

[SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.]

By Telegraph.

GENERAL.

Further particulars of the reception of Grand Duke Alexis are given. Upon entering the White House, he and his suite were at once ushered into the parlors, and the President with Secretary Fish, Postmaster General Cresswell, Generals Porter and Babcock and District Marshal Shoofy came down stairs from the Executive office, and passing through the ante rooms, proceeded to the reception parlor where the ceremonies took place. Catacazy first presented the Grand Duke to the President. Alexis said it afforded him much pleasure to meet the chief of the nation with which his own was on intimate terms of friendship. The President cordially welcomed him, and expressed the hope that his sojourn here would be pleasant and gratifying. The Grand Duke then presented his suite to the President, and the latter in turn presented his cabinet and official attendants to the Duke. The President then escorted the Duke to the Red Parlor where Secretary Fish was. The other part of the company followed into that parlor, where a brief general conversation took place among all parties, the Duke addressing himself expressly to Mrs. Grant. The interview lasted only fifteen minutes, when the distinguished visitor returned to Catacazy's residence. There will be no formal entertainment given to the Duke at Washington. He visits Annapolis to-day, and returns to Washington in time to leave for New York this afternoon.

NEW YORK, 23.—Gold steady. Sterling 9½. Governments dull. Stocks firm. W. U. T., 64½; Quicksilver, 24; W. F. & Co., 57; Pacific Mail, 47½.

LONDON.—The bullion in the Bank of England was increased £303,000. Consols 93½ @ ½.

PARIS.—Rentes 56 fr. 80 c.

SAN FRANCISCO, 23.—General Schofield, commander of the division of the Pacific, received from Washington last night a full and explicit order from the war department directing that the campaign against the Apaches be resumed with all the forces available and under no circumstances to be again interrupted until the Apaches are subdued, brought upon reservations and compelled to remain there. The order will be promulgated immediately and General Crook will be instructed to resume active operations in the field. The order is in effect a complete repudiation of the policy of Vincent Collyer.

Private letters from Washington says that Collyer overstepped his instructions, acting in many particulars without a shadow of authority, and he is considered responsible for the outrages and bloodshed which followed his visit to Arizona.

General Schofield's general order, issued from the head quarters of the division of the Pacific to-day, in accordance with the orders from the war department, provides that all the Indians in Arizona found off the reservations after a certain time, to be fixed by the department commander, are to be treated as hostile, and every Indian leaving the reservations on any pretext whatever, unless by permission of the commander, shall be treated as having left for hostile purposes. Citizens will not be permitted on the reservations, but will be escorted across them by troops to prevent any collision. The issuing of regular rations to the Indians on the reservations is provided for, the utmost care being taken to prevent frauds and the barter of provisions for arms, ammunition, whisky, or anything else. The Indians are to be registered and each agent provided with a full personal description, which he must carry at all times. The order concludes:

"Active operations must be kept up against the hostile Apaches of Arizona and pressed with all practicable vigor until they submit to the authority of the government, cease from hostilities and remain on their reservations. After a reasonable time has been given for all the Apaches to avail themselves of these liberal terms, the department commander will, in his discretion, use the friendly Indians to hunt out and destroy those who remain obstinately hostile. Full authority is conferred on the department commander about such measures as may be necessary to carry out these instructions and to give full effect to the policy of the government.

By order of

MAJOR GEN. SCHOFIELD,
LONDON, 24.—Undisguised apprehen-

sion prevails as to the Prince of Wales. His father died of a similar complaint. Rumors on Change say he is worse than the published reports admit.

CHARLESTON, S. C.—State Treasurer Parker publishes a statement that the total debt of South Carolina is only \$12,400,000, and that the accounts are open for the inspection of the public. The agency at New York will be discontinued, and some responsible banking house will be designated to pay the interest on the debt.

A special dispatch from Berlin says that public men there are disturbed in view of the diplomatic attitude assumed by Germany towards France. Bismarck privately advocates a continuance of the system of military preparation for war. The recent action of the Reichstag in prolonging the military budget on the war estimate, contemplates the speedy reoccupation of the French Departments by the Germans. Bismarck advocates this movement for the reason that he sees that the tenure of authority by the Thiers government is very precarious.

A special dispatch from Alexandria, Egypt, dated Nov. 23, says that a terrible catastrophe had occurred in the harbor off that port in consequence of a collision between two steamships carrying passengers and mails. The vessels met with great force, and the shock and sinking resulted in the death of seventy-five Algerian pilgrims by drowning. The men were overburdened with gold, the weight of which rendered their efforts to swim unavailable and indeed impossible.

CHICAGO.—The police are engaged in the investigation of the origin and progress of the great fire. Yesterday Mrs. O'Leary, who owned the cow that kicked the lamp that set the barn afire, was examined. She testifies that she and her family were in bed when the fire broke out, but that there was a "shindig" going on in a portion of her house occupied by a fiddler, and that she was told when roused by fire that one of the party went out to the barn with a light to procure milk for cooking oysters, and that the lamp was kicked over.

The Herald's Washington dispatch states that minister Schenck will be recalled in a very short time, when Secretary Fish will succeed him. There seems to be nothing in the law preventing a Minister from engaging in trade or speculation. Customs and dignity, however, have prohibited a Minister from assuming a business or speculative position. Horace Greeley stated in the Tribune that Schenck should not be condemned unheard, as men as able and worthy as he are not so abundant that we can afford to crush one on a blind presumption.

LONDON, 25.—Official Bulletin. The physicians of the Prince of Wales state that his symptoms were favorable yesterday, but after dark the fever increased and the Prince passed a restless and uncomfortable night.

A special dispatch from Paris asserts that Jules Favre is sure to be appointed Minister to Washington.

Lesael, Liberal candidate, has been returned to Parliament from Dover.

Sudden and severe coldness of the weather causes great distress among the poor in London. Seventeen deaths resulted immediately from extreme cold since the ice appeared. Measures are being taken to provide for the suffering.

The Pope will not leave Rome unless compelled by physical force or personal violence, so says a distinguished cardinal.

It is said Great Britain is ready to receive favorably from Spain proposals for the restitution of Gibraltar.

The Pacific Insurance Company will, it is understood, meet all losses, and in any event protect the present policyholders, but no more policies will be issued at present. It is understood that some of the heavy stockholders will insist on no policies being issued until the legislature acts upon the proposition for limiting the liability of stockholders in insurance companies. They say they are willing to make good all liabilities up to date, but do not want to incur the risk of utter ruin in case of a repetition of the Chicago disaster, with the unlimited liability clause hanging over them.

LOS ANGELES, 24.—Two inches of snow fell at Prescott, Arizona, on Saturday.

Several hundred head of government cattle were attacked by Indians in Chino Valley, who captured and wounded about 100. Savages making cattle raids in and around the valley. A party are out from Prescott in pursuit. Reports of Indian outrages are received from all parts of the Territory.

The Arizona Miner, Prescott, just received of date 18th, gives full accounts of the pursuit of the savages engaged in the Wickenburg stage massacre. The Indians were probably 50 in number, 20 of whom rode horses. The trail was followed until the party were well satisfied the Indians were from Dale Creek Reservation. Accounts from Camp Dale show that on the 4th, 5th and 6th, large numbers of Indians were absent from the reservation. Some sixty men organized and armed at Prescott, with the intention of taking vengeance and killing all on the reservation, but they finally decided to leave the matter for Gen. Crook to investigate.

Correspondence.

SALT LAKE CITY, Nov. 23, 1871.

Editor of the Deseret News.—Dear Sir:—In your issue of last evening, you extracted from the New York Herald as follows:

"The plural wives and their families are the inheritance and therefore in a sense the property of the nation, and the nation must and will see to it that they are cared for." You, Mr Editor, then asked the question, "Wives of Utah, do you hear this?"

Heretofore we, ladies of Utah, have been cool and comparatively silent, feeling satisfied with the ancient Apostle Paul's axiom, "Ye suffer fools gladly, seeing yourselves are wise." But the idea of our being considered the property of and being cared for by a nation whose officials are placing a veto on our prosperity and are seeking to destroy our peace; and in violation of law and order and of the sacred Constitution of our country, are aiming to swindle us out of our husbands, to whom we have been united according to the holy order of God, and our legitimate fathers, is a little too much.

Please inform the New York Herald, that in all our persecutions we have never asked for pity. We do not even ask for mercy at any other than the hand of God—we simply ask for justice, and that protection of the right of conscience, and civil liberty, guaranteed to all by the laws of the Union. And furthermore, when we want its interference in our behalf, we will notify it. But it may rest assured that it will be after it has established a reliable character by reporting our people truthfully. We would modestly suggest that for its own interest it exercise whatever influence it may possess in advocating Equal Rights and a just and equitable administration of the laws.

A WOMAN WHO HAS
BEEN UPWARDS OF TWENTY-
NINE YEARS IN POLYGAMY
AND STILL ADVOCATES IT.

LOGAN, Cache Co., Nov. 21, 1871.

Editor News:—Logan is growing. A large number of residences, places of business and other structures have been built during the past summer, and several are in course of erection now, among the most prominent of which are the large dwellings of Brothers Hezekiah and Moses Thatcher. They are both excellent buildings, but that of the latter gentleman takes precedence in point of architectural beauty, being of the Swiss Gothic style. Bro. W. P. Huband is the builder, and the faithful manner in which he has carried out the design reflects credit upon him as a first-class workman. Bro. Murdoch is putting up the largest rock house in Logan.

C. W. Card & Son had their lath and shingle mill, in the south-west corner of the town, destroyed by fire last spring. However, they have erected another similar mill, with new machinery, and are doing a good business. C. W. Munson has in successful operation a good planing, tonguing and grooving machine.

The steam saw mill of Thatcher and Sons, which was formerly situated about fourteen miles up Logan Cañon, has been moved to a more convenient point, about six miles from this city. Although the mill has been running almost constantly for many months, with the exception of the little time lost during the process of removal, the demand for lumber in consequence of the many recent building improvements, has been in excess of the supply.

A fine rock wall has been built around the Tithing office yard, and, inside the yard, there has been lately erected as substantial, convenient and sensible a barn as I have seen in Utah.

A movement is on foot among the

people here, the result of which will be the erection of tombstone memorials at the graves of the late respected Presidents of this valley, Elder Ezra T. Benson and Peter Maughan.

Bishop William B. Preston has not recovered the use of his arm, since the severe accident he met with at Soda Springs about two or three months since, but his general health is excellent, his spirits are as buoyant as formerly and he displays all his former activity and energy in looking after matters that come under his supervision.

The construction of the

UTAH NORTHERN RAILROAD

is going on vigorously. For energy and enterprise, the people of Cache Valley are probably not excelled by any other body of people, of the same numbers, on this broad continent. They have given many evidences in favor of this, among which is the great cañon road between Cache and Bear Lake valleys, and now they are at work determinedly and energetically making a railroad over and through the mountains and valleys northward.

The portion of the road which the people of this county have undertaken to build commences at a point on the Brigham City road, four miles south of Pack's Springs. From that place to a point one mile beyond the summit of the mountain on the Cache Valley side of the divide, the entire contracts have been let, and most of the road over that distance is already graded and ready for the ties. The greater portion of the work on the divide is very heavy, some of the cuts being through solid stone and gravel cement. There are three particularly heavy fills, the largest of which is that at Cottonwood hollow. It will take 50,000 cubic yards of earth to fill it, and the work has been contracted for by Marion Stevenson & Co., of Richmond. Another, at Birch Creek, will take 40,000 yards of filling, and the job has been taken by Col. Thomas E. Ricks of Logan. The other, near Pack's Springs, will require 2,500 yards, and Casper Whittle, of Richmond, and his company are busy at work on it. Contracts for several thousand ties have been let, and a number of Cache Valley brethren are in the cañons getting them out.

Should the weather continue open, it is thought that the grading will be completed to this city in about eight weeks from now. It is apprehended, however, that the lower bottoms, between Mendon and here, will freeze up and stop the work. The work has been conducted under the supervision of Bishop Merrill, of Richmond, and Mr. George L. Farrell, of this city.

The route of the road, through this valley, has not been fully determined, it is likely, however, that after passing over the divide it will run five miles southward, to Mendon, thence, in a northeasterly direction, to Logan. It will then probably take an almost direct northern route, touching at Hyde Park, Smithfield, Richmond and Franklin, from which latter place it will take the most practicable northward route to Soda Springs. Respectfully,
J. NICHOLSON.

WHY?—A Chicago paper charges a prominent M.C. with criminal *liaison*, and then talks of hush money paid and government offices and positions obtained to satisfy indignant relatives. The New York Sun thinks, if the allegations are true, "they exhibit a degree of corruption and vice among Republican officials at Washington, which even the robberies of the Tammany Ring do not exceed in atrocity and shamelessness." Whereupon the Portland (Maine) Monitor thus comments upon the subject—

"Why don't the Government begin its prosecutions for polygamous practices at Washington, where there are no religious prejudices to encounter? If the above statements are true, there is a fine opportunity for the Administration to show its consistency."

The query of the Monitor substantially is pertinent enough. But it is a misapprehension, at least, of the meaning of terms, to confound adultery with polygamic marriage. The two actions are essentially and radically distinct. The one is virtue and the other is vice. The one is essentially a crime, universally so regarded, at least professedly, in ancient and modern times. But the other is essentially a pure and honorable institution. It has been considered a crime by a small portion only of the inhabitants of the globe, and, what is remarkable, in those countries and communities which hold polygamic marriage to be a crime, adultery and prostitution and every abomination of that class are rampant, and are tolerated and frequently sanctioned by law under the miserable, cowardly plea that they are "necessary evils."