

gon and Ogallala, young men, tried to get up a party, but were quickly suppressed by Red Cloud and other chiefs, who killed their horses and cut up their lodges. This the Colonel considers important, establishing the power and authority of the chiefs.

The Senate yesterday passed the House bill establishing the rate of pension at \$25 monthly, in all cases of total disability requiring the constant aid of another person, \$20 monthly in all cases of total disability not requiring personal aid, \$15 where disability interferes with labor.

Correspondence.

RICHFIELD, SEVIER COUNTY, } March 26. }

EDITOR DESERET NEWS:

DEAR BROTHER:—At the request of Bishop Nelson Higgins, I forward to you a brief account of our location and surrounding circumstances and facilities for rapid development in the social scale.

To-day six men, appointed by the Bishop and people, go up a new canyon to lay off a practicable road to an abundant supply of timber, discovered by an exploring party in the mountains west of this place, where we can procure poles and logs from 6 inches to 3 feet in diameter, red pine, long-leaved pine, and other kinds of useful timber in abundance, at a labor cost of about \$1,000.

The dugway at the end of the mountain, for which \$800 was appropriated by the Assembly, has been laid off, under the direction of the County Court, in sections of two rods, and given out by sections to the lowest bidders, and that work is stipulated to be completed, so far as the means will permit, by the 1st of June.

The superior quality of our soil, noted for its fertility, the abundance of hot and cold water, the large amount of excellent timber only six to eight miles distant, the existence of coal in some of the canyons in this county, the rock salt, refined at a trifling cost, plaster of Paris, limestone, and in every settlement good waterfalls, render Sevier county a desirable place for the Saints of God.

I hear this morning that Elder Geo. A. Smith is at Glenwood, on his way to Conference; and report says that he will not be satisfied until 400 more families are located in the county. That is right; the more the better. They will increase the development and enjoyment of our precious facilities, and we like good company and plenty of it. We believe in Elder Hyde's doctrine, that 10 acres of good land, well cultivated, is better than 20, 30 or more acres skimmed over and producing weeds. We can then have more time on our city lots, and have fruit and other choice products.

If the foregoing facts will induce some of the honest in heart to take up their abode amongst us, should that meet the views of those whose right to advise we cordially concede, we shall hospitably welcome them to share in our admirable facilities for making delightful homes.

Wishing well to the DESERET NEWS and its Staff,

I am, yours respectfully,

WILLIAM MORRISON.

Brother Morrison has our thanks for his letter, and we trust that both he and the brethren generally will at all times promptly communicate every item of interest, for the NEWS is published for the benefit of Israel throughout Utah and all the world.

Miscellaneous.

"A VISIT TO THE MORMONS AT SALT LAKE."

Elder William Eastwood has courteously furnished us a Leeds (England) paper's synopsis of a lecture delivered in that city by the Rev. J. Sheepshanks, from which the following is extracted:—

Having reached the Salt Lake City on his route to the eastern coast he determined to spend two or three weeks there. He soon observed that the people were industrious, hard-working, and painstaking. In appearance they were like healthy, ruddy English people, the men wearing hats which had rather broad brims, and the women poke bonnets—or rather sun-bonnets, with a long curtain behind descending to the waist. They were well-dressed, quiet, orderly, and decidedly well to do, nearly all of them being from the old country, including many Welsh and a few from the Lowlands of Scotland.

The Mormons were fond of amusements,—concerts, balls, and theatres, and as there was no withstanding the eloquence of the female tongue, many wives went to those amusements. Brigham Young, the ruler over the Mormons, had told him that if he went to their theatre, he would not need to leave his religion at the door. The most favorable thing he (Mr. Sheepshanks) noticed was the importance attached to innocent recreation. Even when the theatre was opened it was looked upon so much as the right thing to do that they opened it with prayer to God. All the plays were of a moral tendency, and such only as contained true and noble sentiments, everything of the kind being under rigid censorship, and the players being amateurs who acted for the advantage and amusement of their fellow citizens.

Mr. Sheepshanks went on to describe a visit he paid to President Brigham Young. He asked him (Mr. Sheepshanks), to preach to them. It was a singular invitation, but the Mormons had very liberal notions about those things, and probably the President knew that the forty or fifty Gentiles residing there would be glad to hear him. The President asked him if he would take his service at the tabernacle on the following Sunday, where all the people were expected to meet at least in the morning. He told the President he should like him to explain what he invited him to, for if he was to preach after a Mormon, with another Mormon to follow him, it would not be consistent with his principles. "Oh, no," the President said, "You may have the whole morning to yourself." Accordingly on the following Sunday he preached to as remarkable a congregation as Christian minister ever addressed. A wonderful sight it was. There were between 3000 and 4000 people there. He told them he was a clergyman of the Church of England, but he felt that the service of that church would be wholly out of place there as they would not know how to follow it. He then read a passage of scripture, offered a few prayers, and then addressed them on the Word of God. He (Mr. Sheepshanks) knew perfectly well that it would not be wise to preach polemically; there would be no human probability of it effecting any good, and it would show a want of good taste, and as he was preaching there by sufferance it would not do to attack Mormonism. He knew likewise that it was the first and last opportunity he would have of speaking, and that they could put up other speakers in the afternoon to controvert what he had said in the morning. So he attempted to oppose what he believed to be terrible errors by preaching and setting forth the attractions of the glorious gospel of Christ. He preached from 2 Corinthians, v. c., 20, 21 v.—"Now then we are ambassadors for Christ," etc.; and he endeavored to state the fulness, beauty, and glory of the gospel as the only means whereby man can be saved. It was a mistake to suppose that a man's first wife opposed any more marriages. A man might be disinclined to have more than one wife, but his wife pressed him to have more. There was the idea among them that the first wife was only an ordinary one, because in any country a man may have one wife.

A NEW BUREAU.

A Kentucky gentlemen offers the following as the best Freedmen's Bureau:

- 1. Every freedman shall have a bureau for himself, with a looking-glass on the top, if he wants it.
2. Every freedman shall have a secretary.
3. Every freed boy or girl shall have a wardrobe.
4. Every freed child shall have whatever it cries for.
5. White people, whether free or not, must behave themselves.
6. All people, of every color, except red, must vote.
7. Every free white male citizen, of the age of twenty-one years or under, and of sound mind or otherwise, may vote if he will take the oath that he would be a negro if he could.

When the new constitution is settled I want a new flag. Let us have the next one with stripes of red, white and black, and instead of the stars let us put on moonshine. I would prefer stripes of white and black alone, but the red will never come out of our flag.

A Western paper complains of the inefficiency and want of spirit of the Congressman from its district. He had not made a single long speech, and has not even proposed an amendment to the Constitution.

Varieties.

—"Well, farmer, you told us your place was a good place for hunting; now we have tramped it for three hours, and found no game."—"Just so," said the farmer; "as a general thing, the less game there is, the more hunting you have."

—Marshall Soult came in great haste one day to Louis Philippe, and said, "Sire, things are all going wrong!"—"What's the matter, marshal?"—"Why, Sire, that Thiers is always shuffling!"—"I know that my dear marshal," replied the citizen-king, "but then I am prepared to cut!"

—A German being required to give a receipt in full, after much mental effort produced the following:—"I ish full. I wants no more money.—JOHN SWACHAMMER."

—Lord Cockburn, the proprietor of Bonaly, was setting on the hillside with a shepherd, and observing the sheep reposing in the coldest situation, he remarked to him, "John, if I were a sheep I would lie on the other side of the hill."—"Ah, my lord," said the shepherd, "but if ye had been a sheep ye would hae had moir sense."

—An Irishman had to give the password at the battle of Fontenoy at the time the great Saxe was marshal. "The password is Saxe. Now, Pat, don't forget it," said the colonel. "Saxe! faith and I won't, wasn't my father a miller?"—"Who goes there?" said the sentinel, after he had arrived at the pass.—"Bags, yer honour," whispered Pat, confidently.

—"Did you take the note, and did you see Mr. Thompson, Jack?"—"Ees, sir."—"And how was he?"—"Why, he looked pretty well, but he's very blind."—"Blind! what do you mean?"—"Why, while I wur in the room he axed me where my hat wur, and I'm blessed if it wur not on my head all the while."

—An impertinent fellow was met by a gentleman whom he had insulted, who observed that he owed him a good drubbing.—"Never mind, sir," said the fellow, "I'll forgive you the debt."

—When Themistocles went to Andros, to demand a loan of money, he said, "I bring the two gods with me, Force and Persuasion."—He was answered, "We have two stronger, Want and Impossibility."

—A clergyman travelling in California encountered a panther, of which he subsequently wrote as follows:—"I looked at him long enough to note his brown and glossy coat, his big, glaring eyes, his broad and well-developed muscle, and his capacious jaws, when both of us left the spot, and, I am pleased to add, in opposite directions."

—Miss Tucker says it is with bachelors as with old wood; it is hard to get them started, but when they do take flame they burn prodigiously.

—An Irishman describes metaphysics as "Two men talking together, one of them trying to explain something he don't know anything about, and the other unable to understand him."

—It is said that Napoleon, when asked by Dr. O'Meara if he really thought he could have invaded England at the time he threatened to do so, replied in the following ingenious anagram:—"Able was I ere I saw Elba." The reader will observe that it reads the same backwards or forwards.

—An honest farmer in the State of Pennsylvania married a miss from a fashionable boarding-school for his second wife. He was struck dumb with her eloquence, and gaped with wonder at her learning. "You might," said he, "bore a hole through the solid airth, and chuck in a millstone, and she'll tell you to a shavin' how long the stone will be goin' clean through. I used for to think that it was air that I sucked in every time that I expired; howsomever, she tells me that she knowed better—she telled me that I had been sucking in two kinds of gin—ox gin and high gin! My stars! I'm a temperance man, and yet have been drinking ox gin and high gin all my life!"

—"Ah! here you are, my good fellow; how d'ye do?" Upon my honor, it does my heart good to see you once more! How's your family and the old woman? We haven't seen her for a long time—when is she coming down to see my wife?"—"I am quite well, I thank you; but indeed, sir, you have the advantage.—"Advantage! my good fellow—what advantage?"—"Why, really, sir, I do not know you!"—"Know me! well, I don't know you; where in the deuce is the advantage?"

ON NEGRO INSTRUMENTS; by A. Innes.

—In your report of the proceedings of the British Association, in a paper read by Mr. J. Crawford, "On the Physical and Mental Characteristics of the African Negro," it is stated that "The Negro, has never shown ingenuity enough to invent letters, symbolic or phonetic." I beg leave to hand you a drawing of the "Elliembic," or African telegraph, an instrument which has been in existence for time immemorial to the oldest inhabitant in the Cameroons country on the west coast of Africa. By the sounds produced on striking this instrument, the natives, carry on conversation with great rapidity, and at several miles, distant. I have one of the instruments now in my possession, which I brought home with me on my last visit to Africa in 1860. The sounds are made to produce a perfect and distinct language as intelligible to the natives as that uttered by the human voice, and which I had the means of testing on several occasions. The instrument is in universal practice about the Cameroons, and up in the interior, in the Abo and Budi countries, a part of central Africa not yet visited by Europeans. In visiting this part of Africa in 1859, my coming was generally announced beforehand to the different villages by the "Elliembic." I questioned some of the oldest inhabitants as to the inventor, but none of them could tell me further than that they supposed "it must have been some of their great-grandfathers." This "Elliembic," therefore (which is a most ingenious invention), must have been in existence in Africa before telegraphs were dreamt of in England.—Athenæum, Oct. 14. 1865.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

AN ACT

To amend "An Act concerning costs and fees of Courts, and for other purposes," "Approved January 21st, 1859."

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah: That an Act concerning costs and fees of Courts, and for other purposes, approved January 21st, 1859, is hereby amended as follows:—In the third section, all the fees shall be increased one hundred per cent., except those for collecting and paying over monies. In the eighth section, all the fees shall be increased one hundred per cent., except the per cent. on sums collected and paid over on executions. In the ninth section, the fees shall be increased one hundred per cent.; and in the sixteenth section, the fees shall be increased one hundred per cent.

SEC. 2. This act shall continue in force but one year from and after February 1st, 1866; and sections three, eight, nine and sixteen of said act are hereby made inoperative until the amendment made in this act shall expire by limitation, after which time they shall remain in full force and virtue.

Approved January 19th, 1866.

AN ACT

To amend An Act to Incorporate Irrigation Companies.

Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah: That all persons who have constructed canals, ditches or dams, and taken out water for irrigation purposes before the passage of the Act to which this Act is amendatory, are hereby authorized to organize under the provisions of said Act, and to enjoy all the rights, powers and privileges guaranteed therein; provided, they shall proceed in the same manner as is provided for the organization of new companies.

Approved January 17th, 1866.

AN ACT

Amending "An Act prescribing the manner of assessing and collecting Territorial and County taxes, and for other purposes," "Approved January 20th, 1865."

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah: That "an act prescribing the manner of assessing and collecting Territorial and County Taxes, and for other purposes," "approved January 20th, 1865," be amended as follows:—In the first section strike out the first proviso, and the word "further" in the second proviso.

SEC. 2. The second section of said act is hereby repealed, and the following substituted in its place as section 2:—An annual assessment shall be made on all taxable property in the several counties of the Territory, between the first day of January and the first Monday in June. Property shall be assessed at a fair cash value; and such assessment, when so made, shall constitute a lien on the property assessed, until such tax is paid or remitted by the County Court. Provided: That the assessor and collector shall assess and collect a tax upon all taxable property brought into this Territory, and offered for sale after the assessment list is completed, at the rates of the regular assessment for the current year. And further Provided: That where money may have been assessed and afterwards sent outside the Territory for the purchase of merchandise or any articles whatever, then the assessment on the cash value of such merchandise or articles shall be decreased by the amount of such purchase money.

SEC. 3. The sixth section of said Act, fifth line, is amended by striking out the word "finally;" and in the eighth section, third line, strike out the words "the same" after the word "requiring;" and append to the end of the section the words "The proceeds of such fines to be divided equally between the Territorial and County Treasuries."

SEC. 4. In section fourteen of said Act, fourteenth line, for "thirty-first day of October," read "thirtieth day of November;" and at the end of the section strike out the words "not beyond the thirty-first day of December;" and in section fifteen, seventh line, for "thirty-first day of October," read "thirtieth day of November;" and at the end of the section strike out the words "in accordance with said notice, or sooner if required by the collector."

SEC. 5. Section eighteen of said Act is hereby repealed, and the provisions for taxation in the several city charters are revived and declared to be in full force.

Approved January 19th, 1866.