

LOCAL AND OTHER MATTERS.

FROM TUESDAY'S DAILY.

EIGHTH WARD PARTY.—A social party was held last evening by the Female Relief Society of the 8th Ward; the Bishop tendering the Society the use of the fine Ward hall for the purpose. We were scarcely prepared after the series of magnificent parties which were given at the Theatre last week, to see the hall so crowded and so lively an interest manifested in the recreation. These Ward parties, properly conducted are usually very delightful re-unions and are invariably enjoyed by those who participate in them. Last evening's party was not an exception in this respect. We saw the acting Bishop and several of the officers of the Ward present, and from their looks, we concluded they were having a good time. In fact this appeared to be the case with all present. The ladies were radiant and attractive, and had Cragin, Cullom & Co., been there they would have seen with chagrin, how little effect their Bills had in disturbing the peace and pleasure of the people.

The ladies' committee consisted of Mrs. McAllister, Mrs. K. Palmer and Mrs. L. Spencer; Messrs. James Shelmerdine, I. Brocklehurst and A. McKinnon were the managers of the party.

WE SHOULD LIKE TO KNOW.—We heard yesterday of an old lady, who, in speaking of the acquirements of her boys, remarked, "Why, there's my son Jim, he don't know nothing, but George, he does." With all humility we would inquire of Judge Phelps, or some other mathematician, who knows the most, Jim or George, for, for the life of us, we cannot decide.

RAILWAY CELEBRATIONS.—We have received letters from Elders C. D. Evans, of Springville, Wm. Morrison, of Mount Pleasant, Geo. W. Brough, of Springtown, and some others, giving an account of the celebrations held in their respective settlements, of the completion of the Utah Central, on the 10th instant. They are all about of the same purport, in expressions of joy at the auspicious event. We should have been very pleased to insert the communications of our correspondents in the columns of the News, but as their publication would only be a repetition, much after the fashion of the Fourth of July celebrations, we trust this notice will be satisfactory and that our correspondents will accept the will for the deed.

We would say in connection with the above, that we should feel extremely sorry if any of our friends in the country should think that any check on their efforts is intended in the foregoing remarks. We are far from wishing to convey any such impression; on the contrary, we are always pleased to receive communications containing items of general interest, from any part of the Territory. We are glad to insert such when at all passable; but where a large number relate to one subject, as in the case of the celebration of the completion of the Utah Central, when all must of necessity be very similar, our correspondents will see that the publication would be merely a repetition, and the perusal tedious to the majority of our readers.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—We are indebted to James Linforth, Esq., of San Francisco, for the Annual Report of the California Prison Commission for 1869.

The report states that the financial burdens had been greatly lightened by employing the inmates of the State Prison in burning brick, and paying them one half the amount for their labor that it had been customary to pay to free men, retaining the money until the discharge of the prisoners. This system, it is stated, has an excellent moral effect on the prisoners, and gives them something to begin life with again after their discharge.

It is stated in the report that a great hindrance to the improvement of the prison system is its connection with party politics. When a party, previously in the minority, comes into power, there is an entire change of officers and employes connected with the prison, the old staff being supplanted by persons without experience in prison discipline etc.

ADDITION TO THE MUSEUM.—Bro. John W. Shepherd, of Levan, Juab Co., presented to the S. L. City Museum to-day, thro' Hen. S. Pitchforth, and by his suggestion, a seed from the East Indies, called the Buffalo Seed, from its close resemblance to the head of a buffalo; also a Japanese silver coin, rectangular in form, about an inch long, the thickness of a half dollar and covered with Japanese characters.

Bro. Shepherd was formerly a steward on an Oriental steamer that plied between London and the East Indies, and during a term of service of eighteen years' duration, he had opportunities to collect many things rare and curious from Oriental climes; and it is not improbable that other specimens from this gentleman will help to enrich the Museum. Others in the Territory may go and do likewise with the greatest propriety.

TERRITORIAL MAP.—S. B. M. Froiseth Esq., of the Surveyor General's office, who has been engaged on a topographical survey of this Territory, has for sale a number of small maps of Utah six inches by four, which he claims are the most correct yet published. Single copies are sold at

fifty cents each; when a number is taken a reduction in price is made. All desirous of obtaining a copy should do so at once as Mr. Froiseth leaves for the East in a few days.

FROM WEDNESDAY'S DAILY.

FROM THE MISSIONARIES.—We are in receipt of letters of recent date, from Elders W. W. Sterrett, S. A. Woolley, Evan M. Greene and E. W. East, on missions in the Eastern States, except Bro. Sterrett, who is there on business. Bro. East was in Tennessee, S. A. Woolley, in Ohio, E. M. Greene in Wisconsin, Bro. W. W. Sterrett in Pennsylvania. These brethren bear about the same testimony,—namely that they are received with kindness and courtesy, but few care to hear them preach except through curiosity. They are having a good time visiting relatives and old friends whom they have not seen for many years, and though their labors may not result in many additions to the church, they feel confident that they are doing something to wear away the prejudice that everywhere exists against the people of Utah.

By extract from a letter to Bro. M. Thatcher of Cache co., we learn that his brother Elder Aaron Thatcher, and Elder A. Hatch are now preaching the gospel in Virginia. They reached Martinsburg in that State on the 2nd ult., and were very kindly received by Mr. Robinson, the editor of the Martinsburg Valley Star, who procured them a hall to preach in, advertised their meetings and invited them to make his house their home as long as they wished. A Mr. Nelson, a minister of the "United Brethren" had also extended to them the use of his meeting hall, and had expressed a desire to hear them preach.

We think the lines of Elders Thatcher and Hatch have fallen in pleasant places, and that they have an excellent field before them in which to disseminate the principles of salvation.

PANACCA VALLEY.—A letter from Elder Geo. K. Bowering, dated Panacca, Meadow Valley, Washington Co., Jan. 8th, says the people of that settlement are prosperous, and building up the place with good houses and other improvements. The Bishop of that Ward, Elder A. F. Barron, is now East, on a mission, and since his absence the Ward has been re-organized, with Elder James Henri, Sen., as presiding high priest and acting bishop. A Female Relief Society has also been organized. The Ward boasts of a Sunday school with 125 scholars, and a day school with seventy. During the Christmas and New Year's holidays the people had a good time dancing, and other amusements; and they wish it understood that though residing in a secluded and retired part of the Territory, they are alive to their duties as Saints and striving to live their religion.

SANTAQUIN.—Bishop D. H. Holladay, of Santaquin, called yesterday and reported all well at that place. The people are trying to live their religion, and are perfectly satisfied. They are taking the necessary preliminary measures to build a Council House, 25 by 16 and two stories high. They are earnest in the matter and are determined to push it through as soon as possible. The weather in that region has been so favorable thus far all winter that lumbering in the canyons has continued up to the present time. The health of the settlement is good.

A RELIC.—While making a short call on President George A. Smith a few days ago, he showed us the tattered remnant of an odd number of a weekly newspaper once published by the Church, of which few of the Saints have heard, and still fewer seen. It is entitled the *Northern Times*, and was published at Kirtland, Ohio, in 1835 and 1836. Its publisher, we believe, was Elder F. G. Williams and its editor Elder Oliver Cowdery. The number, of which we handled a small fragment, was No. 42, vol. 1. and is dated Wednesday, January 13th 1836. Its motto is "Where intelligence dwells, there is freedom." In typographical appearance it resembles the *Mountaineer*, more than any other paper, with which the Saints are familiar that we can at this moment recollect. The articles on the portion shown us, are headed, "Report of the Postmaster General" "The Emperor Alexander" "Steaming food for Horses" "Expunging revolutions" and a select story by J. J. Whittier entitled "A Night among the Wolves." As the only relic of the *Northern Times*, which President Smith knows of being in existence now, this small remnant is interesting and valuable.

SCHOOL EXERCISES.—Brother Van Valkenberg, of Union Fort, under date of the 14th inst., sends us an account of the closing exercises of the normal school at that place, E. H. Harrington, principal. The exercises, as usual on such occasions, consisted of reading, spelling, geography, recitations, singing &c., all of which elicited the admiration and praise of a large number of spectators—the parents and friends of the scholars. The school-room was beautifully decorated with evergreens, mottoes &c., and in the centre was a tree loaded with rewards—books, dolls, sweetmeats &c. &c., for the children. A good dinner, with a dance, interspersed with speeches from Bishops A. Cahoon, L. D. Young and others, on the importance of education, made the whole affair very delightful and enjoyable.

MURDER IN MONTANA.—The Helena *Daily Herald* of the 10th inst., contains an account of the shooting of a young man named Charles Perkins, by a private soldier of the 13th infantry named Henry Baldwin, on the afternoon of the 8th inst. It appears that Baldwin lately reached Helena from Fort Shaw, forming one of an escort to the paymaster. On reaching Helena he fell in with the deceased, who escorted him around town, and introduced him to a number of houses of ill fame. At one of these the deceased left Baldwin with one or two other soldiers. In the afternoon Baldwin returned and attempted to force an entrance into the house. A few moments afterwards the soldier came out of the house from the rear entrance with a loaded revolver in his hand, and immediately fired twice at Charley, who, having been previously warned, was endeavoring to make his escape, and had just reached the opposite side of the street, when the third shot was fired, the ball taking effect in the forehead. The wounded man fell back into a shop and expired in half an hour afterwards. A physician was called in, who pronounced the wound mortal, and that medical aid would be of no avail. Baldwin, after the fatal shot had been fired, sneaked back into the vile haunt from which he had just emerged, and was soon afterwards arrested and lodged in jail.

All that was known of the deceased was that he was about twenty-two years of age, and came to Montana about a year ago, from Missouri, where his friends reside.

Correspondence.

BRIGHAM CITY, Jan., 18, 1870.

Editor Deseret News: Sir,—An article in a number of the "London Standard" held prominently forth, that in dealing with the Mormons certain parties of this nation aimed at polygamy only as a pretense or excuse for exterminating a people, whose peculiar faith and ideas are unpopular, and hated by the American people in general. As proof, the *Standard* refers to the fact that the Mormons were sorely persecuted before polygamy existed among them. The *Standard* also admits that, aside from a religious character, and belief, polygamy is nothing to our people; hence their tenacity in sustaining it would be stronger than death; and that every man, as a priest, or soldier, would stand up for his religion in any emergency.

The *Standard* surely asserts some facts of which nobody ought to be ignorant, they speak for themselves. Louis Napoleon, at the head of the French government, has given the Jews of one of his provinces (Algeria) equal rights with other French subjects. He probably did not think that polygamy would injure the enlightened people of his kingdom. No doubt the British government, as well as others, would have been similarly tolerant, had they met such cases. If the ideas and peculiar faith of this people are unpopular among the people of this nation and meet no favor with them, whom do they injure? Nobody is compelled to be like them. Why should they seek a quarrel with the "Mormons?" We sustain the Constitution, pay our tribute to the nation, and wish to harm nobody. We fled from the hands of persecution to the Rocky Mountains where we have made a forbidding desert like a delightful garden, and made unparalleled improvements by united efforts; and here we have dwelt together in peace. Who is injured thereby? No one. The nation has been benefitted and thousands of her roving children have been fed, &c.

In my native land (Denmark) I was impressed, early with the happy sentiments, that the land of Columbia, whose sun of liberty would never set, and whose model of tolerance was unexcelled upon the earth, could afford an asylum for the down trodden and oppressed from every clime, far away from the realms where the rod of tyrants bears sway.

As for polygamy, the Bible abounds with proofs that it was a religious principle in the early ages of the world among God's chosen people, and practiced by God's own command; and we have no account that this has ever been revoked. The illustrious framers of the Constitution forbade not its practice, and delegated no one with power to do so, and the attempt to legislate against polygamy, and the invasion of our homes with sword and fire, is simply comparable with what has been done in darker ages of the world, viz: The strong have trodden down the weak, saying "believe as we believe and do as we do, otherwise you shall feel the weight of our power." "How can the king do wrong," &c. On that score Pope Innocent the 3rd established the bloody Inquisition. On such grounds Luther the Reformer, was indicted, and outlawed before a Congress of German

princes, at Worms; a thirty years' war once raged in Germany causing rivers of tears, and oceans of blood, to flow from similar reasons. The Waldenses the Hugenots, our venerated Puritans, and others have bled under this unrelenting rule. It is proverbial that "the blood of the martyrs is the seed of the church" and that God will fight the battles of His Saints and make the weak strong. The nations seem to have forgotten that the God of our fathers rules the destiny of us all, and that they will sooner or later be called to account for what they do. On the beautiful moonlight eve when Belshazzar, his satraps and nobles drank the sparkling wine from vessels brought from the Lord's sanctuary, little did the elated chieftains dream about what was at the doors of their Queen City of the East, which was suddenly indicated in the "mene tek!" on the wall. The poet thus depicts the event.

"Where dark Euphrates rolls his tide
The sun hath set in Eastern pride,
With rays of bloody light
And teamed o'er tower and rampart wide."

On the following morning Cyrus occupied the throne of Babylon, Chaldea's rule had ceased to be; the people were forever free from her galling chains.

Respectfully, A. C.

MRS. ROBINSON'S LECTURE.

The following notice of Mrs. Robinson's lecture on "Woman," her sphere, usefulness in Society, mental development, &c., was crowded out of yesterday's issue.

A lecture on the above subjects was delivered by Mrs. Olive N. Robinson at the 13th Ward Assembly Rooms on Monday evening to a crowded audience. The lecture on the whole was very interesting and instructive, containing much sound sense and many useful suggestions; such for instance, as the employment of women in such light labors as are best adapted for them, but which under the present system, are mostly filled by men. She failed to see any consistency in having men in drapery stores, measuring out a yard of calico or assisting a lady to a night cap or spoon of cotton; such positions appeared to her mind to belong more legitimately to females.

She spoke at considerable length on the value of female education and the propriety of studying the sciences, urging the study of medicine in particular as a very necessary and extremely useful branch of female education. She held that in order for woman successfully to fill the measure of her creation, she must be educated; and in proportion to the culture of the mother will her influence be felt in the midst of mankind. Woman might step out of her place in some instances, as man had done in the milliners' shops, but she thought the time would come when the sphere of woman's usefulness will not be so narrow and contracted as it is at present. She held that the God who made us did not bestow upon us those finer qualities of mind and purer aspirations of soul which characterize woman as well as man to rest unused; but that we shall be held accountable for the use or abuse of those faculties. To her mind woman has been excluded from many avenues of usefulness simply by prejudice. Wherever there is an opening for woman to do good, she thought it was her duty to perform that good. She dwelt at considerable length upon the influence of woman, quoting instances in which women have made themselves conspicuous by their labors. In dwelling upon the influence which woman exercises, not only in the home circle, but in all the affairs of daily life, she pointed out our advantages which would accrue to the common country by allowing them the privilege of voting. She also advocated the throwing open of public offices alike to women as to men, and thought that if the sex were to have an influence in the Legislature of the nation, many of the frauds and corruptions at present existing would be done away.

In conclusion, she urged those ladies present to seek that culture necessary for the perfection and expansion of their true womanly nature.

A bachelor once remarked to a young lady that soap stone was excellent to keep the feet warm in bed.

"Yes," said the young lady, "but some gentlemen have an improvement on that which you know nothing about."

GRAHAM.

IF GERARD GRAHAM, formerly of Liverpool, in the County of Lancaster in England, marble Mason, and who, if living, would be about 60 years of age, and who, in or about the year 1854 became a Mormon, and sailed from Liverpool in England for Salt Lake City, and three or four years after that time held a situation at a Hay and Corn Store, in the City of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, will apply to Messrs. KEIGHTLEY & BANNING, Solicitors, No. 20 Castle Street, Liverpool, England, he will hear of something to his advantage—or if he be dead, any person giving satisfactory proof of such death, to the said Messrs. Keightley & Banning, will be rewarded. w49-51-53