



ALBERT CARRINGTON.....EDITOR

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## THE REFORM QUESTION IN ENGLAND.

One of the most significant circumstances of the age, illustrative of the growing power and influence of "the people" in the old world, occurred in London last month, in connection with the Reform question. The Government bent to the people, retreated before them, and were forced to yield. The people acted in strict accordance with law and order; the Government threatened to provoke a breach of the peace, by trying to compel obedience to their wishes contrary to law, but were compelled to let the people act as they proposed, or set law at defiance.

As the telegrams in May last declared, a monster reform meeting was held in Hyde Park, London, on the 6th of May. From English papers which have just come to hand we learn, that the meeting was viewed by all parties as decisive in its character, to an extent, for the Government threatened to prevent its being held, and the members of the Reform League were as determined it should be held. It thus became a political contest threatening to involve a physical one; and each party viewed its approach with anxiety.

The members of the Reform League announced that the meeting would take place; Mr. Walpole, Home Secretary, issued a proclamation forbidding it; the meeting, it was still declared would be held; the Government denounced it as illegal, and arranged measures for arresting the speakers, having some 5,000 police and a large number of soldiers ready placed to pounce upon the meeting. But on the morning of the demonstration, seeing that the people could not be terrified into a sullen and quiet obedience, Government withdrew its unlawful opposition and the meeting was held.

Special constables were sworn in; 3,500 of the regular police were so placed that they could speedily concentrate at any given point in the Park; troops were held in readiness should a breach of the peace occur; but there was nothing to disturb the harmony of the occasion, and the police were drawn off before the speakers had well commenced. With from 150,000 to 200,000 persons in the Park, there was no rioting, and scarcely any disorderly conduct, but the speakers were well attended and listened to with interest. There were ten stands erected, from each of which addresses were delivered.

This demonstration has been regarded, and justly, by the friends of political reform in England, as a triumph. They, the people, with law on their side, rose superior to the Government of their country, who threatened to invoke a power to crush the proposed demonstration of the people independent of law, and were forced to abandon the position they had assumed. Mr. Walpole, the Home Secretary, has been roughly handled by the press of both parties, for placing the Government in so ridiculous a position, and disgracing it in the eyes of the nation; while the Liberals point

exultingly to the order, peace, and concert of action that prevailed throughout the vast mass of human beings gathered together in Hyde Park on the occasion.

This yielding of the English Government on this point, and the legal triumph gained over them by the people, will most probably embolden the latter to put their demands on Government for a satisfactory Reform Bill in a more imperative form, which may make the settlement of the question much more difficult for Parliament.

## DOWNRIGHT DISHONESTY, OR PALPABLE IGNORANCE.

A week ago, in a leading article, we remarked, without dilating on the point, that "there are men to-day, here in our midst and elsewhere, reckless enough to charge us as a people with complicity in every outrage committed by Indians between this city and the Missouri, if we were not actually in conflict with the savages ourselves;" prefacing the statement by referring to the charges which have been falsely alleged against us in this matter, because of the humane policy which we have ever adopted with the Indians, and the friendly relations that have resulted from that policy.

That we were exactly correct has been shown positively by the San Francisco *Bulletin*, of the 5th inst., which in an article on the Indian troubles, accuses the "Mormons of having arrayed the Indians in Utah against the Government troops in the Buchanan war." This sapient scribbler in the *Bulletin*, who has not sufficient industry to seek information on a point, affecting a whole community, which he flippantly refers to with the dictatorial manner of a semi-antiquated pedagogue, is as ignorant of the matter, as he is lacking in judgment to hide his ignorance. In the first place, what was "Buchanan's war?" Who ever heard of it before? That corrupt politician, who managed to get hoisted into the Presidential chair, sent troops into these mountains, not to have them engage in a war, but to help to scatter the forces of the nation, and place them in positions where they would be ineffectual to operate against his secession friends, who were at that time rapidly ripening their treason.

Instead of the "Mormons arraying the Indians of Utah against the Government troops," the reverse was the case. The *Bulletin* has been very unhappy this time in its selection of a weapon to fling at our people. It could scarcely have taken up anything more unfortunate for itself under the circumstances; for it enables us to call attention to one of the most dastardly, cowardly and blood-thirsty attempts ever made on an innocent people in a civilized nation. Instead of the "Mormons" stirring up the Indians against Government troops, the Indians were stirred up against the "Mormons; not against men, with arms in their hands to defend themselves, nor against men and women in mixed numbers; but at Fort Bridger they were taught their lesson, and sent down Provo Cañon on their bloody and pitiless errand, to murder the "Mormon" women and children who were believed to be congregated together there defenceless, their natural protectors, being supposed to be in this city with a determination to defend their homes against the rabble acting as soldiers of the United States. The *Bulletin* did not know these facts as well as we do, or it would not have so committed itself.

It is not pleasant to refer to such circumstances; but when charges of this kind continue to be made by parties who claim respectability we must occasionally notice them. The In-

dians did not accomplish their mission. They found a force of men too strong for them; where they only expected women and children. No thanks to those who sent them, and whose information only was at fault.

## HOME ITEMS.

SABBATH MEETINGS.—Elder Cyrus H. Wheelock apologized for lack of preparation in being called so unexpectedly to address the Saints. His labors in the ministry had been principally in foreign lands, and he did not feel that freedom in speaking to a congregation here which he would do if he had been more accustomed to address them. He bore a strong testimony to the work of God, said that there never had been a day since he embraced the gospel that he doubted its truth, whatever weaknesses he might have, and related some of his early experience in the Church.

Elder George Q. Cannon followed in a few remarks, in which he referred to the joy, peace and heavenly feelings experienced by the Saints when they embraced the gospel and first enjoyed the Holy Spirit.

Afternoon:

Elder Robert Williams bore his testimony to the truth of the Gospel, and referred to some of the many blessings bestowed upon the Saints by the Lord.

President B. Young quoted the words "If ye are not one ye are not mine," and showed that while we have to become one in the Lord, if there was to be an equal distribution of the property held by the rich among the poor, so that all would have an equal share, in a very short time there would be as much inequality in the possession of property as at present. Those who are least able to take care of themselves would be the quickest to despise and reject the advice of those qualified and authorized to counsel them. We have to become one in the Lord, and when that time comes all will be dictated by the Lord; and then they will receive those things which they need. He instructed the people on various principles; and urged them to be one in Christ Jesus; advising them not to sustain those who operate against the truth or turn away from it; and to have the rising generation educated in all good and useful knowledge, that they may glorify God and aid in the accomplishment of his purposes with increased power and developed abilities.

PHONETICS.—This science was the subject of a lecture by Elder Sloan in the 14th Ward Assembly Rooms on Wednesday evening last, which was very well attended. The speaker, after treating for some time on phonetics, turned to its practical applicability in phonotypy and phonography, showing some of the advantages resulting from their being brought into more general use. He set forth the objects of the Deseret Phonographic Society, which may be briefly summed up in the seeking to popularize phonotypy and phonography. A communication in another column is more explicit on the subject. The lecturer expressed his appreciation of the kindnesses and courtesies received from Bishop Woolley of the 13th Ward and Bishop Hoagland of the 14th Ward, in giving the public rooms of those wards freely for these lectures. He further intimated that the Society had made arrangements for delivering lectures at intervals, and hoped there might be opportunities offered for having them delivered in different parts of the city.

ADDITIONAL.—Br. R. T. Booth, of Alpine, informs us that br. John W. Vance was born in Jackson Co., Tennessee, and was 26 years, 7 months and 7 days old at the time he was killed by Indians at Twelve Mile Creek, on 2d inst. Br. Booth will see that the remaining particulars in his letter were published before his favor came to hand, having previously been kindly furnished by Bishop McCulloch. Just as much obliged, br. Booth; please keep us advised on current events of interest.

FROM CACHE.—We had the pleasure of meeting Col. T. E. Ricks, from Logan, on Monday, who presented a very healthy and hearty appearance, considering he was newly arrived from the land of grasshoppers. He reports the insects as doing considerable damage in Cache, and Wellsville is said to be especially suffering from their ravages; but the people are strong in faith, and active, in places, in fighting with willows and burning straw, while calmly relying on the providences of the Almighty for the future as in the past. They may "go short," but most of them know what it is, and will live through it.

RAIN.—There was another of those prolonged rain storms on Saturday, of which we have had several through the spring, the last one, however, not being accompanied by the cold which was felt during the occurrence of the previous ones. It rained from Saturday morning until late in the afternoon; and rained again somewhat heavily at night. Fine warm weather on Sunday gave to vegetation renewed life; and everything looked beautiful after the "irrigation from the clouds."

THEATRICAL.—On Thursday evening the Streets of New York was repeated with all its previous success. Should the Management feel disposed to re-produce this piece again at an early date it should draw well, for it is an excellent drama and already a very favorite piece.

On Saturday night the famous drama of Arrah Na Pogue was presented, on the occasion of Mr. Pauncefort's benefit, and his farewell appearance. This sensational drama, said to be Boucicault's best, has had most extraordinary success, having been played in different parts of the world at the same time with lengthened runs to crowded and delighted audiences. It is full of pathos and fun, exciting situations, beautiful language, poetical fancies, the bustle, rollicking humor and dash which attend gatherings of the Irish peasantry; a genuine barn-door jig—a novelty on the stage, though not on the "emerald isle," and other attractions of no ordinary character. The piece is natural, yet sensational in the highest degree; in fact that is where the sensation possesses its power.

The drama fully justifies all the encomiums passed upon it, and the extraordinary success it has met with everywhere it has been played. It was well performed, and placed upon the stage with the aids of beautiful scenery and the properties and appointments necessary to give it good effect. The story is simple: Shaun the Post is about to marry Arrah Meelish, or Arrah Na Pogue, meaning Arrah of the Kiss, at a time when she is concealing her foster brother, Beamish McCoul, a proscribed rebel, the time being 1798, the scene County Wicklow, Ireland. McCoul, whose estates have been confiscated, meets the collector of the rents, and helps himself to the money by force, thinking that as he is in need he has the best right to it. Part of this money is given to Arrah as a wedding present; it is shown by her to Feehey, the collector, who recognizes it; she is arrested for complicity in the robbery on her wedding night; and her newly-made husband, not understanding it but strong in his faith in her honor and honesty, denounces himself as the criminal to save her, is imprisoned, tried and condemned to death. Exertions are made to secure his pardon, with that of McCoul, which are successful, but not until Shaun has escaped by the terribly daring act of climbing up the ivy of the old keep, in which he is confined, to the battlements above where the finale is reached. The piece is good in all its parts, and gave intense satisfaction to a very crowded house. At the close the beneficaire was called for and, appearing, made a few remarks expressing his appreciation of the courtesies he had received and bidding his patrons farewell.

JUVENILE INSTRUCTOR.—The 12th number of the 2nd Vol. of this interesting little periodical is laid on our desk, and we are pleased to see that it is now being issued to date. A variety of circumstances compelled the Editor to issue behind date since the commencement of the present volume. The paper is creditable in every respect, and a valuable aid to education. We perceive that subscribers are requested to pay for their paper. The invitation is kindly extended, and should be promptly responded to. How does anybody expect to prosper, if they do not pay the printer? Subscribe for the *Instructor*, and pay for it.

'TIS VERILY TRUE.—A gentleman rejoicing in the name of Henry VILL, minus the numerals, and whose partner wasn't elected to Congress, though he went east, got into bad odor with his landlord on Sunday night, because he refused to pay over. He was not in a condition to respond, for lack of the wherewith; so the story goes that, he declared. Boniface threatened sudden demolition; unfortunate boarder "made tracks" for the "Eastern" lying westward; raising a great and furious outcry, for which he was taken in charge by the police on the charge of disturbing the public peace. In the City Hall he was kindly hauled over, and in the search for shin-plasters his shins were found plastered over with the root of all evil—though less than a trunkful—safely tied up in handkerchiefs, being the chief thing the gentleman hankered after. Of course the sudden discovery was pleasingly applied, and the proceeds of various and sundry sales, private and public, were easier reached than placer diggings in Provo Valley.

POLICE.—James Allen, formerly a colored British subject, more recently a soldier of Uncle Sam in full fellowship, but since discharged, and at present an American citizen of African descent, was arrested on Monday morning charged with drunkenness and threatening to whip a female of the Caucasian race, and fined \$15 by his Honor, Justice Clinton.

ELDER F. TIDWELL, of Chicken Creek, writes that his dam and bridge withstood the high water, but the Chicken Creek bridge on the Territorial road had been so worn and broken by travel that it was not worth saving.

SADDLE and Bridle for the owner.

Who owns that horse?

Read Estray list.