



GEORGE Q. CANNON.....EDITOR

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SALUTATORY.

In entering upon the publication of a daily paper, we do so with a consciousness of the responsibilities of the position. To edit a daily paper, and conduct it in a satisfactory manner, is a task of no small magnitude. People's ideas about the style in which a paper should be edited and conducted are as varied as their minds. Each reader has his own taste. If this be gratified, then he is satisfied, and the paper is pronounced a good one. There is less of this diversity of taste, however, in this community than in any other with which we are acquainted. This is a result of the people's unity, and gives us a degree of confidence that under other circumstances we would not entertain. If we do our duty, we know we may safely trust the verdict of our readers.

In issuing this paper we do not have many promises to make. They are not required. We know what is expected, not promises, but a good, reliable paper—the fearless exponent of the truth—a paper that old and young alike can read, with pleasure and satisfaction, in fact, a representative paper. It will be our endeavor to make the DESERET EVENING NEWS such a paper. We bring to our work in this department an anxious desire to benefit our readers and the people at large. Honesty of purpose, truthfulness and diligence, we are convinced will do more towards accomplishing this than any amount of talent, unaccompanied by these other qualities.

If the briskness of the times, and the plentiful circulation of money were alone taken into consideration, the present would not be viewed as a favorable time for starting this new enterprise. But these considerations are by no means of the first importance. Every one who has resided any length of time in this community must have perceived an increasing desire for knowledge growing up here of late years. The subject of education is receiving great attention. Our young people are becoming more studious. It is true that newspaper literature has not been deemed as suitable for young people to read as some other kinds. But such an objection can not be consistently urged against a properly conducted paper. Such a paper can do much to aid in the cause of education. Its articles, if judiciously written, can wield a powerful influence for good. One has but to look at the condition of society east and west to-day to see what great results the daily newspaper press is capable of accomplishing. Silently, but none the less surely, it has done its work. Ideas, which a few years ago were unpopular and greatly despised, have through its agency become the watchwords of dominant parties. Under its persistently repeated lessons a new generation has grown up, fully imbued with the views it has taught. Within the past few years the whole face of society in our nation has changed; and to the potent influence of the press this is mainly attributable. In a brief space of time it has developed for the American people an entirely new character. Though there is room for very grave doubts as to whether the character of the people has been improved by the change; still the mighty influence of the press, through which this has been effected, must be conceded. Its power for good or evil is very great.

Now, in publishing the DESERET EVENING NEWS we propose to use the power of the press for good. We know that through its agency mightier results for good can be brought than ever were for evil. That which forms the daily reading of the community must leave its impressions upon them. Their thoughts will, insensibly to themselves perhaps, in some instances, take shape and color from that which they read.

To have healthy, sound and high-toned minds, therefore, people should have reading of that character. This makes the position of a journalist a most responsible one. We view it in this light, and while we fill the position, we sincerely hope that no word may ever drop from our pen that can truthfully be viewed as unworthy of this responsibility.

SCHOOL OF THE PROPHETS.

It is purposed to open a school in the Council House, in Great Salt Lake City, on the 2d day of December next, to be called the SCHOOL OF THE PROPHETS.

In this SCHOOL will be taught, in a practical manner, Theology and the Sciences in their various useful branches, such as Mathematics, Architecture, Chemistry, Mineralogy, Geology, Geography, Grammar, Penmanship, Book-keeping in all its practical details in commercial and other business transactions, &c., &c., together with Lectures on International and Commercial Law and such other subjects as may from time to time be deemed beneficial. Names of Professors, Teachers, Terms, &c., will shortly be published.

This SCHOOL will be under the supervision of the Chancellor and Regents of the University of the State of Deseret.

SETTLERS FOR THE MUDDY.

The prospect is that what has been known as "our Dixie" will, ere long, become one of the most inviting portions of the Territory. The removal of so many sturdy, energetic young men from this city and neighborhood to the southern portion of the Territory will have an excellent effect. The infusion of this young blood will give a great impulse to business of every kind and the country will be rapidly developed. From Brother Joseph Birch, who has just arrived from St. George, we learn there are great numbers of wagons on the road leading South, filled with the young people who are moving down. They have been favored in traveling with exceedingly pleasant weather. In visiting St. George for the first time we were struck with the number of old, familiar faces which we saw—people whom we had known in the first settlement of this city. St. George seemed to be almost entirely peopled by former old residents of this city. The departure of so many young men from this city to the Muddy will give the settlements there a similar appearance in this respect to St. George. These young men, as a general thing, are members of the best families we have in the community, and are certainly a very select company. The larger portion of them were born, either when their parents were on the road to this valley, or after their arrival here, and nearly all have had the best examples they could have in the labor of forming settlements and building cities. With such a training, we shall be disappointed if they do not make a wonderful change in affairs where they go.

It must be a novel sight to other people to witness our method of forming settlements in this country. We have needed cotton and other staples for our consumption in the Territory, which could only be successfully raised near our southern limits on the outside of the rim of the basin. It was necessary, therefore, that settlements should be formed there. Among other places the Muddy river was pitched upon as a suitable location. Some few families settled there; but they were not strong enough to be safe. At one of our recent conferences volunteers were called for to go and strengthen those settlements; but this call did not meet with any response. The whole community, if called, would move without any hesitation to any point that might be designated, but they have a feeling, amounting almost to an aversion, against volunteering. There were none who volunteered. At this last conference a different course was taken. A number of young men were called by name to go as missionaries to the South. This was a call that no man, professing any faith in his religion, could disregard. The conference had scarcely ended, before many of those who had been called were fitted up for their mission and ready to move, and this, too, without their having received any previous warning. There was no debating as to whether the climate or country would suit them; but, without demur, they stepped forward to fill the mission assigned them. By

such means as these one of the most forbidding-looking sections to be found on the continent has been, and will still further be, settled. Experience will prove to them that the country is much better than it looks. Under the influence of their faith and united efforts the land will change as if by magic. The barren desert will become fruitful, and in the stead of the terrible solitude and desolation which in many places now prevail, there will be heard the busy hum of industry and all the sounds of civilized life. There is something glorious in a religion that will prompt men to such deeds as these. Men may sneer at it, but certainly the results wrought out by its agency can not be despised.

We hear considerable of late respecting the anxiety of the leading merchants of San Francisco to establish a line of steamers on the Colorado river and to create a trade there. They have subscribed liberally for this purpose. But who is doing the most to create trade in that country—the people of California or the people of Utah? California subscribes money; but Utah sends population—men with strong arms, stout hearts and fruitful brains, who are not afraid to grapple with the difficulties incident to a new country, and who have shown themselves capable of founding an empire.

DR. LIVINGSTONE ALIVE AND WELL.

By dispatches of yesterday from London, which were received here to-day and appear in another column, we learn that reports have reached England that Dr. Livingstone is alive and well. This news has doubtless been a great relief to his friends in England, and will be gratifying to the people of every land who are familiar with his name. The qualities of pluck and perseverance command the admiration of men everywhere. These the Doctor has displayed to a very great extent in his explorations in Africa, and coupled therewith he has exhibited benevolence and philanthropy which have won for him the sympathy of people of all classes. We are glad to hear of his safety.

Reports reached England that Dr. Livingstone had been killed; but Sir Roderick Murchison, the President of the Royal Geographical Society of England, and a warm friend of Dr. L's., was of the opinion that he might still be alive. So that Society, with the support of the British Government, fitted out an expedition to go in search of him. Its leader was a Mr. Young, an officer of the English navy, who had been on an African expedition, and was familiar with the waters to be searched. He was assisted by three white men. A portable steamboat was constructed for the expedition. It was so contrived that it could be taken to pieces and carried by a number of men on land.

A Government steamship, the Petrel, carried the men and the boat to the mouth of the Zambezi, up which stream they expected to search. At the mouth of the Zambezi a number of natives were hired to accompany the boats and perform the heavy labors connected with the expedition. The steel boat was accompanied up the river by two whale boats. After proceeding up the Zambezi it was intended to carry the boat across the country to Lake Tanganyika. Some geographers have conjectured that Lake Tanganyika may communicate with the Albert Nyanza Lake, discovered by Sir Samuel Baker, and so with the Nile. If so, that would be deemed a grand discovery. The dispatches do not inform us whether Dr. Livingstone was found by this expedition or not.

BUSINESS EDUCATION.

In Thursday's issue we published a notice respecting the proposed establishment of a SCHOOL OF THE PROPHETS. This School is to be opened on the 2d proximo—a week from next Monday. We are pleased to be able to announce that Bookkeeping in all its varied details, and adapted to every kind of business, is to be made one of the leading features of this School. This will afford excellent advantages to our young men, many of whom feel much interested in acquiring this useful art. This department will be under the direction of David O. Calder, Esq. Brother Calder's lengthened experience since coming to this Territory in all branches of business conducted here, added to his previous extensive experience in exchange, forwarding and commission business before coming here, fit him admirably for these duties. He has, through his life, had rare opportunities of

acquiring a thorough knowledge of commercial transactions as conducted in the large cities east, and no one in this country has had better opportunities than he to become familiar with business as it is conducted here between the country wards and settlements and this city. While President Young was Governor of this Territory and Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Brother Calder, as his chief clerk, became conversant with the modes of doing business with the Departments at Washington. This knowledge he will now find useful in his new capacity of Professor. If we had sons of whom we wished to make thorough accountants, we would send them to Bro. Calder, as a master perfectly capable of giving them the needed training. Young men who wish to obtain a sound, commercial education should certainly avail themselves of this opportunity, and make early application to Bro. C.

FENIANISM AND THE IRISH IN ENGLAND.

By to-day's dispatches we learn that there was considerable excitement in some parts of England over the execution of the Fenians condemned at Manchester, and who were hanged on the 23d for murder. Queen Victoria refused to reprieve them, notwithstanding large public meetings had been held, and petitions, numerous signed, had been forwarded soliciting a reprieve. Their execution seems to have been demanded by the full course of law in England, where the majesty of the law is maintained with almost sacred inviolability. A policeman had been killed in open day, in the streets of a large and populous city, while in the execution of his duty, and prisoners set free. This was the act for which these recently executed Fenians died. They were tried by special commission, convicted of murder, and hanged.

That such a thing could occur in a city crowded with people, like Manchester; that a released prisoner could successfully make his escape, as Kelly did; and that the Irish should attempt embryotic insurrections in England, might well excite surprise in those who are unacquainted with the peculiar mixture of population in the large cities there. A very large portion of the inhabitants of many of the towns and cities of England are Irish. There are said to be more Irish in London than in Dublin, the capital of their country, and its population is in the neighborhood of 350,000. Of the Irish in those towns many have been born in England who yet retain all the peculiarities and idiosyncracies which mark the race. Many have emigrated to England, from the south-west and west of Ireland, after having passed a youth of poverty, toil and semi-barbarism. They enjoy all the rights and privileges, under law, enjoyed by any other portion of the inhabitants of those cities. But centuries of misrule on the part of England have produced the very degradation in which they have been raised. They are sunken, as a race, and they know it; they are viewed with scorn and treated with contempt by their English neighbors, which they cannot but keenly feel. This scorn is repaid with hatred; and existing antipathies keep growing in intensity.

The English, as a nation, know nothing practically of Ireland. Separated by a little over a hundred miles of water, they have been as far apart, for all practical knowledge, so far as the bulk of the English people is concerned, as though they were divided by an ocean. The Irish people are judged, and an estimate of them formed, from the denizens of the lowest quarters of crowded cities, or the navvies who leave their homes to make railroads, dig canals, or cut down the harvest, where money is more plentiful than in the vicinity of the little cabins which they have been accustomed to love and reverence as home. The result is contempt entertained on one side, hatred on the other.

The leaders of the Fenians entertain this hatred as strongly as men can do. They foster it among their countrymen. They see that in a population almost one-fourth of the entire inhabitants of many of the large English towns, they have a power which can be used for disturbing the quiet of the nation. They cannot possibly hope to make any successful outbreak in England; but they may, by these irritating disturbances, so work upon the British Government, that troops will be kept in England or drawn from Ireland which otherwise would be employed in the latter island, and thus increase their chances for an