor of Whitecomb's Asthma Remedy.

## EDITORIAL SUMMARY.

THE Canadian Confederation scheme sounds nicely on paper, and judging from the old saying that "union is strength," one might suppose that the union of the various provinces in North America, under the dominion of the British crown, would have met with hearty co-operation from the people of those provinces. The scheme, however, has met, and is still meeting, with the most determined opposition from various quarters. Nova Scotia, although a member of the Confederation, has done everything short of having recourse to arms to have the act of confederation repealed so far as she is concerned; and she would have drawn the sword long ago if there had been the slightest prospect of success. In Newfoundland and British Columbia there is also a strong feeling against confederation; but the latest development in this direction is in the Red River colony. The people of this region seeing, probably, the futility of protests illustrated in the case of Nova Scotia, have had recourse to arms, and are determined to resist all attempts to incorporate them with the Canadian Dominion.

The Red River country is a portion of what was formerly the Hudson's Bay Territory, which was recently purchased from that Company by the Canadian government for \$2300,000. This sale and annexation to the Dominion was consummated without consulting the wishes of the settlers of the Territory; the right to do so being claimed under charters granted as far back as King Charles of England. The people of Red River, consisting principally of half-breeds and French, have no objection, it is said, to being under British rule, but they will be an independent British colony, and most decidedly object to being governed by the Canadians.

The Dominion government has appointed a Lieut. Governor of the new territory, who is to be assisted by a legislative council, which is to be appointed by the same power as that which appoints the Governor. Surveyors have also been sent to survey and place in the market the lands of the newly-acquired territory; but neither Governor nor surveyors have found it very smooth sailing as yet, for the form has been driven from the Territory by the insurgents and compelled to take refuge on U. S. soil; and the surveyors have been compelled to cease their labors.

The population of the settlement now rebellion numbers from 15000 to 20,000, besides powerful bands of Indians. The whites it is said have the Indians with them, and they demand the following guarantees, before listening to any proposition for incorporation into the Dominion:

1. The right to elect their own Legislature.
2. That the Legislature shall have power to pass an act of a local nature, by a two-third vote over the veto of the Executive.
3. No law of a local nature to be binding unless sanctioned by the Legislature.
4. A free Homestead and Pre-emption law.

5. An Indian policy calculated to insure good will and quiet in the Territory.

6. All the Executive, Legislative, Civil and Military expenses, for a given number of years, to be paid out of the Dominion Treasury.

7. An appropriation, to be expended in internal improvements in the Territory.

If these terms are complied with, then the proposition for incorporation shall be submitted to the vote of the people, when, if a majority favor it, it shall take effect.

A delegation of the chief men of the Chippewa Indians, have written the following letter to Lieutenant Governor McDougall:

ENGLISH TERRITORY,  
Near Pembina, D. T., Sept. 2, 1869.

His Excellency, Gov. McDougall.—Sir:—The undersigned represent the Chippewa Indians, who own and occupy a large portion of the country known as the Hudson Bay Company Territory, or "Rupert's Land."

We take the liberty to inform your Excellency on your arrival on the international boundary line, and in the name of our people, to request your Excellency to remain for a few days at or near the Fort of the Hudson Bay Company (near Pembina), in order to afford our Chiefs and old men the opportunity to meet your Excellency in General Council, that we may learn from you the intention of the Government you represent, respecting our people and our land.

We have heard that the said Government has purchased certain "interests" of the Hudson Bay Company, but we have not been informed what those "interests" are. Said "interests" could not have been lands, for the simple reason that said Company (according to the statement of our old men,) obtained from our people only the right to occupy for a time a certain district of the country on and near the Red River.

White men have been sent by the Government your Excellency represents, and have been dividing our territory into small lots, for the purpose, as we are told, of selling them to white men. And all this is being done without consulting us, without treaty stipulations, and as though these lands already belonged to your Government.

Hence we insist on a general council, and a full and satisfactory understanding before your Excellency, in the name of your Government, assumes possession of this Territory.

Our people greatly prefer to maintain friendly relations to your Excellency, and the Government you represent, and we well know that this can only be done by a thorough and amicable adjustment of our respective rights, by a written treaty.

Our people know that we have rights, and we are united as one man in the determination to defend them at all hazards, and for the sake of our people, as well as for the best interests of your Excellency and the Government you represent, we trust that our rights will be fully respected, and that we may be able to extend to you the right hand of fellowship.

On our own behalf, as well as the people we represent, we beg your Excellency will accept our kindest regards.

PIE-WASCH,  
CHA-WA-WE-ASH.

Lieutenant Governor McDougall, unable to grant the demands of the malecontents, and also unable to exercise his office, has sent to his government for the necessary troops to enable him to do so; and there the matter now stands. Some of the leading men of the colony, have sought to induce the insurgents to give the new system a trial, but their efforts have proved unavailing, and the very brief messages, received occasionally on the subject, by telegraph, show that the insurrection is progressing.

The proceedings of the Hudson Bay Company and the Canadian government, in attempting to annex a territory containing so many inhabitants without consulting their wishes in the least respecting the matter, is a rather high handed affair, and has met with well deserved opposition. The day has passed in which men can be treated so much like cattle without meeting with the most determined protests.

The people of Red River may be opposing that which would be for their good, but they have rights which even the Canadian government ought to respect. And though, by the strong hand of military power the present insurrection may be quelled, the Dominion government will no doubt have considerable difficulty in so doing, and after that may find their new acquisition more trouble than it is worth. The Red River country is far away in the Northwest, is almost inaccessible on account of ice and snow for a great portion of the year; and a brave, determined and half-civilized frontier people, backed by powerful bands of Indian warriors may be enabled to maintain the ground they have taken and compel respect to their demands.

THE question of medical education for women has had attention drawn to it by the action of the medical students of Philadelphia. They have indignantly resented the attempt of young ladies to obtain medical instruction as an invasion of their professional monopoly, and as a step which, if successful, threatens to jeopardise their pecuniary interests. At the close of one of the season's lectures, they formed in a row outside the building, to await the appearance of the lady students, who on presenting themselves, were greeted with volleys of insulting jeers and taunts. The male students felt that their delicacy had been shocked, and this was the means they employed of giving vent to their feelings. Their unseemly behavior has, however, called forth strong censures from many quarters, which have had the effect of producing a change; and ladies are to have the instruction they desire to obtain. It is said that in New York, opportunities for medical education, in all respects as thorough as that given to men, are open to young women of good character. Even in Edinburgh, Scotland, the General Council of the University, has thrown open its doors to female students. One of the professors who championed the claims of the ladies before the Council, argued that, if the medical profession should prove unsuited to females, they themselves would find it out and keep away from the dissecting rooms.

We think this movement is an eminently proper one in many respects. The attendance of male physicians on such occasions as *accouchements* ought to be dispensed with, and ladies should seek to qualify themselves for such duties. They are in every way better fitted to wait upon their sex, in the hour of woman's greatest trial, than members of the profession of the opposite sex. The amount of training and the knowledge necessary to qualify women to perform these delicate duties, need not detract in the least degree from her purity, or lower her moral tone.

For the study of this important branch of medical knowledge, at least, we should very much like to see a class of ladies formed in this city, that they might be enabled to acquire a thorough scientific education and discipline in everything pertaining to that part of the profession; for we admit the propriety and urgent necessity of ladies performing these services for their sisters, and while the necessity is acknowledged, steps should be taken to carry the idea practically into effect, that they may be thoroughly competent. Female *accoucheurs* should be skilled in their profession and understand it fully. This would not only increase their own confidence, but the confidence of their patients, and might be the means of preserving many a valuable life that would otherwise be lost for the want of skillful attendance.

There is not a doubt but that a great part of the medical services which women need can be as successfully, and far more agreeably, rendered by those of their own sex, after a course of training, than by males. For no other purpose than the care of families, without following it as a profession, the study of this branch of science, by fe-

males, would be most excellent and beneficial; for families would then learn to make use of and attach more importance to Nature's great restoratives—diet, sleep, exercise, air and water.

WE learn from the N. Y. Sun that Henry Ward Beecher recently delivered a discourse concerning the future of this country. In the course of his remarks he observed that the recent failure to disrupt the country ought not to give us a notion that the nation is undoubtedly secure from such a fate in the future, and that our late success must not lead us to suppose that no other attempts will ever be made. He thinks the grounds on which the rebellion was based were bad and odious to the moral sense of the world; but should any portion of the States, in another generation, undertake separation on strong commercial, political or economical grounds, the issue would probably be very different. Such is the extent of the country that, when the respective States become populous and wealthy, separation could not be stayed if their interests lay in separation. Single States might not be able to withdraw, but the whole South and the whole Southwest, the great Northwest and the vast Pacific slope move on different planes. While he should look upon the disintegration of the Union with the most profound feelings of sorrow; still, he could not regard the movement in that direction with the same abhorrence with which he viewed the late attempt. If four great republics were proposed in place of the present Union, and the movement was one of the people, he should certainly not feel as he felt towards the recent rebellion. In this case separation would not be fatal. But he considered it the duty of every Christian patriot to maintain and preserve the Union by every moral means which would secure that end and the perpetuity of the nation. They should do so by common consent, founded upon common interests, not by political force nor by artillery.

THE accounts which come to us from time to time of new discoveries in the scientific world are interesting and suggestive. We noticed in our columns a few days ago, the discovery, recently made by a scientific gentleman of Berlin, of a new and powerful explosive substance called "Dualine," which can be used with greater success and more safely than common blasting powder for blasting and other engineering purposes. Not of the same nature, but equally important, is the discovery of what is known as "Metalline," a compound of various metallic substances so united as to make a surface on which the axles, crank-pins, slides &c. of iron, steel, brass or any other metal will run with much less friction and without any heat that comes within the least possibility of danger, and without an increase of motive power. It is not stated what the relative cost of this new invention will be, compared with that of oils, grease, tallow and other agents employed by manufacturers, railway companies and others in charge of machinery. If it be what its inventor says it is, and its cost will admit of its general use, it may be found exceedingly useful where the application of oils and grease is not convenient or safe, and will prove a valuable acquisition to the many other inventions of modern science. Alluding to its application, the New York Tribune, of the 24th ult., says:

"We are told that a company has undertaken to put this discovery in practical use in a public way as soon as proper arrangements can be perfected. This company, as well as the inventor, asks no one to take the thing on trust, but fully to satisfy themselves by observation, credible testimony, or personal experiment. Should Metalline prove to be what is claimed, there certainly is the widest field for its use that was ever open to any modern invention. Wherever there is motion there is friction; that friction it is desirable to overcome as far as possible; to that end, oils, lard, tallow, soft metals and other matters are used; yet it is estimated that one-fifth of the friction resistance in driving machinery, locomotives, wagons, etc., may be overcome by this material. Everything that will reduce friction, or do away with foreign substances used to modify it, will be valuable to each engine, axle, slide, or other movement, in the amount gained in cost, time, labor and safety."

How far this invention will fulfill these conditions remains to be made manifest to the public. Private trials, continued for months and even years, have proved to the satisfaction of the parties interested, presuming their representations to be true, that it is a discovery of very great value. It now remains for the owners and claimants to demonstrate beyond cavil in a public way the justness of their claim and the value of their discovery."