

Mormon district is regarded by them as a separate and independent government, that Brigham Young issues messages as Governor of the State of Deseret, and that no law enacted by the Territorial Legislature of Utah will be recognized by the saints until it has been passed by the General Assembly of the State of Deseret. It is also proved that Mr. Hooper, when he was endowed by the Church, was required to take an oath of hostility to the United States, and is, therefore, not a proper person to be admitted to the Congress of the United States.

The above is a dispatch from the Washington correspondent of the New York Herald, to that paper, and appears in its columns. This McGrorty election case is so utterly absurd and contemptible, that we should never have thought of noticing it, only that we see statements respecting it going the rounds of the papers. Were we to let these paragraphs pass by unnoticed and without comment or explanation, our silence might be construed into a tacit admission that the statements they contain are correct. Our citizens know the particulars of the case too well to need any enlightenment upon it; neither is there the slightest necessity for us to allude to it for the purpose of strengthening our Delegate—Hon. Wm. H. Hooper—at Washington. The House Committee on elections is familiar, doubtless, with all the dodges usually resorted to by men of this McGrorty stamp, and will dispose of the case in the proper manner.

The idea of Congress having to grapple with the "serious question of polygamy" in the disposal of this case, is all bosh. What, in the name of all that is sensible, has polygamy to do with it? That "serious question of polygamy" is a harp of a thousand strings, on which every rascal in the country who has some point to gain against us plays the tune that he thinks will suit his purpose best.

Our manner of conducting elections here McGrorty finds fault with; but would we hear of any such objections had the majority of votes been cast in his favor? He obtained, we believe, one hundred and nine votes, principally from the little town of Stockton. But, without saying anything about the wonderful accession to the numbers of the voters of Stockton on that occasion by a process well known to unprincipled and disreputable politicians, we can say that if the manner in which elections were held throughout the Territory is to be urged to invalidate Captain Hooper's election, then it can, with equal force, be applied against McGrorty. If the judges of election at Stockton complied with the forms of law, the election there was conducted as it was in this city and throughout the Territory.

We have yet to learn that there is anything in the least unconstitutional or improper in a bishop or an elder sitting as a judge of an election. We confess that if such a man should act in that position, we would feel as safe in depositing our vote, as if some drunken, scoundrelly politician of the McGrorty stripe acted as judge. As to the statement that "it frequently happens that one person presents a list of voters' names, all of whom are absent from the polls," and votes for them by proxy, it is a barefaced falsehood; so also the statement "that eight-tenths of the voters are foreigners, who have never been naturalized."

The assertion that because Captain Hooper ran as a Representative of the State of Deseret, as well as that of Delegate for Utah, he is not entitled to his seat, is farcical in the extreme. McGrorty must have a dreadfully low opinion of the men's judgments to whom he addresses such an argument, if he expects it to have weight with them. Congress knows that for years Utah has been asking for admission into the Union as a State, under the title of Deseret. Every member of that body knows that a State Constitution has been formed and adopted, and that a Bill has been introduced into the House by the Hon. W. H. Hooper asking for the admission of Deseret, which Bill has been referred to the appropriate Committee. To say that the State of Deseret is a foreign government, because the laws enacted by the Territorial Legislature of Utah are passed by its General Assembly, shows what miserable subterfuges and lies this despicable creature resorts to in his anxiety to make a case. From the sitting of the first session of the Legislature of Utah until the present, the laws passed by that body have had full force and effect throughout the Territory. They have been the laws of the land, to which our citizens have yielded hearty and un-

conditional obedience. They did this, too, for many years before the General Assembly of Deseret was organized.

But it may be asked: does not the General Assembly of Deseret take any action upon the laws passed by the Legislature of the Territory of Utah? Yes; but not for the purpose of making them more acceptable to or binding upon the people of this Territory. McGrorty would like to make it appear that this is the object. He would torture a very innocent and constitutional proceeding into treasonable action, and by playing upon popular prejudices, try to gain his point. But, the facts are, that for four years past, or since the formation of the constitution of the State of Deseret by a convention of the people, the General Assembly of the embryotic State has annually adopted the laws passed by the Territorial Legislature of Utah, and this has been with a view to the admission of the Territory as a State of the Union.

A more ridiculous proceeding than this of McGrorty's we never heard of. He was looked upon as but little, if any, better than an insane man. He was so regarded almost universally. His present action confirms that idea. Who but an insane man would base a claim to be the representative of the people of this Territory upon 109 votes? Or, what sane man would assert that eight-tenths of the votes out the 15,179 cast for Captain Hooper were unnaturalized citizens?

According to the United States' Statute a contestant has to file his protest within thirty days after the election. This, McGrorty failed to do, because, (wonderful to relate) he was afraid that the people of this city would learn, through the telegraph from Washington, that he had done so, and his life would be in danger! There were upwards of twenty-two hundred votes polled in this county at the election for Delegate to Congress. Out of that number 36 voted for him. We would not wonder if he should yet say that they had all been slaughtered and eaten by the people of this city; or that the voters at Stockton, of whom there are probably not half-a-dozen at the present time, had been gobbled up in the same way!

We would be astonished at any person listening to him, or paying the least attention to his statements, had not our experience taught us that there is a certain class who will believe and patronize any fool, if he will only tell lies enough about the "Mormons." We repeat again that this must be our apology for alluding to him.

HOME ITEMS.

FROM FRIDAY'S DAILY.

THANKS.—We are under obligations to Theo. F. Tracy, Esq., for a box of fresh oysters, by rail, and stage from the east. These delicious bivalves in a fresh condition, will become less rare here, as the distance between the ocean coast and this city is lessened, and if "oysters on the half-shell" should not become so popular as they are in some places, "fresh from their native element" may become so.

FROM CACHE.—Elder E. T. Benson has kindly placed at our disposal correspondence to himself from Cache Valley, by which we learn that the labors of the missionaries alluded to in Bishop Budge's letter, published on Wednesday, continue with much success. There was an excellent time at the two days' meeting in Logan, and a large number of people assembled, and much valuable instruction was given. The stock turned in for the immigration was mostly started in a herd for the promontory north of the lake on the 29th, about six hundred head of cattle being together. The weather was very cold at the close of January. The people were feeling well, and everything was moving on prosperously.

FROM SATURDAY'S DAILY.

MUSIC HALL PARTY.—Another very pleasant and enjoyable party came off last night at the Music Hall, which was elegantly fitted up for the occasion. The managers were: James Currie, Wm. H. Foster, Harrison Sperry and Mark Croxall—all members of Captain Croxall's Brass Band. The company were not so numerous as on the previous occasion in the same hall, or as was expected. Probably the skating of yesterday gave some who had promised to be there sufficient exertion to satisfy them without indulging in terpsichorean exercises in the evening. But whatever reasons the absent had for not being present, we can assure them that if they are in the habit of appreciating good parties, they would have enjoyed last night's had they been there. It passed off well. Captain Croxall and the band deserve credit for the style in which they got up their parties, and we think their invitations should be at a premium.

HOME MANUFACTURE.—We have been shown some specimens of plain and fancy soaps, concentrated lye, and candles manufactured by Messrs. Ornstein and Popper, of this city, which are fully equal to the same kind of articles imported from the East, and can be sold at a much more reasonable price. Among the soaps were excellent samples of glycerine, gelatine, royal, cocoa-nut, honey, oxyde, palm and variegated bar soaps. The candles were pressed tallow, a much more economical and better article than the ordinary star candle. We learn that they can turn out 15,000 lbs. of soap at each boiling, or at least 30,000 lbs. per week.

FROM MONDAY'S DAILY.

WE APPRECIATE.—Almost every mail brings us a number of letters which speak in most encouraging terms of our efforts, and highly laudatory of the News. We trust our correspondents will not think us lacking in appreciation because we do not publish them. It is certainly very gratifying to read such comments as this, extracted from the letter of an Ogden correspondent: "I cannot do without the News, and keep the spirit of the times;" and we feel like making increased efforts to continue to merit such expressions of good feeling and approbation of our labors. But we are opposed on principle to publishing laudatory comments, as we would rather the paper should increase its popularity by its intrinsic merits. We thank our correspondents and subscribers for their many good wishes; they are stimulating and encouraging; and we hope those who express them will not misunderstand us, when they do not appear in print, as is too often the case in newspapers.

SABBATH MEETINGS.—Elder Orson Pratt occupied the forenoon in a very interesting discourse on the Word of Wisdom and dietetics. He showed the superiority of a vegetable diet, and some of the evils arising from a liberal use of flesh meat to those who so indulge. The importance of not taking animal life, unless when necessity requires it, was forcibly dwelt upon, and sustained by quotations from published revelations.

Afternoon.—Elder Erastus Snow treated on the prophecies relating to the establishment of the kingdom of God in the last days; and, in view of the great work thus devolving upon the Saints, the necessity for their qualifying themselves to perform it. This they can only do by living in righteousness and purity, so that the Spirit and power of God may be and abide with them.

"OUR DIXIE TIMES."—The second number of this newspaper enterprise in our Southern settlement, has reached us from St. George, the first number not having come to hand. The difficulties attending the establishment and successfully conducting of a paper in almost new and not over populous settlements, where the people have, in many instances, a hard struggle to secure the necessities of life, and constant and severe labor to lay the foundation of a permanent home, can scarcely be realized by those who have had no experience of the kind. Viewed in this light, the starting of *Our Dixie Times*, by Mr. J. E. Johnson, its Editor and Proprietor is considerable of an enterprise. But our settlements south are rapidly increasing and growing in wealth and importance. The people have so far overcome the great struggle of establishing those settlements, that their tolls, though perhaps equally arduous, are sweetened with many comforts and aids to happy existence, which lightens them of half their heavy burthen. They can now begin to afford to represent themselves in type, by sustaining a local press and paper; and we look for this herald of literature in southern Utah to be the inception of a growth, which, widening and deepening in influence, will be proportionate to the growth of the country, which is evidently destined to become rich and populous before many years have elapsed. There are openings in other parts of the Territory, too, where a local press could make its influence felt for good. The *Times* is a very creditable little paper, very creditable, indeed, considering the difficulties its Editor has to labor under in publishing it; and a goodly supply of advertisements speaks well for "home" enterprise and patronage. We cordially wish *Our Dixie Times* success.

BENEFIT.—A number of the gentlemen having had Benefits it is now time that some of our ladies should be so favored. That others more closely interested than we are, entertain a similar opinion, is shown by the announcement that Miss Alexander will cater to the public taste, invite public favor, and take her Benefit on Thursday evening. The young lady is so great a favorite with the public that to set forth her claims for their attendance on the occasion would be superfluous. To simply state that a very attractive bill of fare is promised will be sufficient.

TAXATION IN IDAHO.—A correspondent of the Idaho Statesman, writing from Idaho city, says that there are many cases of real suffering from destitution among the Chinese in that neighborhood. This is attributable to some extent, according to his statements, to their being overtaxed. He says:

"And no system of taxation ever adopted by any nation or people is founded upon a just or correct principle, that impoverishes or reduces any class to beggary, thievery, starvation, and destitution. It was for no such object, that governments were ever instituted among men. If intended to rid the country of an incubus of a particular population by unfriendly legislation, it commences by inviting an ignorant but industrious people into a country to rob them at pleasure after their arrival. It is a certain grinding of the faces of the poor, which those who are disposed to enter into the pleasant little pastime of doing by way of a nice little joke for the benefit of their pockets, had better consult a certain old, fastidious and little read, but pretty good book, as it contains not a little information apparently designed for their especial use and benefit, and from all I have ever been able to gather there, there are no special immunities in favor of territorial legislatures contained there either. Still the authority cited may have very little weight in modern times with legislatures."

They can't steal, he says, from the whites what they lack to sustain themselves and pay their taxes, because the whites themselves are too poor. Their taxes are very heavy and blind heavily upon them.

ABOUT RATS.—A paragraph has been going the round of the papers, saying that the DESERET News some time ago asserted that there were no rats in Salt Lake City. The News did not say anything of the kind; for, though we have never yet been troubled with the quadruped vermin, we have occasionally had to suffer from another kind—"land rats," you know, as Shyllock has it. Just now they are somewhat scarcer than they have been; and we would not view as a heavy affliction a total deprivation of their presence.

SCANDINAVIA.—By letter from Elder C. Wilderborg to W. Clayton, Esq., which has been courteously placed at our disposal; we learn that the labors of the Elders in the north of Europe continue to be greatly blessed. Last year 381 were baptized; and in spite of the opposition of

priests and returned apostates, the work is still progressing. The poor Saints are looking forward with great anxiety for the day of deliverance, and are much encouraged by the efforts being made in this Territory to gather the Saints from abroad.

THE ELECTION.—The Municipal Election was progressing with unusual spirit this afternoon, as we were preparing to go to press. Several of the candidates were bestirring themselves in the matter, and the voting was being prosecuted with great activity.

INFORMATION WANTED.—JOSEPH GREEN would be very glad to hear of JOHN MONK, if he is living, who emigrated from Birmingham in the year 1864; or from ENOCH MONK his son; and would be glad of any information about either of them, either by letter to the address given, or inserted in the *Millennial Star*. Address, 12, Alma Terrace, Wandsworth Common, Surrey, England.

AN APPEAL TO THE SISTERS OF UTAH.

If it can be obtained, we wish to send a quantity of dried fruit with the teams which go to the terminus of the Union Pacific Railroad, for the benefit of our immigration. Fruit is an excellent substitute for vegetables, and, when freely used, is conducive to health, and especially to those who are traveling on the plains. Those who wish to make donations of this nature should be careful to enclose the fruit in suitable sacks, tightly sewed, making them impervious to moths and bugs. Direct each parcel to the General Tithing Store, Salt Lake City.

BRIGHAM YOUNG, President of Perpetual Emigration Fund.

Correspondence.

Elder George A. Smith has courteously favored us with the following communication:—

ST. GEORGE, JAN. 21, 1868.

HON. GEORGE A. SMITH: DEAR BRO.:—The principal events that I have to communicate out of the ordinary course are the appearance of "Our Dixie Times," and the state of the weather. The early part of our winter was warm and exceedingly rainy. The Clara and Virgen were higher than they have been since the great flood in 1862, and about as high as they were then. Our dams have been all washed away, and our ditches destroyed, in a manner, as well as a portion of our best land. About three weeks ago we had a nine inch snow fall, which has lain upon the ground until last night; but gentle rains last night and the night previous have caused the most of it to disappear from the valley. The hills and mountains around still retain a portion of their mantle. Since the first snow a number of clouds have passed over us, leaving other snow deposits, but these being warmer than that already on the ground, served to lessen rather than increase the quantity after the lapse of a few hours.

I hear of cases of the whooping-cough and lung fever; William Lang is very low with the latter disease.

Our roads are very muddy. We are remembering the honorable Legislative Assembly with a few petitions of a local nature. Of course our "Dixie" Father's will labor for their "Dixie" children's weal.

Improvements are going on about as fast as our mechanics,—masons, carpenters and stone cutters can make them. The body of a new school house has been put up in the third ward. The stone cutters and masons are at work on the new Tabernacle. These are all the public improvements now progressing, that I remember; the rest are individual improvements.

JAMES D. McCULLOUGH.

Brigham Young preaches against smoking and drinking—which is more and better than some of "the world's" ministers do, either in precept or practice.—*New Hampshire Gazette*.

The London Review says that at this time there is no country—no matter how embarrassed or how poor—in which there is so much pressing and painful poverty, so much vice, so much misery as in England.

The immigration to this country from Germany last year increased ten thousand. That from Ireland decreased three thousand, and that from England two thousand.

The cod fishery in Rhode Island waters is being ruined by the use of traps.

Americans are generally known on European railways by the fact that they rise in their seats as the cars approach a station.