

THE FOURTEENTH ARTICLE.

Our telegrams, for a considerable time past, have contained occasional allusions to the Fourteenth Article of the Constitution, and the progress of its ratification by the several States of the Union. Below we present to our readers a copy of the article in question:

Article XIV., Section 1.—All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Sec. 2.—Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, including Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of Electors for President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall be to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

Sec. 3.—No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or Elector of President or Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

Sec. 4.—The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred in payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations or claims, shall be held illegal and void.

Sec. 5.—Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

According to a recent proclamation of President Johnson, this, originally an amendment to the Constitution, is now a fundamental portion of that instrument, having been ratified by the requisite number of States to make it so.

GROUP OF ISLANDS DISCOVERED.

A new group of islands were discovered in the North Pacific Ocean, July, 1859, by Captain Brooks, of the Hawaiian barque *Gambia*, while cruising west-north-west of the Sandwich Islands. Captain Brooks landed, and took possession of them in the name of the United States.

No further notice seems to have been taken of the discovery, until May, 1867, when the importance of these islands as a coaling station for United States vessels, and for the steamers of the China Mail Steamship line, was pointed out in a letter to the Secretary of the Navy, by Mr. A. McLane, President of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. Through the representations of Mr. McLane, an order was issued from the Department of the Navy to Admiral Thatcher, commanding the Pacific Squadron, to detail one of the ships in his squadron to search for and survey the islands referred to. The *Lackawanna*, Captain Reynolds, was detailed for this purpose, and on the 28th of August, 1867, the islands were rediscovered, and formal possession thereof taken for and in the name of the United States.

The *Lackawanna* stayed at the islands seventeen days, during which a survey was made, and it was found that the reef enclosing them is forty miles in circumference; its diameter from north to south nine and a half miles, and from east to west sixteen miles. The group is low, and is composed chiefly of coral, shells and sand. The vegetation consists of coarse grasses, herbs and dwarf shrubbery. Mullet, perch, mackerel, seal and turtle are numerous in the lagoon; and upon the islands there are aquatic birds in immense numbers. Several wells were dug, and the water, on being tested, was found to be hard, but free from organic impurities in solution.

The harbor is said to be much like the harbor of Honolulu, but it is more roomy and safe; it has, however, less depth of water on its bar, being available only for vessels drawing less than eighteen feet. During the stay of Captain Reynolds the greatest rise and fall during the neap tides was eighteen inches, the lowest fifteen.

The group is situated in latitude 28 degrees 12 minutes north, and longitude 117 degrees 12 minutes west from Greenwich. The "Midway Islands" is the name adopted for the group by the Navy Department.

(Special to the Deseret Evening News.)

By Telegraph.

GENERAL.

South Pass City, 22.—On the 11th inst. David Hughes and Benjamin Hurst, while on their way from Norton Plate to this place, with two wagons loaded with goods, were attacked about 80 miles east of here on the old overland road, by a band of the Peace Commissioners' lately galvanized peaceful Sioux Indians. Hayes was killed, Hurst made his escape, abandoning the wagons. Hayes was lately from Utah, but formerly of Iowa.

On the 20th Major N. Baldwin and five men of this place, while en route to Benton, Wyoming, were attacked by about 20 of the friends of Tecumseh, 65 miles east of here, on the same road. The party succeeded in killing three Indians and driving off the balance. Two men, named Beach and Hurst, were severely wounded.

Last evening about 7 o'clock, Wm. Rose, Michael Welsh and Wm. Tweed were attacked by thirty Indians, five miles east of where Maj. Baldwin and party had their fight. Welsh succeeded in escaping, reaching here this evening. Two Indians were killed. When last seen by Welsh, Rose and Tweed were closely pursued by about twenty of the Indians, and he thinks they were killed. Rose was from Austin, Nevada; Tweed was lately from Montana. Much indignation is felt towards the military authorities who, after having been repeatedly asked for protection against the Indians, have left the citizens of this section at the mercy of the savages.

San Francisco, 23.—The trial of the California steam plow, yesterday, was pronounced a success. The machine moved at about the usual speed of a horse, cutting the earth six inches deep, and casting the weeds on one side, leaving the ground the same as if dug with a spade.

Boston, 23.—Faneuil Hall was crowded to-day on the occasion of the reception of the Chinese embassy. A banquet was given to the embassy at St. James' Hotel by the city government. It was an elegant affair. Major Hartill presided. Gov. Bullock spoke on the part of the State. Senator Sumner pronounced a warm eulogy on Mr. Burlingame.

Augusta, Maine.—G. H. Pendleton arrived to-day from Bangor. He was enthusiastically received. In the afternoon he addressed an immense Democratic mass meeting and another at night.

Washington, 22.—One of the Grant and Colfax electors in Alabama, who was a distinguished rebel officer during the war, writes that the Democrats will make desperate efforts to carry the State; and that the election will probably cost one thousand lives. All the Republicans are socially ostracised, but he thinks Grant will carry the State handsomely.

Chicago, 22.—Dispatches from Tennessee say that the reign of terror is universal throughout the counties remote from the principal cities, and there is less safety for Union men than during the war. Gen. Forrest is still making rebel speeches in west Tennessee, and the Ku Klux wander about the country in gangs, warning Union people to leave. Murders and outrages are of frequent occurrence.

New York, 22.—One of the most serious affairs ever perpetrated in this city, was the arrest, to-day, of the entire board of common councilmen for contempt of Judge Barnard, of the Supreme Court, in not obeying the injunction of said court. Writs for the arrest had been in the hands of the Sheriff several days, but they could not be found. To-day the Council met, by preconcerted arrangement, in the City Hall, and proceeded to transact business, when the Sheriff and deputies appeared and declared them all under arrest. They were marched to the Supreme Court room, but as the court was not in session, the Sheriff released them on parole to appear next Tuesday. The whole affair is regarded as a farce.

Washington, 23.—It is said that Gen. McMahon, the new Minister to Paraguay, will be instructed to use his best efforts to restore peace between that Republic and the allies, who are now waging war against her.

New York, 23.—A dispatch from White Sulphur Springs states that Gen. Rosencrans was there for the purpose of consulting with Lee and other southern generals with regard to a plan for the general reconciliation of the people of both sections of the Union. A private meeting had been held where Generals Lee, Longstreet, Beauregard, Ewell and Hunter, also A. H. Stephens, A. H. Stuart, John B. Baldwin, Gov. Stockdale, of Texas, Pickens of South Carolina, and Walker, of Alabama, were present with Gen. Rosencrans. A long consultation took place, and a plan of action agreed on, but of what nature has not yet transpired. It is believed that an address will be issued to the people of the south by their former Generals.

Worcester.—The gas works at South Bridge were blown up on Saturday night; seven men are reported killed and four seriously wounded.

Chicago.—Washington specials say that the friends of Dr. Mudd are making vigorous efforts to secure his pardon.

Mr. Alexander, late Assessor of Internal Revenue at Reading, Pa., has instituted a suit against Commissioner Rollins and several other gentlemen, who made charges against him which caused his removal. He desires to test the responsibility of politicians for false statements to obtain office.

The President has referred the decision of Gen. Schofield on the eight hour question to the Attorney-General.

South Pass City, 24.—Wm. Tweed, one of the men supposed to have been captured by the Indians on the 21st, came in yesterday morning. A party of thirty men left here this morning in search of Rose.

FOREIGN.

Lucerne.—It having been ascertained that an attempt would be made upon the life of Queen Victoria during her sojourn here, the police instituted a strict search for the parties concerned in the plot, and to-day, a man, ascertained to be a Fenian, but whose name was not learned, was arrested. Upon examination he made such statements as leave no doubt that it was his deliberate design to assassinate Queen Victoria. He has been committed to prison to await a requisition from the British authorities.

Paris.—Messrs. Arman, of Bordeaux, against whom the United States recently obtained a judgment in the French

high court of appeal for constructing Confederate ironclads, have been adjudged bankrupts.

New York.—A special from Halifax mentions enthusiastic anti-confederate meetings, at which members of the Legislative Assembly spoke in favor of annexation instead of confederation. Resolutions were adopted declaring the determination to accept no compromise, but to maintain an unceasing struggle for the purpose of freeing Nova Scotia from the Dominion of Canada. The Legislative Assembly is considering a series of resolutions addressed to the British government insisting upon repeal.

St. Petersburg.—The Government has received later advices from Bokhara. The Emir has signified his willingness to accept the terms offered by the Czar, except the duty of building the fortifications.

London.—The international race between the American yacht *Sappho* and several English yachts has been postponed to Tuesday. The race is subject to the rules of the Royal Yacht Squadron, and is to be once round the Isle of Wight.

New York.—The steamer *City of Antwerp* brings mail advices from Queens-town to the 13th. Preparations for the forthcoming parliamentary elections are in progress throughout Great Britain. The test question is the disestablishment of the Irish Church, and the Liberals and Tories are obliged to declare for or against that measure before their constituents. W. E. Foster, member for Bradford, made a speech, in which he condemned Disraeli and his policy, but praised Lord Stanley's course with regard to the Alabama claims and the nationalization question.

Douglas Cook, editor of the *Saturday Review*, is dead.

A telegraph cable is to be laid between Denmark and Russia.

Correspondence.

FAIRFIELD, UTAH CO.,
Aug. 17, 1868.

Editor *Evening News*.—I arrived in this place yesterday from Fort Herriman, twenty miles north, just in time for the morning meeting, which was already commenced and had been anticipated, the brethren from Cedar Fort, five miles north, having come here to join in a general meeting, as Bishop Evans and his son Israel, from Lehi, were present, and had held meeting last evening. I joined in the meeting, and we had a cheering and refreshing time, and adjourned till 2 p.m., partaking of the hospitality of Bishop John Carson, a resident of the old Camp Floyd times, who, by the way, can tell some curious and thrilling tales of those gloomy days, when the pop of the pistol and the shriek caused by the point of steel in the assassin's hand, were so common. Yet the followers and lovers of army life were far less concerned than those who resided around. Pass out in the army grave yard, which is much dilapidated, as the tombstones were of wood, there may be found recorded the memory of both soldiers and camp followers, aged from 20 to 30 years, many of whom were assassinated. They came a long way to deposit their bones in those sage wastes. One man was found in those days in a pit near the grave yard sitting up, having been conveyed there in a barrel, after being murdered by some of his companions. Such are a few of the scenes of the days of Camp Floyd.

Meeting convened at 2 p.m., and was opened with singing by the choir, led by Bishop Carson's son, which would have been more complete had those absent on the railroad been present. This afternoon had been previously designed for business, which was postponed until evening, and we enjoyed the meeting in preaching, and again met in the evening, when considerable business was transacted by Bishop Evans, in which several participated, uniting the saints here, and leaving a good, cheerful spirit. This morning two were baptized in the mill pond.

A new road has been made, more direct from Salt Lake, by way of Fort Herriman to this place.

Crops are very slender down in this valley; twenty bushels of wheat is all that will be saved at Cedar Fort, and but little more in Fairfield. But all seem to be cheerful, as this is a good grazing country, and there is plenty of stock, which they hope to exchange, and if the frost holds off, a considerable corn and potatoes will be saved at Cedar. But corn cannot be matured at Fairfield, as frost comes too early.

In a few years Camp Floyd will be numbered with that, which was, as only a few ruins. Mark the spot where it stood.

SALT CREEK, Aug. 21, 1868.

Editor *Deseret News*.—Dear Sir.—On Tuesday last, shortly after sunrise, the citizens were honored with a visit from So-we-at, (a very old chief, supposed by the citizens to be upwards of one hundred years old), and his tribe, including all his warriors. They marched through the principal streets, and came to a halt at the residence of Bishop Bryan, where they dismounted and had a grand welcome. After amusing themselves and the public, we had a preach from Joe and Dick, two smaller chiefs. They then moved their forces down to the stores, when several presents were made to them by the people, which they received with shouts and other exclamations of joy. They expressed themselves well satisfied, and said they wished all old grievances set aside, and wanted this to be a good peace and a long peace. To-day they moved to Payson to pay a visit to the citizens of that place.

Everybody that has not gone to the railroad is busy harvesting, haying and hauling grain. The corn crop is looking very well, and there is a good prospect for a fair crop of potatoes. The people, in general, are striving to carry out the counsel of the Bishop, and are living their religion.

Yours respectfully,
WM. F. NESLEN.

Episcopal.—The Right Rev. Bishop Solet of Epiphany and Vicar Apostolic of Colorado and Utah, Rev. J. P. Macheboeur, D. D., was consecrated on the 15th, in St. Peter's Cathedral, Cincinnati. The gentleman has spent eighteen years of his life in New Mexico, Arizona and Colorado, and has crossed and recrossed the Rocky Mountains many times. So says the *Chicago Evening Journal*.

A NICE YOUNG MAN.—About a week ago the stage going east from Green River was hailed by a young man, who was "securely strapped between two revolvers," and who showed his ticket to the driver, and took his seat. Fifty-five miles further, overtook the stage, took the three assistants, overtook the stage, took the "nice young man" out, and started back with him to Green River. He was charged with poisoning a woman the night previous and taking her money amounting to \$1,600.

TELEGRAM.—We have been favored with the following telegram to President B. Young. The train referred to is most likely Captain Seeley's, which should have made about that distance from the time it was camped on Sandy. Muddy, 8 miles north of Bridger, Aug. 23.

Brigham Young: We camped here last night, and leave here this evening. All well. Stock doing well.

DULL TIMES.—Just hear what the Virginia *Enterprise* has to say about dull times; the last "slap" is the "unkindest cut of all": "There is much complaint in this city at the present dull times, and they are really by no means lively; but then let us thank our stars that the small-pox does not make it lively for us, as it is doing in San Francisco; or the grasshoppers the Saints of Utah; the Kalkias the faithful of the South; the mosquitoes the Humboldters; earthquakes the Sandwich Islanders; and the itch the people of Mud Springs."

ENCOURAGE HOME MANUFACTURE.—The Colorado *Tribune*, of the 15th, commences a short article with the following wise remark, which every citizen of Utah should practically endorse with regard to this Territory: "We believe it to be the bounden duty of every Colorado citizen to patronize, to the extent of his power, our home institutions, especially our manufacturing establishments, as it encourages the starting of other enterprises, and keeps money in the Territory."

Died:

This morning, at half-past two o'clock, at the residence of his father, in the 12th Ward, George Edward, son of William F. and Mary C. Caboon, aged 10 years, 9 months and 13 days. Funeral will take place to-morrow at 2 p.m.

MARRIED.—In Salt Lake City, August 22nd, by President D. H. Wells, Mr. Jonathan Stegell and Miss Mary Ann Smith, of Liverpool, England. [Mill Star, please copy.]

Special Notices.

N. W. SPAULDING, of San Francisco, the Patentee of the well known Spaulding's Patent Inverted Tenth Circular Saw, has commenced suit in the U. S. Circuit Court of San Francisco before Judge Field, against Wm. J. Tucker, agent for the American Saw Co., for infringement of his Patent. Alleged damages \$5,000. Contingent not exceeding three times the actual damage.

FOUND.—A pocket book which the owner can have by calling at the City Liquor Store and paying for this advt.

LOST.—A small green leather satchel with steel chain attached. The finder will please bring the same to this office and they will be suitably rewarded.

WANTED.—A thoroughly experienced Gardener wishes employment in his line. Jobbing preferred. For information apply to J. Nicholson, of this office.

WANTED, a few cords of Mountain Mahogany Wood at this office.

WANTED.—One hundred and fifty cords of red pine wood at the Paper Mill.

WANTED.—At this office, clean white cotton and colored rags. People in the city who wish to dispose of them will please bring them on Monday and Friday.

NEW TO-DAY.

Quartz Mill for Sale.—Marshall & Carter. Receiving New Goods.—T. & W. Taylor. Oxy-Sold.—John L. Smith. Found, Pocket Book.—Special. Lost, Satchel.—Special. Trial for patent right.—Special.

PRESERVING FRUIT IN BOTTLES.

An esteemed correspondent, who has tried various plans, sends us the following as the one found to be attended with the best success. This, of course, is intended for ordinary bottles with corks. Where some of the many patent jars are used, the sealing process is unnecessary; "Put the fruit in bottles, and add one-eighth of its weight of sugar. Place the bottles, completely filled, in a boiler with a board or other material in the bottom, to prevent the heat breaking them. Fill the boiler with cold water nearly to the top of the bottles, and heat it to boiling. Dip the corks into melted sealing wax and drive them into the bottles. Tie the corks down with wire or twine, and then seal the corked bottles by turning the necks down twice into the melted sealing wax. When sealed, place them again in the boiler, and boil a short time. Put them in a cool place until wanted for use. The necks of the bottles must be heated in water before the corks can be drawn. The first boiling expands and expels most of the air from the bottle, coagulates the albuminous part of the fruit, and retards its fermenting tendencies. The second boiling, after the bottles have been corked and sealed, renders the free oxygen contained in the small quantity of air left, the oxygen united under the influence of heat with the organic matter, it is wholly converted into carbonic acid, and cannot act further in causing decomposition. To make the wax to seal the bottles, melt together one pound of resin, four ounces of beeswax, and three ounces of tallow.—*Ex.*

Which measure is the most, the exact distance of a statement that is "beyond belief," or the precise elevation of a man who was "above telling a lie?"

"Zeb," said a chap to his chum, the other day, "It seems to me you didn't stay long at Squire Folger's last night?" "No," was the reply, "I was sayin' a few pleasant things to the daughter, and the old man came in and gave me a hint to go." "A hint, Zeb, what sort a hint?" "Why, he gave me what he called a hint, and just as he began to raise his heavy boot, I had a thought that I wasn't wanted, and so I—I took my leave."

An old man named Edwards, who lives in Springfield, Massachusetts, and his bewitching daughter, who does not live with her husband, are said to be confederates in a neat little game to swindle countrymen. The female is sweet on young men, induces them to invite her to ride, and the parent starts after the young couple, raises a breeze, and the young man, if green enough, pays roundly to avoid arrest for an attempt at elopement.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES BY STAGE.

From the East.—Alex. Veitch, C. A. Cook, C. E. Wilson, C. Spades, Jacob Smith.
From the West.—H. B. Barto, Dr. Herriek and wife, E. L. Davenport, wife and child, Robert Mearns, A. K. Grimm, Jos. S. Robinson, Luther McLean, E. C. Brashers, E. J. Brashers.
From the North.—Mrs. Mary Luitkey, A. Voorhes, H. M. Porter, Henry Tribe, P. Mortensen, J. Wardrobe, T. H. Hubbard, H. Hauler, Norris Grosgren, S. L. Montague, C. H. Douglass, Ray Smith.
To the East.—C. H. Douglass, Ray Smith, Luitkey, McLean, Mrs. M. Luitkey, Major J. McClintock, A. F. Stanford, Levi Garrett.
To the West.—B. F. Paxton.
To the North.—F. H. Hubbard, Mrs. Chas. Schler, Jacob Smith.

THEATRE.

Lessees & Managers.—H. B. Clawson & J. T. Caine.

UNABATED SUCCESS!

Of the eminent Tragic Actress,

MISS ANNETTE

INCE,

Who will appear in her Thrilling Personation of

Camille!

Supported by

A Strong Cast of the Company.

TUESDAY, Aug. 25, '68.

The performance will consist of the celebrated Play, adapted from the French, in 5 Acts, entitled,

CAMILLE!

OR,

The Fate of a Coquette.

Camille Gantier.....Miss ANNETTE INCE
Armand Duval.....Mr. J. M. Hardie
Mons. Luvral.....Mr. J. S. Lindsay
Gaston Rieux.....Mr. P. Margetta
Count De Varville.....Mr. J. C. Graham
Gustave.....Mr. J. E. Hyde
Monsieur.....Mr. E. D. Crowther
Madame Prudence Du Verney.....Mrs. M. G. Clawson
Nanine.....Miss Alex. Alexander
Nichette.....Miss Adams
Olympia.....Miss Platt
Ladies, Gentlemen, Servants, &c.

Thursday Evening, Aug. 27, '68.

BENEFIT OF MISS ANNETTE INCE!

DOORS OPEN at 7 1/2 o'clock. Performance commences punctually at 8.

Quartz Mill For Sale.

A TWENTY STAMP QUARTZ MILL, in Salt Lake City, with Pan, w. 12-horse power, for working Gold or Silver Ores, with two Boilers, and Engine sixty horse power. Apply to
MARSHALL & CARTER, Salt Lake City
And JOHN O'DOUGHERTY,
Egan Canyon, Nevada.
d233 1m

STRAYED,

A Five Year old, White OX, brands not visible, came to my place, in Sugar House Ward, on the 13th of June. The owner will please pay expenses and take the animal away or it will be disposed of.

JOHN S. SMITH.

J. D. M. CROCKWELL, M. D.

HOMEOPATHIC and Eclectic Physician & Surgeon. For 25 years I have given special attention to the cure of CANCERS, CHRONIC DISEASES, and the removal of TAPE WORMS. I guarantee all I promise to the afflicted and deprecate the poisonous use of all Mineral Medicines, as I prepare my own prescriptions. The charges will be in accordance with the times, in all cases. Council will be gratis, at my Office, 1st South Street, or at my Residence, 5th Ward, Salt Lake City. d233 3m

HAY!

We want to Let the

Cutting of the GRASS

Upon a Lot on the State Road,

ON SHARES.

Hay to be delivered in the City.

Eldredge & Clawson.

d232-2

WM. SLOAN & CO.

AT THE SIGN OF THE

BIG BOOT!

Wholesale and Retail Manufacturers and Dealers in

BOOTS, SHOES AND LEATHER.

HAVING on hand a Large Stock of Leather of our own Tanning and from late importations, we are prepared to

FURNISH CITY AND COUNTRY DEALERS

A SUPERIOR ARTICLE

OF

Boots & Shoes,

And in any quantity, at very Low Rates.

We are determined our Goods shall give satisfaction both in PRICE and QUALITY.

GENTS' FRENCH CALF BOOTS & SHOES AND LADIES' FINE SHOES Made to Measure.

d122-1y

NOTICE OF N. S. RANSOFF & CO

ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN we notify hereby, that our partnership will expire on the First of January next, and we therefore request any and every body knowing themselves indebted to us, by note or otherwise, to settle within 60 days after the expiration of our partnership, as at that time all claims must be given into the hands of our attorney for collection. N. S. RANSOFF & Co. Salt Lake City, July 9, 1868. d105-2m

DINWOODEY'S
FURNITURE
ESTABLISHMENT,

EAST TEMPLE STREET,

SALT LAKE CITY.

CONSTANT OPERATION!

d118-1y

T. & W. TAYLOR

HAVE just received an excellent Assortment of

NEW GOODS,

Consisting of

Dry Goods,

CROCERIES,

READY-MADE CLOTHING

HATS,

BOOTS, SHOES, &c.,

Which we will sell Very Low

FOR CASH OR CRAIN.

CALL AND SEE.

d123-1y

SMITH BROS.

CARPENTERS

JOINERS,

State Road, Half Block North of Emigration Square.

ARE prepared to Contract for BUILDING and guarantee the work equal to the best and as cheap as the cheapest. Having

MACHINERY

OF THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS.