

LOCAL AND OTHER MATTERS.

FROM MONDAY'S DAILY, AUG. 5

MUNCHAUSENISM.—About this time and shortly, look out for tremendous sensation dispatches from Salt Lake—they are among the religio-politico dodges of a certain class. Of course none but noodles believe them. Those reports last winter, of the same class, disgusted everybody.

EMIGRATION.—The next company, after July 31, will leave Liverpool for Utah on Wednesday, September 4, to be composed only of those having means of their own for their fares and expenses from their homes to Ogden or Salt Lake City, and those who may be advised from this Office. —*Millennial Star*, July 16th.

SPRINGS.—Springs are bursting forth along South Temple Street, a few blocks east of this office, and flooding the road, &c., in that vicinity. The city laborers are engaged in doing the necessary work preparatory to putting down a flume to convey the spring water across the street to the water sect.

HORSE DROWNED.—On Saturday afternoon a horse belonging to Brother John Lees, while engaged in raking hay near the Jordan backed into the river, and was drowned. Fortunately the raker became unbitched and was saved, but the animal being carried down stream, a set of new harness went with it. Should any person find the harness he will confer a favor by returning it to Brother Lees, at the General Tithing Office.

HON. WM. H. HOOPER arrived yesterday at ten o'clock from Soda Springs, where, with his family, he has been residing for the past few weeks. His life there, building and making other improvements, has required considerable out-door exercise, and its effect upon him has been excellent. We never saw him appear in better health and spirits than he does now. There has scarcely been a day at Soda Springs that he has not spent several hours in the saddle. The Captain returns again to his family in a few days; his only object in coming down was to be here at the election, to deposit his vote for the People's ticket, and, while here, to attend to some other business.

[Per Deseret Telegraph.]

ALTA, Utah, Aug. 5, 9.30 a.m.—Yesterday afternoon the body of a man, named Jacob Hong, who has been missing some six weeks or thereabouts, was found dead near Central City, in the creek bottom, in the brush. By examination it was found he had been shot through the left breast, the ball very likely passing through his heart. As yet the murderer has not been detected, though, as the inquest comes off to-day, there may be some light thrown on the matter. Hong was formerly a partner of Mr. Schaffelle, in the livery business. It is generally believed he was killed for his money, as it appears that he had, shortly before his death, drawn some money through Wells, Fargo & Co.

The election is going off quietly.

THAT RATIFICATION MEETING.—For two or three days in the latter half of the last week, the walls of the city were plastered with bills calling a meeting of the citizens, on Saturday evening, ostensibly to ratify the nomination by the so called "Liberal" Party, to be held on the street in front of the Salt Lake House. The speakers announced to address the citizens were men whose prominent and shameless course in helping to create trouble and to jeopardize the lives of our most prominent and respected citizens, during the progress of the recent judicial fiasco, one would have thought would have induced them to cry "small," and to have kept themselves as much as possible from the public eye.

At the time and place appointed for the holding of the meeting, a large concourse of people assembled, music by the "National" brass band being the signal for the proceedings to commence. A stand for speakers and reporters had been erected on the sidewalks, and as soon as the music ceased a person mounted the rostrum and called the meeting to order, and proposed Mr. Gould (the notorious Associated Press Agent) for chairman, he then closed his part of the programme by announcing, that if the "representatives of the priesthood" fancied they could break up a public meeting in Salt Lake City, they would find themselves mistaken—that day had passed. This very indiscreet announcement from such a man, as he who made it, received with groans and hisses from most of those present. He then descended and gave way for the chairman.

Mr. Gould had prepared his speech, and he proceeded to read it, commencing by the conventional thanks for the honor, &c., of being called to preside on such an occasion. He then said that the constitution and laws of our country guaranteed to every man the right of free speech unmolested, and, (in a very emphatic tone) he assured his auditors that he was going to have it, for he was afraid of no man. This brave declaration was received with jeers and laughter, after which the speaker continued, and with frequent interruptions and considerable confusion, finally got through a not very lengthy harangue, in which some slight allusion was made to the nominee of the party—"the patriot sol-

dier" who had "sacrificed blood and limb," for the honor of the flag; but the main portion of it was devoted to the abuse of the opposition nominee and the "Mormon" religion and leaders.

The next speaker was an itinerant preacher, who, some years since, after making himself notorious by his rabid anti-Mormon ravings here, suddenly made his exit for other parts. This man's address was more abusive than that of his predecessor, politics and ratification seemingly being forgotten, his efforts being a rabid denunciation of the "Mormon" church and its leaders. The excitement of the assembly, caused by his vile utterances, ran very high, and finally the yells, groans, hisses and derisive epithets applied to the speaker became so frequent and the confusion so great, that those who had charge of the meeting thought it best to adjourn to the Institute.

In about half an hour this building was lighted up, and was very soon comfortably filled. Music opened the ceremonies here, as in the street, after which the chairman expressed his sorrow that the right of free speech, (evidently meaning the right to utter unmitigated abuse and slander) had been denied to free American citizens in Salt Lake City. He took pleasure in informing his hearers that he had "telegraphed that disgraceful fact east and west, and it would soon be known in every village and hamlet in the land." He did not think that such an event could have taken place in Salt Lake City. During his residence here of three years he had learned to have more charity for its people, and he and his friends were beginning to feel extremely kind towards them; but these proceedings would do much to diminish these good feelings. He did not think that those who had interrupted the meeting to night would dare do it again, for Utah belonged to the United States, and Camp Douglas was near and its guns teeming on this city. This and much more of a similar character was given utterance to, all of which, of course, was vociferously applauded by the listeners.

The preacher was again introduced and compounded the harangue he commenced on the street, the conclusion being precisely of the same style and character as the former part of it.

The next speaker was the "General," his speech being a savage denunciation of the "Mormons," "murderer" and other vile epithets characteristic and worthy of the man being freely indulged in when talking of the people of Utah. The violence of the "General" was extreme.

The next speaker said the conflict now pending in Utah, between the Saints and sinners, i.e., between "Mormon" and Gentile, for supremacy, would never cease until victory on one side or the other was gained. He advised all in political sympathy with him to pay inviolable respect to the rights of their opponents, but to be ready to defend their own.

Lawyer Robertson, formerly of the law firm of Robertson & Strickland, was the last speaker, his address being characterized by the most intense vindictiveness toward the "Mormons."

The meeting closed with music and three cheers for the "General."

The chairman of the meeting, as will be seen above, announced that he had telegraphed, east and west, an account of the meeting in the street; and judging from the very unenviable character that individual has gained for a mendacity which far eclipses that notorious old German exaggerator Munchausen, there is every reason to expect that said account will be seasoned and over colored in a manner worthy of its author; but that, thanks to the gentleman's past labors, will be of little consequence, for in any section of the country, as soon as it is known that it was transmitted by the Salt Lake agent of the Associated Press, no person will believe it.

We may say in conclusion, that we regret the course taken by the few disorderly persons in the assemblage on Saturday night. In calling the meeting on Saturday night the object was evidently to create a disturbance, and not to procure the ratification of the "Liberal" nominee, for very few allusions were made by any of the speakers to that subject. Their object was unmistakably to excite the people by insulting their leaders and making disparaging remarks about their religion; but, even under such circumstances, it is to be regretted that any symptoms of disorder or confusion were manifested. Such persons are really beneath contempt. Had the leading and most honored citizens in any other community in the country, however, been as vilely abused in a mass meeting of its citizens, as were President Young and others on Saturday evening by a "ring" of men whose conspiracy against those same citizens' lives, honor and property had been so recently and disgracefully defeated, everybody knows that the press agent would have had no necessity to exaggerate or falsify his reports to have made them spicy.

[SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.]

By Telegraph.

GENERAL.

BOSTON, 1.—General Banks' letter declaring for Horace Greeley is addressed to the Chairman or the Committee,

Lynn, who invited him to address the Republican meeting there to-night. After thanking them for the invitation, he expresses his regrets, saying he is not in accord with the senders in regard to the Presidential canvass. Against his wishes and personal interests he feels compelled to say that the perpetuation of the present policy of the government is not for the advantage of the country, and that it will not tend to establish its former good and prosperity, nor promote the interests of any class of citizens. No personal feeling of any form or character enters into this judgment. It is in view of the natural principles of the public interests alone that I am led to this conclusion. The uniting of the masses of the people of all parties and sections, based in support of the grand result of the war, is indispensable to the permanent establishment of a general recognition of these results. It can be secured by no other means. We shall all be forced to this conclusion sooner or later. This united action upon this basis has been the hope of my life. I fervently desired it during the war, and in the reconstruction of the States subsequent to the war. I believe it is now tendered in good faith in the nomination of Mr. Greeley, and for one I cannot reject it. The consummation, although sudden and startling, does not alarm me. My duty to myself and my country requires me to give my support.

He closed with an expression of regret at feeling obliged to separate himself from those with whom he had been so long associated, and with assurances of friendship and esteem.

A Matamoras special says that President Tejada has issued a proclamation of general amnesty, and a convocation for the election of President.

Evidence before the U. S. Commission implicates Cortina, of the Juarez government, in robberies on the Rio Grande. He has become rich by the robbery of well stocked ranches. Juarez, himself, had in his possession information criminating Mexican agents.

WASHINGTON, 2.—A letter from Hon. James G. Blaine to Senator Sumner, in reference to the recent letter of the Senator to the colored citizens, is published to-day. The letter is dated Augusta, Maine, July 31st, and opens as follows:

"Your letter, published in the papers of this morning, will create profound pain and regret among your former political friends throughout New England. Your power to injure Grant was exhausted in your remarkable speech in the Senate. Your power to injure yourself was not fully exhausted until you announced an open alliance with the Southern secessionists in their efforts to destroy the Republican party of the nation. The writer says he recently read an account given by Sumner in his works, of the assault upon him in the Senate by Brooks for defending a negro, and says that the entire Democratic party of the South, and to some extent in the North, approved that assault; that Toombs openly announced in the Senate his approval of it and Jeff. Davis wrote a fulsome eulogy of Brooks. He accounts it safe to say that every man in the South who rejoiced over this attempt at murder was afterwards found in rebellious conspiracy to murder the nation; still, after that, every one who survived is to-day the Senator's fellow-laborer in the support of Greeley. The writer thinks nothing so marvelous ever occurred, in American politics, as the fellowship of Robert Toombs, Jeff. Davis and Charles Sumner, in joint effort to drive the Republican party from power and hand over the government to the practical control of those who so recently sought to destroy it. He regards the Republican record of Greeley as of no consequence, and that, conceding for the sake of argument what he does not believe to be a fact, that Greeley would remain firm in his Republican principles, he would be powerless against the Congress that would come into power with him in the event of his election. He cites the case of Johnson as a striking illustration of the inability of the President to enforce a policy to which Congress is opposed, and says Greeley, already in his letter of acceptance, has taken ground against the Republican doctrine of the duty of the national government to secure to citizens the security of life, person and property, and pleads for all the Ku Klux in the South, by repeating Democratic cant about local self-government, and inveighing, in good rebel parlance, against centralization, and finally declaring that there shall be no federal supervision of the internal policy of the several States and municipalities,

but that such shall be left free to enforce the rights and promote the well being of its inhabitants by such means as in the judgment of its own people shall prescribe. The meaning of all this in plain English is, no matter how the colored citizens of the south may be abused, wronged and oppressed, Congress shall not interfere for their protection, but shall leave them to the tender mercies of local self-government administered by the white rebels. The writer reminds Sumner of the defeat of his civil rights bill in the last Congress by the factious opposition of the Democrats who would not even allow a vote on it, and now he lends his voice and influence to the re-election of these members. He asks Sumner, as a candid man, if he does not know that with these men in power in Congress the rights of colored men are absolutely sacrificed so far as those rights depend on federal legislation. He says the rights of the colored men of this country are secured, if at all, by the latest amendments to the constitution, and to give full scope and effect to them legislation by Congress is imperatively required. Against this he shows the Democratic party are on record by votes in Congress against Peters and Stevenson's resolutions, affirming the validity of these amendments and such necessary legislation as is required to give them force. The acknowledgement by Democrats that these amendments are valid parts of the constitution amounts to nothing, as the amendments are worthless to colored men until Congress makes them effective and practical. If the rights of the colored men are to be left to the legislation of southern States, without congressional intervention, he would under a Democratic administration be deprived of the right of suffrage, in less than two years, and he would be very lucky if he escaped some form of chattel slavery or espionage. When he, Sumner, advises colored men that their rights will be safe in the hands of the Democratic party, he deludes and misleads them. The writer argues that, if Greeley is elected, his administration will be essentially Democratic. Sumner's argument, that Greeley's receiving the Democratic nomination does not make him a Democrat, he considers not pertinent. The point is, not what Greeley himself may become, but what will be the complexion of the great legislative branch of the government, with all its vast controlling power. The writer repeats his arguments that Greeley would be powerless to enforce any policy against the will of Congress, and concludes by assuring Sumner that the colored men will not follow either him or Greeley in their support of the Democratic party. They will not forget his, Sumner's, services to them in the past, nor will they forget that, heated and blinded by the hatred of one man, he turned his back upon them.

INDIANAPOLIS, 2.—A large meeting of colored citizens here to-night adopted resolutions condemning the advice of Sumner to them to leave the Republican party and ally themselves with the Democrats, and declaring their eternal fidelity to the Republican party, and their determination to do all in their power to elect Grant and Wilson.

The Big Cottonwood tunnel and silver mining company, to operate in Utah Territory, capital \$500,000; and the Weske gravel mining company, to work in Placer Co., Cal., capital the same, were incorporated to-day.

A contract was made here to-day, between parties representing the Keystone and other new quicksilver mines in San Luis Obispo Co., and a firm, largely engaged in the China and English trade, for one thousand tons of cinnabar, to be delivered at San Simon Bay, at fifty dollars per ton. The cinnabar, it is understood, will be shipped to China in bulk, and reduced there.

The Democrats and liberal Republicans are much incensed at Mayor Alvord, for his refusal to allow them to fire one hundred guns anywhere within the city limits this evening, in honor of the news from North Carolina.

The diamond excitement has fallen off very perceptibly to-day, and the demand for stock at the advanced rates is very limited. The number of the incredulous is largely increasing, as the subject is discussed in all its bearings.

NEW YORK.—The *Herald's* London dispatch has letters received by Stanley from Viscount Enfield, Earl Granville and a son of Dr. Livingstone. Lord Enfield, in the name of Earl Granville, acknowledges the receipt of letters and documents from Livingstone, delivered by Stanley to Her Majesty's ambassador at Paris for transmission to