

MARRY AND BE HAPPY.

There are a few young men of our acquaintance who seem to be incorrigible bachelors. They have been reasoned with, joked with, and almost threatened with fine, to urge them to marry; but, so far, in vain. Reason, eloquence, wit and threats are all alike unavailing; they do not marry. Should they still continue to persist in their celibacy, we would be inclined to favor the revival of the Spartan custom of treating bachelors. It is said that at a certain festival at Sparta, the women were enjoined to flog old bachelors around an altar, that they might be constrained to take wives! The publicity of such a proceeding might, possibly, have the effect to shame our bachelors into compliance with the first law given to man. If the fear of the first flogging would not do it, probably the dread of a repetition might cure their obstinacy.

There is too great a feeling of indifference manifested by many of our young men in relation to this duty. In many instances they are doubtless deterred from marriage by the apprehension that they cannot provide the young ladies with such comfortable homes and surroundings as they have been accustomed to enjoy under the paternal wing. But there is not a young man of good habits in the community, no matter how poor he may be, who is not as well provided with worldly gear as ninety-nine out of every hundred of the parents here have been at some period or other in their lives. Every man who has clung to "Mormonism" through the changing scenes through which it has passed, knows very well what it is to be poor. And our girls, if they do not know what it is to be poor by actual experience themselves, ought to have a very good understanding of it by what they have gleaned from the recitals of their parents.

We have too high an opinion of our young ladies, and the training their mothers have given them, to think that any of them would reject the addresses of an honorable, industrious young man, because he happened to be poor. The girls are here; they should not be permitted to become old maids. They do not want to marry outside of their faith, and what are they to do, unless our young men give them the opportunity of entering into wedlock? We have a great country—a country of "magnificent distances"—the desolate places of which are crying for population to gladden and beautify them by the fertilizing hand of industry. There is a certain class of persons East, however, who say population shall not be increased in Utah by plural marriages. They would rather put us all in the Penitentiary, or have all our ladies die old maids, than have population increased by that method. As we must have population, it is, of course, the more necessary then that our young, unmarried men should take partners.

Old writers say that there was an ancient constitution among the Romans by which all persons of mature age were obliged to marry. It is certain that in later days a law was enacted among that people by which various prerogatives were given to persons who had many children. Such a law would meet with considerable favor in this country! We recommend it to the consideration of our Legislators. If they were to pass such a law, they might surely count on a re-election. The same Roman law imposed penalties upon those who lived a single life. Those old Romans had some very sensible ideas. They learned

to place a higher value upon a citizen who was a married man, especially if he had a numerous progeny, than upon one who was single. Such men have a heavier interest at stake, they share more deeply in the prosperity of the community in which they live, than a single man; and they have more inducements to be loyal to it.

Seriously, we advise our young men to marry. "Marriage, is the mother of the world, and preserves kingdoms, and fills cities and churches, and Heaven itself. Marriage, like the useful bee, builds a house, and gathers sweetness from every flower, and labors, and unites into societies and republics, and sends out colonies, and feeds the world with delicacies, and obeys their king, and keeps order, and exercises many virtues, and promotes the interest of mankind, and is that state of good to which God has designed the present constitution of the world."

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

We learn through a gentleman who has lately arrived from the South, that the grubbing hoe is being handled with amazing results by our young men who have recently moved to the Muddy.

They do not feed on as many dainties as are to be found in older settled countries; but labor with a faith that defies obstacles. The desert howls, but must yield at their touch.

When we take into consideration the destruction wrought by the late floods, it is cheering to witness the indomitable courage of our southern citizens.

St. George, incorporated 10th February, 1862, enchants the traveler with its climate and general beauty. In the short space of six years, this settlement, now composed of about 1500 inhabitants, enjoys the satisfaction of being able to produce what fruit they need for home use, and quantities of wine which they expect to export.

A weekly paper is now published there by J. E. Johnson, Esq., that represents business generally in a prosperous condition, while its editor sits under his own vine and fig-tree, where none dare to molest him or make him afraid.

Washington, whose citizens seem to have taken the lead in the production of cotton, are now realizing the fruits of their labor. The establishment of Prest. Young's cotton factory in their town enables them to supply a quality of manufactured yarn that defies competition.

Harrisburg is being strengthened by persons from other settlements. A cavalry regiment is being organized by officers belonging to Brig. Gen. E. Snow's staff, to act as Minute-men, with headquarters at St. George. Steam and water power mills are accumulating throughout the settlements, and a spirit of improvement in building and manufactures, is very general.

Bro. Jesse N. Smith was on his way north, loaded with cotton yarn for Joseph Birch, Esq., of Washington co. This was about the 25th of Dec., 1867. As he approached what is known as Dry Sandy, about seventeen miles north of Washington, he observed there had been a flood since the late travel. He selected the best place to cross, and, although he had a strong team, the quicksand was so heavy that he could not get through it. His wagon tipped over and he had only time to unhitch his horses and pack a small portion of the yarn to the bank, when another flood came upon him, bringing with it rocks and sand in such force as to shatter his wagon-box, turning his wagon edwise with the stream, and must have drowned Bro. Smith, had he not providentially caught hold of the wagon-tongue, which swung him to the opposite bank. Upwards of one hundred bunches of cotton yarn, a spring seat, a rifle, the bedding and the wagon bows were carried down the stream beyond all hope of recovery.

Joseph Schofield, a young man whose mother is a widow, and resides at Beaver, froze to death on the 23d ult. It appears that Schofield was employed with an elder brother in herding sheep belonging to Beaver, on Pine creek, three miles west of the road. On the 22d, he went out to the road to meet the mail to get a pair of boots, but must have lost his way while returning to the herd. On the 23d, his brother, having kept up fire all night in hopes of attracting him, started in search, and late in the day, found him so badly frozen that he was unable to walk. He had stopped during the night, in sight of Bro. Geo. Stringam's train, which was en route for the south; but he was unable to make himself heard, and the train moved off without knowing anything about him being there. His brother, finding his knees frozen, tried to carry him; but the frozen man became so delicious and fought so desperately that he could do nothing for him; but covered him with his coat and went to Cove Creek, five miles north, for help. Bro. Ira Hinkley immediately sent some men with a team, but they arrived too late to afford him any help. He was dead. The body was carried to Beaver for burial.

(Special to the Deseret Evening News.)

By Telegraph.

THE PRESIDENT GRANT IMBROGLIO!

CONGRESSIONAL!

BISMARCK SICK!

FENIAN RIOTING IN CORK!

A U. S. WAR STEAMER AT CRETE!

ANOTHER RECONSTRUCTION TEST CASE!

Washington, 11.—The President today transmitted his reply to Grant's letter of the 3d instant, enclosing the statements of five members of the Cabinet, who were present on the occasion of Grant's conversation with the President, Jan. 14th. The President's letter is quite long and pretty bitter against Grant. It says Grant admits that from the time he accepted the War Office *ad interim*, he intended to circumvent the President. It was to carry out that intent that he accepted the appointment, and not in obedience to the order of his superior, as has heretofore been supposed. The President says, at the time you assumed the duties of the office, you knew it was the President's purpose to prevent Mr. Stanton from resuming office as Secretary of War, and you intended to defeat that purpose. You accepted office, not in the interest of the President, but of Stanton. If this purpose, so entertained by you, had been conformed to yourself, if when accepting office you had done so with a mental reservation to frustrate the President, it would have been deception. In the ethics of some persons such a course is allowable, but you cannot stand even upon that questionable ground. History, your connection with this transaction, as written by yourself, places you in a different predicament, and shows that you not only concealed your design from the President, but induced him to suppose you would carry out his purpose to keep Mr. Stanton out of office by retaining it yourself, after an attempt at restoration by the Senate, and so require Mr. Stanton to establish his right by judicial decision. The President proceeds to quote Grant's language, admitting that he agreed to hold on to the office until the courts adjudicated the matter, or surrender it to the President before Stanton was reinstated. He says, at the date of this conversation, you did not intend to hold office with the purpose of forcing Stanton into court, but did hold it then, and had accepted it, to prevent that course. In other words, you said to the President, "This is the proper course," and said to yourself, "I have accepted this office and now hold it to defeat this course." The President goes on to animadvert upon Grant's direct refusal to obey an order directing him not to recognize orders issued by Stanton, and quotes Stanton's letter of the 4th, inst., admitting that he had received no orders from the President, nor held any communication with the Executive. He adds: "It thus seems that Mr. Stanton now discharges the duties of the War Department without any reference to the President, and without using his name. My order to you had only reference to the orders assumed to be issued by the President. The President orders you not to obey orders purporting to be made by the direction of the President, until you have referred to him for approval. You reply, you have received the President's order, and will not obey it, but will obey an order purporting to be given by his direction, if it comes from the War Department. You will obey no direct order of the President, but you will obey his indirect order. If, as you say, there has been a practice in the War Department, to issue orders in the name of the President without his direction, does not the precise order you have requested and received change the practice?" The President concludes by reproaching Grant for insubordination. Letters are appended from the Secretaries of State, of the Interior, of the Navy, and the Treasury, and the Postmaster General, sustaining the President's statement of the conversation with Grant in the cabinet meeting on January 14th.

London.—Sir David Brewster, the celebrated savant, died last night. The British iron clad, the *Hercules*, said to be the largest in the world, was successfully launched in Chatham Dock yard.

Senate.—A bill was reported requiring persons applying for patents to give public notice. The bill to give effect to the act with regard to land grants in Nevada, was discussed till the expiration of the morning hour, when Davis took the floor on the reconstruction bill.

House.—After the reception of a petition, the House proceeded to consider

the bill concerning the rights of citizens abroad. At the expiration of the morning hour the Speaker presented the President's letter in reply to Grant. Bingham moved its reference to the committee on reconstruction. Logan stated it was the reply to that letter from Gen. Grant which was desired to be furnished to the House. The Speaker intimated that there were errors in the correspondence as printed. Bingham modified his motion and the letter was referred to the committee on correspondence. The Speaker presented the message of the President, transmitting a copy of Grant's last reply, which was referred to the committee on reconstruction.

Washington, 11.—Grant's reply to the President is brief and relates only to the charge of insubordination in refusing to disobey orders issued by Stanton. He said he did not propose to disobey any legal order of the President, and only gave an interpretation to what he would regard as satisfactory evidence of the President's sanction to orders from the Secretary of War. He encloses a copy of an order from the Secretary of War, directing him to furnish an escort to public treasure from the Rio Grande to New Orleans, issued on the application of the Secretary of the Treasury to him, showing the recognition of Stanton as Secretary of War, both by the Secretary of the Treasury and the Postmaster General. He concludes by again disclaiming any intention of disobeying the President's orders distinctly communicated to the state department.

Authentic information has been received that the rumors of impending war in Guatemala and Mexico are without foundation.

The Senate rejects the nominations of Bishop for Commissioner of Patents, and Leslie Coombs for Marshal of Kentucky.

Havana, 11th.—President Cabral, of St. Domingo, has fallen from power and abandoned the capital. Gen. Hurgria has assumed the reins of government.

Many Mexicans have arrived here from France.

Copenhagen.—It is said the negotiations between Denmark and Prussia, to settle their difficulties, have failed.

Berlin.—Bismarck is sick and unable to avail himself of the leave of absence. No change in the Cabinet is proposed.

London.—A deputation of loyal Irishmen waited upon the Home Secretary and presented an address, expressing their devotion to the crown.

It is reported that the Pope has declined to enter into negotiations for the Austrian Concordat. Prussia has made an advance for closer diplomatic relations with Rome.

Cork.—The police were again attacked on the street by a mob, who pelted them with stones. The police charged with their bayonets, and a short but desperate fight followed. Several of the rioters were bayoneted and one killed. The mob fled in all directions. During the day an attempt was made to seize and lynch a well known informer, but the police prevented the outrage.

Dublin.—The trial of Lerron has terminated in a verdict of guilty of murder, felony and treason. Sullivan, the Editor of the *Dublin Irishman*, has been indicted for publishing seditious libels. The trial was to commence to-morrow.

New Orleans.—After a stormy and disorderly debate, the Convention adopted a resolution allowing members and employes thirty percent additional pay.

New York, 12.—The *Herald's* Constantinople special says the United States steamer *Ticonderoga*, of nine guns, has arrived on the coast of Crete, under special orders from Farragut. It is also believed that the remainder of Farragut's squadron will be stationed in the Grecian Archipelago.

Chicago.—Washington specials say the prospects for impeachment are fading away. The Senate judiciary committee have opposed Edmund's bill, regulating the proceedings in case of impeachment, and providing for the suspension of an officer after the articles of impeachment are presented. Without this bill it is generally considered there is no use in trying to impeach the President. Jerry Black is preparing another case to test the validity of the reconstruction acts. He proceeds against General Meade for using money from the Treasury of Georgia.

Under the awful necessity to retrench and reform, the Pennsylvania Legislature recently refused to print Governor Geary's message.

The gas company in Jackson, Mississippi, cut off the supply of light from the reconstruction Convention, because it would not furnish security for the payment of the gas bill.