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TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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[SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.

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CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 15.—Brownlow made a personal explanation in reply to Beck's statement in the house, that he (Brownlow) while governor of Tennessee made the State a pandemonium, and that he and other reconstruction governors were hated and despised by the people, and seemed to find no refuge from prison except in the Senate. Brownlow began by saying that there was a time when Beck would not have dared to put this insult upon him, lest he (Brownlow) should take Beck's overseer whip from his hand and lay it over his back. He also said that when Beck abandoned respectable business and became a slave driver, he sank below the notice of all decent men.

The vice-president said this language was improper under the rule. Chandler moved that Brownlow have unanimous consent to proceed. Casserly asked the vice president whether he knew of any precedent for the utterance of such language in the senate. The vice-president said he did recollect several instances when such language had been uttered, but not of course in accordance with parliamentary law. Blair said Brownlow's language was appropriate to the means by which he obtained his seat and hoped he would be allowed to proceed.

The clerk then read the explanation. It reviewed Brownlow's career as governor of Tennessee, and asserted that his dealings with the State treasury had been strictly honest.

Cole submitted a resolution which was agreed to, instructing the committee on education and labor to inquire into the expediency of an amendment to the constitution, to provide some educational test in the exercise of the electoral franchise.

The senate then resumed the consideration of Sumner's resolution, and Harlan continued his explanation of the sale of arms during the Franco-Prussian war.

Harlan continued at some length his arguments against the resolution, defending the war department from the imputations conveyed in it.

Frelinghuysen reviewed the preamble and resolution and declared that some of the allegations were plainly false.

Schurz made a long speech in favor of the resolution in which he said the subject was forced on his attention a year ago by Butler's resolutions, and remonstrances from German citizens who believed the government was selling arms to France and who urged him to attack the government for it.

Schurz said there existed an impression that there was a military ring somewhere, which exerted a damaging influence on the administration, and if the investigation could show the impression unfounded, or discover the guilty and bring them to punishment, it would render important service to the American people.

The senate went into executive session and adjourned.

HOUSE.

The house resumed the consideration of the naval appropriation bill. Maynard suggested to exempt from sale such historical vessels as the *Constitution*, *Macedonia*, *Kearsarge* and the yacht *America*, which should be maintained by government. A discussion ensued, in the course of which Swann stated that in the case of war there were not six vessels in the navy that could be relied on, and he felt convinced there was, at the present, imminent danger of war. Hale's amendment was finally adopted and Maynard's resolution.

EASTERN DISPATCHES.

BUFFALO, 15.—A Toronto dispatch last night states that several wholesale stores were in flames, and that the fire threatened to resist the efforts of the firemen, and would doubtless prove very destructive.

A later dispatch says the fire burned nine out of eleven wholesale stores in what is known as Iron block, occupied by some of the heaviest merchants. The total loss is estimated at $500,000. Insurance not ascertained.

NASHVILLE, 15.—The book bindery and composing room of the Methodist book concern in this city, was burned at midnight last night, together with all the materials of both departments; also the stereotype foundry and an extensive library. Loss about $80,000. No insurance, except on the building, the loss on which was $3,000.

NEW YORK, 15.—In the Oyer and Terminer court this morning, evidence was continued in behalf of Stokes as to the irregularities in empannelling the grand jury.

A special dispatch from Charleston, S. C., says that chairmaker Ingersoll is stopping in that city under the name of James Harvey.

Fifteen thousand dollars worth of silks were burglarized on Washington street this morning. The thieves escaped but $13,000 worth of booty was recaptured.

A Halifax dispatch is severe on the New York papers for publishing a thrilling account of the execution of two alleged murderers in Newfoundland, the parties not having yet been tried.

In the Stokes case, the district-attorney does not traverse the various allegations as to the irregularities of the grand jury, but simply avers they were good and lawful men, and on that issue he will go to the jury. The trial of the present issue will probably end to-morrow.

C. Irksky, the accomplice of Jones, the fire burglar, confesses to firing the building on Morris Avenue, Elizabeth, New Jersey, and the stove manufactory on Eldridge street, and that he received part of the proceeds of the insurance, except the last made, which occurred before they became partners.

WASHINGTON, 15.—The senate in executive session to-day, confirmed Grata Washburne, son of minister Washburne, as assistant secretary of legation to France; and Samuel C. Wingard, United States attorney for Washington Territory.

In accordance with the resolution offered by Casserly and adopted by the senate, calling for information with regard to the detention of the California mail on the Pacific railroad, the postmaster-general sent a communication to the senate, in which he states that no formal contracts exist for the transportation of the mail on the Union Pacific and Central Pacific railroads, the service being paid for by the department, under orders issued quarterly. The postmaster-general further states there is nothing in the usual contract stipulations which can be construed to compel the railroad companies, in circumstances like the present, to provide for the transportation of mails by any other means than their trains, or any other route than their own.

WESTERN DISPATCHES.

SAN FRANCISCO, 15.—A man, name unknown, poisoned himself, and was found dying at the lower alms house gate, on the Ocean House road.

SAN DIAGO, 15.—In a saloon in Arizona city, last evening, J. D. Cosead and George Johnson, alias George King, were playing at cards for six bits, when, during a dispute about cards, Cosead thrust a huge knife into Johnson's abdomen, cutting a hole through the entrails, which protruded, from the effect of which he died. Cosead has been arrested at Julian city.

MEXICO.

CITY OF MEXICO, 8. — Gen. Corona, accompanied by an escort of a hundred men, has disappeared and it is supposed has left the country. The government has gained advantages in Guerrero; but the largest part of Puebla and Vera Cruz are in the hands of the revolutionists. It is reported that Juarez has applied to President Grant for aid, and that Grant replied that he would support Juarez as the last alternative.

Later.—The revolutionists have captured Aquas Calcentis. It is said President Grant must now act promptly if he intends to help Juarez. The number of revolutionists is estimated at 30,000. A plan is proposed for Juarez to resign and permit Mejia, his minister of war, to assume the presidency. Consternation prevails here.

EUROPEAN DISPATCHES.

PARIS, 15.—The Bonaparte adherents are exerting themselves to create a feeling among the workmen in certain cities in favor of the ex-Emperor.

Some of the leaders of the "right," in the Assembly, are going to Antwerp to submit to Count de Chambourd their programme of action with regard to the monarchy, and endeavor to obtain his sanction, but there is little hope of success. It is a foregone conclusion that the Count will refuse to make any concessions.

All hopes of a fusion between the Orleanists and the Legitamists are abandoned.

It is reported here, on good authority, that the United States will not waive their claims on England for indirect damages, but may be induced to modify them. *Des Debats* declares England and America are both wrong, and that the misunderstanding may lead to a rupture.

Correspondence.

HEBER CITY, U. T.,
February 5th, 1872.

Editor Deseret News:

I see in the NEWS the very excellent communication in favor of a "free school interest," over the signature of J. Morgan. The friends of education are fortunate in securing so able an advocate. He tells us, "The education of not merely one particular class of our citizens, but the mass of the people, is the strong defense of the nation." And again, "A people properly educated, are invariably a happy, prosperous people, and it behoves every lover of order and liberty to foster and guard the development of education," and "that improvement is needed in our educational affairs, is a fact patent to the eyes of the most casual observer." No better argument than the above can be produced to convince the most skeptical capitalist that there is no better investment for his money than the free school.

Our able advocate has vividly portrayed the representation of taxation for education. What greater or more extended representation can be desired than those he has enumerated, i. e., "The national safeguard, the prosperity, liberty and happiness of the human family." His illustration, however, is unhappy. He does not appear to know that poll taxes are applied to the construction of county roads, and that the man who has no "filthy lucre," nor even a "horse and cart," is liable to work just as many days on the road as the man whose "heavy laden teams each day traverse the road."

What "Uncle Sam's land holders" have to do with it I am unable to fathom, and it is evident the irrepressible conflict between capital and labor, and the arraying of employes against employers are the result of improper education, and, thank God, we have no Tammany kings to steal away our substance, nor do we intend our capital to accumulate in inert piles to tempt the dishonest, but we will scatter it broadcast throughout the entire Territory, that the remotest, the poorest, the least favored shall have ample opportunity to become a pillar in the bulwark of the nation.

I believe our champion is "straddle of the fence"—both legs on one side! Hear him. I certainly can not see where the gentleman is driving at. If he means that the people of Utah are capable of appreciating and properly appropriating any substantial assistance the Legislative Assembly may deem best to appropriate, or that they have not, under the most adverse circumstances, manifested almost superhuman efforts in the education of their children, he most assuredly is very poorly posted in the matter, but if he means that Massachusetts and other States, through maladministration, have failed to make Free Schools a success, allow me to say, "Nay, verily nay," we will not import those acts of maladministration, those ever itching palms for the tax pocket, those "impersonal interests which allow the great work of education to fall upon their hands." No, we have a grander, a higher, an infinitely more perfect system, and we will use it in preparing and qualifying our loved ones in our mountain home for the high and holy destiny which is in store for them.

Mr. Editor, I offer these suggestions with due deference, and I trust I have done so respectfully, and with a desire to do good. I can not ignore the experience of fourteen years in the school rooms of Utah, nor can I but regret that one so able and accomplished as Mr. Morgan does not see as I do. Wishing success to the Morgan College and all other institutions for the promotion of the education and welfare of Utah, I am, respectfully,

M. J. SHELTON.

WELLSVILLE, Cache Co.,
Feb. 11, 1872.

Editor Deseret News:

In company with Bishop W. W. Cluff and Elder P. C. Geertsen, I lately attended meetings in most of the settlements in this county, and found the people in a happy and prosperous condition, being up to the spirit of the times.

The Scandinavian Saints have much appreciated the labors of Bishop Cluff and his associates on this trip. The Bishop speaks the Danish language very correctly. We close our trip in this valley to-day, by attending a meeting here.

Last night, by invitation of Bishop W. Maughan, we witnessed a theatrical performance here, by the Wellsville dramatic association. "The Miser of Shoreditch," and "Time Tries All" were rendered in good style, for which credit is due the following ladies and gentlemen, who took prominent parts:

Miss Ann Jones, Maria Parkinson, Sarah Lowe and Sarah Parker; and Messrs Samuel Milton, Thomas Bradshaw, John Thorpe, William Deakin, John Deakin and Edward Milton.

A number of people from the surrounding towns attended.

The choir of this settlement, which is under the leadership of Mr. William Haslem, is very efficient.

Some days ago, a boy, 16 years old, son of Jorgen Petersen, of Hyrum, had his leg broken, in Hyrum cañon, by a rolling log. He is doing well, under the care of Doctor Lamoreaux, of Logan.

Yours truly,
A. C.

The Common Schools of California.

The Free School System of California, for which liberal provision was made by the framers of the Constitution and by the Congressional donation of 6,719,324 acres of Federal land, went into operation in 1851, when the State had forty-nine free schools and 5,906 school children between the ages of four and eighteen. The increase of both schools and children has been rapid and constant in the intervening twenty years, and in 1871 we had 130,116 school children between the ages of five and fifteen, 1,550 schools and 2,052 teachers. The scholars enrolled in the common schools number 91,332, and there are besides 15,524 at private schools. Many, however, do not attend regularly, and the average allowance in 1871, at the common schools, was only 64,286, or about half of all of school age. It appears, however, that 106,856 in all went to school last year, leaving 13,500 who did not go to school, and of these a considerable proportion were either sick, or small, or were excluded on account of color. The number of children under five years of age is 66,292, and calculating from that figure we may assume that there are 12,000 in their sixth year, who are really too young to profit much by teaching, and there are nearly as many of those who did not go to school. This showing seems to us very satisfactory, and implies that but few children in the State will grow up in ignorance. The people, by voting in favor of compulsory education, have promised that California will strive to protect all her children from the grave injustice of being bred in ignorance.

The number of children under five years is 1,234 more than half of the number between five and fifteen, whereas we suppose that in consequence of the greater mortality among very young children, there should be a larger difference. Adding together figures previously given, we have 196,408 children under fifteen years in the State, or 35 per cent. of 560,247, the entire population of the State. The increase in the number of children of school age, is about 9,000 annually, or a gain of one-sixth of one per cent. on the entire population.

The total amount expended on the common schools last year was $1,700,000, including $1,100,000 for teachers' salaries, $400,000 for sites, buildings, repairs and furniture, and $200,000 for rent, fuel and contingent expenses. The value of the school property now on hand is $2,362,880. In the last twenty years $18,209,680 have been expended for school purposes. In 1856 the cost of maintaining the schools was equivalent to a tax of 3 cents on $100 of the assessed value of property; now it is 6½ cents, or about one-sixth of one cent. on the market value of the property of the State. That price is a moderate one to pay for our schools. While there is much room for improvement, it is gratifying to know that they are generally creditable and beneficial.—*Alta Cal.*

Guarding the Children.

No time, expense, nor zealous care is too great to bestow on the culture and correct training of our children. There is no office higher than that of a teacher of youth, as there is nothing on earth so precious as the mind, soul and character of a child. No office should be regarded with greater respect. The first minds in a community should be encouraged to assume it. Parents should do all but impoverish themselves to induce those to become the guardians and guides of their children. To this good all their show and luxury should be sacrificed. There they should be lavish while they straighten themselves in everything else. They should wear the cheapest clothes, live on the plainest food, if they can in no other way secure to their families the best of instruction. They should have no anxiety to accumulate property for their children, provided they can place them under influences which will awaken their faculties, inspire them with higher principles, and fit them to bear a manly part in the world. No language can describe the folly of that economy which to leave a fortune to a child, starves his intellect and impoverishes his heart. And yet, many otherwise sensible and well meaning people delegate the care and instruction of their offspring during the tenderest days of childhood to ignorant, stupid servants. The mother alone, or some person her equal should have the care of her children.—*S. F. Pioneer.*

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The Singer	127,833	Florence	17,000
Wheeler & Wilson	83,278	Gold Medal	9 912
Howe	75,166	Ætna	5,806
Grover & Baker	67,402	Empire	5,500
Weed	35,002	Pinkie & Lyon	2,400
Wilcox & Gibbs	28,890	Parham	1,700
American Buttonhole & Overseaming	14,573	Wilson	500

And several other companies who sold a few Machines.

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