

NEW YORK, 10.—At the White Plains, yesterday, the daughters of the late Mr. Greeley, with a few friends, accompanied by counsel, appeared before the Surrogate to offer for probate the will of their father. This will was executed Nov. 28, 1872. It had been written by Mr. Greeley some time ago, but was only presented to him for execution a few hours before his death. It gave all the property equally to his two daughters. This instrument had been placed among his private papers by Mr. Greeley and was only taken from among them at the time of the late attack, and at the first lucid interval thereafter offered to him for acknowledgment. At the same time counsel appeared before the Surrogate to contest this will, and offering in its stead one of January, 1871. The contestants are Samuel Sinclair, Richard Manning and Charles Storers, the two latter being named as executors. Counsel for contestants then said that he hoped the opponents of the will would acquiesce in the will of 1871. He thought the will executed by Greeley before his death did great injustice, inasmuch as it gave all his property to Miss Ida, with the qualification that one half was to be used by her at her own discretion, for the support and education of her sister Gabrielle, and some relatives would be deprived of property intended for them. Counsel for the daughters thought these remarks uncalled for, and announced that Miss Ida had offered to assign to her sister one half of the property, also to grant suitable annuities to relatives. The Misses Greeley declined to consider any proposals for compromise, and regular proceedings for contest of the will ensued on the ground of the incapacity of the testator to execute the will of 1872. The first witness was Miss Sampson, who testified that she became witness to the will on the day Mr. Greeley died. Mr. Greeley was then, a few hours before his death, conscious and rational. After some further examination of this witness, adjournment followed.

The will of 1871 gives his property to his daughters, but in addition gives bequests to his relatives and a legacy equal in value to a share of the *Tribune* to the Children's Aid Society of New York.

The colored people held public service last evening in Shiloh Presbyterian Church, commemorative of the death of Horace Greeley. An address was delivered by Alex. Crumpell and a poem read by Mr. Thomas of Kentucky.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 9.—A terrific westerly gale throughout England yesterday prostrated telegraph wires, and demolished many buildings in this city. A large number of pedestrians were dashed violently to the ground, street lamps and signs were blown down, injuring many. Eight ships were blown ashore at Plymouth. The flagship *Narcissus* parted her moorings at Davenport, and the ship *Cambridge* and three small merchantmen came into the harbor and were blown ashore. The crews were rescued.

The telegraph wires in the north of England are not yet repaired. Dispatches from all other stations report great destruction of property. The gale was severe in Wales and Ireland, and was accompanied by lightning and rain. Many towns were flooded. Several vessels are ashore in Cork harbor, and the damage there was very great. The steeple of St. Thomas' church was blown down while the congregation were at worship, and falling on the roof crushed through into the body of the church. The congregation, panic stricken, rushed from the building, but none were killed. Their escape is regarded as miraculous. The *Leborna*, from Sunderland, for New York, went ashore, and was wrecked off Lowestoft; the crew barely escaped. Many huts used by the troops at Aldershot were destroyed. The chapel of Oriel College, Oxford University, was badly damaged. The freight depot of the Great Western railway was entirely demolished.

The steamship *City of Brussels* has not yet arrived. There is much anxiety regarding her.

The harbor of Cardiff is crowded with shipping. Over a hundred sail are lying there wind bound.

A number of cottages at Bridgewater were blown down in the storm of yesterday.

PARIS, 9.—The police, yesterday, seized copies of a petition for the dissolution of the assembly, which were circulating in wineshops for signatures.

TURIN, 9.—The floods in North Italy

continue to spread. Some of the larger towns are threatened.

BERLIN, 9.—The counties reform bill finally passed the upper house of the Diet to-day. The vote was 116 to 91.

The Catholic Church edifices of the city and province of Posen, belonging to the government, are closed because of a special service, to celebrate therein the placing of the church of Posen, in her present trials, under the especial protection of Jesus. The pastors of the churches and teachers of Catholic schools are summoned to appear before magistrates, for examination on a charge of publicly reading an exciting pastoral letter, issued by the arch-bishop of Posen.

Correspondence.

STREETSBOBO, Portage Co., Ohio, Nev. 14, 1872.

Editor Deseret News:

Sir—Four weeks ago this morning I left Salt Lake City to go east and visit my friends, residing in the States of Missouri, Ohio, Rhode Island and Vermont.

I stopped at Omaha, Neb., where I found General Manderson, and Mr. James S. Brown, and several others, old friends from this State. With these I remained until Tuesday, Oct. 24th. I was much pleased with the most cordial reception given me by them.

While here I observed several very costly public buildings, which proved to be school houses. On inquiry I was informed that a system was early introduced there of applying money arising from fines, forfeitures, and licenses to the erection of schoolhouses, and that most of these buildings had been erected with such funds. I was also informed that a large fund for school purposes had been realized by the State of Nebraska from the sale of lands donated by Congress to the State. They had therefore adopted the free school system. With this, however, I observed that it had induced an extravagant outlay for houses and would, unless modified, entail taxation, either to complete the system or to support the schools. Even now, I was informed, they are in some instances largely in debt for buildings, and have issued bonds to raise funds for their completion.

I also observed a large number of costly churches and private dwellings, but their streets were irregularly laid out and ill supplied with side walks. This, compared with Salt Lake City, presents quite a contrast.

On leaving Omaha, passing through Council Bluffs, I went to Atchison county, Mo., where I have a brother and sister residing. Here, too, I made inquiry concerning their school system, and found there were very large quantities of overflowed and swamp land, in addition to sections sixteen and thirty-six and the five hundred thousand acres of land granted each State for educational purposes under the Acts of Congress. These overflowed lands, at a very trifling cost, had been subdued, brought into market and made to yield a large fund, the interest of which is annually applied for the support of schools. In some counties this fund is nearly or quite sufficient to pay the teachers.

I left there November 5th and went to St. Louis, where I was on election day. It was a very rainy, bad day. Nothing occurred, that came to my knowledge, at the election tending to mar or disturb the voting, or prevent the free exercise of the elective franchise. Yet I saw men at one precinct (the only one I went to) who were in United States uniform. It seems, therefore, that the United States has established a kind of police force to guard the balloting, which may or may not be a necessary precaution, and may or may not do more good than harm.

Leaving St. Louis, I arrived here one week ago to-day. I find old friends in abundance and family relatives all well and seemingly pleased to see me. This was my former residence. It looks quite natural, but I see some changes. Some years ago I taught school in two school districts. When I was teaching in each there were more than a household of pupils. Now there are not enough to excite the ambition of the teacher, say not more than ten or a dozen. On looking into the cause of this I found the land had fallen into the hands of men with small families, seeming more than pleased with such families. This, you perceive, is worked two ways—producing the same result, though very likely none thought of it. First, the land being bought up by the wealthy,

necessarily drove out the poor and caused a less number of families; Second, the poor here, as elsewhere, are likely to have large families. In this way you see, the number of children attending school is necessarily few.

On further inquiry I learn that this is quite general, though not universal. Whether this system of things will prove beneficial or not, each one must determine for himself, but to us in Utah it is the reverse. We encourage small farms and large families. We encourage schools, but as we have no school lands nor school funds, education, like our other pursuits, is open and free, but supported by private enterprise and private contributions. With us each school district has a good school house, suited to its present wants, built by the private efforts of itself and the school, kept up by the parents co-operating together. Here the schools are free and supported by the government. With us the schools are large and well attended. Here the schools are small, for the reason that the number of pupils is few. These remarks apply, you know, only to common schools. On observing the advancement of the pupils I am unable to see why the progress of each is not praiseworthy.

Nov. 26.

You see by this I stopped writing in the middle of a letter. This I did for the reason that the time had arrived for me to go to Warrensville, near Cleveland. Having returned I resume my pen. I found in Warrensville a little different state of affairs. There the farms were smaller and families and children more numerous, but this was produced chiefly by the immigration of the Germans, who make a good living for a good sized family on a small farm, and build good houses and good barns.

While at Warrensville I visited Cleveland and found it had greatly increased since 1851, the time I left this State for Utah. It now has a population of about one hundred and twenty-five thousand.

Cleveland, being situated on Lake Erie, has water communication east, west and north. It is the terminus of the Ohio canal, connecting the Lake with the river. It has been made the terminus of several railroads, leading east, west and south, so that it bids fair to remain an important business place. To have a fair and reasonable idea of the extent of its business requires more time than I had to spare. Suffice it to say that the railroads alone are doing a vast amount, and no doubt in the summer season the same may be said of the business done on the lake.

In Cleveland to obtain a suitable supply of good water the inhabitants have undertaken to tunnel some distance under the lake, designing to sink a shaft to the tunnel and by steam to raise the water to the city. In the progress of the work they, I am informed, encountered quicksand, which for a time has suspended the work. When there I found and met by casualty some dozen old friends, with whom I spent the time very agreeably.

At Newberry, a town situated a short distance from Cleveland, I visited the iron works, and saw the process of taking iron ore and converting it into iron bars, flat and round, of all sizes and lengths, sheet iron, iron plates, wire, nails and railroad rails. In this I perceived no very complicated machinery, yet I perceived it needed to be very stout, and to make it profitable the business requires a large capital.

When I left Ohio to go to Utah, I entertained a very high opinion of it as a State, but its climate does not begin to compare with the climate of Utah, nor do the farmers now raise so large crops of grain to the acre as the farmers of Utah. The State you know is larger than the Territory, and contains vastly more arable and grazing lands. It will therefore support a much larger population. Wherever men congregate in large numbers there will be wealth and intelligence, and if these, with a good state of morals, could exist, without the existence of crime and degradation, it would be an approximation to what a wise and good man might imagine a heaven on earth.

Yours truly,
Z. SNOW.

MARRIED.

At Salt Lake City, Dec. 2, by Prest D. H. Wells, Mr. JOHN H. ALLEY and Miss SOPHIA NEEDHAM, both of this City.

Though fools spurn Hymen's gentle powers,
We, who improve his gold'n hours,
By sweet experience know
That marriage, rightly understood,
Gives to the tender and the good
A paradise below."

LOCAL AND OTHER MATTERS.

FROM TUESDAY'S DAILY, DEC. 10.

POLICE.—John Crane was, this morning, fined \$50, with the alternative of working fifty days on the public works, for stealing a coat. He was out of funds, and had to accept the alternative. He is an old offender.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A man named Fisk formerly, we believe, partner with a Mr. Tucker in keeping a bar, died suddenly, this morning from an overdose of laudanum, but whether taken accidentally or intentionally we did not learn. An inquest is to be held on the body.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.—The Ogden Junction, of yesterday, contains an account of a demonstration of respect, on Saturday evening, by a large number of the friends of James Campbell, Esq., on the occasion of the latter's retiring from the position of Superintendent of the Salt Lake division of the C. P. R. R., and which showed the high esteem in which that gentleman was held by an extensive circle of acquaintances. The affair came off at Erb's Hotel, Ogden, where a sumptuous supper was discussed.

The railroad employees, who had labored under the supervision of Mr. Campbell, presented him with a gold watch and chain, as a mark of the esteem and good will in which he is held by them. A sum of money also accompanied the watch and chain from the same donors.

The festive affair terminated with toasts, songs, etc.

TERRITORIAL CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.—If the dispatches speak truly President Grant purposes adhering to his previously announced policy with regard to the Territories, by filling Federal appointments in them from their inhabitants. This is an essential and much needed measure of reform, and is but simple justice to the people residing in the Territories. This policy, however, will only prove of benefit to the people dwelling in those sections of the country so far as the selections to fill official positions are in accordance with their minds. This announced policy of the President is all right as far as it goes, but it might, with profit, go a good deal further. It is a step in the right direction, but will never be complete until the people themselves have the right to say who shall fill those important official positions. This would only be fair play all round and would certainly be in unison with the constitution of the country.

SHALL WE HAVE AN HOSPITAL?—The necessity that exists in this city for a large, commodious and well conducted hospital must surely be patent to everybody giving the matter a moment's consideration. It is true that a few benevolently disposed individuals have founded and built the hospital of St. Mark's, in the Ninth Ward, and which is worthy of substantial support. St. Mark's hospital is excellent, so far as it goes, but it does not go near far enough. Its capacity is altogether too limited for this large and growing city and the surrounding district of country, the population of which is steadily increasing. St. Mark's hospital is full at the present time and applications are still being made for admission, which cannot at present be entertained. We were reliably informed yesterday that there are now over half a dozen cases in the city of patients who have not the necessary means to pay for being properly cared for and looked after, and who are receiving medical and other attendance from other sources. If a large public hospital were built it would not detract in any degree from the usefulness of the one already in existence, and we may say, in this connection, that it amounts to nearly a public duty to sustain this hospital. Preparations are in progress for the coming musical festival at the Theatre, to be given for its benefit, and on that occasion the house should be filled from parquette to dome, that the humane institution may have funds with which to dispense aid to the needy and suffering.

If a large and suitable hospital were built, there can be but little doubt that thousands would be found willing to contribute to its support. Smelting works are being erected and every week or two men who work at them are being "leached." Owners of such works would surely be willing to sustain an institution which would be of great benefit to them, for men who are "leached" are often left on their hands to be cared for.

We might enumerate a thousand existing reasons which point to the necessity for an hospital that would be large enough to meet the growing demand in that direction, but we deem it next to useless to do so, the matter being so plain that surely nobody can fail to see it. We however, reiterate the question, Shall we have an hospital?

DIED.

At St. George, November 28th, of consumption, MARY JANE LAUB, daughter of Benjamin and Sarah Meggeness. Born in Bart township, Lancaster Co., Penn., Jan. 11th, 1831.

She moved from the above place to Nauvoo and joined the church, at the latter place, in 1846 being baptized by Elder Phineas Young. She arrived in Salt Lake Valley in 1852 and moved to St. George in 1863. She leaves a family of 9 children. She died in full faith of the gospel.—[Com]