### AMUSEMENTS.

BROUGHAM'S THEATRE, 5th street, adjoining Fifth Avenue Hotel.—Better Late than Never, and Dramatic Review for 1868.

BIRLO'S GARDEN.—Forty Thieves; or, "Striking Oil" in Family Jars."

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d st., between 5th and 6th avs., Feb. 3.—Romeo and Juliet.

WALLACK'S.—Much Ado About Nothing.

THE TAMMANY.—The Risley Japanese Troupe. Matinée on Saturday.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—La Perichole. Matinée on Saturday.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Humpty Dumpty. Matinées at 1½ o'clock, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.—Fleur de Thé, Matinée on Saturday.

BOWERY THEATRE.—The Æthiop; or the Child of the Desert.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Feb. 4.—Barbe Bleue.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—Field of the Cloth of Gold, Living and Wax Animals.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, 14th st., opposite Academy of Music.—The Brothers Bizarrett. Matinée Wednesday and Saturday at 2½ P. M.

INGERSOLL'S ART GALLERY, 585 Broadway.—Thos. Hill's "Yosemite Valley" and other Paintings.



# The Sun.

It Shines for All.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1869.


## What Shall the Mormons Do?

As the great questions of the war and of reconstruction are disposed of, the repugnance of the country to Mormon polygamy and Mormon theocracy once more comes to the front, and gives notice that it will soon insist on decisive action.

Two bills against the Mormons are now pending in Congress. One, offered in the Senate by Mr. CHAGIN of New Hampshire, provides that only citizens of the United States shall be competent to act as grand and petit jurors; that no man shall take unto himself more than one wife; that all commissions and appointments, both civil and military granted by BRIGHAM YOUNG shall cease and have no effect after the first of next year; that it shall be unlawful for the officers or members of the Church of Latter Day Saints to grant divorces or solemnize marriages; that all the acts and ordinances of BRIGHAM'S Government, done in the name of the Church as trustee, granting lands and streams of the Territory, and which in any way interfere with the primary disposal of the soil by the United States, are disapproved and annulled; and that no restriction of any kind shall be placed on the free use of the ballot.

The other bill was introduced in the House of Representatives by Mr. ASHLEY of Ohio. It proposes to divide the Territory of Utah, except the portion already settled and occupied, between Nevada, Colorado, Montana, and Wyoming. This would restrict Utah to so small a compass that it could never become a State, even if there were no objection to its inhabitants and their institutions.

It does not seem probable that either of these bills will be enacted within the few weeks remaining of the present session of Congress. But there is little doubt that some law for the repression of Mormonism will be passed within the next two or three years. Whenever the Mormons have been much brought into contact with other people, serious difficulties have arisen, and, after fighting awhile, the Saints have had to leave. Since they have lived in the Salt Lake Valley they have been remote from the Gentiles, and conflicts have been avoided. But now the Gentiles are coming near them. The stream of traffic that will soon flow across the continent will leave settlements all along its channel, and the isolation of Salt Lake will soon be at an end.

The collisions of interest and sentiment that will thus be brought about will only serve to intensify and inflame the antagonism of feeling with which Mormonism is now so generally regarded. Laws like those proposed by CHAGIN and ASHLEY will be passed; they will be put in force. The Mormons will rebel against these laws. Active hostilities will break out between the Saints and the Gentiles around them. Troops will be sent to Utah, and at the end of a fierce and sanguinary civil war, the Mormons will consent to move once more. Of necessity their next migration must be by sea. Going west toward Jerusalem, whence NEPHI, the hero of their sacred book, set out upon his eastward travels, they will make for some of the great islands of the Pacific that are inhabited but by a few savages, where they can establish their empire without danger of any further interference from the adherents of other religions and other political systems.

This seems to be pretty hard lines for a people as sincere, as honest, as industrious, and as successful in making a garden out of the desert as the Mormons. We wish that it were possible to predict a different future for them. But there are no other forces so powerful as ideas. Those of the Mormons are in sharp opposition with those of the American people in general. It is inevitable that they should rush against each other; and we do not think it possible, either by the prudence of statesmanship or the appeals of philanthropy, very much to delay or mitigate very much the fury of the encounter.

## The Decline of Ritualism.

There is reason to believe that what is known as the Ritualistic movement in the Anglican Church and her American offshoot has spent its force, and that a reaction against the novelties, so called, of ceremony and doctrine, which of late years have found favor among a portion of both establishments, is now in progress. Strange as it may seem, this reaction proceeds rather from the High Churchmen, who in popular estimation have sympathized with Ritualism, than from the Evangelical party, who have from the outset opposed it.

In England, where the controversy between Ritualists and Anti-Ritualists has been more warmly waged than here, the late Dr. LONGLEY, Archbishop of Canterbury, who was always considered a staunch High Churchman, has just been placed upon record as an opponent of Ritualism, in a posthumous charge to which he devoted the last hours of his life. The ground taken by him is that the movement implies disobedience to the law, a desire to make individual interpretation of the law paramount to general usage, a revival of discarded mediæval usages, and an effort to undo the work of the Anglican reformers. To these views it is understood that a majority of the English bench of Bishops, and of the High Church clergy, subscribe. The "Anglican Answer" to the Apostolic Letter of the Pope "to all Protestants," attributed to one of the English Bishops, would also seem to show that the ideas begotten by the Reformation still hold sway in the English mind; and this opinion is confirmed by the very general satisfaction with which the decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in the Mackonochie case, against kneeling or prostration before the consecrated elements in the communion service, has been received throughout the United Kingdom. The extremists of the Ritualistic party, it is true, have held several excited meetings in London to protest against this decision, and to denounce the interference of the secular authorities in purely ecclesiastical questions. The time-honored alliance of Church and State has suddenly become irksome to them, and they demand its severance. Some of them have even proposed secession from the national Church. But no violent measures were adopted, and the moderate men of the party are evidently preparing to shape their policy according to the turn which events shall take.

In the United States the recently issued pastoral letter of the House of Bishops, a majority of whom are moderate High Churchmen, may be considered the voice of the Protestant Episcopal Church. It deprecates any attempt to assimilate the doctrine of the Eucharist to that held by the Latin Church, and counsels adherence to the usages in the performance of divine service which have prevailed during the last three centuries. Similar views are held by the High Church press in this country. The *Church Journal*, of this city, a temperate and judicious paper of its class, referring to the Archbishop of Canterbury's charge, says: "This is the position which High Churchmen everywhere are taking. Thus far they have been standing aloof, looking whereunto the thing might grow, willing that it should accomplish what of good it might, but frowning upon its infractions of law and order. But now, believing that its tendency is either consciously or unconsciously to confound what is mediæval with what is catholic, and to introduce into the Church the very things which the reformers protested against and rejected because they were not catholic, they come out and denounce what is distinctively known as Ritualism." The same paper, and others of similar views, have also joined in condemning the positions assumed by the Rev. Dr. EWER of New York, in his sermons on the "Failure of Protestantism."

This result need excite no surprise. Ritualism has found its parallel within the present century in other movements, founded apparently on the belief that the age has lost somewhat of the earnestness, faith, and truth of the past, and requires an infusion of the mediæval spirit to restore the equilibrium. The difficulty in each instance appears to be to know precisely where to stop, and the attempted reform in consequence often proves abortive. PUSEY, NEWMAN, KEBLE, and their associates in the production of the Oxford Tracts, which gave the first impulse to Ritualism, complained that the services of the Anglican Church were for the most part coldly and irreverently celebrated. Lukewarmness, apathy, and neglect were in their opinion the crying sins of the Church's officers and members. They sought to remedy this evil by awakening an interest in the ritual of the Church as an aid to devotion, and they succeeded in producing a revival which gave life and warmth to the whole Anglican body. But they went further than they perhaps originally intended, or than was necessary for their purpose, and revived usages, and as a consequence doctrines, which are now pronounced abhorrent to the Anglican Reformation, and which have aroused distrust, if not a harsher feeling, in the majority of those who once sympathized with them.

## The Hill Murder in Philadelphia—Judicial Fairness.

Last Saturday morning, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer at Philadelphia, GEORGE S. TWITCHELL, Jr., was sentenced to be hanged for the murder of his mother-in-law, Mrs. HILL.

Before passing sentence, the Court overruled a motion which had been made for a new trial. Twenty-five reasons were submitted in support of this motion. The Court discussed and answered them all, *seriatim*. There were four Judges on the bench, and they all concurred in the opinion delivered on every point.

The theory of the prosecution, on the trial, was that Mrs. HILL was killed by blows on the head with a fire poker, which fractured the skull and penetrated the brain. The counsel for the defence offered in evidence the opinion of an expert that such fractures could not be produced in a human skull with such an instrument. The evidence was rejected, and its rejection was one of the grounds on which a new trial was asked for. In reply, the Court say:

"The twentieth and twenty-first reasons assign as error the rejection of 'an opinion' of a medical expert, 'based upon experiments recently made,' and the result of said experiments.' If a jury can be bewildered by such confusions of science, we might as well abolish the form of jury trial. A woman is found murdered. Near her body lies a poker stained with blood, and adhering to it is a human hair corresponding in color to the hair of the deceased, and shreds of wool. A respectable physician describes bar wounds, and says, in substance, that one of the fractures and a number of the cuts could have been caused by the poker. Now, when an accused person offers to show that the stains are not blood—that the hair is not human, or not from the head of the deceased—that the shreds are not wool, or not from her cap—or that, in the opinion of medical experts, the instrument found would not cause these wounds—he follows directly in the line of the Commonwealth's evidence. This prisoner chose only to pursue the last line of defence. The others, however, were all open to him. But he wished to go further—to do what never has been permitted before in the face of an objection. He proposed to show that some other arm than the defendant's could not, with some other poker than that in evidence, inflict such wounds upon some other skull. Of what avail was all this?

"The weapons, arms, and skull were confessedly different.

"The experiment must have been made on the skull of a corpse. These blows were inflicted upon the head of a living person. The expert must have handled a poker with the view to experiment. The guilty actor in this scene had a motive which might give far greater power to his blow than any force that could be invoked by mere philosophy teaching by example.

"But aside from all these refinements, the offer contradicted nothing. A physician in one of our criminal trials swore that the defendant's knife could not produce the wound found upon the throat of the deceased. During a recess, the then District Attorney, now of counsel for the accused, directed another surgeon to make the experiment, and the last expert was able to contradict the first by swearing that the weapon he had in his hands actually made a still greater wound, and had decapitated a corpse. In Commonwealth vs. Geisenberger (Oyer and Ter., Philadelphia, Dec. Term, 1858, No. 679), a very respectable physician swore that a blow from the defendant's fist could not have broken the skull of the deceased. A piece of the bone was, however, produced, and it was almost as thin as tissue paper. Dr. Parkman's skull was fractured with a grape-vine stick. (Blan's Rep. 566.)"

It will be remembered that when the verdict of guilty was rendered against TWITCHELL, a young friend of his, who had been in attendance during the whole time of the trial, fell on his neck and wept violently. This same young man, whose name is McCULLY, was in Court when the prisoner was told to stand up to receive sentence, and he was so much overcome that he dropped to the floor in a fit. But the Judge went on and pronounced sentence, and took no notice of him.

The time of execution is not yet fixed. That is determined by the Executive. Meanwhile the counsel for TWITCHELL will make one more effort for their client, by way of writ of error.

The trial of TWITCHELL lasted fourteen days, and was conducted by the Court with that scrupulous regard for the rights of a prisoner on trial for his life which is a commendable characteristic of the courts of Pennsylvania. The trial of Mrs. TWITCHELL was honorably abandoned by the prosecuting officer, as soon as it became apparent from the evidence for the Commonwealth that she ought not in justice to be convicted.

TWITCHELL still protests that he knows nothing about the crime of which he has been convicted. But now that his doom is apparently sealed, with but slight if any possibility of escape, the public will look with eager expectation for some confession or admission which will clear up the mystery of this remarkable case. If TWITCHELL was the actual murderer, and if his wife had no active hand in it, it is yet difficult to believe that she does not know all about the circumstances of the murder.

Of course, there will be petitions for commutation. Some persons continue in the belief that Mrs. HILL was killed by a burglar, and that her daugher and her daughter's husband had nothing to do with it. But the murder was so shocking and cruel—so destitute of extenuating circumstances—that, unless there should be new developments of a different character, it seems probable that the sentence of death will be executed.

The *Richmond Enquirer and Examiner* takes up the question, "Are there any good people in the North?" and answers it in the negative, as follows:

"How can we think that there are any good people in the North when we contemplate their merciless and unabated persecution of the white population of the South? There was never anything so cold-blooded in history. Without affectation, it positively astonishes us. We are filled with wonder to see any human beings apparently rejoicing for so long a time in the agony of members of their own race. So deep a hatred, so hard a nature, such stony unpitifulness, diffused among a whole population, was a thing we never imagined. The pleasure in witnessing pain recorded of some of the Roman Emperors was to us almost incredible, but history spoke of them as monsters and cassules of the race. We do not remember any where in history any account of *a whole people* indulging in such pastimes, or exhibiting in peace the ferocity of wild beasts."

It might be asked, on reading such stuff as this, Are the readers of the *Enquirer and Examiner* all fools? If they are not, it is hard to understand why they permit the editor of that paper thus to insult their understanding. The North may not, in all the measures it takes, meet the approval of the politicians who led the South into rebellion, but that it cherishes the most kindly feelings toward its defeated foes, and really desires their welfare is a fact which cannot be disproved by any wholesale charges of "merciless and unabated persecution," "stony unpitifulness," "pleasure in witnessing pain," and "ferocity of wild beasts." It is time such heedless talk was put an end to, or it may produce the very ill-feeling which it pretends to describe.

We are still awaiting a response from Mr. CHAPLIN, or some other gentleman, to our demand for a sound and temperate argument, showing the necessity of spending $150,000 a year to keep up the City College. The question is not, as some writers who have favored us with their views seem to think, whether the College is well or ill conducted, its professors competent or incompetent, or whether or not its students receive a good education; but simply whether it is wise or just that the taxpayers of this city should be taxed for its support, when there are so many other colleges in existence which cost the city nothing, and which are abundantly sufficient for the needs of the community.

One of the greatest absurdities of the day is the proposition that the Government shall take possession of the telegraph, and run it to the exclusion of the private companies by which it is now owned and managed. It is argued that because the Government carries our letters in the mails it can also take charge of our telegrams. The two institutions are not parallel. Letters are sent and delivered sealed, and nobody knows what they contain but the writer and the receiver; but a telegram is handed open to the operator who transmits it, and its contents are also known to the operator who takes it off the instrument at the other end, and to every operator along the line who may choose to hear it. If the Government carried on the telegraph, these operators would be politicians. They would be changed as the party in power was changed, and they would study the interest of their party. Who would want to trust them with his messages? What Democrat would dare to send a political telegram through Republican operators, or what Republican through Democratic operators? It would be just as though we had to leave our letters open to be read by the post office clerks, not merely at both ends of the line, but at every point of its whole length. The plan won't work.

It is curious how ancient things, that are dead and gone, will sometimes try to come to life again. There is a report about town that a stout-ish old gentleman known as MAX MARETZEK, who was a popular musician here some forty years since, is going to undertake a revival of the Italian opera. Poor old fellow! he is doomed to disappointment, we fear—a fate that even long practice cannot render entertaining. He ought to understand that the time for that sort of thing has passed away. What is wanted now-a-days is the gay and glittering French Opera Bouffe, with its charming melodies, its splendid spectacle, its fairy-like ballet, its modest cancan, its delicate sentiment, its resistless comicality. This is the kind of amusement which makes everybody laugh, and fills the purses of the managers; and it is furnished in great perfection at two of the prettiest theatres in town, by men of Napoleonic genius and enormous pecuniary means, who thoroughly understand their business. In the face of such attractions, it will probably be in vain for old Mr. MARETZEK to produce his slow, decorous, melancholy, sleepy old operas. They were fashionable twenty-five years ago, but the present generation is apt to yawn when they are spoken of. No. Let this Rip Van Winkle of managers compose himself to sleep again. We live in a rapid age, and THE SUN shines for all.

## THE BON TON.

**Review of the Season—Parties and Receptions—The German going out of Fashion—Sensation Weddings—Gossip.**

It is an undeniable and generally acknowledged fact that, in comparison with former years, the present social season is quite dull and quiet. Fewer large parties and Germans have been given, and social entertainments take the form of day receptions, musical soirées, dinner parties, or other informal and verbal invitation affairs. It is true that a large number of fashionable young ladies, who in previous years were celebrated for their *recherché* parties and *bels dansants*, have recently entered the matrimonial state, and now can have no object or motive in entertaining their young gentleman and lady friends. And again, a large number of weddings have occurred since October, and the full-dress receptions which usually follow the church ceremony have, in a measure, superseded the German, which appears to be rapidly going out of fashion. Full-dress dinner parties have been a prominent feature of the season; also, what are termed "cheap and hungry sociables," so called from the fact that the company arrive early, dispense with refreshments and wine, and disperse before midnight. Quite a number of fancifully named second and third class sociables were organized early in the winter, and continue to flourish, but are not recognized in good society. Among the large entertainments which have already been given may be mentioned the ball given by Mrs. Adrian Iselin, wife of the well-known banker, at her residence, 23 East Madison square; the full-dress matinée given by Mrs. John D. Jones, 43 West Thirty-fourth street; Madame Le Vert's reception at the Coleman House; the unique calico ball given at the residence of Jackson Schultz, Esq., President of the Metropolitan Board of Health; Marshall O. Roberts's reception in honor of Grant; the reception given by the Hon. William E. Dodge in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Colfax; Augustus Brown's reception for Mayor Hall; reception given by Sheppard Gandy, Esq., 154 Fifth avenue, to celebrate his daughter's wedding; also that given by John Bryan, Esq., 243 Fifth avenue; Mrs. Wm. O'Brien's two-thousand invitation ball on the 27th ult., at her magnificent residence, 19 East Twenty-sixth street; the ball given by Mrs. Hallbunton Fales, 383 Fifth avenue, on the same evening; and the wedding reception given by Mrs. Mortimer Brookes, formerly Miss Lulu Higgins, of 187 Fifth avenue. Several other large entertainments have been given, which we have not space to record. The present week will be characterized by a large number of social events, weddings, parties, receptions, Germans, and soirée dansantes, preparatory to Lent, which commences on the 10th of February. The Lenten season will cause a partial and temporary cessation of social festivities, although we hear of private concerts, Lent sociables, soirées, and various other pious (?) entertainments appropriate to the season. Among the events announced for this week is the wedding of Miss Ella Childs, daughter of Charles M. Childs, Esq., a prominent South street merchant, and Mr. Henry Hurlbert, both parties quite conspicuous in metropolitan society. Extensive preparations have been progressing for several months for this wedding, which, it is expected, will be one of the finest and most brilliant witnessed for many a day. On Wednesday evening, the 3d inst., a grand full-dress hop will be given by the guests of the St. James Hotel, which has the reputation of being one of the most aristocratic boarding establishments in town. The name of Mr. George Washington Kidd, the millionaire and Commodore of the Brooklyn Yacht Club, heads the list of the Committee of Arrangements. Mrs. Charles Childs, of 14 West Twentieth street, will entertain her numerous friends on Wednesday, in honor of her daughter's wedding. The house will be magnificently decorated, and several new features will be introduced in the German. The calico ball given last Wednesday evening by Mrs. Theodore Morris, at her residence, 215 Madison avenue, was one of the most unique and interesting entertainments we have witnessed for some time. The guests numbered about 200, and well represented the refined and aristocratic society of the metropolis. Saturday evening, Miss Fanny Jerome, daughter of the late Addison G. and niece of Leonard W. Jerome, Esq., gave a German at her residence, 39 West Twentieth street.

## BRIGHAM YOUNG AT HOME.

**Mormonism as It Is—The Prophet and his Family—His Apostles and their Dependents—Brigham in his Theatre.**

*Salt Lake Correspondence of the Sacramento Union.*

The prophet Brigham Young, in imitation of the Lord Jesus Christ, has ordained twelve Apostles, the chief man in his worldly affairs of the Church of the Latter Day Saints he who will be greatest in the Kingdom of Heaven is he who has the most concubines in this life. The Apostles, therefore, imitating their prophet, add to their number of concubines as they see who, in their glory, may be great in the eternal world. Do you wonder at the lust imputed most in the mind of the Oriental—the gratification of passion—may not also be an inducement with an apostle to take a concubine—a half dozen? Those sober-minded men of Salt Lake will assure you that they seek only to do the will of God. The added concubine will be a jewel in the immortal crown, and over each new-born child there is joy in heaven, for it is a soul released from its prison house, and started on its way to glory.

All of the Apostles are married, and all have two or more concubines in addition to their one lawful wife. They rank as follows:

1st Apostle Orson Hyde has three concubines.
2d Apostle Orson Pratt has three concubines.
3d Apostle John Taylor has six concubines.
4th Apostle Wilford Woodruff has two concubines.
5th Apostle Geo. A. Smith has four concubines.
6th Apostle Amasa Lyman has four concubines.
7th Apostle Ezra Benson has three concubines.
8th Apostle Charles Rich has six concubines.
9th Apostle Lorenzo Snow has three concubines.
10th Apostle Erastus Snow has two concubines.
11th Apostle Franklin Richards has three concubines.
12th Apostle G. Q. Cannon has two concubines.

Daniel Wells, who is associated with Brigham in the Presidency of the Church, has a large number of concubines. Heber Kimball, who was also a member of the Presidency, but who died last summer, had a large harem. He was not much liked by the Saints, was coarse, brutal, and used obscene language in the pulpit, almost his concubines, worked them hard, gave them little to eat, pulled their hair, and let them understand that he was master of the situation. I am informed that some of them are not inconsolable now that he has gone, and that they hope for a period of rest before rejoining him in glory. It is not stated as a fact, but only as a current report.

A few steps up Main street from our hotel, a turn to the right, and we see the prophet's harem. The grounds occupied by Brigham are enclosed by a high wall, laid in cement. An eagle with spreading wings, clutching a bee hive in his talons, is mounted over the gateway—emblematical of Brigham and the church. The main entrance faces south. The grounds are well laid out, and there is an abundance of apple, pear, and peach trees. Grape vines climb the walls and hang on trellises.

At the southwest corner of the grounds is the tithing office, where a tenth part of all that is produced in the territory passes into Brigham's hands. A few steps east of the tithing office is a three story building, standing end to the road, large enough and long enough for a factory boarding house. It has a steep shingled roof. White framed windows on each side. On the balcony, over the door is a crouching lion.

This is the harem. A covered passage leads from the ground floor to another building east, in which is the general business office of Brigham Young, and from which telegraph wires run to every hamlet in the territory. Another passage leads to the private office of Brigham, back of which is his private bedroom, where his concubines wait upon him—Amelia to-day, Emeline to-morrow, Lucy the day after.

Brigham's lawful wed wife was Mary Ann Angell, a native of New York, the mother of five children, Joseph, or "Joe," as he is called at Salt Lake, Brigham A., John, Alice, and Luna. She married the prophet while he was a young man, before he was a prophet, and with him accepted the revelations of Joseph Smith. She lives in a large stone building in the rear of his harem. Brigham does not often visit her now.

The number of concubines in the harem is not known to the Gentile world. One report makes the number seventy; another gives only thirty. It is probable that the exact number includes those who are seated to Brigham for eternity and not for time.

His first concubine is Lucy Decker. She is the lawful wife of Isaac Seely, mother of two children; but Brigham could make her a queen in heaven; and so, bidding good-bye to Isaac, she became first concubine, and has added eight children to the prophet's household.

Her younger sister, Clara Decker, also aspired to be a heavenly queen, and became his second concubine, and is the mother of four children.

The third is Harriet Cook, mother of one turbulent boy, who does pretty much as he pleases, and so does the mother. When her husband, she does not hesitate to send Brigham to the realm of evil spirits.

Lucy Bigelow is said to be one of the most lady-like of all the concubines. She is of middling stature, dark brown hair, blue eyes, equiline nose, and a pretty mouth; pleasant and affable.

Miss Twiss has sandy hair, round features, blue eyes, low forehead, freckled face; but as she has no children, is not of much account in the eyes of the prophet. She looks after his clothes, sews buttons on his shirts, and acts the part of a housewife.

Martha Bowker is another of the same sort, quiet, neat in dress, childless, and therefore of little account.

Harriet Barney, like Lucy Decker, left her husband and three children to become a concubine that she might have admission to Heaven, but has not been honored in the harem, not having added any children to the household.

Eliza Burgess is the only English woman in the harem, small of stature, black eyes, quick-tempered, yet mother of several children.

Ellen Rockwood, daughter of the jail keeper, is another of the unfortunate women, not having had children.

Mrs. Hampton, whose first husband died at Nauvoo, afterward married a man by the name of Cole, who left her at Nauvoo and went to California. Brigham, hearing of his departure, sent for the wife, who obeyed the summons, and became a concubine, lived in the harem eight years, then was cast out by Brigham. She now lives at Ogden City with her son, Neoni Hampton.

Mary Bigelow is another castaway. She lived in the harem several years; but Brigham became tired of her and sent her away.

Margaret Pierce is another who, not having added to the glory of the prophet by being a mother, is of little account, though still in the harem.

Emeline Free is the "light of the harem," tall, graceful, mild, violet eyes, fair hair, inclined to curl. She was a lively young lady, and Brigham fell in love with her. Her father and mother were opposed to polygamy, but Emeline had ambitious projects, accepted his proposal, and became the favorite of the harem. The favor shown her brought on a row. The other concubines carried this jealousy to such a pitch that the prophet had a private passage constructed from his bedroom to Emeline's room, so that his visits to her and hers to him could be made without observation. She has contributed greatly to his glory in the future world by presenting him with eight children in this.

The poetess of the church is Eliza Snow, said to be quite intellectual.

Zina Huntington also writes poetry and acts as a sort of governess to the numerous children of the prophet. Zina came to Salt Lake with her lawfully wedded husband, Dr. Jacobs. Brigham liked her, sent the doctor on a missionary tour to England, took his wife into the harem, and became the spiritual father of her children—made her his temporal concubine that he might also exalt her to be a queen in heaven! The doctor returned from his mission, apostatized, and went to California, where he now resides.

Amelia Partridge has added four children to the prophet's household. She is said to be of a sweet disposition, and is not jealous when the prophet turns his attentions to the other concubines.

Mrs. Augusta Cobb was formerly a Bostonian, became converted to Mormonism eighteen years ago, left her home, and accepted a position in the harem.

Mrs. Smith, a devout Mormon, wished to be sealed to Brigham for eternity, but the prophet did not care to make her a heavenly queen. He sealed her to Joseph Smith for eternity, and to himself for time.

One "poor unfortunate," Clara Chase, became a mauve, and has gone where the wicked cease from troubling.

Amelia Folsom, a native of Portsmouth, N. H., is the maiden of the harem. She entered it on the 20th day of last June. She is about 19, and the prophet's 61. She has things pretty much her own way—private box at the theatre, carriage of her own, silks, satins, a piano, parlor elegantly furnished. If the prophet slights her, she pays him in his own coin.

Such is an outline of this saintly household—thirty women or more, and seventy or eighty children.

BRIGHAM AT THE THEATRE.

He owns a theatre which cost, it is said, $200,000, and which has yielded a large revenue. It is a well-built edifice, nearly as large as the Boston theatre, with parquet and circle, dress circle, family circle, and gallery. Gentiles are confined to the dress circle, though Saints sit there.

Climbing a narrow stairway we find ourselves in the dress circle, occupying a front seat, giving us a good position to study the audience. We are not there to see the play, but the people. The curtain is still down, and the audience are taking their seats. The parquet is arranged with chairs like those in a church. At the right hand side in the parquet circle is Brigham's family pew—distinguished from all other seats by its red plush or damask upholstery. In the right hand side of the parquet is a rocking chair, which Brigham sometimes occupies when he wishes to be on a familiar footing with the Saints.

The light in the building is rather dim, gas not having been introduced to Salt Lake, coal oil being used instead, but there is light enough for us to study the countenances of those around us. On seats adjoining ours are two young girls, fresh, fair, rosy-cheeked, accompanied by a young man well dressed in Gentiles. Judge, from a remark dropped now and then. At our right hand is a woman with a baby in her arms, three other children by her side. Beyond her another woman with a baby and a great strapping fellow with red whiskers by her side. Behind us are three roystering fellows from the mines of Montana, oglingthe people in the parquet. They are Gentile wolves. Eliza Williams cautioned the girls last Sunday to beware of those who come in sheep's clothing to lead them away from the Church and down to perdition. These wolves do sometimes carry off the fairest lambs of the flock. Some of the girls prefer the undivided love of a hearty, good looking young Gentile to the fortieth or fiftieth part of a withered old apostle.

Two seats distant is another baby. The mother is wrinkled and careworn. We can see lines of care and suffering across her forehead and in her sunken cheeks, as if Time had been turning deep furrows and his plough share had gone down into the subsoil and had cut the heart-strings. Not hers alone. We see the same joyless cast of countenance on every female face. Artists who with pen and pencil paint character—who can read the joys and sorrows of life in the lineaments of the human face—should come to Salt Lake City. They would find it one vast studio—every woman a subject. "Dead Affections" would be an appropriate title to their pictures. Stifled, rather. These women never have known what it is to love or to be loved. They know only sacrifice. They are slaves—in bondage to the Church and the devil at the same time. They are ground to powder between two nether millstones—the upper one a religious idea, the lower one the lewdness and lust of hard-hearted men. Heaven and hell together are brought into action, crushing out human affections and the highest and holiest impulses of the soul.

The streets of Pekin, in China, in one of their conflagrations of the demand, have recently portrayed the condition of these women of Salt Lake.

But there is the man who runs the mill—the head of the church—President and Revelator—in the private box by the side of the stage. He is portly, but his gait is nicely brushed. He wears a white vest, black broadcloth coat, kid gloves, puts an opera glass to his eye, and looks over the gallery containing us with a stare as if we were there. He has a broad forehead, large nose, and whiskers turning white. Ability, decision, duplicity, shrewdness, cunning—the good and bad elements of character—are plainly marked in his countenance. Apostle Wells, a tall, thin, spare man, nearly as old as Brigham, is by his side.

In Brigham's family circle we see two of his concubines and twenty-two of his children—all but three of them girls. One of the women is past the prime of life—plain countenance, plainly dressed. She is old—very old—when compared with the others. The other is a young lady, with a face which set the crowd a laughing brings no smile to her face.

At the end of the seat is one of the favorite concubines—a woman of thirty, pale, thoughtful, with an intellectual cast of countenance, with a book in hand which she reads between the scenes. She has large features, a good forehead, a Roman nose, fingers, and a mother-of-pearl opera glass in her hand. She is elegantly dressed—wears a costly fine cape. Did I not know that they were Brigham's concubines, I should set them down as teachers of a girls' boarding school, who had come with their classes to enjoy the evening.

It was a motley audience, saints, sinners, and Indians. Far up in the gallery I see three of the Ute tribe, in moccasins and blanket, gazing with imperturbable gravity upon the scene.

Brigham looks upon the audience most of the time, turning his attention to the stage only when something especially attractive or latchable occurs. He talks with Brother Wells, takes a knife from his pocket, pares an apple, which he slowly munches. He has the appearance of a man not well acquainted with the usages of good society, but who is well off in the world, independent of everybody, and who for the remainder of his life is going to take things easy and have everything his own way.

## A DEATH DANCE IN THE AIR.

**A Negro Hanged in Chains by a Kentucky Mob—A Fearful Scene.**

*From the Louisville Courier-Journal, Jan. 30.*

A short time since, a negro went to the house of a highly respectable farmer living some six miles out from Owensboro, about midday, and asked for food, saying he was hungry. There were no persons about except the wife and children of the farmer, the former being engaged in cooking dinner for the farm hands. The good woman gave the negro, and after he had finished eating, he asked where "the men folks" were. The woman replied that her husband was away from home, and that the farm hands were in the field at work. On receiving this piece of information, the negro at once arose, and, going to the door, closed and bolted it, then overpowered in the presence of her children the helpless woman. After the black brute had committed his crime, he fled and got well out of the way before it was discovered.

On the day following the negro was pursued, captured and carried to Owensboro, where, after a preliminary examination before Judge Triplett, he was committed to jail to await trial in the Circuit Court. Judge Washburne, of Owensboro, was appointed counsel to defend the prisoner, and to him the negro made a full confession of the fact.

Such was the indignation of the people, and more especially of the residents of the neighborhood in which the crime was committed, that there was every reason to believe they would not wait for the law to take its course, and acting upon the proverbial maxim, "the biter bit," Judge Mitchell secured the keys of the jail and put himself out of the way until he believed the excitement had to some extent subsided. On Wednesday night he remained at home, and between 10 and 11 o'clock a party of fifteen or twenty armed men, disguised in long beards and moustaches, suddenly appeared at the jail, roused Mr. Mitchell, and, placing revolvers at his head, demanded the keys. At the time, his sick wife and his mother-in-law occupied a room adjoining the one in which he was found. Seeing that nothing could be gained by resistance, and knowing that he had done all he could to carry out the law, he succumbed to the mob and surrendered the keys.

After obtaining the keys, the lynchers, for such they proved to be, at once repaired to the cell occupied by the negro. They found him secured by heavy chains, which they were unable to remove, and some of them then went to a hardware store and procured an axe, with which they managed to sever the chain which held him to the floor. They could do nothing with the chains about his legs, and impatiently dragged him out, heavily ironed as he was, and tacking him to a locust tree in the Court House yard, made ready to swing him from the same limb on which another negro paid the penalty of a similar crime some time ago. He begged to be allowed to "make a few remarks," but his inexorable executioners only replied, "Get up that tree, you d—n scoundrel, we don't want any of your remarks." And with this they quickly adjusted the noose, and compelling him to climb as well as he could with the irons upon him, they "boosted" him up some distance and then swung him off. The careless adjustment of the rope was such that the neck did not break, and the struggles of the dying negro were terrible. An eye witness declares that fully twenty-five minutes elapsed ere the twitchings entirely ceased. The body was not cut down, but was still hanging when our informant left Owensboro by the Morning Star steamer on Thursday. It was about four feet from the ground.

## FORTIETH CONGRESS.

### Senate.

MAIL CONTRACTS WITH FOREIGN POWERS.

Mr. CONKLING (Rep., N. Y.) presented the petition of one hundred and nine merchants and citizens of New York in behalf of the Commercial Navigation Company, setting forth objections to the existing arrangements by which the mails of the United States are carried under contracts with foreigners.

NEW PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

A long debate arose on the resolution making an appropriation for the extension of the Interior Department building, and authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to erect an additional building. During the debate Mr. CONKLING said that he did not know whether profit could be made out of the appropriation or not. He did know, however, that there existed in regard to the Secretary of the Interior the most unwholesome, the most notorious, and the most scandalous suspicions.

Several amendments were made, so that the resolution as passed merely authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to lease a fire proof building on G street, for not more than $10,000 a year, and to destroy only models for patents not granted.

THE CABLE BILL.

Mr. MORGAN (Rep., N. Y.), from the Committee on Commerce, reported back a bill to encourage and facilitate telegraphic communication between the eastern and western continents, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute.

It provides that the American and Asiatic Telegraph Company shall have the exclusive right for fourteen years to construct and maintain a line or lines of submarine cable to connect the two continents; provided such line or lines shall commence at Cape San Juan, Washington territory, and be laid by way of Alaska; and provided work be begun within one year from and completed within three years from the passage of this bill.

Section 2 authorizes the Secretary of the Navy to detail one or more steam vessels to aid in laying soundings, transporting material, and laying cable.

Section 3 provides for giving the United States a priority in the use of the lines and the right to connect military posts with them; also, authorizes the secretaries of War and the Navy to protect them when necessary.

The last section reserves to Congress the right at any time to add to, alter, or repeal the foregoing provisions.

THE CONSULAR APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Consular Appropriation bill was then taken up. Most of the amendments reported by the Committee on Appropriations were agreed to, among them the amendment striking out the clause of the House bill consolidating several of the South American missions.

VINNIE REAM WANTS HER MONEY.

The President presented a communication from the Secretary of the Interior stating that Vinnie Ream has completed her plaster cast of Mr. Lincoln, which is really like the original, and asks the prescribed appropriation of $5,000.

Mr. PATTERSON (Rep., N. H.) moved to strike out $12,000 for the carrying out of the Slave Trade Treaty, and insert $500, with a proviso that hereafter the salaries of each of the three judges shall be $10 per annum. The amendment was pending when, at 4:50, on motion of Mr. Grimes, the Senate adjourned.

### House of Representatives.

NAVY MEDICAL CORPS.

Mr. BROOKS (Dem., N. Y.) presented the petition of the President, professors, and students at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, for a reorganization of the Navy Medical Corps. Referred to the Naval Committee.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under the call bills and resolutions were referred as follows:

By Mr. BOUTWELL (Rep., Mass.) referring to the sale of United States bonds and bullion.

By Mr. ELIOT (Rep., Mass.) to prevent the collection of illegal imposts under color of State authority—meaning the tax on railroad passengers.

By Mr. ROBINSON (Dem., N. Y.) for the increase of the salary of the President of the United States to $100,000. Also for the payment of $25,000 to the widow and children of Abraham Lincoln.

By Mr. HAIGHT (Dem., N. J.) an act supplementary to the act of March 3, 1865, calling out the national forces. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SHANKS (Rep., Ind.)—Directing the Secretary of the Navy to deliver possession and title, without cost to the Greek Government, through its accredited Minister to this Government, the two monitors, the Minnetonka and Agawam, in their present condition and where they now lie in harbor.

Mr. SPALDING (Rep., Ohio.) proposed an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, in reference to the mode of choosing electors for President and Vice-President and for representatives in Congress. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. It proposes the creation of electoral districts by Congress in each State, and such district to choose an elector for President and Vice-