

AMERICANISM IN UTAH.

AUTHORITIES agree in declaring that the proportion of births in the Eastern, Middle and some of the Western States, in families of American descent is much smaller than in families where the parents are of foreign birth. The prevailing sentiment in those sections among women of American birth is that children are nuisances which ought not to be borne. Their production is too vulgar and harassing a business for them to attend to, and they leave it to the Irish, German, and other women of European birth. This unnatural sentiment and the horrid practices connected with it, or making themselves felt in various ways. Men of American birth and ancestry are fast losing influence and power in the land to which their fathers gave liberty and republican institutions, and strangers from foreign countries are rapidly gaining the ascendancy. Let the present causes continue to operate unchecked, and the old stock of men will run out, and aliens and strangers will fill the places which their children should occupy. Already a great change has been effected in the sentiments of the nation by the influx of foreign blood and the predominance of ideas which are not republican in their origin. Corruption in politics has spread to an alarming extent, and Americans, in their anxiety to retain power, pander to the worst passions of the men who come in hordes across the Atlantic.

It has been predicted that the Elders of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints would yet rescue the Constitution of the United States from destruction and be the means of preserving in purity the republican institutions of the land. The prediction has been ridiculed; but the causes are now in operation which will bring about its fulfilment. Let any man of experience, who is familiar with the condition of the Republic thirty, forty or fifty years ago, compare it with its condition to-day, and he will be forced to the conclusion that a wonderful change, and not for the better, has been effected. Other elements are being brought into operation; they are gaining influence, and a different order of things to that established by the revolutionary fathers is fast prevailing in the nation. But in Utah the corrupting influence of politics is unknown. There is no truckling or subservency on the part of office-holders to gain popularity or the votes of the people. A love for the old institutions, for the old constitution, prevails among the people. The leading and influential citizens of the Territory are men of revolutionary descent, mainly from New England—men who can trace their lineage to the emigrants, who, for the sake of liberty, left home and friends and crossed to the then bleak and uninviting shores of America and became the founders of States. They are proud of their parentage, proud of their deeds, and of the liberal institutions which they founded, and they teach their children to emulate their examples, and to cherish liberty as a priceless boon. They are not a race which is dying out; their stock is thrifty and flourishing, and from present appearances the descendants of the Pilgrim Fathers will, ere long, be more numerous in Utah than in all the other States and Territories combined. Foreigners coming here imbibe the sentiments of pure republicanism. They have influence, but it is not such a baleful influence as voters of foreign birth exercise elsewhere.

In other places we read of foreigners urging men as candidates for office, because they assert their nationality is entitled to more representatives in office than they now have. In Illinois at the present time the election of a gentleman of foreign birth to the United States Senate is demanded by his countrymen and their organ, because their number and importance entitle them, they say, to have half the Senatorial representation from the State. In New York the Irish are at least equally clamorous for office, because of their number and importance. But in Utah, though we have had a large foreign emigration, no such claims are ever likely to be urged. The American stock is not dying out. Its productiveness is fully equal to that of any of the recent importations. In this Territory American women are not ashamed to be mothers; they perceive no degradation either in the thought or in the practice. The result is that Americans, American thought, American traditions, American influence predominate as much to-day in this Territory as ever; in fact, it increases, because the children born here speedily assimilate themselves to

the prevailing sentiment. They are Americans in feeling and practice, and thoroughly indoctrinated in republicanism and in a love for its institutions.

LOTTERIES IN CALIFORNIA.

JUDGE STANLEY, county judge at San Francisco, has recently decided that the statute against lotteries and gift enterprises in the State of California is legal and that the attempt on the part of the Legislature of the State to legalize the lotteries proposed by the Mercantile Library Association of San Francisco, is not legal. This decision is creating some excitement, as in his decision he says that

"As often as proper complaint is made to this Court, any persons in this city and county have violated any provision of the statute, a warrant shall issue for their arrest. And if the evidence on the examination shows that the party or parties who are arrested are guilty, they will be held to answer for the offence. He or they will not only be held to answer, but this Court will use all the power with which it is vested to obtain a Grand Jury to investigate the charges that are not disqualified to act upon them impartially."

There are about 40,000 citizens in San Francisco who have had an interest in the Mercantile Library lottery, and if Judge Stanley will only fulfil his promise, and prosecutors can be found to make proper complaint to his court, what an interesting time he will have.

Is it true that the Federal Judge who recently released the man who was convicted of an attempt to murder at Beaver in this Territory, has expressed an anxiety to go to San Francisco if this lottery business should be pushed through? If so, we advise him to pause. They have lawyers in San Francisco; he will, therefore, stand no chance; besides, we want him to remain here.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TROY "PRESS."

THE following is an extract from a letter, written at Ogden City, published in the Troy (N. Y.) Press, of the 19th ult.:

"The Mormons are an industrious and moral people; and whoever passes a week among them, goes away with his prejudices greatly toned down, and in the exercise of a degree of charity at which he feels surprised. Of their peculiar creed, the less said the better; but even in these there is an air of honest sincerity which you can but respect while conversing with them."

"It has been irreverently said that the Bible 'is like a fiddle—upon which any tune can be played'; certain it is that in the great three days' Tabernacle discussion upon polygamy, between Professor Newman and Orson Pratt, for every passage of Scripture brought forward by the Professor in favor of monogamy, Elder Pratt produced ten in proof of God's blessing upon polygamy. In the city of Salt Lake, with a population of 20,000 inhabitants, such things as beggary, drunkenness, 'social evil'—with their inevitable accompaniments: disease and infanticide—are unknown, which cannot be said of any other city of its size—or, indeed, of any size—on the Continent; and there is much room for doubt, if a change to Gentile rule would be any improvement in respect to these. Our deliberate opinion is that the less President Grant or his 'ring' of officials meddle with this people or obstruct their wonted peaceable ways and situation, the more he will retain of the few feathers now in his cap—when he quits the contest. President Young and his people know their legal and natural rights, and should occasion require, will be found entirely 'at home' in maintaining them. Your readers may rest assured that the venerable 'Rooster' and his flock are not to be scared from their well-cultivated possessions and pleasant homes by the cackle of the self-styled 'law and order' party. In our opinion this people have the moral courage, mental and physical strength, to maintain and defend themselves against all adversaries. 'It is quite too late in the nineteenth century, to persecute an unoffending people on account of their religious opinions.'—[Gen. Sherman.]

"We notice the military officials at Camp Douglas (a military camp on the margin of the city) are on the best terms with President Brigham Young. *Nous verrons.*"

THE San Francisco Bulletin, in a leading editorial article on "Smelting Works for San Francisco" approves of Chicago's policy in erecting smelting works to stop the hundreds of tons of ores, which have been passing through their streets on the way East, and convert them into a new source of local prosperity. The writer quotes the opinion of a Manager of a Mining Bureau in London, in which he states that it is simply absurd that America should be obliged to ship all its rich ores to Europe for treatment, and leave, as useless, in our dumps, tens of thousands

of tons that in every other mining country in the world, except the United States, would be considered of wonderful richness, and could be worked to a large profit.

It urges the idea of San Francisco doing something to secure a portion of this business. It says that

"San Francisco has the best opportunity of all cities in the Union to make a Freiburg or Swansea in her suburbs, to concentrate here the larger portion of the smelting and refining business of all that vast mining area which is steadily increasing in the number of its working people and its productive lodes."

Joint stock associations, it says, formed to this end, calling to their aid capable scientists and experts, and generally managed by upright business men, would divert and utilize large sums of money now lost in speculation, lying idle in unproductive lands, or waiting in our plethoric bank vaults for safe investments. Two or three such associations, it thinks, would be able speedily to obtain all the ore they wanted, and to effect such a reduction of railroad charges as the interests of California demand.

The Bulletin says Chicago talks of putting \$25,000 into such works; but a new San Francisco company, composed of men of wealth, is now organizing, with the intention to establish extensive works as early as possible. This company will be prepared to spend \$100,000. It expects excellent results to follow the establishment of these works.

THE WRONG MAN ELECTED.

IN the Bloomington (Illinois) Senatorial district the Republicans nominated a man named Michael Donahue as Senator. It is said that a Democratic compositor substituted the name Patrick for Michael, and the tickets were thus printed. The result was that in Moultrie county, Michael Donahue failed to get the Republican vote; but when the votes were counted, it was found that Patrick Donahue had been elected Senator. By law, therefore, Patrick Donahue should be declared elected. It is now said that Michael Donahue will make an effort to obtain the seat by an award of the Senate.

Lucky for Utah that this did not happen within her borders. It would have been a rich thing for certain needy scribblers to have dwelt upon in their letters from this city to the papers in Illinois and other places; they could probably have filled a ten dollar letter with statements about the blind obedience of the people of this Territory in voting for a man whose name they did not even know. It would have furnished an excellent evidence of the tyranny of the leaders of the people here, in making the people deposit their ballots according to their behests, when they did not have intelligence to know what they were about. For less than this there are men here who, if they had had sufficient influence, would have had an army sent here to exterminate the people of Utah, and would if they had let them live, have had them deprived of every right. But it was in Illinois, among the intelligent voters of the Republican party, that this occurrence happened; and it would, therefore, not answer to call these voters "voting cattle."

LIVINGSTONE and Moffat, the former the son-in-law of the latter, are names which will be intimately and forever connected with African history. Livingstone as an explorer, and Moffat as a missionary; for more than any men in the world have they rendered themselves celebrated and conspicuous by their indefatigable labors and exertions in these directions. Dr. Livingstone is the greatest African traveler in existence; and has done more than any other man ever did to give to the world a knowledge of that unknown country. He has not been heard of now for a year or two, and the fear is gaining ground in the public mind that he has shared the fate of so many adventurous men before him and has lost his life among the savage natives in the interior of the continent.

Mr. Moffat has had an unexampled experience as a missionary in preaching the gospel among the savage tribes of South Africa, his labors having extended over a period of fifty-four years, during the whole of which period his wife has shared his arduous labors.

At the close of last October Mr. Moffat gave a sketch of his missionary experience at the house of an old friend at Buckhurst Hill, England, the following very brief synopsis of which appears in the New York Herald:

"When he first went out to the Bechuana tribes they had no sign of a written language, and exhibited as much astonishment at the use of one as the South Sea Islanders, among whom Williams labored. It was a very long time before he could acquire any knowledge of their tongue, and his first attempts at its use involved very awkward and humorous mistakes. For instance, he was made to call a man a great rascal, or to ask an old woman to kiss him, while the natives stood by laughing at his blunders. It was a very earnest yearning of his heart to be able to speak to them in their own language of the love of God, although he soon found that new difficulties had to be encountered even here, for it was hard to convince them of the truth of his testimony. By degrees it was received by a few, and then eyes forever unused to weeping streamed with tears of penitence and love at the recital or the story of the cross. The venerable missionary recalled with much interest his early struggles in translation. It was a work which he never meant to undertake, but was ultimately compelled to go through with it because no one else could or would undertake it. References were made to the encouragement he had received from his son-in-law, Dr. Livingstone, and an expression of thankfulness was added in respect to the comfort which he felt in leaving the Kwuman mission under the care of his excellent son, John Smith Moffat. It was touching to hear the noble old man utter the strong hope he cherished of meeting once again with the poor Africans who have listened to the gospel from his lips, when they shall be assembled before the presence of their God and Savior. In this glorious work he had finally been called to suffer the penalties of continued toil amid so many difficulties. He had been a martyr to a sad want of sleep, but he rejoiced to say he now felt that rest was coming back to his weary system, and with it comfort and hope for future labors at home."

THE luxurious portion of the trade of New York, which usually finds its supplies abroad, has been greatly benefited by the Franco-Prussian war. Millinery and dressmaking houses are flourishing, and a stimulus has been given to high-class business. French kid gloves are becoming so scarce and high, it is said, in New York, that ladies are wearing them cleaned, who would never do so before. With such inducements to establish a home trade we should imagine that steps would be taken to manufacture kid gloves nearer home instead of sending to Paris for them.

LIST OF PASSENGERS PER S. S. "MANHATTAN."

THE following are the names of the emigrants and returning elders who, crossed the Atlantic per steamship *Manhattan*, who left New York on the 3rd instant:

Ann, Eleanor, Thomas, Catherine and William R. Evans; Mary A., Mormon and Jonathan Reynolds; Mary A., William, Mary J., Joseph, and Alice Sheppard; Maryann and George Hodson; Elizabeth, Jane, Sarah and David Chugg; Jessie, Martha, Mary and Hyrum Springthorpe; Ann, John and Ann Newbold; Jane, Sarah, Clara, Heber and Henry Lynham; Bennet, Ann, Ephraim, Tobias, Mary, Robert and Edwin Furness; Mary, William and Thomas Fowles; Ann Jones; Agnes and Sophia Buckley; Harriet and Leopold Stevenson; Thomas, Alice, Angelina and Frederick Stones; Francis, James and John Mills; Jenkin and Mary Jones; Benjamin Salisbury.

Returning elders: Ralph Thompson; G. G. Bywater and Daniel McAllister. Total, 59 souls.

A NEW FUEL.—An Englishman would substitute metals for coal as fuel for ocean steamers, and has patented his method, claiming that by it a larger amount of steam can be obtained from a given quantity of fuel. The theory is as follows:

In combustion a large amount of coal is turned into gas, much heat becomes latent and goes to volatile and solid. When zinc, iron or magnesia is burned the resulting oxide is a dense solid, and but little heat is wasted, as vapor is not produced. The result of obtaining the cosmical heat, latent in the atmosphere, is that one pound of zinc will vaporize more than quadruple the amount of water that a pound of coal will turn into steam, and the oxide of the metal may subsequently be readily reduced. It is well known how small a proportion of coal, compared with iron, is used in the furnaces of iron foundries where the partial combustion of the iron itself increases the heat produced by the combustion of the coal. The invention apparently rests on strict scientific grounds.—*Ex.*