

THE ADMISSION OF UTAH.

The movement which has been made by our citizens for the purpose of having Utah admitted as a State, is attracting the attention of journalists. It is admitted that it will not be possible much longer to evade a direct decision on this question. It is also admitted that, apart from the patriarchal order of marriage, the people of Utah possess all the qualifications necessary for a State government. We have population, material resources and a permanent prosperity far ahead of many territories which have been admitted as States. It may be asked "what, then, is the barrier to admission?"

It is universally conceded, by those who look at this question with any degree of fairness, that there is only one objection, namely, our domestic institution. There are other objections which are equally fatal in the minds of many to our admission as a State—such as our belief in present revelation, in prophets and apostles, in the ancient gifts of the gospel, in gathering together and, above all, in our union, our hatred of litigation and strife, and our obedience to authority which we recognize to be of God—but these are held in abeyance. The great objection which is unceasingly dwelt upon is plural marriage. This, we are frequently told, is the only fatal defect.

Those who assert this do not understand the subject as well as we, ourselves, do. We know that of late years the common view has been that if it were not for their marriage relations, the people of Utah would be popular. But those who entertain this idea, either never knew their history or have forgotten its chief features. All the persecutions endured by the Latter-day Saints—the mobbings, the destruction of property, the expulsions and murders—that are worthy of note, were suffered by them prior to their open practice of, or acknowledgment of their belief in, patriarchal marriage. The only peace the people have known in their organized capacity has been since they came to these mountains, and, during their residence here, the practice of this principle has been open. If that peculiar feature of their faith were not in existence to-day, there would be some other principle or belief that would be equally obnoxious to their enemies; and, judging by the light of past transactions, are we not warranted in believing that it would have been an objection to their admission as a State equally insuperable as they now pretend to think plural marriage is?

That the people of this Territory have the ability to maintain a State Government is unquestioned. And besides this ability, they have loyalty, true republicanism and every other qualification necessary to entitle them to admission into the great family of States. On the question of republican qualifications Utah will stand the most severe test. No unprejudiced man, who is acquainted with her people, will dispute this. We, therefore, claim the right to be admitted into the Union as a State. If our memorial and petition for this should be disregarded, let the reasons for so doing be published. When the rights due to American citizens are asked for, threats should not be the reply. It may be criminal for Latter-day Saints to ask for rights which the forefathers of many of them fought to obtain, and which all have earned by their devotion to republican principles and their industry and obedience; but if so, we are not aware of it. If the issue is narrowed down to the question of our marital relations, and this be the great objection, let the fact be frankly and kindly stated. If we have too many wives and children, and no prostitutes in this country, or if we are too orderly, temperate, industrious or united, or if our belief in the Bible be a barrier to admission, let us be advised of it. This, at least, is due to the people of this Territory, and, as American citizens, we respectfully ask that this information be given unto us. If refused admission, the petitioners should be told the reasons for such refusal, and the conditions upon which admission can be obtained.

CHEAP REPUTATION.

By a telegraphic dispatch from Utah to the Chicago Tribune, of the 8th inst., we learn that a distinguished gentleman had given his views at length on the subject of polygamy, to an audience in this city, and quoted, to his own satisfaction at least, the Book of Mormon to support him. The gentleman was followed, it is said, by another dis-

tinguished man, who is connected with the Chicago Tribune, and whomay have penned the dispatch in question, who fully endorsed the opinions of the preceding Speaker.

But the most amusing part of the dispatch is where it says that:

"Such freedom of speech from such sources and on such a subject has never before, it is claimed, been exercised in that city. These gentlemen, it is said, will be handled without mittens in the Mormon Conference now in session in that city."

It is glory enough for one lifetime, to be able to say that patriarchal marriage was attacked in its own stronghold! A man who can tell such an incident to his children and posterity in general may well feel proud. This ought to add immensely to these gentlemen's reputation. Where greatness is so wanting, and men are politicians, it is best to make all the use possible of every thing that will contribute to notoriety. But if there were no newspapers to blow and strike for some men, we wonder where their reputation and fame would be!

It is a new phase in the discussion of "Mormonism," however, for opponents of the system to have recourse to its publications for arguments against it! No proofs to be found in the Bible against patriarchal marriage, so in the absence of them, the Book of Mormon is appealed to! This is, indeed, a change. When was this Book adopted by them as authority? Shall it be accepted as such on all points? We thought we understood that book and the doctrines it teaches; but from the report of this distinguished gentleman's remarks it might be concluded that we do not. Shall we not doff our hat and humbly bow to his superior understanding?

We have been frequently reminded of late, and at no time more so than in reading this dispatch to the Tribune, of the Swedish statesman's remarks to his son. He had taken his boy into the Parliament to witness the proceedings, and, after sitting some time and hearing the discussion, he turned to him and remarked, "Behold, my son, how little wisdom it taketh to govern a nation."

It may be gratifying to the Tribune to know that neither these gentlemen nor their remarks were handled at the Conference. There was business of greater moment to occupy thought and remark.

THE LATE FAIR.

In glancing at the various articles of use and beauty that were to be seen at the late exhibition of the Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Society, we were no where more surprised and pleased than in the department devoted to the fine arts.

Isolated Utah has had no rich patrons to urge, by their assistance and praise, the energies and talents of her home artists, yet when we passed from picture to picture, and from photograph to photograph, and compared our little, with the greater efforts of more favored spots, we felt we need not be ashamed of Utah's artists, nor indeed of any of her workers in the cause of human progression.

We thought as we viewed the many fine specimens hung on those walls, that the beautiful valleys, the rugged canyons, the towering peaks, the pure blue vault above, must have been an inspiration to our artists, that has increased within them the love of their art and caused the fire of their genius to burn with a brighter glow, than could the fostering hand of the rich, or even the stunted praise of their fellow men.

One thing we were specially pleased to notice, that some of our young artists had ventured to exhibit their early attempts, side by side with those of our able painters. We noticed some very creditable landscapes from the hands of young Mr. Joseph Ursenbach, others of merit by Mr. John Tullidge, and we might mention several, whose productions increased the leasures of the exhibition. We presume the modesty of Mr. Alfred Lambourne prevented his sending any of the productions of his pencil. We are sorry it was so, but hope on the next occasion to see his efforts side by side with those of other rising artists in our midst.

Excellency in this department of human attainment, is to be reached only by continued, enduring study and toil. Fame seldom comes to the painter until he has sailed a considerable distance down the stream of life, and then it is only attained by never ceasing work and thought. But we have in these mountains as rich and varied subjects of study as the most ardent lover of the beautiful could sigh for. With a sky that Italy can scarcely equal above us, with mountains, valleys, rivers, deserts, canyons and cultivated homes in the most lovely diversity around us, Utah should produce a race of artists, that can be equalled by few, and excelled by none, throughout this vast continent.

We can scarcely doubt, but that as the people of Utah accumulate around them, the necessities of life, their love for the beauties of the artist's

pencil, and every other production which adds joy and light to the homes of men, will increase also. The people of this Territory from their varied experience in many lands, the scenes in their history in which the noble qualities of the heart and head were brought prominently forward, the fires of persecution through which they have passed, should be able to appreciate the works of the artist when he represents the good, the noble or the heroic deeds of men on the canvass, or presents the beauties of the land, waters, or animal creation. We look forward to the day when the Saints shall excel in the fine arts as they will in all that is good, useful and praiseworthy.

Lines composed on the death of Hellen Lovina, daughter of R. H. and Tamson McBride, of Fillmore.

Little Hellen, thou hast left us;
All love's power could not save;
Death's relentless hand hath laid thee
Slumbering in the silent grave;
Thou wert such a comfort, darling,
Wise beyond thy childish years,
Yet I see the bow of promise
Shining through these bitter tears.

Thy little cares are now all over;
Little lessons conned no more,
Anxious thoughts for baby brother,
Care for dollie, all is o'er;
Dearest one, we'd fain have kept thee,
Strong are all the ties of love,
But a love more strong, abiding
Drew thee to the realms above.

Oh! how thou lov'st the sweet, bright
flowers;

Plucked them with such keen delight,
E'en when suffering, almost dying,
Stretched thy hand so thin and white,
And thy voice so low and feeble
Whispered faintly, Touch it not,
My little playmate gave it to me,
Grandma 'tis my posie pot.

Oh! how many were the questions
Asking mamma o'er and o'er,
Of the little baby sisters,
Cherished darlings gone before,
And thy soft eyes filled with wonder,
Thought so deep for childish brow;
Heaven and angels, little sisters
All is known to Hellen now.

No more longing now for sisters,
You have found them, Hellen, love,
Twining baby arms enclasp thee,
Welcoming to the bliss above;
Treasures three, I have in heaven;
Oh, may my life from sin be free,
That I at last may meet my darlings,
Mine throughout eternity.

MODERN EGYPT.

The vast commercial importance of the Suez ship canal to be opened on the 16th of November next, will once more bring Egypt into the active whirlpool of the world's business affairs. Our readers are doubtless familiar with the history and condition of Egypt in remote antiquity, and more recent times; but they may also be interested in some brief account of it as that interesting country is found in the immediate present. Modern Egypt contains an area of about 660,000 square miles—more than eleven times that of Georgia; and a population of about 7,500,000. This population is of a mixed character—very mixed. Egyptians proper—Copts—Bedouin Arabs—Jews—Armenians—and domiciled Europeans. Far the largest number of these are the Arabs, styled "Fellahs," who are the cultivators of the soil. They are our competitors, to some extent, in cotton growing. In 1864, under the stimulus of British and home-government management, 404,111 bales of cotton were produced in the whole of Egypt; and since then, the production has diminished. Last year Egypt sent to Great Britain only 103,035 bales. The capacity of the Nile river bottoms (resembling the Mississippi bottoms) to produce cotton is very great. Want of sufficient labor there (as here) constitutes the difficulty. In the year 1865, when the largest attempt was made at cotton growing, the neglect to produce provisions resulted in a famine which carried off 350,000 inhabitants. Cairo is the capital of Egypt; population 260,000. Alexandria (founded by Alexander the Great, 2,191 years ago) 165,000 inhabitants, nearly one-half of which are Europeans. A railway now extends from Alexandria on the Mediterranean Sea, by way of Cairo, to Suez on the Red Sea. This will doubtless convey most of the travelers over the route; but the vast stream of commerce which will flow through the great ship canal in the form of bulky articles, is

wholly incalculable at the present. The present ruler of Egypt is Ismail Pacha, who now, under the Imperial firman of 1867, wears the title of King of Egypt. His dependence on the Ottoman ruler is more nominal than real, and consists mainly in the payment of a small annual tribute. He is the fifth ruler of the Dynasty of Mehemet Ali, and succeeded to power on the death of his predecessor in 1863. He is about 53 years old. King Ismail has recently instituted an Assembly of Representatives—the first ever known in the long history of Egypt. We predict a rapid improvement in the government and general condition of Egypt from the increased commerce which the great canal will bring through its border. Egypt has already one charming feature of modern civilization—an "institution" reminding us strikingly of the "model republic" of imperial tendencies. Egypt, which would "rather be out of the world than out of the fashion" enjoys that blessing styled a "national debt." This was contracted in 1862 and 1864, and aggregates about \$37,000,000; about seven dollars for each man, woman and child in the country. King Ismail keeps a standing army of about 25,000 men, and has a navy comprising seven ships of the line, six frigates, nine corvettes, seven brigs, eighteen gun-boats, and twenty-seven transports. The commerce of Egypt is already important. The total trade of Alexandria in 1867 was upwards of sixty-five millions of dollars. In 1866 there entered that port 3663 ships (of which 980 were steamers) carrying a total burden of 1,378,217 tons.

Olive Logan represents the millinery branch of the revolutionists. Her trains are the longest, her pompadours the lowest, her laces the rarest, her jewels the costliest, her manners the worldliest, and her arguments the winningest of all that great and increasing party.

A young lady named Frances Meyer, aged about twenty-two, and raised in the Jewish faith, disappeared from her home in San Francisco, a few days since. She left a letter to her parents, telling them they need not look for her any more, as she had determined to enter a convent.

There is a female foundling in St. Louis so beautiful that the person having the care of her is overwhelmed with offers to adopt her. He has, therefore, determined to put the infant up at auction, and sell her to the highest bidder, the money to be placed in bank, at compound interest, for her benefit, and to be paid to her when she reaches the age of eighteen. A similar case recently occurred at Pittsburg.

An old free colored woman died near Starkeville, in Octibbeha county, on Friday of last week. She came to the State with a missionary in 1824, and when the Indians were removed in 1831, she was left behind by him as being too old to go with them. She was about 124 years old. She was a grown woman with two children at the breaking out of the Revolutionary war, of which she loved to talk, and how she used to hide herself and children when the British came about. She has a grandson over seventy years old.—Starkville New Era

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