

Mass, Welcer, Wheeler, Whittemore, Williams, Willard. Ninety-five in all. The bill was then passed, as amended, 142 to 49.

BALTIMORE.—Rev. James Doolan, Pastor of St. Patrick's Catholic Church for the past twenty-eight years, died yesterday.

NASHVILLE.—A long preamble and resolutions were adopted in the House to-day, setting forth that the condition of affairs and the disposition of the people of the State had been misrepresented by the press and public meetings, and notably by the memorial presented to Congress by representations from Tennessee, and calling for the appointment of a joint committee of the Legislature to prepare an address to the President and Congress, giving the history of the present government of the State, and refuting the statements made derogatory to her people and the character and purposes of the Legislature.

COLUMBUS.—The Senate to-day ratified the 15th Amendment by a vote of 19 to 18.

Private advices from Jackson indicate the election of Mr. Eccleston and Gen. Ames as U. S. Senators from Mississippi.

PITTSBURG.—Col. Wm. Diehl, the oldest native inhabitant of Pittsburg, and a soldier in the war of 1812, died to-day.

FOREIGN.

PARIS.—People collected from all parts of the city to the funeral of Victor Noire. Many carriages with ladies dressed in mourning joined the procession. In the afternoon deputations of workmen visited the remains and the streets were filled with vast throngs. Carriages containing noted persons were surrounded by crowds, their occupants being cheered. The weather was cold and a heavy rain was falling, but the numbers continued to increase, and between two and three o'clock more than 100,000 persons had assembled in the vicinity of the place where the remains were exposed. Rochefort's appearance called forth great demonstrations of enthusiasm. The remains were followed by a long procession. The crowd wanted to parade with the body through Paris, but Louis Noire, the brother of the deceased, refused to consent. At the cemetery there were frequent shouts of "Vive la Republic." The "Marsellaise" was sung by the people. During the day, while Rochefort was coming down the Champs Elysees, accompanied by a great crowd, who were singing the "Marsellaise," he was stopped by a regiment of troops and the crowd was ordered to disperse. Rochefort, claiming his right as a deputy, passed into the Chamber, where he arrived pale and much excited. The Champs Elysees were then cleared by the troops. Two battalions were stationed near the hall of the legislative body, and five regiments were massed on the boulevards. The crowd finally dispersed without offering resistance, but some arrests were made.

Midnight. No conflict has occurred between the troops and people; the city is tranquil.

The *Journal Official* publishes an imperial decree, ordering prince Murat, to be brought before the high court of justice, to be tried on a charge of striking a magistrate some time ago.

The minister of the interior has issued a circular to the prefects of departments, which declares that the policy of the ministry will be in accordance with the desires of the chambers and the country, but the government will exact order while guarding the interests of all, and will not tolerate disorder. The ministry will be ready, however, to oppose any excess of power from whatever side and wherever it may appear.

LONDON.—The famous Star Theatre, in Richmond, was destroyed by fire last night; its manager lost his life.

VIENNA.—The majority of the Austrian Cabinet advocate closer union between all the States of the empire; the minority would confine confederation to the large States and urge liberal reforms. This division of opinion may soon lead to important changes in the Constitution and Ministry.

MONTREAL.—Governor McDougall arrived yesterday and had an interview with the Governor General and the members of the Cabinet.

THE FIRST COAL.—Two car loads of coal from the Wasatch Coal Companies' mines, consigned to F. A. Mitchell, Esq., reached this city Thursday morning. This, we understand, is the first coal that has been brought direct to this city by the U. C. R. R.

Correspondence.

DESERET ALPHABET.

NEPHI, JUAB COUNTY,
January 10th, 1870.

Editor *Deseret News*:—Dear Sir.—In order to encourage those teachers throughout the Territory, who, already having onerous duties to perform in teaching their numerous classes, think they cannot spare time to teach the Deseret Alphabet, I take the liberty, through the columns of the *DESERET NEWS*, to state that I have a day-school, composed of eighty children of all ages, in which I have introduced the Deseret Alphabet with success.

Many, no doubt, think, as I have heard it expressed, that they have no time; that, besides, it is difficult for children to learn, and that it interferes with the common English alphabet and orthography. I can say, that for my part I have found it altogether to the contrary, and experience proves to me that all that is necessary, is to put the First and Second Readers into the children's hands and they will learn to read in them without teaching. I have my classes read in them once every week, and I find they can do so as easily and quickly as they can in the First and Second Readers of Willson's series, in which they have read for years.

I would say to my brethren, the teachers, try it. There is not any of you but what can devote at least an hour every week to this branch of education, and as Latter-day Saints it is a duty binding upon you, being the direct counsel of our wise and far-seeing President.

I would also say to every father and mother in Israel, buy these books for your children; they can be had for a trifle. Encourage your offspring in learning to read! Do not throw cold water upon the efforts of our leaders in this respect by being dilatory in providing the books or in making light of the subject in any way, and we will soon have a good and distinct orthography as well as a good and distinct religion.

Hoping these few remarks may not prove detrimental to the end in view,

I am, respectfully,

W. R. MAY.

For the "Evening News."

SALT LAKE CITY, Jan. 15, '70.

Editor *Deseret News*:—Dear Sir.—I have observed something of a controversy, going on through the papers, between the Vice President, Hon. Schuyler Colfax, and Hon. John Taylor, of Salt Lake City. Mr. Taylor is a man of enlarged views and of decided ability and talent. Of Mr. Colfax, I need say nothing; his former record advertises his ability. No person acquainted with Mr. Taylor, and understanding his relation to the church of which he is a member, need be in doubt, as to which of the two men will get the worst of it.

If Mr. Taylor's strength does not consist in his natural and acquired abilities, the cause which he advocates is strong in itself. A schoolboy may, with propriety, declare that five times ten are fifty, and there is no talent, ingenuity or skill enough in the nation to disprove it. But with all due respect to both parties, how does it look in the Hon. Vice President to enter into a controversy, with a "Mormon" elder in these days, when great men are careful to stand upon their dignity? Will his friends be proud of his encounter with a preacher of the "Latter-day Saints," especially if he gets whipped out, as he most assuredly will? It is true that "Mormonism," or rather its advocates, may have had their imperfections and may still have them, but are these any reliable proofs of the fallacy of their system? As well might the father repudiate his child, because in his infancy he could not walk in a steady and upright manner at all times.

The prophet Daniel was once rather awkwardly situated: He was inclined to call upon his God daily and to trust in Him for everything desirable; but the chief men of Babylon were jealous of him, and being crafty, they leagued together, to procure from Darius, by flattering words and apparent sincerity and fairness, a decree that whoever should call upon any other god or man, for the space of thirty days, for any favor, except upon the king, should be cast into the lions' den.

They well knew that the prophet would not and could not submit to any such decree, though made pursuant to the laws of the Medes and Persians, which could not be altered. Consequent-

ly they would have him in a snare and could proceed against him by law; to his utter destruction in the lions' den. All christendom will acknowledge that this was a most damnable strategy to destroy the friend of God.

Those chief men, Daniel's accusers, believed no more in the prophet, than the authors of Cragin's and Cullom's bills, believe in Joseph Smith and Brigham Young as the faithful friends of God and inspired from heaven. But to their sorrow, they proved to themselves and to all Babylon that their unbelief did not nullify the designs of Providence in relation to His chosen friend; for when the tables were turned, the Lord sent not His angel to shut the lions' mouths, and those shrewd and cunning plotters escaped not the fury of the wild beasts.

I cannot say that God will deliver His people from the designs of plotting and wicked men in our day without passing through some tribulation; but this much I can say, that no faithful Latter-day Saint is going to disobey his God to please or gratify any class of men that seek, by their craft and cruelty to nullify the purposes of Jehovah. He cannot! He will not! He dare not!!! God says you shall obey me. Men say, if you do, we will punish you by law and reduce you to the condition of serfs, fugitives, vagabonds, prisoners, and even unto death. Now what shall we do? Shall we obey God and take the consequences or shall we obey man and disobey God and take the consequences?

If the great men of our nation really want the honor of instituting these extreme measures against the Latter-day Saints in Utah, and are prepared to take the responsibility of inaugurating a legal system of persecution against them, we have not the power to withhold from them this honor. For one, I will say, that should those bills for the disfranchisement of the Latter-day Saints, now before Congress, become law, it will amount to a declaration of war against the Heavens! And though we may be subjected thereby, to many disagreeable and uncomfortable circumstances, extremely humiliating in their nature, yet some of us will live to see whom the lions will destroy, and the flames consume, and upon whose walls the finger of destiny will write "*Mene Mene, Tekel Upharsin*." In my humble sphere, I would respectfully suggest to the nation, for their sakes and for ours, that they consider well, all the bearings of those "Bills," and the consequences of their action in relation to them.

OBSERVER.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—The members of Morgan's Commercial College, about two hundred and fifty in number, left this city yesterday morning on an excursion train, for Ogden City. They reached their destination in due time, all right, and spent a very pleasant day. They left Ogden last night at six o'clock, and when six or seven miles from this city three of the cars flew the track, and the track was completely torn up for two or three hundred yards. The cars were very slightly damaged, but fortunately not one of the passengers sustained the least injury. At the time of the accident the train was going at a moderate rate, or the result would in all probability have been much more serious; it also fortunately happened that the cars that ran off were the last cars of the train, and after the scare was over the forepart of the train came along to the city, and then returned for those who had been compelled to stay behind, and beyond the short delay thus occasioned they sustained no inconvenience.

We gleaned the above particulars from Mr. Morgan, principal of the college, who also wished to express the thanks of the excursionists to Mr. Leavitt, the conductor of the train, for his untiring efforts to promote the pleasure and safety of the party.

The cause of the accident is involved in mystery. It may have arisen through some fault in the construction; but it is more likely to have arisen from the devilish mischief of a party whose handiwork has already been detected at two or three points on the line. Let such a person stop his devilry while he is safe; if he do not he may be sure that his sin will find him out, and will cost him dear.

ATTEMPT AT BURGLARY.—An attempt was made on Wednesday night, or early on Thursday morning, to break into Hooper, Eldredge & Co's. bank, on East Temple Street. The scoundrels broke three panes of glass and one of the sashes, but, it is supposed, they were disturbed in their nefarious transaction, for they took nothing away but some papers of no value whatever.

It is a very lucky thing for them that they were disturbed, for had it been otherwise, one or more of them would in all probability have taken his or their departure by bullet for kingdom come. A well armed guard is kept on the bank premises every night, from the time business is closed until it is resumed the next morn-

ing, and it is supposed that the guard was in the back office for a minute and that his return alarmed the villains.

Burglary is a rather dangerous business in Salt Lake City, and especially in the business portion of it. Several of the fraternity have lost their lives trying on their little game, and several more will do so just as sure as they try it, for there is no compromising with "Mormon" watchmen, and they have no more respect for a burglar than for a mad dog.

Gentlemen of that ilk be warned; don't try your game here unless you wish to embark in a hurry for the other side of Jordan.

GRATIFYING.—By telegram received this morning from Hon. W. H. Hooper, we are very pleased to learn that his health is much improved. Elders Burton and Sheets left Washington to-day for New York.

WASATCH COUNTY.—Bishop Abram Hatch, of Heber City, called this morning. He is in this city to attend the present session of the Legislature. He gave us the following jottings in relation to matters and things in his Diocese:

There is no snow in Provo Valley. Many of the brethren are lumbering successfully this winter. A first-class saw mill has been built in Lake Canyon by J. W. Witt. Three free schools have been established and are in successful operation. Two new school-houses have lately been built, one of which is a substantial rock structure. Two bridges are in course of erection across the Provo River. A large field is being taken up in the vicinity of Heber City. A water ditch, four miles in length, is being taken from the Provo to supply this field with water. There is an excellent opportunity for a few families to locate there; it is only forty-one miles from Salt Lake City. Union and good feelings prevail throughout the county.

INFORMATION WANTED.—If this should come under the notice of Elizabeth Hanks, who emigrated from England last summer, and who is supposed to be in Cache Valley, she will please write to her brother, Alfred Hanks, in care of J. F. Gibbs, Fillmore City, Utah, as he is ill and desires to learn of her whereabouts.

T. Swash, of 48 New Weston St., Bermondsey, London, England, desires to hear from William Hammond and his family, who left Andover on the ninth of April, 1861.

Elder Evan M. Greene writes us that "Mr. Henry Dodge, of Bushnell, McDonough County, Ill., wants to learn of the whereabouts of Augustus and Seth Dodge, sons of Erastus Dodge, who was a "Mormon" in Missouri; emigrated from and New York."

Augustus and Seth Dodge reside at Tokerville, Washington County, in this Territory.—[Ed. D. E. N.]

FROM SATURDAY'S DAILY.

MILITARY BALL.—A most pleasant company of ladies and gentlemen assembled at the theatre last evening on the occasion of the Military Ball, when, with a zeal and free heartedness peculiar to these mountains, the brave men and fair ladies present "chased the fleeting hours with flying feet" until the first rays of dawn were almost observable on the eastern horizon. Unalloyed pleasure and entire satisfaction at the arrangements were the expressions we heard everywhere around us.

THE JUVENILE PARTY.—As we sat musing in our sanctum this morning, we thought of the many aching hearts of the little ones who were no doubt sadly watching the pelting rain and drifting snow as it fell so unceasingly from the upper deep. No disappointments are equal to those of early childhood, none make so deep and lasting an impression. As we grow older, we become accustomed to the truth of the proverb "that man proposes but God disposes" and try to be as philosophical as our natures will admit. While reasoning thus we fancied that for once in our lives had we the power we would have changed the weather, so that the young folks could have attended their ball with greater pleasure and less risk to their health. We hope, however, that parents, in such weather as this, will take great care of their little ones, especially when got up for parties, that our sexton's report may not be increased by any passing away through colds and the various diseases resulting therefrom.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS.—Until further notice mails for the East, West and North will close at 5.30 a.m., and arrive at 9 o'clock p.m.

JNO. M. MOORE, P. M.
P. O. Salt Lake City, Jan. 14th, '70.

CORRESPONDENCE RECEIVED.—We are under obligations to Brother W. C. McGregor, of Parowan, for a communication dated the 3rd instant, giving the details of the recent Navajo raids in Iron county. He will have seen, ere this, that we have published lengthy telegrams in relation to these raids, received from Bishop Dame and other brethren in the localities where they have taken place, giving the chief points contained in his letter, and some particulars not contained therein, hence its publication now would be superfluous.