

# THE DESERET NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

NO. 21.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, WEDNESDAY, MAY 22, 1867.

VOL. XVI.

The Deseret News:

IS PUBLISHED EVERY

Wednesday Morning.

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OFFICE:

CORNER OF SOUTH & EAST TEMPLE STREETS.

TERMS:

One Year.....\$5.00.  
Six Months..... 3.00.  
Three Months..... 2.00.

HOME ITEMS.

**PRESIDENT YOUNG'S RETURN.**—It was known throughout the city on Tuesday, the 14th, that President Young would return home the next day; and there was a very general feeling manifested to give him a warm and hearty welcome back, after his temporary absence. Though entirely spontaneous, the dimensions of the demonstration of Wednesday proved how widespread and deeply rooted, in the hearts of the people, are the feelings of respect, esteem and love entertained for him.

On Wednesday forenoon the "Stars and Stripes" began to be displayed from stores, public buildings and other places; stray carriages drove down the State Road with a view to meet the President's party; and it was understood that some of the schools had intimated a wish to come out with their bannerets and mottoes, to express their respect on the occasion. A company of Cavalry, under the command of Col. H. P. Kimball, formed a little before 4 p.m. to meet the returning party as an escort in; and were joined at the City Hall by Presidents H. C. Kimball and D. H. Wells, Bishop Hunter and Councilors, General Burton, members of the City Council, and other prominent citizens in carriages, with Cap. Croxall's and Cap. Eardly's brass bands. Our reporter for the occasion found himself comfortably seated in the carriage of John B. Kimball, Esq., and was not at all surprised that so many had come together under the circumstances, knowing they were prompted by the same desire to show respect to Pres. Young which all who feel well to Israel are animated by.

The party proceeded down the State Road to Cottonwood, and at half-past four they met Pres. Young and company, with those who had met him further on towards the point of the mountain. All commenced traveling to the city, and as its outskirts were reached the first of the juveniles appeared, lining the sides of the streets, being in the 2nd Ward School. Coming nearer the centre of the city, the scene was exceedingly animating, and stirred deeper feelings within the heart than any ovation of man-worship for some popular idol of the hour, before whose ephemeral greatness fashion bows down and folly imitates the example. It was the outspoken esteem of thousands of hearts, and manifested itself in a variety of ways. The "big bell" rang out cheerily; artillery spoke its welcome in a loud and startling voice; the bands made sweet melody, aided by Major Huntington's martial band in good style; and a mammoth flag—"the old flag"—hung, with bright stars and stripes, across the road at 2nd South St., as the forerunner of a myriad others of various sizes and devices, bearing mottoes appropriate and innumerable. At this point there were over fifty carriages in the procession, with the cavalry, and all passed between two rows of children representing some twenty-two or twenty-three schools. The sea of faces near the Theatre was highly imposing; and the multitude of juveniles present was tangible evidence of the fertility of the soil—or the people—or "the peculiar institution"—or something; for they were out in immense numbers, neat and clean, well dressed, healthy and intelligent-looking, their little faces showing unmistakably that they appreciated the occasion, and really felt the force of the many mottoes on the banners, which in spirit expressed hearty welcome to the President; the love for knowledge that pervades all classes here; the object of our hope and trust; and the strength of a manhood and womanhood which is attained through innocent childhood and pure and virtuous youth. Adults and children were close together, the little ones in front, holding up their tiny flags and banners, the chosen devices of their day or

Sunday schools, many of them bearing touching expressions for mottoes.

After the President passed through the Eagle Gate, the street being lined up to that point with schools, the cavalry formed in front of his office, the carriages drove by, and the schools marched passed the office gate, the music playing at intervals; and after all were past, the concourse dispersed to their homes, satisfied that they had unbidden testified their love and esteem for him who is first in place and first in the hearts of the people of Israel. We were pleased to notice that when the demonstration presented the appearance of assuming the magnitude which it gained, Lieut. Colonel J. R. Winder, Major A. Burt and Major W. Calder, were energetically employed acting as a Committee of Management; and under the circumstances, their office was not by any means so laborious as such positions generally are, for everybody kept order and desired to see it preserved.

That President Young is received with demonstrations of good feeling, love and esteem, in the settlements which he visits north, south, east or west, no one who has ever been with him can help knowing. And those with that of last Wednesday, simply declare how far people are fooling themselves when they speak of him as losing influence and power with the Latter-day Saints; or that we are kept in a state of mental bondage. He lives in the hearts of the Saints; and he has educated their minds upwards, by instruction, until they intelligently and understandingly view him as their truest earthly friend; hence the enthusiastic demonstrations with which he is welcomed, with his Councilors and the Twelve, in the cities and settlements which they visit.

**CACHE VALLEY.**—We had the pleasure of meeting Bishop Maughan, from Cache, on Thursday last, who reports things moving along in that region with the industry and spirited energy which are so characteristic of the citizens there. The crops were nearly in; and though some grasshoppers had made their appearance, everybody was going ahead with their labor, the only true and wise policy. The waters had reached in some places a more than average height for the season; Blacksmith's Fork and the Muddy being higher than for four years past. The road up the kanyon between Box Elder and Wellsville is open, and fit for travel.

**INFORMATION WANTED.**—Of the whereabouts of ANN TYERS, who emigrated from Leicester, England, in 1861 or 1862. Any information concerning her will be thankfully received by her brother, ROBERT BUSBY, Farmington, Davis county, Utah.

**IMMIGRATION.**—We have received a copy of an Address of the "Industrial and Immigration Aid Society," bearing date San Francisco, April 9th, 1867. The objects of the society are to encourage immigration from Europe of the industrial classes, and aid them in establishing themselves in homes in California and the neighboring States and Territories. The workings are to be carried on with a capital of five millions of dollars, to be raised in dollar shares. But Utah has an immigration plan of her own, which has been in operation for several years, and is admittedly the best known in this immigrating age. However necessary, therefore, the labors of this society may be to other places, they are not at all applicable to us.

**GENERAL DRIVE IN TOOLEE COUNTY:** read County Clerk Warburton's notice.

## Correspondence.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, May 15, 1867.  
EDITOR DESERET NEWS:

On Saturday the 11th inst., in company with President Joseph Young I left Great Salt Lake City, for Farmington, where we arrived just in time to see Meredith's sail boat start on a pleasure excursion on Great Salt Lake, amidst the islands. The sails and "stars and stripes" showed beautifully with a spy-glass, as she plowed her way up the coast, it being three miles west of Farmington. The wind fell, and at dark she had made half way to the island, which is fifteen miles out. The company who chartered the boat, I understand, are from Great Salt Lake City, and are supplied with guns, blankets, and a good fit out. Egg Island, I understand, is to

be visited, where, I was informed by one who had previously visited it, an immense amount of eggs, of great variety, are to be found at this season of the year.

Farmington is a beautiful town; situated at the base of the range of mountains dividing the Weber Valley, Morgan Co., from Davis Co. Several of the houses are built of stone, as is also the fine meeting-house, which is truly a credit to the place. The two story courthouse is built of adobies; the two school-houses are of the same material. I notice more good frame barns in this town and county than usual. The town slopes to the south and west towards the meadows and lake. Hay is plentiful; E. Clark tells me he cuts some 200 tons per year. The small grain looks beautiful, but on the bench lands rain was very much required. A beautiful cañon stream emerges into and is conducted through the town, which drives three grist mills, two saw mills, one carding machine, and two molasses mills; one of those grist mills does its first grinding to-day,—a good substantial mill, built by Bishop Hess and Co.

On Sunday the 21st, 10 a.m., meeting was called to order by Bishop John Hess, singing by an excellent choir, after which President Joseph Young spoke one hour and ten minutes, to a large and attentive audience, on practical duties, self, and family government. At 2 p.m., Elder E. Stevenson addressed the meeting for fifty minutes, followed by President Joseph Young, for thirty-five minutes. The commodious house was well filled, and the congregation listened attentively to the teachings, on "Be ye one as I and my father are one;" concert of action in temporal as well as spiritual things; obtaining information by reading the Bible, Book of Mormon, Doctrine and Covenants, and History, &c., and treasuring up all useful knowledge, with humility, thanksgiving and prayerful hearts to God, that we may live long and be useful, and finally obtain salvation and exaltation in the presence of God.

A friend just down from Weber valley states, that last evening the new bridge at the mouth of the Weber Cañon was in a perilous condition; that part of the new road was washed away, so that it was only passable on horseback or on foot. One man offered to make the road good again for twenty-five hundred dollars. Considerable small grain and meadow land was under water.

Monday at 10½ a.m., we started for Great Salt Lake City, and arrived a few minutes past noon, having had a delightful trip.

Respectfully,  
EDWARD STEVENSON.

[SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.]

## By Telegraph.

New York, 16.

The leader of the Mobile riot is the only one arrested. The excitement is so great that investigation is postponed. U. S. troops are still posted throughout the city, a squad occupying the front of the Battle House.

London, 15.

A numerously attended and very imposing meeting of reformers was held in St. James Hall today. The assemblage was called with a view to supporting a proper and well adjusted plan for household lodger franchise. Some of those present were inclined to accept what is known as the Cabinet concession on these points. John Bright delivered an address to the assemblage, and argued very forcibly against Disraeli's bill.

Chicago, 16.

The steamer Denver, of the St. Joseph and Omaha packet line, was burned at St. Joseph, this morning; loss \$60,000.

New York, 16,

There was a fire at No. 44 South Street this morning; loss \$125,000.

London, 16.

Reports received from Madrid state that a large number of persons, engaged in the recent disturbances in Catalonia and other places, have been captured, and arrests are constantly being made by the police and soldiers.

Washington, 16.

Dispatches from Col. Rankin, Ft. Buford, Feb. 28, reports all well.

Gen. Terry telegraphs that the recent report about the steamer Miner is false.

The Supreme Court after delivering various opinions, adjourned till the first Monday in December. In the Mississippi case, upon motion to dismiss the bill for want of jurisdiction, it was ordered that the bill be dismissed with costs, so the Mississippi injunction case falls with that of Georgia.

New York, 17.

An order from the military head quarters at New Orleans, issued tonight, forbids carrying fire arms openly or secretly by any of the citizens, except in performance of official duty; the offender is to be tried by the military commissioner.

Buffalo, 16.

The roof of the Union Iron Works, in process of erection, fell in this afternoon, crushing five persons to death and seriously injuring fourteen others, some it is feared, fatally.

Chicago, 17.

Rick & Co's soap factory was destroyed by fire this afternoon; loss \$100,000, mostly insured.

Washington, 17.

The Supreme Court, during the session just closed, disposed of 200 cases, leaving 250 on the docket; all the admiralty case were decided. It is a matter of comment that the court recognized Texas as a state in the Union by allowing an injunction to restrain the payment of certain bonds.

London, 17.

Dispatches from Athens state that two sanguinary battles have taken place on the Island of Candia, in both of which the Turkish commander, Omar Pasha, was badly beaten; the loss on both sides counted 3,000. The Powers of Europe have again united in a petition to the Porte to cede Crete to Greece.

Washington, 17.

The President today appointed George Bancroft Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Berlin.

As late as March 31, no further hostilities against Ft. Buford had been attempted by the Sioux, although they were not able to forward the mail from Jan. 17 to March 31.

**NEWSPAPERS IN CONSTANTINOPLE.**—A missionary of the American Board in Constantinople writes:

The increase in the number of newspapers-published here, and in one or two other principal cities of Turkey, and the increase of the number of persons who read them, are among the most notable signs of the times. In this city, five, or even two years ago, it was a rare occurrence to see a newspaper in the hands of any one of the thousands of natives passing up and down the Bosphorus or Golden Horn, in the steamers which here take the place of the street cars of Boston and New York. Now it is almost as common a sight as in those cars. Newsboys throng our thoroughfares with their papers—in Turkish, French, in Greek, in American, etc. We have at least ten daily papers published at Constantinople. Their standard of journalism is not very high, and yet they serve to stir and direct the thoughts of men. Their influence upon public opinion is quite as decided as in England and America.

—"My opinion is," said a philosophical old lady of much experience and observation, "that any man as dies upon washingday does it out of pure spite."

—"Little boys should be seen and not heard," replied a youngster when he didn't know his lesson.