

lira, through its negro solid vote, should" give him a majority.

According to our latest dispatches, the Republican party have the present advantage of this plank to float on and this solid negro vote majority. It remains to be seen of what avail they will be in November, though the alleged majority is to be contested, and if the majority goes the plank goes.

MONTHLY Report of the Department of Agriculture for July. The report of the condition of the crops for the month of June. The corn crop indicates an increase of three per cent. Total area cultivated probably 35,000,000 acres. Wheat 6 per cent less than average, but the quality uniformly superior. Cotton returns present a higher average condition than in any year except 1868, the general average being 103. Oats, most of New England 1 to 6 per cent above average, Western States mostly below average, California 13 per cent above, Oregon 10 per cent below. Rye about average in condition, below average in acreage. Barley above average in the east, below average in California. Potatoes a little above average. Grass and pastures above average. Apples above average. Peaches and pears below average. Grapes below average in the east, above in the west.

The Report also contains Foreign Correspondence, Tea Culture in Japan, Industrial Expositions, Japanese Paper, Experiments with Corn, Tree-planting for Profit in the Middle States, Agricultural Experimental Stations, Entomological Record, Chemical Memoranda, Botanical Notes, Microscopic Investigation, Facts from Various Sources, and Market Prices of Farm Products.

WE have received a copy of "The Ancestry and Posterity of Zaccheus Gould, of Topsfield. A Condensed Abstract of the Family Records. By Benjamin Apthorp Gould. From the historical collections of the Essex Institute."

This is a pamphlet of 109 octavo pages, and contains records of seven generations and 1,013 persons of the Goulds in America, descendants of Zaccheus Gould, of Topsfield, Mass., and previously of Hemel Hempstead and Great Missenden, Hertfordshire, England.

The ancestry is traced six generations in England, which are as follows:

Thomas Gould, of Bovingdon, Hemel Hempstead, born as early as 1455, wife's name Joan. Richard Gould, of Bovingdon, second son of Thomas, born not later than 1478, wife's name Joan. Thomas Gould, of Bovingdon, son of Richard, born in or before 1500, wife's name Alice. Richard Gould, of Stoke Mandeville, third son of Thomas Gould, born as early as 1530, (perhaps second) wife's name Jane, widow of — Weden. Richard Gould, of Bovingdon, born about 1553, was the father of three sons—Jeremy, who married Priscilla Grover, and came to Rhode Island, returning after his wife's death to England, leaving three sons in America, the eldest, Daniel, married Wait Coggeshall in 1651, and became the ancestor of the large and highly respectable family of Goulds of Rhode Island; John, of "Corner Hall," Hemel Hempstead, and of King's Langley, some of whose children came to America; and Zaccheus, ancestor of the Topsfield branch of the Goulds, born in 1589, came to New England about 1638, and died at Topsfield in 1670, wife's name Phebe.

Henry Gould, younger brother of the last named Richard, born in 1655, remained in England, as also his posterity appear to have done, residing mostly in Buckinghamshire, at least for the three next generations.

The author of the work, in the preface, says—

I therefore earnestly request every one who may be able to add to the information here presented, or to correct any errors which he may recognize, to communicate with Mr. John H. Gould, of Topsfield.

Hoping that this contribution to the family history may not prove valueless by my kindred, now so widely distributed over the continent, I solicit from them the means of rendering the record more complete, and as much information as possible concerning the numerous individuals here mentioned, especially those who are not now living.

THAT the election in November hangs tremblingly in the balance is manifest from the attitude of prominent "independent" journals, that is, jour-

nals which are not guided by principle particularly, but which look out sharply for the way the breeze is coming and then turn their sails to run with the wind.

The New York *Herald* is one of the chief of this class of journals, and for the present it is, where it has been for some time, on the fence, though with some idea that Grant may win after a fierce and determined struggle, at least it has by no means given up Grant, nor is it very sure of him, for it is full of serious caution and sage advice to him what to do and what not to do in order to increase the probability of success.

The *Herald* has been a staunch supporter of the administration, but there are some signs of wavering, and of preparations for going over to Greeley if and when it may appear necessary. In such contingency, Grant may expect the *Herald* whip to be cracked over him sharply. He will remember the way in which a former President was "poor Pierced" by the same journal, and he will learn, if he has not already, that the "open sesame" to the *Herald's* good graces editorial consists in one word—success, as that journal itself says—"The *Herald*, as an independent paper, has supported the administration, as it will always support the government chosen by the majority of the people."

The *Herald* now talks of Grant in a very plain spoken way, which may be taken as a slight indication of what may be expected should the Grant campaign show marked signs of failure. This is the way that paper has been talking of the President of late, on the supposition that North Carolina was going Democratic:

If North Carolina has really rebuked his administration, it is because he has suffered it to be controlled by the political adventurers who have reversed all the principles he cherished before his election. He promised peace to the Southern States; his political adherents have given them the rule of negroes and carpet-baggers and the law of the bayonet. He promised universal amnesty to those who had laid down their arms and accepted the consequences of the war; his administration has kept them, as long as it dared, proscribed under pains and penalties. The *Herald*, as an independent paper, has supported the administration, as it will always support the government chosen by the majority of the people; but it has pointed out these fatal errors fearlessly and persistently, and if President Grant had heeded its warnings and followed its counsels, he would not now be awaiting in fear and trembling to learn whether a State with an average Republican majority of fifteen thousand has really arrayed itself on the side of his opponents.

On the other hand, supposing the State saved to Grant and the Republicans, still grave warnings and sober advice are ventured—

In such an event, will President Grant remain deaf to the voice of reason, or will he adopt the bold policy we have so frequently commended to him—cast off the men by whom he is being dragged down to political ruin, and stand once more before the people on his own merits as a soldier and a man? He may yet have time to win back a support that he must now see will be refused such politicians as Fish, Boutwell and the administration Senators and Congressmen. If he will put into the State Department a competent American statesman, place the finances of the nation in the hands of a financier who is something more than a theorist and take the federal bayonet out of the heart of the suffering South, he will give practical assurance to the country of that change of policy it demands and will have, either at his hand or at the hands of another. He will then stand again before the people as the General they honored four years ago, and may secure a victory. But if he persists in remaining under the leadership of his present advisers, and in carrying out their unpopular policy, he will find that he has a doubtful contest before him in November.

President Grant will see that if he desires to remain in the good books of the *Herald* and similar "independent" papers, he must put his best foot foremost and win the race in November. Otherwise he need expect to be no longer mentioned with honor, respect, and admiration in Bennett's paper. Perhaps Grant won't care about it, but that will matter nothing to the *Herald*.

Now do be temperate, pray do. Utah

is a modest Territory, and her people will feel not perfectly well at ease if so much distinction and greatness are thrust upon her all at once. Let us have a little moderation about this matter of puffing Utah into notice. Here comes the Sacramento *Union*, a more sober paper than many others are, yet it says that "Utah Territory, though much nearer to the Pacific than the Atlantic, is now spoken of as the centre of the Republic. Its climate is the perfection of health" (healthiness). Gracious, and has it come to this already! "Utah is indeed rich in the precious metals, perhaps the richest of all our Territories." "With a population of half a million, which Utah is easily capable of supporting, there are present prospects that she would take the lead in the production of gold and silver, and become" "a great State in the Union and a principal feeder to the finances of both the East and the West." Don't say so, because our heritage is here. Health, wealth, beauty (of course) and the hub of the Union! Good for Utah! If that does not bring the population, what will?

The ultimate point of all this glorification is revealed—it is probable that within five years, these wondrous inducements will draw such an outside population into Utah that the "Mormons" will be out-voted and then—and then—why the Millennium will have come. So evidently thinks the *Union*. We are content to abide the course of events.

ACCORDING to the Swiss astronomer Plantamour and the Russian professor Bockh, a comet was to run full tilt against the earth to-day and the light of the sun was to become of no account, sometime between 4 and 6 p. m., Greenwich time, which should be this morning, say from 9 to 12 o'clock. Has anybody hereabout seen anything of that comet?

Correspondence.

OGDEN, Aug. 8, 1872.

Editor Deseret News.

I send you for publication in the News the particulars of a fearful crime committed at Hooperville, Weber Co., on the 6th inst.

A young girl, between fifteen and sixteen years of age, named Jeanette Lowe, went out on horseback to hunt a cow and calf belonging to her parents. Having hunted for some time she came to a slough on the other side of which she observed two young men, named Thomas Purdy and Niels Peterson. She enquired of them if they had seen the cow and calf, and they replied in the affirmative, at the same time requesting her to cross the slough. She answered she did not know the ford, when Niels Peterson waded out in the water to meet her, and took hold of the reins. When she had crossed over, Peterson and Purdy deliberately pulled her off the horse when a desperate scuffle ensued. The villains having overpowered her, Purdy held her down whilst Peterson violated her person, then Peterson did the same for Purdy. After having accomplished their infernal purpose, they allowed her to sit down, when she began to cry, telling them that she would tell her parents. Purdy proposed to Peterson to give her a good whipping. Peterson answered, "Let us drown her." They then deliberately dragged her to the banks of the slough, where they waded out and pushed her in, at the same time throwing water in her face, and as fast as she came to the bank of the slough, which was some eight feet high, they would push her back. Having gone under the water twice, she implored them to help her out when she went down again for the last time.

The brother of Miss Lowe, feeling uneasy at his sister's absence, went in search of her, and met Purdy and Nielsen, who, in answer to his inquiries, stated that they had not seen his sister; but finding the horse his sister rode out on, he exclaimed, "Good God, where is my sister?" He saw a dog which had followed Miss Lowe sitting on the bank of the slough, looking directly into it, and he had difficulty in enticing him away. Mr. L. returned home and gave the alarm, when a posse of men went in search; and having searched in vain until night they returned home. The next day a large concourse of people engaged in dragging the slough. Several young men dived for the girl, three of them until they became completely exhausted, and had to be wrapped in blankets. In the afternoon the mother of the girl came to the

slough, when a heart-rending scene took place. Observing Purdy on the bank, she went up to him and accused him of knowing where her daughter was, and asked him who put the checks over the pommel of the saddle? He stated he did. When asked where she was, he said he did not know, but that she fell into the slough. Mrs. Lowe could not contain her feelings any longer, and said she knew what they had done with her. Purdy was then arrested, and there was great indignation expressed by all present, and the officers had to take Purdy away, after having partly confessed his guilt. Peterson was immediately arrested.

The search was resumed Friday, when Purdy fully confessed, and pointed out where his victim was drowned. Peterson has manifested throughout a most stubborn indifference.

Mr. Dan Ross was the first to observe the corpse, as it came up out of the water, which was immediately conveyed to the Hooperville school-house, awaiting the coroner's inquest, a messenger having been dispatched for him and a doctor.

The feeling here is that it is one of the most foul and cold blooded murders ever known, and that justice to the murderers should be swift and sure. Threats of lynch law are freely expressed, and it is feared such will be the case. Purdy's age is 16 to 17, Peterson's near the same.

Yours respectfully,
F. A. KING.

FEARFUL CRIME AT ODGEN.—The following was received by Deseret Telegraph line, on Saturday afternoon, too late for publication:

Odgen, Aug. 10th.

Jeanette Lowe, about 15 years of age, daughter of James Lowe, residing at Hooper, Weber county, went out on the range last Tuesday to hunt a cow. She was met by two herd boys, Thomas Purdy and Niels Peter Nielson, aged 14 and 13, who pulled her off the horse and, after a long struggle violated her. She threatened to tell her mother, when they pushed her into a deep slough. She got in to deep water, and was drowned. The body was not found till yesterday morning. Suspicion attached to the boys, and being questioned apart, Purdy confessed the crime. Coroner Fife went to Hooper and held an inquest, when Nielson also made a clean breast of it. They declared they did not mean to drown her, but only to scare her. Dr. L. P. Anderson made a post mortem examination, which demonstrated the rape. The boys are now in the custody of sheriff W. Brown, and are confined in the city jail. The whole community is horrified at the unparalleled crime.

C. W. PENROSE, Ogden Junction.

ELECTION RETURNS.

BEAVER, 10.—The following is an abstract of the returns of the general election held in Beaver county on the 5th inst.:

For Delegate to Congress, Geo. Q. Cannon received 401 votes. Geo. R. Maxwell for delegate to Congress, received 248 votes. WM. FOTHERINGHAM, county clerk.

RICHFIELD, Sevier Co., Aug. 8.—I have just forwarded by mail, an abstract of election returns, from this county, to Secretary Black, which stands as follows:

Geo. Q. Cannon, for delegate to Congress, 452 votes.

Representatives to Territorial Legislature, George Peacock and Wm. Morrison 452 votes each.

For Commissioners to locate University Lands, John Van Cott, Lewis S. Hills, John Rowberry, 452 votes each.

It was a unanimous ticket; no contrary vote being cast. Respectfully,
WM. MORRISON.

Nephi, Juab Co., Aug. 9.—Returns of election, as received, show that Geo. Q. Cannon received 610 votes.

Geo. R. Maxwell, 48 votes.
John Van Cott, Lewis S. Hills and John Rowberry, 597 votes each.

SAM'L PITCHFORTH, county clerk.

Return of an election held in Sanpete County, Utah Territory, on Monday, the 5th day of August, A. D. 1872, as appears from precinct returns in my office.

Delegate to Congress; Geo. Q. Cannon, 1,861 votes.

Representatives to Territorial Legislature; George Peacock, 1,829; William Morrison, 1,843; Parlan McFarlane, 1; Jas. Walker, 3; Anthony H. Lund, 5; Jeremiah D. Page, 5; Thomas Dutton, 2.

Commissioners to Locate University Lands; John Van Cott, 1,858; Lewis S. Hills, 1,859; John Rowberry, 1,859.

WM. T. REID, County Clerk.

August 9th, 1872.

INDIANS STEALING.—A correspondent writing from Gunnison, Aug. 6th, says that three days previous to the date of his letter, the Indians had stolen three horses from the herdsmen of that place.