

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

A UNIVERSITY IN UTAH.

The laudable desire manifested by a number of young men in the Territory to receive a collegiate education is causing attention to be directed to the establishment and support of an institution at which such an education can be obtained. There is little necessity for entering upon the discussion of the propriety of supporting a University in Utah. Every one who recognizes the necessity of education, and perceives the barriers against its attainment, will doubtless wish some plan to be devised for their removal.

The nearest college of any importance is nearly two thousand miles distant; and the expense of reaching it is so great as to preclude all, save only a few, from the advantages of a liberal education. Will they have to despair and become reconciled to an absolute condition of ignorance? The State has the means, and should be willing to afford relief. Utah is the central nucleus of inhabitants in the great interior West. The civilized power should go out from her to subdue the entire Rocky Mountain region, so that it may become tributary to her wealth and the patron of her enterprise. But if we would be the centre of affluence and power we must have the central agency for the dissemination of knowledge. Intellectual acumen and discipline must be furnished to every locality of civilization. These are radiated from great centers of intelligence. But their reflective power always tends to increase and vivify the sources. Bacon not only saw it, but the history of the world has verified the statement that "knowledge is power." When the Great Alfred decreed the establishment of Oxford he did not foresee that he was decreeing the prestige of Britain, not only in her extended list of illustrious names in literature, science, and art, but also in the magnitude of her enterprise in manufactures and commerce. In the world, to-day, the nations of the greatest intelligence are the nations of greatest power. In our own country those States which have the greatest degree of internal prosperity, and exert the controlling influence in the affairs of the nation, are those which present to us such shining examples of wisdom as Harvard, Yale, the Cornell College, and the University of Michigan.

It is cruel in the State to smother genius, or to refuse to feed the soul that hungers for the wisdom of learning. Yet this must be done in many instances unless a university be established and supported at home. It is not only the expense which will preclude many young men from obtaining a collegiate education, for there are those who, from their warm affection and attachment for home and its endearing associations, cannot decide to interrupt such relations in order to seek improvement and honors at a distant university. Such an institution in proximity to his home will often turn the balance whether the boy is to be educated and efficient, or ignorant and degraded. But to establish a university in Utah will require a concentration of means and patronage. However many common schools we may have, we should have but one university. If anything further is attempted all will be futile. A multitude of considerations demands that we should have one legitimate university. Let care and taste be employed in its location. Let it be located with a view to economy in the expense of the student. It should be understood that a college receives its best patronage from the humble walks of life. This class should be favored. It should be the people's university, and the people should give it their undivided support. Let the people speak through their representatives in the legislature.

A SCHOOL LAW.

While it is admitted by all that some improvement in our schools is eminently desirable, yet all are not agreed as to the manner in which that improvement can be best effected. Some are ready to declare that the greatest pre-requisite to a good school system is a sufficient number of competent and zealous teachers.

Acting upon this belief a normal institute has been established for the special training of teachers in

the best methods of imparting instruction. This has met with singular encouragement and success, and it is suddenly revealed that teachers are not lacking who are desirous to become acquainted with every species of information essential to their chosen profession. Teachers can be secured, for multitudes of men and women are awaiting opportunity for such employment.

I need not speak of the vast number of our children who are suffering, mentally and morally, for the want of proper direction and culture. School houses have been erected, and many of them are convenient and commodious, still the cry is that in Utah, schools are crude and imperfect; they lack system; the modes of conducting them are multifarious, and they are not mutual aids to one another; they have no central organizing power upon which to rely. There is a sentiment latent in this community in favor of intelligence; but, so far, it has been smothered by incumbent poverty and privation and has not possessed the vital force to awaken into life. This sentiment needs to be vitalized by the touch of legislation, by the enactment of a good school law. It needs crystallization, but will only crystallize with legislation as a nucleus. The materials are not wanting, and those legislators who will cast their vote to organize them into a harmonious and working system will scarcely realize the importance of their action, the extent of the blessing they will bestow upon the community, and the benedictions they will receive from the many thousands whom they will have rendered intelligent and happy.

BY TELEGRAPH.
AMERICAN.

OTTAWA, Ont., 13.—The session of the House this p.m. was of the most turbulent nature. Immediately after opening, Mr. McKenzie, the leader of the opposition, rose to address the House, but he was interrupted by the Speaker, who stated that he had received a message from the Governor-General, Sir John McDonald. The Speaker and a few ministerial members then left for the senate chamber, amid groans and hisses and yells from the opposition. His Excellency, in his message, prorogued the House until September 22nd. A memorial was presented to him this a.m., signed by ninety-three members, praying him not to do so. A commission is to be appointed to investigate the Pacific Railroad charges.

NEW YORK, 14.—Great excitement prevails here on the part of the bulls of gold, at the probable effect of seventy-five millions in gold, the amount of the *Alabama* claims, to be made in October next. The amount is to be paid at one time. The government is also to sell six millions during the present month, and the effect will be to make gold cheap. The excitement of the bulls is displayed prominently by an article in the *Evening Post*, which attempts to show that negotiations are being conducted in such a manner as not to unsettle values and disturb financial affairs.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, 14.—Harvey Brown, of this city, who won the Lorillard medal, for the championship of the United States in trap-shooting, at the recent contest in Saratoga, yesterday returned the medal to the original donor, Mr. Brown.

NEW YORK.—A special to the *Herald* from Madrid, via London, says a further point in international implication has arisen from the interference of the Prussian war frigate *Fredk. Charles*, in Spanish affairs. The difficulty presented is as follows: 800 Spanish sailors were dispatched by the Madrid government from Alicante to Escombrate, with orders to take possession of the national iron clads *Vittoria* and *Salamanca*, which had been seized by the insurgents, but they were subsequently arrested by Prussians, and the Spanish officers were refused possession of the ships by Captain Werner, commanding the *Frederick Charles* on the ground that he had not received authority to deliver them from the ministry at Berlin. The Spanish sailors were consequently obliged to remain in a position where they were at once menaced by and placed at the mercy of the insurgents. Thereupon Captain Werner declared that the large

body of Spanish sailors who were engaged in the duty of naval reclamation, as well as the seamen which had brought them to his post should be under his protection and that of the Emperor of Germany. The intransigents declare that the Spanish government transport steamers must leave, and in case of refusal they will open fire against them without regard to Prussia.

NEW YORK, 15.—Paris dispatches state that the members of the right propose presenting a constitution to the Count De Chambord, which if he accepts they will proclaim him king; if he refuses the republic will be definitely established.

PITTSBURG.—For the past twenty-four hours this region has been visited by a heavy rain storm, mixed with hail. Never, probably in the memory of the oldest inhabitants, was this section visited with such a hard, sudden rain. There was no wind, but rain came down in torrents, deluging every body and inundating the cellars. The water from the contiguous hills came down the streets like an avalanche, carrying every thing before it. The tunnel of the Pan Handle railway was flooded to a depth of five feet. In some places around the Union Depot the tracks were covered sufficient to put out the fires in the engines. Many landslides have also occurred on the different roads centering here, none of sufficient magnitude to impede travel to any great extent. Very little damage has occurred to property, though around the Union Depot and elevators adjacent the water stands fully two feet deep, and pedestrianism is almost impossible. A bridge approaching the depot was partly undermined, and fell, leaving a pool of water, probably five feet in depth.

The recent redemptions of United States gold coin at the mints, has shown that the loss by abrasion is very great. By a law of Congress this loss falls upon the last holder, whether the loss results from his usage of the coin or is the consequence of dishonesty. The complaints have been so great that Dr. Londerman, the director of the mint, will, it is said, recommend to the next Congress, that the government shall bear whatever loss there may be from the honest use of coin, and that defaced pieces, where there is no evidence of fraud, shall be redeemed by the government at the face value.

BOSTON, 14.—Vice-president Wilson's improved appearance indicates a steady progress towards restored health, which has been brought about by his cessation from all active labor.

WASHINGTON, 14.—Dr. Beckley, a special agent of the Post Office department, who was on board the steamer *Wawassett* at the time of the great disaster, has, it is said, prepared a statement under oath, in which he says, that when the fire was first discovered the engineer was in the bar room, and had left his engine to run itself. At the first alarm he made an attempt to reach the engine, but was prevented by smoke and flames. Mr. Beckley had, only a few moments previously, spoken to the engineer about his absence from his post, and the latter replied that his engine was of a kind that would run itself. If the investigation which has been ordered is made minute and thorough, it is now believed that certain officers of the steamer will be shown to have been criminally negligent.

It seems now settled, that persons who are anticipating the creation of an American cardinal, are to be disappointed. The Pope will announce, at the approaching consistory, that it is not his intention to create any additional cardinals at present. There appears to have been a tacit understanding that Archbishop McClosky should have a hat, and in order to keep the Pope disposed in favor of the idea money has been freely subscribed in the diocese for the personal use of his Holiness. The sum of \$25,000 was sent him at the close of last month. The friends of the Archbishop will feel more than ordinary disappointment at the Pope's decision.

SAN FRANCISCO, 14.—The young girl, Hannah Curtin, whose undutiful and shameless conduct led to the death of William Johnson on Monday last, and consigned her father to a felon's cell, has been sent to the Magdalen Asylum.

A dispatch this evening from Portland, Oregon, says buildings are going up rapidly in the burnt district. The Salmon season, just

closed, has been the most successful one known in the annals of the Columbia river fisheries. One hundred and fifty thousand cases have been put up, valued at \$8,00 per case, and 35,000 barrels of salt salmon were put up. Oregon has an unprecedented yield of wheat. From many parts it is reported to surpass that of any harvest ever gathered in the State, and everywhere the yield per acre exceeds all anticipation. The fear is that the tonnage will be insufficient to carry the surplus to market.

The mining share market for the past week has been quite lame, the San Francisco stock board being only 1,753,000, the smallest amount in weeks, and 400,000 less than for the previous week.

BROOKLYN, 15.—At New York, yesterday p.m., a laborer named Phillip Fannerback, descended to the bottom of a well, thirty feet deep, at the brewery, at the corner of Bremen and Boerum streets. After working for half an hour the earth above suddenly gave way, completely filling up the well. A few employees, after a while set to work to recover his body, and at 1 o'clock this a.m., he was extricated alive, although scarcely sensible, having been over eleven hours in the well; he had saved himself by crawling into a hole at the side of the well, and maintained life by breathing through an iron pipe, communicating with the bottom.

CHICAGO, 15.—Many persons have, for some weeks, maintained that cholera of the pure Asiatic order, has been and is still a resident of this city. Cholera, except when followed by the words "infantum," or "morbus," has had no place in the health report, but the refusal of the sanitary superintendent to admit even one case of genuine cholera, has aroused a suspicion that the real facts were suppressed. Such now proves to have been the case, and now, over thirty cases of well defined cholera, during the last two or three weeks are reported, mostly among our foreign population living in the filthiest and most unhealthy parts of our city.

NEW YORK.—The custom house was wild to-day with the rumor of the removal of about seventy inspectors, accused of taking bribes. It is a well known fact that nine-tenths of the inspectors are paid by merchants for various duties, such as keeping their goods from the general order stores, hurrying samples through the appraisers' department, and similar labors, by which smuggling is often made an easy art; but hitherto the evidence of this could not be had. When special agent James seized the goods of Platte & Boyd, and found debits against a large number of inspectors whose names and services were given in full; Jayne sent the report to Washington, and assistant secretary Sawyer came on to investigate the matter. He denies having any communication from Washington on the subject, but it is well understood that he is here for the purpose of investigating the matter. Platt and Boyd admit that there were such entries in the seized book. James confesses that he sent a report on the subject to Washington. Many officials thought to be incriminated have been moving heaven and earth to interview Sawyer. Prominent Republican politicians, who are the patrons of the accused persons, pleaded for them, and Collector Arthur is very anxious. Nevertheless Sawyer denies all knowledge of the matter. It is supposed here that his design is to sacrifice a few, and let the influential inspectors who are guilty escape. The fifth avenue hotel lobbies are crowded with custom house officials, who express their anxiety freely.

NEW YORK.—During the past three or four days, a severe storm, which has been gathering on the middle and Atlantic coasts, reached its culminating point, apparently on Wednesday, when the centre of the disturbance moved from Pennsylvania to New Jersey and New York. Our reports, so far, show the greatest amount of damage in Pennsylvania, the city of Philadelphia and suburbs having suffered materially. In the immediate vicinity of this city, there has been no great destruction. All along the coast the tide has been unusually high, and the gale violent. At Jersey city the cellars and ship yards were flooded, while Long Branch beach was scamed and broken up, and some bathing booths destroyed. In this city rain fell in torrents, accompanied at times with high winds. The yachts of the New York club fleet, which

left Glencove on a cruise to Newport were driven by head winds into quiet waters, and nearly all now are storm bound. In New Haven harbor, no marine disasters are reported, although several incoming vessels narrowly escaped running ashore below Sandy Hook, during the gale on Wednesday night.

MANSFIELD, Ohio, 15.—A horrible plot has just been brought to light here, in time to prevent the destruction of a whole family. A suit is now pending against Wm. H. Dobbs, formerly living six miles north of here, for an attempted outrage on a little girl named Barnard, and to prevent the attendance of the girl or her father, as witnesses, Dobbs procured the services of two low characters in this city, to blow up Barnard's house. The plot was exposed in time to prevent its execution.

SARATOGA, N. Y., 15.—The track to-day was very heavy. The first race was a walkover for the fellow craft. The second race, for a purse of five hundred dollars, a one mile handicap, was won by Dublin, beating Bonneville, Culpplper and Vengeance; time 14 8/1. The third race, for a purse of six hundred dollars, one and a half miles, was won by Merodae, by six lengths, beating Georlita second, Business third; time 24 6/1.

EUROPEAN.

MADRID, 14.—Information has been received here that the steamer *Deerhound*, while sailing under the name of the *Margaretta*, and landing Carlist arms and ammunition at Port Arabin, was captured by the Spanish government gunboat. The *Deerhound* is the same yacht that interfered in the case of the *Alabama* under English colors.

LONDON, 13.—Says the *Pall Mall Gazette* the English Roman Catholics are now organizing a pilgrimage to Paray Le Morial, a small village some distance from Paris, which has acquired its reputation, as a centre for pilgrimages, from the fact that according to Catholic belief, just 300 years ago, the Savior appeared there to the blessed Mary Margaret Alacaguac, and entrusted to her a message to propagate the worship of the sacred heart. The English pilgrimage is being organized under the auspices of a very influential committee at the head of which are the Duke of Norfolk and the Earl of Derby, the secretary being Lord Walter Kerr. The pilgrimage is advertised to start from London on Tuesday. The pilgrims will reach Paray Le Morial on Wednesday, and having performed their devotions on Thursday may return to London by Friday night or Saturday morning. All persons wishing to join are requested to send in their names by the 15th of August. The price of the journey is first class, five pounds, second class two pounds ten shillings.

A report is current that Metz will be restored to France through the influence of Russia.

ROME, 13.—The Pope in replying to the address of the deputation of American clergy, says he was profoundly touched by the earnest expressions of sympathy by Americans for himself, and for the church in its present trials.

LONDON 13.—The rate of discount for three months bills in open market is 1-16 per cent. below the bank rate.

It is reported here to-day that the Allan line clipper ship *Abona* from Montreal to Glasgow, was run down and sunk by the Star line steamship *Alabama*, from Glasgow for New York. It is thought that the wreck, which was first thought was the *Alabama* was a portion of the *Abona*.

LONDON, 13.—The Rev. N. Hall will leave Liverpool on the 23d inst. for New York. He will make a tour of the U. S. before returning to England.

The Inman line S. S. *City of Richmond* arrived at Liverpool to-day from Glasgow. She steamed over fifteen knots an hour.

HAVANA, 12.—The U. S. man-of-war *Canandaigua*, has arrived at Kingston, Jamaica, from Aspinwall, with 70 of her crew sick of yellow fever.

The missing steamer *Ernst Moritz Arndt* arrived safely in this port to-night, having been 30 days out. She has on board 37 cabin and 200 steerage passengers.

An Ohio boy cut off four of his toes that he might not be made to go to Sunday school.