

MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 30, 1867.

## UTAH'S ADMISSION INTO THE UNION.

In another column will be found copies of the Bills to which we have previously made allusion "for the admission of the State of Deseret into the Union," also "to create the office of Surveyor-General in the Territory of Utah, and establish a Land Office in said Territory, and extend the Homestead and pre-emption laws over the same." These Bills were introduced to the House by our Delegate, Hon. Wm. H. Hooper. The first was referred to the Committee on the Territories, and the other to the Committee on the Public Lands. As yet there has been no report made by the Committees upon them.

Whether they report favorably upon them or not, nothing can be more clearly just than that they should become laws. There is no good reason why there should not be a Land Office established in this Territory, and our citizens have all the rights and privileges of the Homestead and pre-emption laws. We know that our enemies have taken especial pains to circulate the idea that we do not want to have a Surveyor-General or a Land Office here—that we do not want to acknowledge the right of the Government to give us titles to our lands. By such falsehoods they hope to prejudice those in power against us, and prevent us from obtaining our rights. If it has not yet come, the day will certainly come, when we will be better and more advantageously known than we are at present. For this day we can afford to wait, and wait patiently, too.

Our peculiar institution is urged as a sufficient reason for not giving us a State Government. The charge of disloyalty was also made, years ago, against us. This latter has become threadbare, and is now but seldom alluded to. We have proved our loyalty through long years of patient endurance of slights and insults which would have driven other people into acts of violence and rebellion. The consciousness that we were misunderstood, and that we had only to await the arbitrament of time, to have our true character and feelings recognized, has sustained us and given us a degree of patience which has carried us through to the present.

Congress has no right, constitutionally, to object to our admission into the Union because our domestic institutions may not accord with those of other places. If we have the requisite population, and our Constitution is Republican, it is an arbitrary exercise of power to refuse us a State government. If we had proved ourselves incapable of self-government; if licentiousness and crime ran riot through our land; if life and property were unsafe, and instead of living by honest industry, men subsisted on pillage and pursued lawless occupations unchecked by law and unpunished by justice, then there might be well-founded reasons for not granting us admission into the Federal Union. But the condition of affairs in this Territory is the very opposite of all this. We have shown the highest capacity for self-government. We have organized society, and prescribed regulations for its government, which can be held up with honest pride for the example of surrounding communities. In no other section of the Union do industry and virtue receive greater encouragement, or idleness and vice meet with such severe reprehension. In no other place are the rights of life and property held more sacred than they are here. Decry us as they may now, yet the day

must come when our fellow-citizens will freely accord to us due credit for our works.

Had the people of any other Territory accomplished what we have in accelerating the march of empire westward; had they redeemed a great territory from its desert wilderness, and covered it with beautiful cities and towns, and smiling orchards and fields, and been the pioneers in demonstrating the fact that the great American desert could be made habitable for men, in what estimation would they have been held by their fellow-citizens? The answer to this can be found in the treatment by Congress of California, Oregon, Kansas, Nevada, Nebraska, Colorado, and our neighboring Territories. What have any of these States done that we have not accomplished? Have their inhabitants had greater difficulties to contend with in settling their lands than we? Have their labors been of greater national benefit? Are their locations more important? Have they been more true to the Government, more fair in their treatment of one another and of their fellow-citizens of other States? Have they organized better regulated societies, better governments; or do they possess greater capacity for enjoying and preserving the institutions of a State than we do?

They were welcomed into the family of States with open arms. A State government was almost forced upon some of them. They did not ask for the boon. It was a gift which they received thankfully. But Utah, whose settlement dates back earlier than many of the above named States, and nearly as early as the oldest settled among them, has repeatedly asked for a State government; but up to the present has been refused. We look for a change of sentiment on the part of Congress, and for the time to come when Utah will be assigned that place which she merits by her virtues.

## OBITUARY.

DIED, in this city, in child bed, at noon yesterday, Lucy C. Spencer Grant, wife of Elder George W. Grant, now south at St. Thomas on a mission.

Sister Lucy C. Spencer was the daughter of Orson and Catharine C. Spencer. She was born October 9th, 1842, in Nauvoo, Illinois, and was at her death 25 years, 2 months and 20 days old. Br. Orson Spencer's touching account of the circumstances under which he left Nauvoo, and the death of his beloved wife, published in his Letters, has made all the Saints familiar with his family. Every reader of those Letters has felt a great interest in his children. At the death of her mother, Lucy was very young; her oldest sister, Ellen, (Mrs. H. B. Clawson,) though but a girl, acted the part of a mother to her. From Winter Quarters Br. Orson Spencer was sent, in 1846, on a mission to England, and he presided over the British Mission until the year 1849, when he was released and came on to this valley. His children, Lucy C., among the number, came on to the valley under the care of Br. James Bullock in the year 1848.

The deceased was married to Elder Geo. W. Grant about twelve months ago. The news of her sudden death, will be a heavy shock to her husband, and her brother Geo., who also started for the Muddy a few weeks ago. Her death has cast a gloom over a wide circle of relatives and friends. Even now it can scarcely be realized that she has been snatched away so suddenly and unexpectedly by death. Every one who knew her might well anticipate for her a prolonged life of happiness and usefulness. On Saturday evening she went out riding with her sister, Mrs. Clawson, and felt well all Saturday evening and night. Her child was born at 9 a. m. of Sunday, and still survives; but at noon she was a corpse.

Her funeral will take place at 2 p. m. tomorrow, from the 15th Ward Assembly Rooms, where the friends of the family are invited to attend.

ANOTHER VETERAN GONE.—By telegram from Bishop J. T. Willis, of Tokerville, to Pres. B. Young, we learn that Father Eliza H. Groves, who lived at Kanarrab, died on the 20th December, at 5 o'clock in the morning.

(Special to the Deseret Evening News.)

## By Telegraph.

SANTA ANNA NOT GOING TO MEXICO!  
REIGN OF TERROR IN VIRGINIA!  
SHERIDAN HAS A POLICY FOR CARRYING OUT FENIAN VIEWS!  
SILIM CHANCES FOR SAYING ST.  
Thomas!  
WRECK OF A STEAMER, 330 PERSONS DROWNED!  
ANOTHER FENIAN MOVE!  
NEGRO DEPREDACTIONS IN LOUISIANA!  
The Fenians Storm a Tower at Cork!  
AN ATTORNEY SHOOTS A JUDGE!  
A TURNING OVER OF THE GENERALS!  
THE FENIANS TRY TO BLOW UP THE DUBLIN POST OFFICE!  
New York to furnish a Regiment for the Papal Army!  
RUSSIA AND PRUSSIA GETTING ARMS FROM A U. S. FACTORY!  
AN ITALIAN RISING AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT EXPECTED!  
Chase for President!  
DESTITUTION REPORTS FROM THE SOUTH EXAGGERATED!  
THE ALABAMA CLAIMS to be RE-OPENED!

Berlin, 27.  
A general council of the Sovereign, in which all the States of north and south Germany will be represented, is to be held at Berlin in March.

Prussia has commenced the withdrawal of all troops from Saxony, except from Fort Konigstern.

Havana, 27.  
Santa Anna denies any intention of going to Mexico.

Mexico, 17. Juarez was inaugurated on the previous Sunday.

The Mexican Congress will remain in session three months.

The concession granted to English parties to complete the Vera Cruz railroad falls to the ground.

Montgomery, 27.  
Prominent Radicals oppose the proposed Constitution. The Herald Advocate, a Radical paper, demands the re-assembling of the Convention to modify the Constitution, especially the clauses about schools, franchise, and registration acts.

New York, 28.  
The Herald's special says that throughout many counties of Virginia a reign of terror prevails. The freedmen have become desperate, awaiting the expected distribution of lands, and are seeking revenge, burning houses, slaying cattle and committing other outrages.

The Times' special says General Howard thinks Congress should have provided relief for the destitute people of the South. If he gives a distribution of food the cost will be secured by a lien upon the crops.

The Times' special says Sheridan in his unreserved expression of sympathy with the Fenians, has a policy of his own for carrying out their views.

The chances for the purchase of St. Thomas are very slim in the Senate.

New York, 28.  
A Rio letter of the 24th Nov. says the news from Montevideo reports the English mail steamer Saturn wrecked in a terrible gale off that place, a week ago. She had 400 hundred persons aboard, including the English Minister who was going on a short visit home. Only fourteen persons were saved.

London, 27.  
Another of those fiendish outrages, which characterize the operations of the Fenians, has just been perpetrated in Dublin. An unusually large number of letters have been received at the Post Office, directed to prominent officials, which contained explosive materials designed to kill the persons to whom addressed. Several exploded before their real nature was ascertained. No person has yet been killed, though a policeman who received one of the letters, was horribly mangled.

The Times states that at least 3,000 special constables are sworn in, in London. It calls attention to the great public danger, and advises provincial cities to imitate the example.

New Orleans, 28.  
Serious breaks have occurred in the levee. One below Plaquemine submerged the country to the Jackson railroad. A large force of men has been sent to repair the damage. Hancock has telegraphed for authority to place infantry and negroes at work on the levee. Negro depredations continue in the interior and a large military force will be needed to prevent a rising. The mili-

itary recently disbanded a large assembly of armed negroes in Jackson near Ballou.

Chicago, 28.  
General Custar has written a long letter defending himself against the charges of the court martial which found him guilty. He complains bitterly of the composition Court that tried him, several of the members being of inferior rank, and some prejudiced against him.

London, 28.  
Accounts of Dickens' enthusiastic reception in Boston and New York have been received, and the Times praises the Americans for their magnanimity.

It is reported that Turkey has offered the Cretans an autonomy government, and has named Prince Christian as the head.

Paris, 28.  
The Moniteur contains an official notice that the coupons on the Italian bonds will be paid.

The Pope has enjoined the Rothschilds against paying the coupons of the Italian bonds, in this city.

Vienna, 28.  
Von Beust ceases to be President of the Ministerial Council, but retains the portfolio of foreign affairs which he heretofore held.

London, 28.  
A dispatch from Bombay announces the departure of General Napier to take command of the Abyssinian expedition.

Florence, 28.  
It is said Menotti has declared his intention to dissolve parliament on January 15th, and make an appeal to the country should another vote unfavorable to the ministry be adopted before then.

London, 28.  
The Fenians seem unusually active all over the country. Dispatches are hourly received relating to contemplated movements by the brotherhood or some absolute occurrence. Telegrams from Cork report, that about midnight a large body of men with blackened faces stormed Martello tower, near Cork, overcame and scattered the guard, when the victors hastily collected a quantity of arms and ammunition and escaped.

The late Fenian operations have caused much public excitement, and many improbable rumors are afloat, including one that a Fenian cruiser has been seen off the coast.

A man was captured last night, supposed to be the real culprit in the late Clerkenwell explosion.

Mobile, 28.  
L. V. B. Martin, District Attorney, shot Judge Busted twice with a revolver, because the Judge refused to quash an indictment against him. The wound is not considered fatal. Martin has been indicted for revenue frauds.

Washington, 28.  
Grant has issued an order to-day, concerning the President's removing General Ord, who is directed to turn over the command to General Gillem, and proceed to San Francisco to take command of the District of California. General McDowell is ordered to assume General Ord's command as soon as he is relieved. General Pope is relieved, and ordered to report at the Head Quarters of the Army. General Mead is appointed Pope's successor. General Swayne of the Freedmen's Bureau is ordered to rejoin his regiment.

Madrid, 28.  
The Austrian frigate Enerva has arrived at Cadiz with the remains of Maximilian.

The session of the Cortez commenced yesterday. Queen Isabella, in a speech from the throne, pledged the support of the nation for the protection of the Pope's temporal power.

Paris, 28.  
The bill for the reorganization of the army passed the Corps Legislatif, after an amendment by Rouher, who was opposed to 9 years service instead of 8, which was carried after a sharp debate, with 81 opposing votes. Rouher called attention to the armaments of neighboring powers and supported his plan as the only one now practicable.

London, 28.  
Advises from Shanghai say the total exports of the new crop of tea is 90,000,000 pounds.

Another Fenian outrage has been perpetrated in Dublin. An effort was made to burn the General Post Office, by means of great fire. The attempt was frustrated and only a few letters were destroyed.

The large powder mill at Feversham, 20 miles from this city, was blown up and utterly destroyed this afternoon. Ten persons were killed. The cause of the explosion is unknown.

New Orleans, 28.  
The Convention has adopted an ordinance giving all political and civil