

LOCAL AND OTHER MATTERS.

FROM TUESDAY'S DAILY, JAN. 21.

A CUTTING SCRAPE.—Two negroes disagreed this morning, when one of them drew a knife and made sundry lunges and stabs at the other, cutting his hands and head of the latter, and also slitting his clothing in several places. The injuries inflicted were not of a serious character. The belligerent negro escaped.

STILL SPREADING.—The epizootic is spreading so rapidly that it is currently expected that if it continues at the present rate for a few days, horse flesh will have entirely disappeared from the streets. It is stated, according to the best information that can be obtained, that fully three-fourths of the horses in town are sick of the malady.

SMALLPOX.—Brother L. W. Porter, writing from Porterville, under date of Jan. 19th, informs us that there are now from eight to ten cases of smallpox at Morgan City, mostly confined to the families first affected with it. There are no additional cases at Porterville. A peculiarity connected with the form of the disease which has appeared in Morgan County is that those attacked with it generally appear to be progressing rapidly towards recovery, when they suddenly change for the worse and in a few hours expire.

THE MAJILTONS.—In the London *Era* of Dec. 22, is an extract from the diary of Mr. Charles Majilton, forwarded to his father in England, in the course of which Mr. Majilton describes his visit to Salt Lake. The following are extracts—

"I saw Brigham Young, but had not the honor of speaking with him, but was introduced to some of his apostles, who treated us most courteously.

"I was soon hunting up the leader of the orchestra, Mr. Thomas, a very nice fellow, and his band, one of the best we have had to our performance since we came to America.

"Our stay there was, of course, very short, but the pleasure and gratification on both sides were mutual."

HEALTHY HANGING.—Here is what the *Ploche Record* says about the loose characters of that town:

"Of late quite a number of robberies have been committed in this town, some of which indicate that the perpetrators are not wanting in experience in such work. Perhaps the depredators have been reading of the efforts to suppress murder, and our advocacy of the death penalty; so have concluded to compromise with justice by allowing their victims to live, and at the same time robbing them of what change they may happen to have about them. A little healthy hanging for these robbers might not be amiss."

CITY, Jan. 20th.

Editor Deseret News:

"I am an extremely bashful man, but have a great liking for attending social parties. Not long since I attended one, and at a stage of the affair I selected my partner and got upon the floor, prepared to glide through the evolutions of a waltz. I am not a waltzer, never waltzed in my life, and you may imagine my consternation when it was announced that the dance was to be a quadrille waltz. I felt as if my face changed successively to all the colors exhibited on the tri-colored barber's pole, the drops of sweat chased each other, in huge beads, down my somewhat distinctive proboscis, and I felt as if I should have been glad, just then, to be the corner of some coal shed and covered over with an old piece of carpet or a few gunny sacks, for any thing was preferable to the situation. As I have already said, I am naturally bashful. I had asked a lady to dance, and could not creditably back down and ingloriously lead my partner to her seat. I decided to remain on the floor, the music struck up and off we went. How I managed to exist through the few minutes that I made of myself such an object of attraction for the amusement of others it is almost impossible for me to say. My partner was a pretty good dancer, but when she happened to whirl or glide one way I unconsciously and strenuously insisted in moving in the other direction, and my mortification may be imagined when I heard one person say to another, 'There is a couple who appear to be engaged in a wrestling match, and I think the lady displays the best muscle.' Besides this cruel remark there were quite a number of nudges, smiles and winks that I could see whenever I was enabled to cast a hasty glance around me. I stood this for a few minutes and then, in a dejected manner, led my partner to her seat.

Now, in behalf of bashful members of the male gender who are not waltzers, I would respectfully suggest to those having the oversight of social parties that, before the floor is filled, the nature of the dance be announced.

A BASHFUL YOUNG MAN.

UNEXPECTED.—In watching the course pursued by some parties one is really astonished at the small amount of manly principle they can manage to subsist upon. We have had occasion to refer to the fact that the Police Court has been frequently used by members of a certain class to endeavor to develop matters which were without foundation in fact, a strong proof of the lack of foundation being that, although

the efforts were made for the purpose of throwing discredit upon the "Mormon" portion of the community, those endeavors have proved eminently unsuccessful. To accomplish the end in view, questions entirely foreign to the cases before the court have been asked of witnesses, and this course has often been permitted by the presiding justice, not because such questions were legal, but because, instead of bringing out anything discreditable to the community, the answers invariably showed that the bugbears sought to be exposed only existed in the imaginations of the questioners, and thus the interests of truth were subserved.

We have it from a most reliable source that promises have been made to quite a number of parties incarcerated at various times in jail on a variety of charges, that, if they would testify to certain matters in a certain style, certain individuals would stand by them and see that they were released. Things seem to have changed a little lately. Officials appear to be waiting to see "which way the cat will jump," and are not quite so liberal in the matter of granting writs of *habeas corpus* as formerly. The consequence of this has been that a stifled growl has gone up from within the walls of the jail, and remarks have been made by certain inmates of that establishment such as, "So and so has gone back on us." And then there is the amount of cursing and anathematizing that might be expected under the circumstances.

If some people were judged by the company they frequently keep, nobody would have a very flattering opinion of them.

FROM WEDNESDAY'S DAILY, JAN. 22.

GOING TO ENGLAND.—Elder William Woodward, of Cache Valley, called this morning. He purposes leaving to-night for England, where he goes on a short visit to his relatives, and for the purpose of gathering information concerning the genealogy of his family.

COMMENCED.—We understand the people of Tooele and Grantsville have commenced grading on the Salt Lake, Sevier Valley and Pioche railroad, near Clinton's Hotel, Lake Point, and are working in both directions, east and west, from that place. It was expected that fifty men and a number of teams would commence the work yesterday morning.

THE BRITISH MISSION.—The following are from the *Millennial Star* of Dec. 24—

Elder J. V. Robinson has been released on account of failing health.

Elder H. S. Gowan is appointed to preside in the Bedfordshire Conference; and Elder Wm. K. Barton is appointed traveling Elder in the London Conference.

IN GERMAN.—Before us lies the following, embracing 48 octavo pages:

"Der Katholismus für Kinder oder Eine Darstellung der hervorragendsten Lehren der Kirche Jesu Christi der Heiligen der Letzten Tage. Erstes Tausend. Aus dem Englischen und Deutsch von Johannes Hutter. Bern, 1872."

MAIL IRREGULARITIES.—A. P. Welchman writes from Oxford, Oacida Co. Idaho, Jan. 14, as follows—

"We have received but one WEEKLY NEWS in six weeks, and only two SEMI'S in the same time. And these have come with the inscription 'Via Evanston,' 'Via Franklin.' No *Juveniles* for 1873 have yet come to hand. The *Junction* comes regularly. The *Weekly* printed on Christmas, we got January 10th."

STORMY.—We are informed that there was a very severe snow and wind storm at Sugar House Ward a few days ago. So powerful was the wind that the roof was lifted clean from a building belonging to Mr. George Hugentobler and carried a considerable distance away. A chimney was also blown down and a large number of the bricks in the walls of the same building were loosened.

PECULIAR DISEASE.—Mr. R. N. Alfred, writing from Spring City, Sanpete, Jan. 18th, states that two small children were attacked with a disease which terminated fatally in fourteen hours from the time of the appearance of the first symptoms. The malady consisted of a strong fever accompanied by insatiable thirst, and before death occurred the surface of the skin was covered with blotches, which, however, afterwards disappeared, and mortification ensued.

NEARLY TO LOGAN.—From a gentleman who left Logan yesterday morning, we learn that the grading of the Utah Northern is completed to that place and the track laid to a point about three miles from there. If the company had sufficient iron on hand to enable them to move right along the end of the track would be at Logan by Saturday night. The lack of rails, however, will cause some little delay in the matter.

BODY OF A CHINAMAN FOUND.—Last Saturday morning as Mr. L. D. Rudd, was looking after some traps near the forks of

the Ogden and Weber rivers, he discovered the dead body of a Chinaman, lying in a field in that vicinity. He had evidently been murdered, as there was a heavy gash on his head, and a stab in the abdomen, two or three cuts on the back, and several on the breast and arms, the last probably caused while defending himself. Under the body a bloody hatchet handle was found and near it a stick, two sacks and a rope, that appeared to have been used in conveying the body from some other point, after death. On his person were found five dollars and ninety cents in currency and some papers written in the Chinese language. He had been dead about two months. The police were immediately notified of the affair, and from them we learn that the name of the deceased was Ah Kah and that he lived in Kelton and traded in chickens and eggs between this city and that place. When last seen he had several hundred dollars in his possession. There is no clue to the murderers. Two cousins of the murdered man came from Kelton yesterday. They procured a coffin this morning, and buried the unfortunate individual on the sand ridge opposite this city.—*Ogden Junction, Jan. 20th.*

Correspondence.

LYONS, FRANCE, Dec. 20, 1872.

Editor Deseret News.

We left Paris yesterday morning and arrived in this city the following evening. Before I close my observations upon our visit to Paris, allow me to extract a few more items from my journal.

The religion of France is principally Roman Catholic. The Reformed Calvinistic, the Lutheran, and Jewish churches, are recognized and sustained by the State. The masses of the people, however, profess the Catholic religion, which is eminently the acknowledged religion of the Government. The principal festivals of the Catholics are observed as public holidays, when public prayers are ordered, the authorities are supposed to be Catholics, and are expected to attend these ceremonies, yet no processions are allowed outside the walls of a Catholic church, in towns where there are churches of a different order of worship.

Marriage is made a civil contract, and no religious celebration of marriage is allowed until the civil contract has been entered into before the Mayor. The registers of baptisms, marriages and burials, kept by the church, are not received as evidence in lieu of the like registers, kept by the Mayor.

The "Concordat," which was arranged with the Pope, by Napoleon Bonaparte on the restoration of the Christian worship, still regulates the Government of the church. Its main object is to place the church entirely under control of the state. The government nominates the archbishops and bishops, the Pope then confers the canonical honors. The bishops appoint the priests, subject to the approval of the government. No communication from the Papal court, no doctrinal decision or formula can be published or taught, no council held, no change in the discipline introduced, unless sanctioned by the government. The Lutheran, like the Catholic churches, are under the control of the state. The appointment and removal of pastors must be confirmed by the government. The same also in respect to all protestant churches in France—the State exercises more or less influence and control.

In Paris there are over thirty convents, principally of nuns, ostensibly engaged in the education of young ladies, in the relief of the sick and indigent persons, besides other useful employments. We saw them attending the sick in hospitals, in private dwellings, and engaged in superintending schools for the poor, which impressed us favorably in their behalf.

The National schools are also under the control of the government, and are divided into three classes or general departments—"Instruction Supérieure," "Instruction Secondaire," and "Instruction Primaire." These departments are governed by a Supreme Council of Public Instruction, composed of five bishops or archbishops, three senators, three counselors of State, three members of the court of "Cassation," three ministers belonging to the Lutheran Reformed and Jewish creeds, five members of the Institute, eight inspectors general and two heads of private establishments of instruction. All the members of this Council are nominated by the government for one year.

About seven thousand students are now attending in the superior department. In the primary department the total number of pupils is nearly two hundred thousand. Prest. Smith obtained an introduction to the "Prefec-

teur General of the Department of the Seine," who courteously accorded us the privilege of visiting and inspecting these national institutions. We were conducted by the secretary and public inspector, Mr. Charles Barbeur, into several departments, and examined minutely the course of studies and discipline, methods of teaching, arrangement of desks, seats, &c., and lastly their gymnastic exercises. Every explanation and facility were afforded that we required for obtaining statistics and the information we sought. The government is very strict, approaching to that of military discipline. We admired the industry and general neatness conspicuous in every department.

One of these primary schools consisted of four hundred and fifty boys, from ten to fourteen years of age, divided into branches, each numbering from seventy to one hundred, occupying separate rooms in the same building. We noticed that the seats and desks exhibited no signs of whitening propensities in the occupants. I remarked to the superintendent that I supposed his young students were prohibited pen-knives, upon which he ordered the school to hold up their knives, when, to our great amusement, two thirds of the boys presented to view this article of pocket furniture; this experiment was repeated in two other departments with like results. These seats and desks had been occupied seven years without mark or blemish, a high encomium on school discipline.

On intimating our wishes to witness their gymnastics, the superintendent ordered his school of eighty boys to retire to a capacious hall, where they performed, in a masterly manner, several courses of exercise, consisting of military evolutions. A sentiment expressed on the occasion, by President Smith, that these young gentlemen, at some future period, might be able to "put the Prussians through," was highly relished by the superintendent. In all the national schools, I think these gymnastic exercises throughout are characteristically military, giving tone to the martial spirit and military ambition of the French nation.

After spending several hours in these public schools, we returned to our hotel fully satisfied with our visit.

A few items of social statistics might be interesting. In 1869 the last census returns show the number of births in the capital to be some above 51,000, still-born children 4,500, deaths 45,872, marriages 18,948. Of the children born 15,366 were illegitimate, of these 3,059 were acknowledged by their parents.

About one half of the population of Paris are working people, 15,000 are paupers, 21,000 patients are always in hospitals, and four times as many pass through them in the course of the year. The population of the prisons is about 5,000. It is a remarkable fact, that families constantly residing in Paris, after awhile become extinct.

The supreme power in France is vested in a National Assembly elected in February, 1871, during the armistice signed with Prussia for this object. M. Thiers was elected President at the sitting of the Assembly, by acclamation. His powers of government depend on the will of the Assembly. The country remains without a Constitution. The common routine of business is ordinarily transacted according to former usages, though not expressly confined to any particular programme.

A few days since, a petition was circulating in the cafes of Paris, requesting the members of the National Assembly to resign. The police, however, soon suppressed these proceedings.

The standing army of France is about a half million—in every part of the country we meet soldiers promenading in military costume.

The laws, usages, all the internal operations, together with the great mass of officials, previously in existence under the monarchy, still remain nearly the same. At present, the French Republic does not venture upon many material or radical changes.

France receives her Republic like an ancient aristocratical household its new lord, looking for no changes of servants nor lessening of fees or emoluments, neither alterations in its anciently established usages and customs.

How long this ancient house and its new lord will continue to maintain amicable relations, we leave the future to illustrate.

LORENZO SNOW.

The latest feminine justification for homicide is from New Orleans, where Mrs. and Miss Ingraham are excused for shooting at one John Kater in the open street on the ground that he had committed a "breach of etiquette."