

DESERET EVENING NEWS.

GEORGE Q. CANNON,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Saturday, April 11, 1868.

A PREMIUM ON MARRIAGE.

A CORRESPONDENT in Iowa has forwarded to us a printed report of William Brewster, Treasurer of a MARRIAGE FUND ASSOCIATION—a society which has been organized in Boston for the correction of the evils which flourish in that pious region. It seems that there is a class of persons in that city who are afraid, from all they see, that the institution of marriage is liable to become extinct, so, to avert such a calamity, they have organized a Marriage Mutual Protection Society. In relation to the nature and objects to be accomplished by the Society, Mr. Brewster says:

"The growing tendency of our young men toward celibacy, and the crime of abortion which, worse than a pestilence, is destroying the health of woman, and giving to even those children that are allowed to live, weak and debilitated organizations, through which the soul can imperfectly develop itself, thereby sapping the very life of the nation—is arousing all thinking minds to the imperative necessity of some remedy that shall reach this wide-spread and rapidly-growing evil. It is for that purpose that this society is organized. To it belong minds that have given the best part of their lives to the consideration of this and kindred subjects. They themselves have subscribed the sum of \$10,000 and intend to devote their time, talents and money to promote these reforms, and now solicit subscriptions from all who are interested in this work to check the growth of crime, misery and pauperism, and increase the population and wealth of our country."

Mr. Brewster states the case very broadly, and there is no mistaking his language. The organization of a Society in Boston with such objects, is an admission of an utterly rotten condition of affairs there, and we are almost surprised at the papers giving it any publicity. We would like to know how many of the members of this Society are desirous that the General Government should take the case of the "Mormons" in hand and crush out their peculiar institution? If there are some members who "have given the best part of their lives to the consideration of this and kindred subjects," the institutions of Utah must have come under their notice, and some examination been made of their working and results; and if so, have they used their influence to check the persecution and abuse to which we have been subjected? If the institutions of Utah have not received attention from this society, they should be examined by its members, for here we are entirely free from the evils which Mr. Brewster describes and deplors. Certainly the means which are used here to produce an exemption from those evils are not to be sneered at and deemed unworthy of notice. If celibacy and abortion are working out such dreadful results that a few philanthropists feel it incumbent upon them to exert themselves to make the institution of marriage honorable, and have subscribed \$10,000 and "intend to devote their time, talents and money to promote these reforms," the subject demands serious consideration and should be thoroughly canvassed.

But who would believe, if they were not conversant with what has occurred in this nation, that in the same Republic where this society exists, the Representatives of the people, in Congress assembled, have passed an unconstitutional law which makes it punishable for men and women to enter into honorable wedlock, as did Abraham, the father of the faithful and the friend of God, and other holy and pure men whom God loved, and honored with peculiar marks of His Divine favor? On the one hand the nation, through its Representatives exerting itself to the uttermost to crush out matrimony and make it odious and even criminal, and on the other, a Society in the midst of a city, which is one of its acknowledged centres of enlightenment, holding out rewards to encourage marriage, through the well-founded fear that the institution is likely to become extinct!

The Treasurer states that "any one can become a life member by paying either at once or by instalments, the sum of one hundred dollars, which entitles him to a Marriage Portion of five hundred dollars at the end of one year from the date of payment, if married at that time, or from the date of marriage if married afterward; but none shall receive the \$500 until married, as the purpose is to bring about a better social condition." This is the reward that the Society in Boston holds out to encourage marriage in that region—a marriage portion of \$500. Just the maximum amount of fine which the Act of Congress says the people of Utah shall pay if they marry more than the Senators and Representatives think is proper for them, with the addition of an imprisonment not exceeding five years! The members of the Boston Society see many evils in celibacy; they wish them checked; but members of Congress do not. They would rather see all the men and women of Utah celibates, than to see them married as they are now. They would rather see abortion performing its fell work, than that children should abound as they do here. But this Marriage-Fund Association entertains a more reasonable view of what constitutes the life of the nation. The Treasurer says: "If both husband and wife are

life members, they shall receive at the end of the first year \$100 for each child born to them during the year, with interest from the birth of the child, and \$100 on the birth of each subsequent child. There shall also be deposited or invested by the Association, at the birth of each child, the sum of \$100 in its own name, to accumulate until it is of legal age, and the parents shall receive for the support and education of each child, born after the date of membership, \$100 annually until it is ten years old."

These are the premiums they find it necessary to offer to encourage child-bearing! A horrible condition of things to contemplate, that a people who boast of their enlightenment and advancement in all the arts of civilization should have to be induced, by monetary considerations, to preserve the lives of their offspring! Every feeling so thoroughly deadened by the accursed practices and influences of the age that Nature's voice is stifled and cannot be heard. Can any one wonder that God, seeing the depth to which degraded humanity has fallen, should reveal His will and give His commands, that a remnant might be saved and purity and virtue find advocates among men?

JAPAN AND ITS RULERS.

Until a comparatively recent date very little was known respecting Japan or the Japanese. For centuries they have looked upon foreigners with great jealousy and distrust, and the governing powers have done their best to prevent all intercourse with outsiders. Within the last few years, owing chiefly to English, French and American influence or intrigue, or both, and their great desire, perfectly disinterested no doubt, to extend the blessings and advantages of civilization to those benighted Asiatics, the barriers existing between the Japanese and the nations of Christendom have been greatly reduced or modified, and the ports of Japan were being gradually opened to foreign trade, and the Japs and the western barbarians are becoming much better acquainted, and at no distant day vast commercial relations may exist between Europe and America on one side, and Japan on the other.

Whether this will greatly promote the interests of the Japanese in any point of view is doubtful enough, for according to recent accounts that country is at present in a very unsettled condition—in fact in a state of civil war. "The Empire," it is said, "is in arms, and the revolution, which in the bud, bade fair to be peaceful, has blossomed into war, and the crimson flowers are blooming in Japan."

This condition of affairs is probably, in part, at least, the result of foreign intrigue, and gold, for even in Japan as well as in Christendom, the dollar is doubtless all potent, and would be freely spent in order to bring about a division among rival rulers and their subaltern chiefs, as that, more than anything else, might be made to subserve foreign interests in the opening of the marts of Japan for the sale of foreign wares.

The Tycoon and the Mikado—the great powers, temporal and spiritual of the Empire, are arrayed against each other. And already bloody battles have been fought. On the 27th of January the battle of Osaka was fought, resulting disastrously to the Tycoon, and in the destruction of the castle and the greater portion of the city of Osaka. The Tycoon with his ministers afterwards fled to Yeddo, where it is said, he still remains marshalling his forces and preparing to fight his rights.

For several centuries the power of the Mikado, in the actual government of the Empire, has been merely nominal, the real power being wielded by the Shogunate—a title created by the Mikado in the 12th century. The present Mikado—Prince Owari, although but a youth of some ten or twelve years, has proclaimed himself Emperor, and his word is supreme. He has assented to all treaties made with foreigners by the Tycoon, hence the change in the government is not likely to affect the interests of the foreign population, and the hope is entertained that the entire country will soon be enjoying the civilizing influences of trade and commerce.

The foreign Ministers have taken neutral ground, and have forbidden the sale of arms or munitions of war by their compatriots to either of the belligerents. It is probable, however, that they will declare for the Mikado as they have determined upon going to Kioto—the place of his residence, to pay their respects to him, and it is said they are determined to settle there with their legations and families.

While the country is in this unsettled condition, law and order are but little respected. Many towns and villages are said to have suffered from incendiarism, and murders and robberies are of daily occurrence and the land is being devastated by bands of marauders. An attack on Yokohama—one of the principal cities, is considered probable, but it is said, that in case of such an event transpiring, all foreign property is to be respected by the contending parties; but that upon which foreigners most rely is a fleet of British, French, and American men-of-war, right at hand, which are considered sufficient for their protection.

The Mikado has been termed the Pope of Japan, and to show the veneration in which his person is held by

the Japanese the following is taken from old writers upon Japan.

"The titles which the Mikado possesses are numerous, one of them signifying no less than the Son of Heaven. His person is looked upon as sacred. He is never permitted to touch the ground with his feet, as being a degradation from his dignity to walk. Once in every five years, where the Dairo resides, to do him reverence." Another author thus writes: "The spirit of Regent derives his descent in a direct and uninterrupted line from the ancient rulers of the country for more than a period of two thousand years. The veneration which is paid to the Dairo falls little short of those divine honors which are alone due to the Deity. He is brought into the world, lives and dies within the precincts of his Court. His hair, nails, and beard are esteemed so sacred that they are never suffered to be cleaned or cut by daylight, but only in the night, and when he is asleep. He never eats out of the same plate, nor drinks out of the same cup more than once; but such vessels are constantly broken to pieces, that they may not fall into unhallowed hands."

(Special to the Deseret Evening News.)

By Telegraph.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Judge Curtis continued the opening speech for the President.

THE IMPEACHMENT TRIAL.
Curtis proceeded to consider whether the President had violated the tenure of office act in removing Stanton and giving a letter of appointment to Thomas; he said it was not a violation of the Constitution. Curtis claimed that there was no conspiracy on the part of the President, and said that evidence would be produced to show that the only object he had in view was to get the matter before the court. He then proceeded to consider the President's objectionable speeches, and claimed that high crimes and misdemeanors must be by some criminal act against the United States or against some existing law. He then reviewed the eleventh article, which he declared was absurd, as the President had recognized Congress as a legal body ever since he had been President. At the conclusion of Curtis's speech the Senate took a short recess.

EXAMINATION OF GEN. THOMAS.
Upon re-assembling, the President's counsel put Gen. Thomas on the stand, who testified relative to his appointment as Secretary *ad interim*, and the subsequent proceedings.

BUTLER OBJECTS.
Butler objected to the question regarding the conversation between the President and the witness after his first demand for the possession of the War Office.

After considerable discussion the question was admitted.

Witness said that after informing the President that Stanton had asked for time to remove his papers, the President simply replied, "Very well, go on and obey your orders." He did not see the President again till after his arrest and liberation on bail, when he visited the President and informed him that he was in custody and on what charge. The President said, "Very well, that's where I want it—in court." Witness narrated the circumstances happening after he went to the War Office. He stated that after the members of Congress and others had left, he complained to Stanton that he had been arrested before breakfast and had had nothing to eat or drink that morning. Stanton playfully said he could remedy that, and produced a bottle and they took a drink, this was all the force used that day. (Laughter.) He declared that the President never directed him to use force or threats to obtain possession of the War Office; he denied ever having stated to Burleigh or anybody else that he would call on Gen. Grant, or kick down the doors, or that he told Karners he would kick that fellow out.

CROSS-EXAMINED.
Butler cross-examined the witness at some length, when he admitted some portions of his conversation with Burleigh and Wilkinson, and also with Karners, but said the words were used playfully. Adjourned.

GENERAL.
Chicago.—From the most reliable information, probably fifty or sixty lives were lost by the burning of the steamer *Sea Bird*, yesterday, but it is impossible to tell with accuracy, as the books and all the officers were lost. One more survivor reached the shore last night, nearly frozen, having been floating for twelve hours. It is probable that only three persons of all aboard escaped.

ALARM OF FIRE IN A CATHEDRAL.—SEVERAL KILLED.
About nine to-night a fatal accident occurred in St. Mary's Cathedral in this city, which was densely packed on the occasion of Good Friday services, an alarm of fire was raised, which created a panic in the church and a rush for the door. A portion of the galleries fell, when three persons were instantly killed, all females. Several others were severely injured, two of whom will probably die.

POSTAL COMMITTEE INVESTIGATING OVERLAND MAIL SERVICE.
New York.—The Congressional postal committee here are investigating the workings of the overland mail service.

SOUTH AMERICAN.
Panama advises that the agent of the North American Steamship Company, contracts with Guatemala, Honduras and Salvador to run a line of steamers on the Pacific coast from Central America to opposition to the Panama railway, with the privilege of extending to San Francisco.

ARRIVAL OF HEAD CENTRE MEANY.
New York, 10.—Stephen J. Meany, Fenian Head Centre arrived to-day, having been released from his sentence by the British Government on condition of returning to the United States.

DEPARTURE OF PEACE COMMISSIONERS.
The Peace Commissioners left Cheyenne for Laroux, yesterday; more instances of Indian depredations are reported.

SPRAGUE SAYS THE PRESIDENT IS A DANGEROUS MAN.

New York, 11.—The *Herald's* special correspondent, said he had no doubt that Stanton's case came within the tenure of office law, and that the President's position was untenable; he thought the President a dangerous man and ought to be removed. Sprague admitted that the views of Chief Justice Chase were rather unorthodox, and intimated that he did not agree with Chase.

FOREIGN.

New York, 10.—The *Ocean Queen* has arrived from Aspinwall. The revolution is still going on in Chiriqui. The militia in Panama are under arms for emergencies.

FIRE AT ASPINWALL.

A fire at Aspinwall on the 28th ult., destroyed the railroad sheds and thirty-six cars loaded with South American products; loss \$200,000.

The village of Mitachin was partially burned the same night.

SILVER AT HUASCO.

News from Paraguay has confirmed the discovery of silver at Huasco, which is better than was anticipated.

YELLOW FEVER.

There are thirty deaths daily from yellow fever in Callao. A formidable evolution has broken out in North Peru.

The yellow fever is raging at Guayaquil and the interior of Ecuador.

ABYSSINIAN EXPEDITION.

London.—The latest news from Abyssinia says Napier has reached latitude 11. Theodores is at Magdala ready for a siege. He has five thousand men and 25 large guns.

PRISONERS TURNED QUEEN'S EVIDENCE.
Montreal, 10.—Three prisoners have turned Queen's evidence against Whalen, whose guilt is almost conclusively established.

ARREST OF A WHOLESALE MURDERER.

A man named Laban and his wife, who kept a hotel at Saint Eustache, attacked a traveler, who stopped there; the man attacked him with an axe and the woman with a razor. The traveler knocked the man down, and the woman, mistaking him for the traveler, cut his throat. She has been arrested and has confessed that they have been in the habit of murdering travelers stopping there. Three skeletons were found in the house.

FIRE IN THE 14TH WARD.—Last night, about nine o'clock, a stable in the 14th Ward, belonging to Elder John Taylor, was discovered to be on fire, and though every exertion was made, with the means on hand, it was impossible to save it.

The following letter of acknowledgments from Elder Taylor, will give all the information concerning it that can be obtained:

Editor *Deseret News*.—Dear Sir: Permit me through the columns of your valuable paper to thank those who rendered such efficient assistance in subduing the flames on my premises last night.

The fire commenced in the loft of the stable, but how it originated I don't know. Owing to the vigilance of various neighbors and others, much combustible material contiguous to the fire was removed, and the flames were confined to the stable, the loft of which was nearly full of hay. The wind was blowing strongly from the south, and sparks, cinders and large flakes of fire filled the air and endangered the adjacent buildings.

The presence of mind and good feelings manifested by those present deserve especial mention.

Bros. E. W. East and John Maxwell immediately turned down a stream of water; Bro. J. C. Rich and others stationed themselves on the roofs of buildings threatened by the flames, while members of the police force and other prominent citizens brought ladders and buckets and organized a train of water carriers, and otherwise exerted themselves in removing a vast amount of inflammable material adjoining. Edward Stevenson, jun., and others, with great difficulty, saved a mule and horse from the devouring element. Had there been a fire engine on the spot, I think the flames would have been subdued with a comparatively trifling loss. As it is, I do not think it will exceed four or five hundred dollars.

Again thanking my friends for their timely and efficient aid, I remain, Yours, very respectfully, JOHN TAYLOR.

"SEALED PROPOSALS."

A young man in Louisville, Kentucky, publishes the following modest leap year advertisement:—

TO CONTRACTORS.

The undersigned, feeling the need of some one to find fault with, and grumble at when business matters go wrong, and being lonely, with no one to hate him; and whereas, having arrived at the proper age, he is therefore determined to "come out." Sealed proposals will be received until 12 o'clock M. of the 31st of December, 1868. Applicant must possess beauty or its equivalent in currency. She must possess a sweet and forgiving disposition, and when one cheek is kissed turn the other (that is if the right man is kissing). She must not chew gum. Nor wear long dresses on the street. Nor frequent sewing circles. Nor go around begging for charitable purposes. Nor read the paper the first in the morning. Nor talk when I am sleepy. Nor sleep when I am talking. Nor trade off my clothes to wandering Italians for flower vases. Nor borrow money from my vest pockets while I sleep. Nor hold a looking glass over my face at such times to make me tell all I know. (She must believe in sudden attacks of chills and make allowances for their effects on the nervous system. When her "old man" comes home from "a few friends" rather affectionate, she must not take advantage of his state, and wheedle him into trips to watering places.

A lady possessing the foregoing qualifications, positive and negative, can hear of something to her advantage by addressing the undersigned, enclosing a red stamp. All proposals must be accompanied with satisfactory evidence of the ability of the applicant to support a husband in the style to which he has been accustomed.

When the mail-boat from New Orleans arrived at Mobile with the Japanese, the distinguished foreigners ranged themselves on the deck, and one of their number counted them to see whether any were missing out of the twenty-four. The account showed that only twenty-three were present. All the Japs on the boat then counted, with the same result. Finally convinced that one was missing, they rushed about in wild confusion, when Mr. Marshall counted them himself, and then found them to number twenty-four. The trouble had been that each Jap had neglected to count himself.

"Hartford has the only factory in the country where dress silks are made." [EX.] A distinction which we hope it will not long enjoy. We would like to see the same said of Utah at an early day; and expect too we shall.

THE LADIES AND SHORTHAND.—One of our exchanges says:—

"Miss Josephine Fenton, eldest daughter of the Governor of New York, is learning to write shorthand."

We know of quite a number of young ladies in Utah who have been learning shorthand for a length of time, some of whom are now very proficient phonographers.

Died:

In Payson, Utah county, April 5, 1868, John Neil Powell, son of Christina and William Powell, aged 6 months and 14 days.
In Ogden city, March 2, 1868, David S., son of Warren and Martha Child, aged 6 months and 2 days.
In Fillmore city, March 16, 1868, John William Bridges, son of William and Eliza Bridges, aged 3 years, 11 months and 9 days.

PATRICK LYNCH,

Clerk of the United States 3d District Court.

Will attend to drawing up MINING and other DEEDS, POWERS OF ATTORNEY, etc. LEGAL PAPER acknowledged.

Aliens are invited to declare their intention to become Citizens of the United States before me.

Office at JAMES HAGG'S Gunsmith Shop East Temple Street. d121m

H. FINDLAY.

MATCH AND INK MANUFACTURER, And Dealer in PROVISIONS, FRUITS and VEGETABLES.

5 doors north of Kimball & Lawrence, East Temple Street. d121u

STAMPEN WANTED

WE ARE NOW MANUFACTURING, IN CONNECTION WITH THE

ST. LOUIS STAMPING COMPANY

A new line of TINED and POLISHED WROUGHT IRON WARE, suitable alike for

HOUSEHOLD,

Miners' or Camp Use.

And take pleasure in calling the attention of Stove, Hardware and general dealers to the many desirable qualities of this NEW WARE, not only as an article of trade, but of UTILITY, combining as it does, NEATNESS, CONVENIENCE and LABOR SAVING in the care of details that are in every day use. In the most important of all HOUSEHOLD DEPARTMENTS, we desire and request every housekeeper to see our KETTLES, SAUCE PANS, DIPPER, DISH PANS, WASH BASINS, POLISHED FRY and STEW PANS, as we are sure they have only to be seen to be appreciated.

Many of the articles are made entirely of one piece of wrought iron which, during the process of manufacture, receives several coatings of black tin; this leaves a surface, when finished, perfectly smooth, easily kept clean and entirely protected against rust. The cost is but little more than common tin ware, and every article will do ten times the service. The shape enables us to pack the various sizes in nests so as to occupy but little space, and being but a little heavier than tinware, the cost of transportation is very small. At present our assortment consists in part of

TEA KETTLES, CAMP KETTLES, MESS PANS, DISH PANS, SAUCE PANS, DISH KETTLES, FRY PANS, LADLES, DIPPER, &c., &c.

We are now preparing a new Catalogue and Price List, and believe young ladies who may wish to find it to their interest to send for a copy of each before purchasing elsewhere.

ADDRESS:

EXCELSIOR MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Sold by Stove Dealers and Merchants generally. d1163m

LADIES' SELECT SCHOOL.

—:O:—

Mrs. Martha T. Cannon

Will open a LADIES' SELECT SCHOOL in the West Wing of the

FOURTEENTH WARD SCHOOL HOUSE,

ON MONDAY, the 13th of APRIL,

For the instruction of young ladies who desire to obtain a sound English education.

SHE WILL THOROUGHLY TEACH THE FOLLOWING BRANCHES, VIZ:—

Mental and Practical ARITHMETIC, GRAMMAR,

COMPOSITION, GEOGRAPHY and ELOCUTION.

Having been engaged in Teaching during the last four years, she will, if required, give instruction to a class of young ladies who may wish to acquire the art of government in School with a view of becoming Teachers.

TERMS: Those entering Teachers' Class, \$7 00 a Quarter. All others, : : : \$6 00 " "

Should any wish to study

ALGEBRA, ASTRONOMY, PHILOSOPHY and HISTORY.

ARRANGEMENTS can be made for forming a class in those branches.

d1191t

THEATRE.

Lessee & Managers.—H. B. Clawson & J. T. Calne.

SATURDAY,

APRIL 11, 1868.

Will be presented the beautiful classic Play, in 5 Acts, entitled

DAMON AND PYTHIAS!

OR,

The Test of Friendship.

DAMON.....Mr. J. S. LINDSAY
PYTHIAS.....Mr. D. MCKENZIE
Dionysius.....Mr. J. M. Hardie
Procles.....Mr. J. O. Graham
Damon.....Mr. E. D. Crowther
Philetus.....Mr. A. Merrill
Lucullus.....Mr. H. Malben
First Senator.....Mr. J. B. Kelly
Second Senator.....Mr. N. Grey
Third Senator.....Mr. R. Matthews
Fourth Senator.....Mr. G. Smith
Fifth Senator.....Mr. J. McGregor
Officer.....Mr. O. M. Donelson
Child of Damon.....Miss George Clawson
JALANTHE.....Miss ADAMS
HERMION.....Miss NELLIE COLEBROOK
Senators, Soldiers, Guards, etc., etc.

To conclude with the laughable Farce of

Deaf as a Post!

Mr. Walton.....Mr. H. Malben
Tristram Sappy.....Mr. P. Margrets
Capt. Templeton.....Mr. J. O. Graham
Crupper, an ostler.....Mr. J. B. Kelly
Waiter.....Mr. J. M. Matthews
Sophy Walton.....Mr. O. M. Donelson
Any Templeton.....Miss Foreman
Sally Plumpy.....Mrs. M. G. Clawson
Sally Maggs.....Miss Alexander

DOORS OPEN at 7½ o'clock. Performance Commences punctually at 8.

A DUE BILL

WAS found by James Frodsham's son, at the beginning of the week. The owner can obtain the same at Meeks' Jewelry Store, by paying for this advertisement. d121r

JOHN MEERS,

PIONEER JEWELRY STORE,

EAST TEMPLE STREET,

One door north of the Elephant Store. JAMES FRODSHAM is employed to repair Watches, Clocks and Jewelry. d121-3m

WANTED,

A GOOD TRUSTY MAN to Drive Team, work in a Garden and make himself generally useful. Apply to

ELDREDGE & CLAWSON.

MERCHANT'S EXCHANGE.

Second South Street,

WAGENER & ENGBRECHT, Proprietors.

The choicest kinds of Liquors constantly on hand. CALIFORNIA BREWERY and LAGER BEER DEPOT. d121-1r

WANTED.

We need the following Numbers of Vol. 3 of the Semi-Weekly DESERET NEWS to complete our Office File:—

15 Nos. of No. 1. 3 Nos. of No. 7.

14 " 2 " 1 " 8 "

3 " 10 " 2 " 9 "

If any of our Agents or Subscribers will furnish the above numbers, in good condition, we shall feel obliged. dsw1r

WM. PIDCOCK.

OGDEN CITY,

Has on hand a choice assortment of

Drugs,

Medicines,

Dry Goods,

Groceries,

Hardware, &c.

A Large Assortment of Pantaloons on hand to be sold cheap for ready pay.

All kinds of Grain, Eggs, and Butter taken in payment.

Persons knowing themselves indebted, will please call and settle immediately.

Rags Wanted.

d119:2awlm

ATTENTION

Road-Makers.