

**BRIGHAM YOUNG'S OLD AGE.**—Age and per-  
son are gradually soaring the mild and  
temper of Brigham Young, of Salt  
Lake City. Instantaneous change.  
Adversity is not softening his  
of life, nor reducing the asperity of his  
glance. Perhaps it is Ann Eliza who has  
the secret; perhaps it is the Lord.  
According to the Salt Lake Tribune  
a disagreeable scene occurred *yesterday* or two  
Once the prophet's many sons, Presi-  
dent of the Church, and a vagabond  
redemptionist were in short words  
called on the old gentleman to get him  
Brigham referred young hopeful to  
George A. Smith, trusted friend of the  
old Smith, and the young man, to his  
his mind, called him a spendthrift,  
a derrick, a vagabond, and wound up by  
him that the treasury of Jesus Christ  
was empty, and that he was a  
ever turned him out of the door  
to the Tribune Brigham threw his  
Smith's face. "Take that d—n you,"  
the prophet, things have come to a  
end with me, and I have nothing  
I earned." The hat was restored to  
and the old gentleman's ire was soothed  
a check given to the young one. The  
young man charged the prophet with  
a wife, his only lawful one, in an old  
house behind the seraglio, and slowly  
led her to her death. Take it altogether,  
the young man was bound to be a very dis-  
agreeable sort of prophet.

to 4 p.m., when he managed to get by lying on his back and pushing himself along with his uninjured leg. He got to the house at 10 p.m. After three nights and two days, when his horse was starving, forced itself into the ice and in searching for food trampled on it. He stood up and staggered to a "cooler" and crawled in behind a pig, where he remained till the following morning when his family returned. He had been in the time when he was in the ice in the last stage of starvation and exhaustion, and died almost immediately after telling his sufferings. (*Quebec Paper.*)

**NEWLY BUILDING.**—Our Caribou (Aroostook) correspondents writes: Small contracts already been taken to furnish sleepers for Aroostook.

It will take about 40,000 for over six miles of road. The New Brunswick Company Co. will build our road to Port Fairbairn. The Caribou Road will be built by the Port Fairfield had voted to give in aid of road. The people of Lyndon will grade containing 12 miles and furnish sleepers. It will cost us about \$100,000 very early in the spring.

Our railroad will be completed before winter. Then the merchants of the town will buy the goods of the Caribou, ship them by boat to Fredericton and then by the "narrow gauge" to Caribou. Its route it will cost no more to get a load of four tons of goods to Caribou than to get one to Houlton.

The New Brunswick Co. are at work on the piers of bridge across the St. John at Tobique. They will lay down a plank Mr. Hiltner, of the St. John Street Boat Company, will do further work on the bridge, threatening an injunction. We are anxious to learn the result of this procedure. *Portland Press.*

**IN MITCHELL.**—The stormy career of the Agitator, John Mitchell, has been

Mitchell was born in 1815, in Dungiven, the county of Derry, where his father was a Unitarian minister. He graduated at Trinity College, Dublin, and for six years engaged in the practice of law and Banbridge. In 1845, on the death of Thomas Davis, he became the colleague of Mr. Gavan Duffy on the staff of the *Irish Times*. While on that paper he advocated the use of violence against the troops, and for some time was proscribed by the Government. In the quarrel with the Government, he was joined by the *United Irishmen*, an organization which teaches treason, and brought him again into collision with the Government. In the paper he was proscribed, Mr. Mitchell was tried and sentenced to banishment for 14 years. He was for some months confined in Bermuda and finally in Australia, where he violated the banishment by returning to the United States. He there founded the *New York Citizen*, a weekly journal, and afterwards removed to Tennessee, where he published the *North American*. By other measures, he advocated the resumption of the African slave trade. This measure was afterwards removed to Washington, where in 1850 he was arrested, and after spending some time in France, re-emigrated to the United States, where he entered various newspaper enterprises, none of which were successful. He was afterwards elected to enter Parliament as member for Limerick, but was not re-elected, and is now as free in the minds of our countrymen as the wind. Mr. Mitchell was a man of great energy and ability, a fair writer, but utterly inconsistent in his ideas. Though a professed advocate of liberty, he was as we have seen, an enemy of the rights of the colored people in their own form. His life was wasted

rain and futile abuse of the flag under he was born, and he had died in a vain effort at atonement for the sins of his fathers. He so often denounced and whose lawless he so much despised.—*Telegraph.*

**WAITING TO KILL.**—A startling episode of the border occurred in Arizona, about a mile from here, where a drunken quarrel arose between a notorious and named Patrick Muthewray and an Clark, a young man, who recently arrived from Illinois. To settle the quarrel, he proposed to fight it out with fists, and he winner take a purse of \$400. The terms of as agreed, and Muthewray, the stronger, punished Clark severely, marring under the disgrace and loss of Muthewray, the latter challenged Muthewray to a duel with pistols, which was so and the distance was ten paces. In advance, continuing firing until one were killed. The duel took place as Muthewray, winning the choice of the taking the shot, he had never fired even, and on the instant both pistols died. For a moment neither antagonist signs of being struck, when Clark's pistol dropped from his hand, and he fell on his breast, he fell into the second, who laid him upon the his coat and vest were opened, and it once seen that he had received the his wound. The ball from Muthewray's ad entered in the neighborhood of the covering an artery, and in less than minutes the young man had expired. Muthewray, who escaped without a scratch known in this section and elsewhere perate per character, a horse thief, and gyan.

ECONOMY OF REFORMATORIES.—  
 of Margaret, "the mother of crim-  
 inal solicitude." It was lately  
 at the annual meeting of the States  
 Aid Association, in New York  
 it, as a little girl, was left adrift in  
 the villages of the upper Hudson.  
 represented as the recipient of out-  
 relief. She was never educated, and  
 ly never sheltered. She grew up  
 among the mother of a long race  
 of paupers; and her progeny is  
 have been a curse to the country ever  
 she is said to have now no less than  
 descendants, of whom a great number  
 are, imbeciles, drunkards, paupers and  
 thieves; 200 of them are numbered as  
 criminals. The expense and care of her  
 kindred is said to have cost \$100,000,  
 and to have inflicted upon the pub-  
 lic moralis. The story of Mar-  
 garet's numerous progeny is doubted  
 quarters; some New York journals  
 she had sisters who also increased  
 multiplied the criminal population, and  
 and descendants are mixed up with  
 Margaret. However there is enough  
 true to call for other measures  
 upon the subject.