

UNITY.

The principle of unity is very popular among the Latter-day Saints. One of the most prominent ideas with their leaders is that of getting the people to be one. It has been the burden of their teachings for years, and will probably continue to be so for years to come, or at any rate until their object is attained and the whole people shall feel and act on every subject as a unit.

With the world of mankind generally, it is very different. Ideas of individual sovereignty and man's rights, and even woman's rights, are so general, and so strenuously advocated, especially in our country and Great Britain, that almost every man thinks he is quite as great and good as his neighbor or a good deal more so. As a consequence society is divided into innumerable parties, sects and factions. In nothing, probably, is this division so apparent as in gospel and politics—the two most important of all human affairs, the province of one being to make laws for man's government and well being through this life, while that of the other is to prepare him for the life to come.

In the religious world plans of salvation have been devised to such an extent that the most whimsical and extravagant ideas on this point prevail, and can be accommodated. The result is, that in thousands of instances, men of reflection in every civilized community have altogether repudiated what is called religion.

In the political world the same state of things exists. Politicians of every hue and grade—Whigs, Tories in England, and Democrats, Republicans, Conservatives and Radicals in our country flourish and luxuriate, each in turn holding the reins of power and enacting or repealing laws to promote the interests of their partisans, until, finally, class is arrayed against class, and the indications are strong that at no distant day society, generally, as at present organized, or rather disorganized, will be engulfed in the vortex of ruin, for it is as true to-day as it was centuries ago that "a house divided against itself cannot stand."

In "Mormon" society—composed to a great extent of citizens from almost every land, the growth and development of the principle of unity, though necessarily slow, in consequence of the early education and traditions of its members, has been very gratifying and has already resulted in a state of affairs that in other lands would almost be considered as bordering on the utopian. Here the spiritual teachers of the people are one in doctrine and principle, while the law-making power is composed of the best and most judicious of our citizens who, without ever taking the first step to gain political power, are elected by the strictly unanimous voice of the people. The result is, that in no country known on the face of the earth is law so respected, good order so general, and life and property so sacred as here in the Territory of Utah.

These are facts that none can controvert, and are solely the fruit of that concert in action for which this people are remarkable, and which, more than anything else, renders the contrast between them and the gentile world generally so striking.

There is a power in unity which the world know nothing of, for although they almost universally deery it, they know nothing of its results from actual practice and experience.

It is this very principle which has made this people the power in the earth

they are to-day, and to which, under the blessing of the Almighty, they owe all the privileges and advantages they now enjoy.

The world may deride the unity of this people and what they call the "one man power" by which it is directed, but it is the only principle by which the regeneration of human society can be accomplished. Its effects thus far amongst ourselves have demonstrated this to our satisfaction; and while the world wages along in its present condition, its leading men spreading further and wider the seeds of discord, dissolution and universal ruin, the "Mormons" will go quietly along in the path they have chosen, increasing in unity and every other good principle, and laying the foundation of that kingdom which will eventually give laws and restore peace and harmony to the world, and make one vast brotherhood of the whole human family.

JULIA DEAN.

The telegraphic dispatches inform us of the death of Julia Dean, in New York, yesterday. For over twenty years she has been one of the brightest dramatic luminaries of the American stage. She was in her 37th year when she "shuffled off the mortal coil," and had, consequently, commenced her histrionic career at an early age. For something like eight years after she had begun to make a name in her profession, she continued to secure triumph after triumph on the eastern stage, embodying the higher range of characters in the legitimate drama with rare fidelity. An eastern critic said of her last summer, on her re-appearance in New York:—"Seizing a character by the most subtle and rapid intuitions, and absorbing it to its very springs, she has the artist's power of making strange natures her own, and of portraying each with perfect distinctness, in all its rightful individuality." She was indeed rarely gifted, all her impersonations of character sparkled with the scintillations of genius.

For about twelve years her powers and her fame shone on the States and Territories of the Pacific slope. In every place where she appeared her artistic impersonations won the admiration of all who witnessed them. Her western career closed with a lengthened engagement in this city which commenced on August 11th, 1865, and continued, by renewals, until June 30th, 1866, when she took a farewell Benefit and made her last appearance before a western audience. On leaving this city she journeyed east, and remained in retirement some time, but again returned to the stage, and commenced an engagement at the Broadway, New York, on the 8th day of July last. Though the season was unpropitious, and rival attractions for theatre-goers were very strong in Gotham, at the time, she drew large and appreciative audiences. It might not be out of place to subjoin the following critique on the characters which she sustained in the "Woman in White," and the "Hunchback" at the opening of that engagement, taken from the New York Weekly Review of July 10th, 1867.

"Her Ann Catherick and her Laura Fairlie—characters that have qualities in common, that are like and yet unlike—are never blended in the acting; but each has a distinct identity and each is delineated with thorough precision. Effects such as these denote not alone the sympathetic imagination and the sensitive perception of genius, but a finely cultivated power of thought and the ripe skill of an experienced artist. Julia, likewise, as interpreted by this actress, becomes a distinct, consistent, touching picture of one phase of human nature. Progress from girlhood to womanhood, under the pressure of distressing circumstances, is delineated step by step. Rigid innocence, temporary frivolity, the storm of the passion that clears the air,

and then the calm and dignity of womanhood that at last asserts its will and its self-sustaining strength—all these are shown. A deep and just perception of sorrow, and of its influence upon human character, imparts additional vitality to the impersonations of this actress, and gives her a direct hold upon the heart. Her art is admirable and her influence is excellent. We have all more pleasure in recording her present success, from the fact that it seems to be the precursor of the change from arrant trash to dramatic art which has been so long needed and, by all thoughtful minds, is so eagerly desired."

After that engagement closed, she "starred" with varying success, peculiarly, in different places east, the last we read of her, previous to the announcement of her death, stating that she was playing to poor houses. Now the word has come that the last act in her drama of life has closed, and the curtain has fallen upon her fifteenth brilliant career.

(Special to the Deseret Evening News.)

By Telegraph.

CIVIL WAR IN JAPAN!

DEATH OF JULIA DEAN!

DISRAELI'S OPENING SPEECH!

San Francisco, 6.—The President of the Central Pacific Railroad Company denies the truth of the reports concerning the purchase of the San Jose, Southern Pacific, Vallejo and Sacramento Railroads by the Central Company.

Legal tenders 71!

London.—A large meeting of the friends of Disraeli was held at his official residence last night. Nearly all the leading Tory members of Parliament were present. The proceedings were not made public; but the meeting is regarded as a favorable indication of the strength of the new Premier.

Liverpool.—The South American mail steamer has arrived. The details from the river Parana are important. The good fortune of the Paraguayans has continued. The Brazilians had made several attempts to cut the communication, but Gen. Lopez had gained fresh advantages.

Gen. Asboth, Minister resident of the United States at Buenos Ayres, died after protracted illness.

London.—Late dispatches from China and Japan have been received, via India. The civil war in Japan raged with great violence. Several combats have taken place between Pantikas, Chagon and Diamos, which were attended with heavy loss of life. Great excesses have been committed on both sides. In consequence of the insecure condition of the country the ministers of foreign powers had all left Asaca at midnight.

In the House of Commons this evening Disraeli appeared for the first time since the resignation of Derby. Upon entering he was received with loud cheers from both the government and opposition benches. Disraeli soon afterwards rose, and after giving notice, introduced certain measures relating to Scotland and Ireland. He referred to the retirement of Derby, saying, his colleagues were loth to sever their connection with such a leader. No language could express their estimate of the character of such a chief, and all most earnestly hoped his restoration to health and power. Disraeli then proceeded to say that Her Majesty had been pleased to intrust to him the task of the government, and he could not decline the gracious offer, accompanied, as it was, by the generous support of his colleagues. In domestic affairs the policy of Lord Derby during the last two years of his administration would be followed by the new Ministry; and in foreign affairs the policy of Lord Stanley would be adhered to. This would be a policy of peace, not one of isolation, but one of generous regard for our own interest and those of other nations. Such policy would never lessen the influence or dignity of England. The policy of the government would be a liberal one, (cheers and laughter) recognizing the national traits as best securing national institutions. He regretted the necessity of continuing the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus in Ireland. But, as Lord Derby had said on a previous occasion, such action was the only safeguard against unscrupulous foreign confederation. Such suspension of the privilege of the writ was not incompatible with the gentle exercise of law, and he was of the opinion that the

grievances of Ireland should be treated with tender regard for that country. After a few more explanations not of his seat amid applause.

Bouverie, member for Kilmarnock, said the policy of Lord Derby, referred to by the Premier, was uncertain. If it meant retention of office only the new government will meet with serious opposition in the House of Lords.

Earl Malmesbury said the subject of Irish grievances would come up for discussion on Tuesday. After announcing the change in the government, he added its policy would remain unaltered.

Earl Russell said no confidence should be placed in the policy which was always saying one thing and meaning another. He said the liberal members had given their support to Lord Derby on his pledge to bring about the reduction of the franchise; but none had in reality been made.

New York.—Julia Dean, the actress, died suddenly to-day in this city, in her 37th year.

The rioters arrested at Ward's island yesterday were arraigned this morning. The leaders were sent to Blackwell's island for three months; the remainder one month.

New Orleans.—General Steedman nominated a delegate for the State at large to the National Democratic Convention.

Washington.—The Supreme Court today postponed further argument on the McCardle case. The Court also postponed the argument on motion of Judge Black for leave to file the bill on behalf of Georgia against Generals Grant, Meade and others.

London.—Burke, Casey and Shaw, charged with being concerned in the Clerkenwell explosion were brought quietly from Warwick to Newgate in charge of twenty police.

Paris; evening.—The forthcoming ministerial budget will press the payment of the principal and interest of the Franco-Mexican bonds. Russia has been strongly urging on Eastern powers a scheme for the independent union of the Danubian principalities.

Chicago.—The Senate adjourned last night, leaving the right of Wade to sit in the impeachment court undecided. During the debate Senator Sumner proved from Madison's papers and the debates of the Virginia Convention, as well as the National Convention which adopted the Constitution, that the Senate had the right to suspend the President from office during trial for high crimes and misdemeanors, also showed the object of the framers of the Constitution in providing that the Chief Justice shall preside over the Senate, when engaged in the trial of the President. It was that the lawful presiding officer of that body, the Vice President of the United States might be relieved from duties in the Senate.

LOCAL ITEMS.

PARDONED.—Thos. Jose was released from the Penitentiary on the 4th inst., on pardon from Gov. Durkee. It may be remembered he was sentenced for killing an Indian in Iron county. He still maintains he is innocent.

"LUCKY DAY."—An old edger, known as Charley by the police, when they had him in custody early in the winter, on account of his numerous swindles, is driving quite a business amongst the ignorant and superstitious, charging a dollar to tell them when they will have a lucky day. He is a man that could do good if he was kept at work digging on the roads or sawing wood, instead of gulling the unsuspecting about discovering diamonds, &c. Give him something to do that will enable him to eat the bread of honesty.

FOUNTAIN GREEN.—Through a letter from Bro. Llewellyn, Sanpete Co., we learn the whooping cough is prevalent among the children of Fountain Green, as in other parts. The day and Sunday schools are progressing finely and the dramatic association is furnishing amusement to the people, who feel well and are doing their utmost to assist to gather the poor.

DOGS.—The picture of a Newfoundland dog rescuing a child from a watery grave is decidedly sublime, but the reality of a stump tail cur grabbing you by the leg when you are walking quietly along, dreaming of the Sweetwater gold mines is most decidedly unpleasant. Constantinople is represented to possess the most diversified dogery in the world, but from present appearances Salt Lake City will soon clip her plumes. What has become of our stringent dog law?

TELEGRAPHIC.—We understand that Mr. Bassett, our efficient superintendent of telegraphs, intends to extend the lines to the Sweetwater country as soon as the weather will permit. We commend his energy, and think the telegraph company will reap a rich harvest from the enterprise.

TO-NIGHT.—Remember Lisle Lester's Reading to-night. She announces a very fine selection of pieces.