

# THE DESERET NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

No. 15.

Salt Lake City, Wednesday, May 17, 1871.

Vol. XX.

ESTABLISHED 1850.

## THE DESERET NEWS, WEEKLY

One copy one year.....\$5 00  
" six months.....3 00  
" three months.....2 00

## THE DESERET NEWS: SEMI-WEEKLY

One copy one year.....\$6 00  
" six months.....3 50  
" three months.....2 00

## THE DESERET EVENING NEWS

One copy one year.....\$10 00  
" six months.....5 00  
" three months.....3 00

GEORGE Q. CANNON,  
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

## LOCAL AND OTHER MATTERS.

FROM THURSDAY'S DAILY.

**MOUNT CARMEL.**—Mr. Wm. Heaton, writing from Mount Carmel, a new settlement Southeast of St. George, on the 1st inst., says: "We are busy putting in crops, making water-ditches, building houses, fences, &c. There are some hoppers here and they are eating some of the young grain as it makes its appearance above ground. It is a general time of health here."

**IRON COUNTY.**—Bishop S. Smith, in a letter from Paragonah, on the 6th inst., says: Grasshoppers are very plentiful here and in the Parowan fields, and are cutting off the crops pretty fast. The people are mostly engaged in devising and carrying out measures for their destruction. Judging from present appearances much of the grain will be destroyed.

**GONE SOUTH.**—Professor W. E. Wallace has gone on a professional tour through the settlements south, as far as Nephi, Juab Co. He gave an exhibition of his system of horse training at Draper to-day. All who witnessed his exhibitions here were unanimous in the opinion that his is a very superior system; and we trust he will succeed in imparting a knowledge of it to a great many of the people throughout the Territory. After his return to this city the Professor purposes giving an exhibition in this city, the proceeds of which will be handed over to the P. E. fund.

**SANDWICH ISLANDS' MISSION.**—Elder H. H. Cluff, in a letter written at Laie Oahu, Sandwich Islands, April 10th, sends us the following information concerning the above mission:

"A Conference was held here on the 6th, 7th and 9th inst., when our meeting house, which, contrary to expectations, has not been enlarged, was filled to overflowing at the commencement of the Conference, many having come from other islands of this group, to attend it. A martial band, composed of natives, escorted the brethren of the mission to the meeting house which was already occupied, seemingly, to its utmost capacity, but the addition of the school children, who marched into the house with their teachers, completely obstructed the aisle, leaving scant room for the speaker to stand. A song, composed in honor of Bro. Nebeker, was sung by the school children in a manner that would have done honor to the children of any common school.

Bro. Nebeker, in his opening remarks, congratulated the Saints here on their success and good appearance, having perceived a marked change in that respect since their first coming upon this land six years ago. Not only had they (the natives) improved in domestic and other affairs, but a spirit of obedience, to good rule and order, existed superior to that of a few years since. He rejoiced in the success which had attended the labors of the Elders here, and the present prospects. We have been able to gather quite a number upon this land from other islands by perseverance, but the day will come when a nation will be born in a day; and when the servants of God will wield a mightier influence among the nations of the earth than at the present time.

The prospects are favorable, according to the reports of the returned missionaries, on the other Islands, for the spread of the Gospel, and hence ten faithful men were called to travel and preach in this group.

The statistics of the mission on the Sandwich Islands stands thus:—Hawaii 170

members; Maui 690; Kauai 417; Laie 334; making a total of 1611. The variation between this and last year's report of Maui and Kauai has been occasioned by a more thorough search into the condition of the people by the last missionaries who visited those Islands.

Brothers Bell and World, with their families, who are released to return home, will start to-morrow. They sail in the bark *D. C. Murray*. The Brethren have been able to sell their houses and other effects to natives who have emigrated to this land. It is remarkable to see the feeling of friendship and love which the natives manifest toward those who have labored among them, when they take their departure for Zion. I never saw expressions of friendship exhibited to such an extent, as I have seen here, among any people.

We have ceased grinding for the present in consequence of the injury done to our cane by the drouth, followed by heavy rains; believing that the saccharine will increase if the cane stands a few months longer; hence we will not be able to ship any more sugar to Utah for some months.

Brother Nebeker has been busy receiving fowls, potatoes, onions, bananas, and other presents from the natives with *aloha* since his return, so that his larder has been pretty well supplied.

We all join in sending respects to Presidents Young, G. A. Smith, D. H. Wells, yourself and Joseph F. Smith.

## EDITORIALS.

THE Catholic world of Europe is just now in a ferment over the excommunication of Dr. Dollinger, a dignitary of the Catholic church, and who, for many years, has been regarded as one of its greatest theologians and scholars. Dr. Dollinger was the leader of the movement against the papal infallibility dogma, passed at the great Ecumenical Council held at Rome last year. His opposition to this absurdity was intense; and he was joined in it by several of the most influential and intellectual prelates of the Church; but they were voted down by the Council. Some of these, since then, have receded from the ground they then occupied, and have ceased their manifestations of opposition; but not so with Dr. Dollinger, who, although still claiming to be a good Catholic and a staunch adherent of Catholicism, has continued to write and preach against papal infallibility, and in consequence of this, he has been excommunicated from the church. He has asked to have a hearing before a council of bishops about to be held at Fulda, or, should this be refused, before a commission named and presided over by his own Archbishop, formerly one with him in his opposition; but as a defence of his conduct in opposing a decree passed by the highest council of the church could not consistently be listened to, both requests have been refused.

The excommunication has made manifest to the world, however, that though the dogma of infallibility was sanctioned and passed by the representatives of the Catholics throughout the world, and the highest authorities of the church in council assembled, the infallibility of the occupant of "St. Peter's Chair" is utterly rejected by many of the more intelligent members of that church. The course of the Doctor is endorsed by forty-four out of sixty-two of his colleagues in the University of Munich, who openly praise, and promise to stand by him. The King of Bavaria is also in sympathy with the Doctor, and has written him a letter of condolence over his excommunication.

The Dr. himself urges, as a reason for a re-hearing of his case before the bishops, or before his own archbishop, that the views he entertains are identical with those of thousands of the Catholic priesthood, and hundreds of thousands of the laity.

These dissensions in the Catholic church are evidently the precursors of a schism in the ranks of its adherents; and the dogma of infallibility, for the triumph of which Pope Pius and his Jesuitical supporters labored so indefatigably, seems likely to be the wedge which will precipitate, if not its dissolution, a greater schism and decadence than has been seen since the days of the Reformation.

This opinion is entertained by many Catholics; and in a recent debate in the German parliament, Baron Von Stauffenberg, of Bavaria, himself a Catholic, referring to decrees passed by the late Ecumenical Council, and political complications which have arisen therefrom, made the following significant statement:

"In the Bavarian constitution, we distinguish between purely religious and purely secular concerns. The dissension in the Catholic church is daily increasing. We stand at the beginning of a movement which will become as world-renowned as the Reformation. Though the right man has not yet made his appearance, we are sure that Providence will send him at the right moment. Ere long we may hear the question raised 'Which is the true Catholic church?' I do not say this to offend any one, but it is one of those things which must be said. You will sooner find the square of the circle than reconcile the papal pretensions with that religious liberty you affect to ask for. Let all creeds be as free as they are in America."

THE New York *Herald* quotes from the speech of Gen. Sherman, delivered at New Orleans, and from which we published an extract in our columns a few days ago, and makes the quotation a text for a lengthy editorial article, and "on this spontaneous and patriotic speech," we nominate, it says, General Sherman for next President. It lauds him to the skies. As a general, he has a more brilliant war record than any other, except General Grant, if, indeed, it be second to any; and then, it says, it is generally conceded that as a cultivated and intellectual man he is the superior of General Grant. It thinks the perpetuation of power in the hands of the latter for another term hardly possible. Besides, General Grant's schemes to secure re-election have failed. It cites the San Domingo annexation scheme, the Ku Klux coercive policy and even the Joint High Commission to settle the difficulties with England as unpopular and failures; it affirms that the financial policy of the administration, for which so much is claimed, is repudiated by the mass of the people; and, adds:

"In every respect General Grant's administration is declining in popular esteem, while the opposition is daily gaining strength. We conclude, therefore, that by the time the Presidential election takes place General Grant's chance of re-election will be much diminished, and that the Democrats, with General Sherman for their candidate, will have a good prospect of regaining power. Let the Democrats, then, take the tide at the flood and resolve at once to make General Sherman their candidate."

MRS. POMEROY, wife of "Brick" Pomeroiy, editor of the *La Crosse Democrat*, desired to obtain a divorce from her husband and applied to Gen. Ben Butler to act as her counsel in the case. The latter consented to do so. As soon as "Brick" learned that Butler had been employed he directed his lawyer to compromise the case by offering to pay Mrs. Pomeroiy \$20,000 and \$600 a year. He probably had no wish to let Butler have any chance to handle him in court, for he had reason to know that he would do so without gloves, in retaliation of his ("Brick's") attacks upon Butler through the columns of his paper. Upon being informed of the compromise Butler addressed a letter to the associate counsel for Mrs. Pomeroiy at New York. The following extract from the letter is sufficient to exhibit the characteristic style of the writer and to give some idea of the manner in which the trial, on his part, would have been conducted had no compromise been effected. Speaking of Mrs. Pomeroiy, he says:

"I am glad to be informed that, the fact of my employment having become known to her husband, he has concluded to make a settlement with her, giving her \$20,000 in cash, as you inform

me, and paying \$600 a year towards the education of their child. It is certainly, very agreeable to know that I have been able to make the man disgorge the money he has made out of me in favor of a woman whom he has injured and abused, and who, I am informed, is an estimable lady. By abuse of me and pandering to the worst passions and credulities of his readers he has been able to so sell his paper as to make a living for himself and even a competence, as I understand. Now, in justice, he should pay me a portion of that, and if my employment by his wife as her counsel has caused him to take a part of that which belongs to me and provide for her sustenance I shall have the satisfaction of knowing that, while he has injured and abused me, I am in fact supporting his family. I have done some charitable acts in my life of which I have no disposition to boast, but none upon which I more pride myself than of being the benefactor and supporter of the family of "Brick" Pomeroiy."

GEO. T. DOWNING, the colored restaurant keeper of Washington, and who has acquired considerable wealth in his business, has written a letter to the New York *Herald*, in which he states that it is painfully evident that there is a lack of due respect for colored men on the part of the Republican party. He feels called upon, he says, to declare that a majority of those known as Republicans in their example practically illustrate Judge Taney's declaration "that black men have no rights that white men are bound to respect." He adds that if the Republican party shall create and encourage the idea that it does not care for the colored man only to use him, and if the Democratic party shall even profess to practice the declared tenets of the Republican party, as affecting the colored man's rights, inroads upon the Republican party would be made. He warns the Republican party of the danger it is in, and concludes with the hope that they will take steps to avert it.

INTELLIGENCE has been received in this country of the death of the famous prophet and warrior Schamyl, once the leader of the Caucasians in their efforts to resist Russian aggression and to maintain the independence of their country. Schamyl was born in humble life in 1797, in the village of Himry in the northern part of Daghestan. When about twenty-seven years of age he ardently engaged in the war against Russia, and during the next thirty-five years, with occasional intermissions, he was actively engaged in and prominently connected with the movement of his countrymen in their efforts to check Russian inroads. In 1831 the Muscovites completely routed the Caucasian army, and it was supposed that Schamyl was among the slain; but he soon re-appeared, second in command, Hamfed Bey being chief, leading his countrymen to renew their struggle for freedom and independence. Hamfed Bey and his guard were shortly afterwards massacred by the Russians, when Schamyl was chosen Prophet, and Murshed (commander of the faithful) of the tribes, and from that time for many years he continued the war against the Russians, gaining many brilliant victories. In the year 1859 he fell into their hands, and with his capture the cause of Caucasian freedom collapsed, and since then he, with his family, has led a quiet life, in Russia.

Not long since he obtained permission of the Czar to go on a pilgrimage to the tomb of Mahomet at Mecca, and he was on his way thither, when death terminated his career.

DR. LUTHER, of Bilke, near Dusseldorf, Germany, recently discovered another planet, hitherto unobserved by astronomers. It was seen by Mr. Hale, of the U. S. Naval observatory, on the 22d ult., in right ascension 11 degrees 33 minutes 7 seconds; north declination 11 degrees 2 minutes 31 seconds. This denizen of the star world is said to be of the eleventh magnitude, and is the 113th of the minor planets. It has been named by the savants at Berlin "Amalthea."