THE EVENING NEWS.

GEORGE Q. CANNON,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Friday, - - - May, 5, 1871.

GENERAL W. T. Sherman has the reputation of being a blunt, straightforward and good talker. He has lately been on a visit to the South, and while at New Orleans he made a speech before the members of the American Union Club, of which a report appears in the Memphis *Avalanche*. The General is reported to have said that

"It has been remarked by some gentleman who has preceded me, that it was generally conceded by the soldiers of both armies at the close of the late civil war, that if the questions and all matters of the settlement of the differences between the North and South, were left to the armies it would be settled at once, and everything would become quiet and orderly. I so believed; and before signing the agreement with General Joe. Johnson I called together all the Generals under my command, and without a dissenting vote they agreed with me. I believe they surrendered in good faith, and would have lived up to the very letter of the agreement; and, in my opinion, if there had been no reconstruction acts of Congress, and the armies had been left at the time to settle all questions of difference between the different sections of the country, the people would have at once become quiet and peaceable. I probably have as good means of information as most persons in regard to what is called the Ku Klux, and am perfectly satisfied that the thing is greatly over-estimated; and if the Ku-Klux bills were kept out of Congress, and the army kept at their legitimate duties, there are enough good and true men in all the Southern States to put down all Ku Klux or other bands of marauders."

There have been different opinions entertained respecting the agreement entered into by Generals Sherman and Johnston; some persons asserting that had it been maintained the troubles from which the South is now suffering would never have occurred; and others asserting, with equal confidence, that it would have been the frightful source of innumerable evils and a cause for the prolongation of the hatred and bitterness of feeling which have existed in the South since the outbreak of the rebellion. Impartial men, who view the difficulties which have been multiplying in the South from the time of the surrender until the present, without bias or prejudice, honestly entertain the opinion that had the politicians been kept off and been forbidden to meddle with the matter, and strict rule been kindly administered upon some fair and equitable basis, the South would have been pacified, its hostility been subdued and a road been opened for a thorough union between the two sections. But this, it seems, was not to be. The agreement acceded to by Generals Sherman and the rebel officers was too liberal to suit a certain influential class, and its members entered upon a policy which is perpetuating a feeling of undying hatred towards the Government, in the hearts of young and old—the women and the new generation, if report speak truly, cherishing the most bitterly hostile and unrelenting animosity against the north. The question as to what is to be the end of all this, is one of momentous consequence, and one that, sooner or later, will be enforced upon the attention of the people.

THERE is wide-spread dissatisfaction expressed by the press throughout the country at the recent Legal-Tender Decision of the Supreme Court, and many severe strictures upon it appear in the columns of different papers. While it is felt that so far as its direct effects upon the finances of the country are concerned, the new judgment is of little importance, it is of momentous consequence in other ways, in relation to the general question of the powers of Congress and the action of the Supreme Court itself. Not a few mourn over this decision as an evidence of the growing importance of that faction which advocates the gradual centralization in the General Government of those powers which will make it as supreme as the Parliament is in Great Britain over the local laws and rights of the people.

It will be recollected that something over a year ago the Supreme Court decided that the Legal-Tender act was not binding as to contracts made before its passage in 1862. That is where a contract was made upon a specie basis this decision held that it was payable in specie and not in greenbacks. There were at the time of that decision eight members of that Court. The Chief-Justice and four of the Associate Justices agreed with him in the decision; the remaining three dissented from it. It is now asserted that this decision was unpalatable to certain parties, and that, in consequence, a bill was introduced into Congress to increase the number of judges on the Supreme Bench with a view to reconstruct the court and obtain a reversal of the decision. At the time of the passage of the bill it was charged that its passage was partly due to lobby influence brought to bear by a combination of corporations, which had outstanding bonds issued on specie basis and about to mature. If they could obtain a reversal of the first decision, and pay in currency, it was said they would secure a profit of millions. These charges are now alluded to as having a probable foundation in truth, from the fact that the two new judges added to the court were known to be opposed to Judge Chase and colleagues' decision upon the Legal-Tender Act. Some papers, in fact, do not hesitate to say that the Court was "packed" for the purpose of securing a reversal of that decision.

These, if true, are grave charges, and whether true or not the fact that within the brief period of a year a decision which had been arrived at after long discussion and study, has been suddenly reversed by the vote of five against four—the Chief-Justice and his colleagues who made the first decision still upholding it—after a brief argument, is sufficient to injure the authority and respect of the chief tribunal in the land. Such a reversal unsettles confidence and creates distrust and a feeling of insecurity. It is now asked if the dominant party can be allowed to make and unmake legal decisions to suit its purposes, what is to prevent another party which succeeds in obtaining the control from following its example and committing new aggressions on the law? And if this rule be adopted, what is to be the end?

MICHIGAN has been adopting a new liquor law, which is very stringent in its provisions, and if thoroughly enforced, will have the effect to restrain drunkenness. The law provides a fine of $25 for the first conviction, $50 for the second, and $100 for the third, no matter what beverage is sold, so that it intoxicates, or comes under the head of intoxicating drinks. In case a man receives intoxicating drinks at a saloon, and goes away and does injury to a person, or to property, the saloon-keeper is not only held liable for all the damage, but the person from whom he rents his saloon can also be held. If a saloon-keeper is convicted of selling liquors, his lease of any place where it was sold is declared forfeited, although he may have just come into possession. If the wife of a drunkard or a drinking man can prove that she or the family has been damaged through reason or in consequence of such sale, she can sue and recover.

Will the law be respected or will it be evaded and be inoperative? To make such a law practical and have it produce the desired results, there must be a strong public sentiment to sustain it and the officers in enforcing it. Michigan may have such a public sentiment; but if so, her case is a rare one in these days.

SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.

By Telegraph.

Per WESTERN UNION Telegraph Line

Afternoon Dispatches.

WASHINGTON, D. C.
Resigned.

WASHINGTON.—Judge Granger, Recorder General of the Land Office, has resigned.

Lord Walsingham, a distinguished English agriculturalist, left yesterday for California, and Lord Goodrich, son of Earl de Grey, is on the eve of starting in the same direction.

NEW YORK.
Suicide—Strike—Joe Coburn's wife dead—The Erie case.

NEW YORK.—It appears that at a meeting of the Erie directors last night, they modified the bye-laws so as to permit Gould to produce the books of the company in court, in compliance with an order of the court, Gould himself suggesting the action, stating that he wished to push the litigation to a conclusion.

Prentice & Co's. hat factory, Brooklyn, was burned to-day; loss $280,000; insured $170,000. The water-proof cloth factory of Rollins & Co. was damaged fifty thousand, and a number of small buildings were also badly damaged. The total loss will reach nearly half a million.

The Chamber of Commerce, to-day, held its one hundred and third annual meeting and elected W. E. Dodge, President; Geo. Opdyke and Walter S. Griffiths, Vice Presidents, and George Wilson, Secretary.

Money easy, 6's. Treasury, to-day, 2,000,000, average 11½. Governments dull, a fraction lower but closed firm; Coupons 81, 16½; 62, 64 and 65, 10½; new, 67 and 68, 13½; 10-40's, 94; 6's, 15½. Stocks opened weak, which encouraged the bears to sell the market, when the bulls, assisted by short interest, came in and rallied the market, closing it up firm. W. U., 59½; P. M., 47½; N. Y. C., 99½; Erie, 23½; Canton, 83; Quicksilver, 11½; Mariposa, 6½; Ptd., 10½; W. F., 44½.

ROCHESTER.—There is a formidable strike among the laborers at the great break in the Erie canal, nine miles from this place. All work is suspended and the contractor has telegraphed to the Mayor for military assistance. The sheriff has also called for the military and General Clark has ordered out two companies of national guards for duty.

Later.—Two military companies have gone to the scene of the riot, and two more are at the armory ready. Latest reports state that the fighting is not serious.

POUGHKEEPSIE.—Dr. Curtis Chapman, a prominent physician of Pukskill, was found dead in the woods a mile north of that village to-day, having killed himself with prussic acid. He left a letter behind stating that business troubles caused the act. He wished to have no service performed over his remains and requested to be buried in a pine coffin, and that his father and mother should not attend the funeral, although in his letter he expressed the greatest love for them and his only sister.

BUFFALO.—Joe Coburn and his trainers were in town to-day, on the way to the fighting ground, when the former received a dispatch, stating that his wife died at two o'clock. Coburn left for New York on the six p.m. train, but before doing so announced that the death would not make a necessary postponement of the fight with Mace, and that he would be on hand at the time appointed.

CONNECTICUT.
Election matters—Mill burned.

HARTFORD.—The legislative committee to canvass the votes for State officers commenced work to-day, the Democratic members not being present, although their request to be excused from serving was not granted by the house.

The Legislative committee on election has found an error in the count of the vote of Enfield, by which 20 votes were taken from the total vote of English, which makes the vote stand 47,478, Jewitt 47,473, scattering eleven and, consequently, will throw the election into the legislature.

The Woolen mills of Dean and Lamont, Bridgeport, were burned last night; loss $75,000.

MISSOURI.
A female law graduate—Ousting the Democrats.

ST. LOUIS.—Miss Phoebe W. Cousins, a somewhat noted lecturer on woman suffrage, graduated from the law school of the Washington University in this city, to-day.

An evening dispatch announces that all the federal officers of this city are to be subjected to a thorough overhauling and all the employees that voted the Democratic ticket are to be discharged. This movement is said to be the result of statements made to the President during his late visit here.

PENNSYLVANIA.
Work to be resumed at the collieries.

POTTSVILLE.—Prominent coal operators predict an immediate resumption of work. The miners at the collieries which resumed work on the first of the month are still working; no suspension is expected.

PHILADELPHIA.—Judge Ludlow, to-day, granted a temporary injunction restraining the vestrymen of St. Clements Episcopal church from carrying out their vote, yesterday, dismissing the rector, the Rev. H. G. Patterson and his assistant, Rev. W. H. H. Steward, who are sustained by the congregation.

ILLINOIS.
Severe storm.

CHICAGO.—The trial by the ecclesiastical court of the Rev. Charles E. Chenney, rector of Christ Church, of this city, on a charge of contumacy in disregarding the Bishop's order of suspension, was concluded to-day, the court finding the charge sustained and recommending his degradation from the ministry.

A very severe north-east storm of rain has raged incessantly all over the north-west for two days past.

Governor Palmer has called an extra session of the legislature to meet on the 24th inst. The main business to be considered will be appropriation bills for the expenses of the State Government, and State institutions, for continuing the work on the new State House and for an investigation of the affairs of the penitentiary, and necessary legislation therefor. Although the Governor mentions about a dozen subjects, in pressing need of consideration.

KENTUCKY.
Democratic Convention.

FRANKFORT.—The Democratic State Convention met here yesterday and was largely attended. The following ticket was nominated. For Governor, P. H. Leslie; Lieut. Governor, J. G. Carlisle; Auditor, D. H. Smith; Treasurer, J. W. Tate; Superintendent of Public Instruction, H. A. M. Henderson; Register of Land Office, J. A. Dawson; Attorney General, John Rodman. Resolutions were adopted re-affirming the principles announced by the conventions held since the war that declared in favor of universal and unqualified amnesty, a radical reform of the revenue system, a protest against the centralization of the Government and the abrogation of the rights of the States. An address was sent to the Democratic members of Congress to unite with them in condemning the unconstitutional acts of the administration and to declare themselves unalterably opposed to every form of lawlessness, whether committed under cover of constitutional enactment or organized bands, and "we pledge ourselves, as occasion may arise to use every legal means to prevent infringements of the laws, to have enacted such laws as experience may demonstrate to be necessary, to put down and punish the same, and to give protection to life, liberty and property, under the laws enacted by our own legislature and administered by our own courts.

MASSACHUSETTS.
No beer licenses.

BOSTON.—Returns show that nearly every town voted on Tuesday, on the question of licensing the sale of beer, and all voted no, by a large majority,

LOUISIANA.
A tornado.

NEW ORLEANS.—A tornado swept over Baton Rouge and vicinity on Tuesday, causing great destruction of property. The north and south wall of the penitentiary, the roof of the Iron factory and the cells in the south wing of the building were blown away. The whole of the second story and the roof of the stone house of the United States arsenal, with three hundred feet of the laboratory, a frame building, and the roof of one of the powder magazines were rent in fragments. The roof was torn from the Catholic Church and a large number of frame houses were unroofed and received other damage. The sugar house and a number of cabins on the plantation of Joseph Bernard were blown down and one negro killed and several wounded. The sugar-house, gin-house and cabins on the plantation of James McCallen, were all destroyed and many colored people seriously injured. The sugar house and all the cabins on the plantation of W. S. Pike were blown down and two colored men killed and a number wounded. Many boats and flats, laden with coal, were sunk. The loss will reach $400,000. During the storm some convicts escaped from prison, but were re-captured.

FOREIGN NEWS.

CANADA.
Boat's crew perished.

NIAGARA.—The Ontario life boat, belonging to Fort Niagara, got adrift during a gale, this morning, and a boat manned by six sailors and Lieuts. Lily Ashbury and J. C. Morris, started in pursuit, but the boat capsized and all were lost.

GREAT BRITAIN.
Algerian Insurrection.

LONDON.—Rumors are circulating that the insurrection in Algeria is extending and that the government of Versailles is heedless of the growing danger.

"SPIRITUALISM."

SALT LAKE CITY, May 6th, 1871.

Editor Deseret News: Dear Sir.—The note published in your esteemed paper of the 3rd instant, concerning a dead body found near the sand hole a few days ago was written by me according to the suggestion of B. Y. Hampton, Esq., and was not intended for publication, but, merely as an item of information to the officers of police and persons that were interested in the discovering of said body, as well as to allay further investigations and wonderings as to whom the remains belonged.

I have been personally and intimately acquainted with the deceased for nearly twenty years. In all my associations with him, I have always found him to be a man of good moral character and of temperate habits so long as he was connected with the faith and religion commonly called Mormonism.

A few years ago he became acquainted and initiated with "Spiritualists" and soon was seduced and controlled by the delusive manifestations of their principles and influence. This fact became very plainly demonstrated to his friends and acquaintances.

I, with others, protested often against this fast growing evil, endeavoring to persuade him to abandon his chimerical ideas and irrational theories, but without success. He cherished the absurdities and pretended truths of "spiritualism" and its sophistry too eagerly to renounce them.

I will mention only one example. He pretended to be perfectly acquainted with the genealogy and origin of the spirits of all the celebrated men of the present age, as well as those who have been slumbering in the tomb for centuries past. He was also a strong believer and advocate of the opinion of Pythagoras, viz: "Transmigration of soul."

I wish it to be plainly understood by all his friends and acquaintances that it is not the man that I criticise but the absurdities, deception and fallacy of the doctrines of "spiritualism," to which he adhered so closely and strictly. I am firmly of the opinion that he fell a victim to his own strange illusions and imaginations, combined with the fearful effects and influences of spiritualism, for when certain laws are interfered with or broken by mortals, the transgressor must surely abide the consequences, sooner or later, here or hereafter; and I think I am not doing the deceased a wrong by saying that he has paid the penalty of a transgression, dearly and with the price of his life.

I have no doubt that he was under the influence of, either opium, laudanum or strong beverage, when he wandered to the spot where his body was found lying, (for the purpose of killing some inspiration,) and it is not improbable that while in that state of mind, he perished by being frozen or chilled to death. It is a well known fact that spiritualism has been for some time and is to-day, whether directly or indirectly, the cause of a multitude of deaths, among which are numbered those of hundreds of very honorable persons. Its victims are found in the old world as well as upon this continent, and its baneful effects are telling sadly and fearfully on the human race.

I sincerely hope that the occurrence of this sad tragedy may be an example and a warning to all those who might be tempted to trifle with, or be seduced, by the deluding influence of this new sect. Yours in friendship,

GUSTAVE HENRIOD.

MURDER IN STOCKTON.—The following special to the NEWS was received by Western Union Telegraph, this afternoon:

STOCKTON, UTAH, 5.

Walter Badgley, formerly of Ohio, was shot and killed, in this city, at 7 o'clock this morning, by J. D. Keller; cause unknown; supposed to be some old grudge. The parties had some words yesterday in the street. Keller was sent to Salt Lake City, to-day, for trial.

SURGICAL.—Drs. Anderson and Richards, assisted by Dr. Benedict, performed two successful operations, this morning, of lithotomy. The first case was that of a boy named Nixon from St. George, about three and a half years of age; the stone, being extracted by Dr. Richards, and was about the size of a pullet's egg. The patient was a son of Mr. Van Natti, of the Nineteenth Ward, about eleven years of age. Dr. Anderson performed the operation, taking from him two stones, one measuring fully two inches in length and another of smaller dimensions.

HORSE TAMING.—Yesterday Professor Wallace gave an exhibition, in the yard of the General Tithing office, of his system of horse training and taming. His manner of treating wild horses is very superior. He showed how, by kind treatment, any vicious animal can be subdued and brought into subjection by its owner. His method is simple and reasonable and should be required by all who have anything to do with horses. He closed the exhibition by subduing a wild mare which had been brought up by the drive and convinced all present of the superiority of his system. Professor Wallace will give another exhibition at the same place at 2 p.m. on Saturday.

DIED.

In Logan, April 27th, MATHILDA JOSEPHINA THYBERG, of child-birth, aged 26 years and 4 months. She lived the life of a Saint and died with an assurance of a resurrection with the just.—COM. Scandinavian *Star* please copy.

At Meadon, Cache Co., April 26th, ELISHA KELSEY, son of Charles and Harriet Bird, aged 11 days.

ARRIVALS.

TOWNSEND HOUSE.

MAY 4TH.

L H Hopkins, Tintic

MAY 5TH.

F S Stevens, Council Bluffs
J M Young, Ogden, C P R R
Dr Nillis, " U P R R
Mrs Dr W H Bruner, San Francisco

SALT LAKE HOUSE.

MAY 4TH.

Geo W Cromley, Brigham Kanyon
J Eans, Austin
Austin A Smith, San Francisco
C. J Kinney, Montana
H W. Stowe, City
J. Addis, Ophir City

MAY 5TH.

J B Pagnette San Francisco