

two Methodists, two Catholics, and one Friend.

The Queen has returned to London from Balmoral.

The iron-clad *Constitution*, just finished, was found to be so top heavy, that she had to take three hundred tons ballast before it was considered safe to ship her armament.

The Catholic Bishops of Prussian Poland, have presented to King William a petition in favor of the Pope.

It is noticed with more than surprise that Granville sent his note to Russia without waiting for the approval of his colleagues. A Cabinet council was held to-day, at which it was resolved to adopt a more moderate tone towards Russia and seek to conciliate her.

A serious engagement has taken place at Haricourt, on the Oise. No particulars received.

The *Herald's* special correspondent, from Paris, writing by balloon, says, to-day I went through the Bois de Boulogne. It is dismally blackened by fire and ravaged by the axe. I traveled to the outskirts of the Place Boulogne. St. Cloud is only partially burned. The scene all around is impressively desolate. A German battery of twenty-four cannon was recently unmasked in the garden Mocuquard. The Germans have also erected a mortar battery in the main avenue of Sire le Montmedon, on the outskirts of St. Cloud; and a battery of cannon at Brimboion. The government yesterday accepted from the makers 3,000 breech-loading rifles, the range of which is 8,000 yards. The ring-leaders of the riot of the 31st were all liberated.

TOURS, 23.—The *Moniteur* reports that a sufficient force is now opposed to General Werder, to stop his further advance southward. Communication with Auxerre and Besancon has been restored. The troops with which Werder was advancing have been transferred to the command of Prince Frederick Charles. The authorities at Lyons have removed the equestrian statue of Napoleon the first, from the Place Beacon.

AMIENS, 24.—The Prussian advance force, between Demart and Beaucourt, has been driven back to Royce. The losses of the French in the conflict were light.

VERSAILLES, 24.—The treaty for uniting Bavaria with the Northern Confederation was signed last night.

LONDON, 22.—The Germans deny that there is any truth in the statements falsely ascribed to the Bishop of Geneva, that French prisoners are refused the consolations of their religion. Wherever they are quartered, in sufficient numbers, they are attended by a Catholic clergyman.

The bombardment at Thionville last night was furious. A part of the town was in flames. The villages in the vicinity have been burned.

A Republican insurrection is momentarily expected at Madrid. The Captain General of Aragon telegraphs to Prim a revolution will succeed if reinforcements are not sent.

A public meeting is proposed here to express regret at the abandonment, by the Germans, of defensive for aggressive policy.

The weather, in France, has been stormy for several days. There have been heavy rains and snows.

The bombardment of Thionville has been unrelenting since Tuesday.

A special to the *Herald*, London, says all hope of an armistice is abandoned. An important movement of the Prussian armies is about to take place.

Earl Russell writes to the *Times* saying, if the Czar proposes to set aside the treaty of Paris by force, let us meet him with force, and the sooner the better.

The *Post*, referring to Gortschakoff's answer to Granville's note which is expected here to-day, says diplomacy is wholly at fault in conjecturing its nature.

Elizabeth Graweller was recently employed in the New York fringe manufactory of Mr. L. Sacks. The silk which she was using snarled, and she put it into her pocket to await a leisure moment for its unraveling. Fatigue overcame memory, and in going from the building to get a lunch, the forgotten silk displayed itself. A fellow workwoman, in the capacity of a tale-bearer, a flinty employer, a police officer, the Tombs for a week tell the story. At home there were agonized parents and a week of awful woe.

ST. PETERSBURG, 25.—The press is officially warned against supporting France or criticising Germany, the interest of Russia being now identified with the latter.

LONDON, 25.—The *Times* says there are 200,000 Germans in the valley of the Loire.

The *Times* intimates that Russia will

be firm without closing the door to negotiations, an attitude England will imitate.

ST. PETERSBURG, 24.—Prince Gortschakoff's reply to the British and Austrian governments is very conciliatory. It explains the pacific meaning of the previous declaration, and affirms that Russia craves peace generally and in the East especially. It would be impossible to maintain it without a common understanding, and Russia shrinks from acting separately from other powers.

TOURS, 25.—Heavy cannonading was heard at Orleans all day yesterday, in the direction of Arthenay, where an important engagement has doubtless occurred. It is reported that the engagement was favorable to the French, but nothing official is received.

The Prussians are reported to be near Vendome.

Bourbaki has written a note to the government, declining the command of the 18th army corps.

It is rumored that John Bright has resigned his position as President of the Board of Trade.

A dispatch from Versailles, via Berlin, to-day, says the forts about Paris have been silent for the past three days. The weather continues bad for military evolutions.

Much distress results from the formal surrender of Thionville, which occurred this morning. The town has been burning since Tuesday.

The Duke of Mecklenburg is urging an immediate advance on the French army of the Loire. Skirmishes have already occurred between the outposts of the armies at Neuville and Mezieres, in the department of the Loire.

The Mobiles from Amiens have been repulsed near Le Tunesel by the Prussians. The flight of the French was very disorderly.

LONDON, 25, 5 p.m.—The feeling in financial circles at this hour may fairly be called a panic. Consuls and other securities, at the close of business, were generally lower; and while there is no corresponding advance in breadstuffs, much uneasiness pervades the entire community. There is no doubt that the Russian government is very warm in her demands relative to the provisions of the Paris treaty.

LISBON, 25.—The regular mail steamship from Rio Janeiro arrived to-day, bringing dates to the 6th inst. The news is generally unimportant. Pelotes, who had been tendered the war portfolio of Brazil, had refused.

The rebels in the Argentine Republic were apparently gaining ground. The siege of the city of Montevideo, by the revolutionists, was imminent.

VIENNA, 25.—The journals of this city, official and otherwise, are unanimous in their expressions of joy, with the peaceful tenor of the Red Book, which has just made its appearance. All applaud the firmness of the Austrian government on the Euxine policy.

LONDON, 25.—At a Cabinet meeting, to-day, Gortschakoff's reply was read and caused a hot and angry discussion. Without a decision, the Cabinet adjourned till to-morrow; Granville was not present.

The American steamer *Ontario* has left Cowes for Havre, conveyed by two French frigates, with a cargo of 18 million cartridges, 90,000 breach loading muskets, a large number of carbines and pistols and fifty-five cannon; intended for the equipment of the army of the Loire.

A German ship, said to be the *Lord Brougham*, has been captured off Deal, by a French frigate.

The *Times* says the adjournment of the Cabinet was in consideration of Russia's reply to the note from the British government, which reply is an evidence that Russia is not prepared to abide by her original circular or to take instant action. Gortschakoff does not wish war but is averse to the withdrawal of his circular.

It is believed that a pitched battle is going on, to-day, near Amiens.

In an engagement on Wednesday, near Mezieres, the Germans were defeated and suffered heavy loss. There was fighting all day at Villiers and Britoneaux; no details.

Granville has gone to Windsor Castle to inform the Queen of the impossibility of carrying on the government with a cabinet so irreconcilatory and divided as to the policy towards Russia. The tender of his resignation in this issue will upset the ministry and the dissolution of the cabinet can scarcely be prevented.

The *Daily News* says it is asserted that if Odo Russell is seeking the help of Prussia he will not succeed, though Prussia might remain neutral.

BERLIN, 25.—Parliament is asked for

a hundred million thalers to bring the war to an end.

It is confidently believed here that the Eastern question will end without a rupture of peaceful relations. Russia and Prussia are equally averse to a Congress.

The *Times'* correspondent telegraphs that hundreds of regular troops, who form a part of the garrison of Paris, are daily offering to surrender, and allege that they are starving. Except the sick, they are all sent back.

VERSAILLES, 25.—In the Hungarian LONDON, 26.—A telegram varying from all other authorities, has just been given to the public here, announcing that Paris is still confident, and that there is subsistence in the city for two months and a half, bread for eight months, and wine and brandy for a year. The telegram says further that the French are erecting additional defenses on all sides.

Advices from Berlin confirm the reports that the regular troops of the Paris garrison, in addition to bodies of people, came to the outposts offering to surrender, but they are always turned back.

Balloon advices from Paris, to Thursday noon, represent the situation good, the public morale satisfactory, and the besiegers silent.

A volunteer deputation of notables, goes from Florence to meet the Spanish deputation on Monday.

Advices from Tours state that Gambetta returned to that city on Friday. Two French battalions routed fifteen hundred Prussians, entrenched with three guns, at Demuin, pursuing them to Quesnel.

The Germans, after their repulse at Wentz and Pillasin, concentrated on Dijon. Twenty thousand Prussians occupied Bellevue on the night of the 22d, but retired on the 24th toward Nogent.

Count Gortschakoff's reply to Earl Granville's note, was read in the Cabinet session last evening. It does not withdraw Russia's claim on the modification of the treaty of Paris; and speaks with reference to the violations of the treaty by other European powers. He meets Granville's complaint that Russia desired to repudiate without first appealing to other powers, by expressing a doubt whether such appeal would have been successful.

LONDON.—A telegram dated Tours 25 says, rumors are afloat, in that city, that the great sorties from Paris were effected on the 24th.

There was fighting this morning at Montmargis.

Bourbaki refuses the command of the 18th corps. He says he has formed one army and has been deprived of its command and he will not submit twice to this usage. He wants active service and not organization work.

The *Moniteur* says a great battle is impending. The skirmishing, so far, has resulted in favor of the French. The Prussians have demonstrated toward Gien and Montargis, but encountered resistance which obliged them to make a change in their place of attack. They moved a portion of their troops from the centre to the right, seeking to overwhelm the French left which was extended to be easily defended. The enemy's movement was in such force that there had to be a heavy concentration of troops to resist it. Chateau Dun was, in consequence, left uncovered and has possibly been captured. The Prussians, on Thursday, bombarded Neuville.

BERLIN, 26.—In the North German Parliament to-day, the bill granting credit for a hundred millions was read twice. There were only four votes against ten thousand.

The Prussians have left Sedan for Paris. The bridges in their rear were destroyed.

The garrison of Belfort made a sortie, on Wednesday, but were driven back.

Correspondence.

SPANISH FORK,
Nov. 21st, 1870.

Editor *Deseret News*:—Dear Brother. Last spring I sent some silk-worm eggs to Mr. Edward Muller, of Nevada City, Cal., to try them. I received a letter from him a short time since reporting his success. As it contains some items of general interest, pertaining to this valuable industry, I enclose an extract from it.

I have been engaged in raising silk for the past four years, under very unfavorable circumstances, arising from a scarcity of feed and the want of a suitable building to feed in; still I have had unvaried success. When I first

received my eggs I had an impression that they were the old French variety. At the request of Mr. Wm. Haynie, of Sacramento, I sent him samples of cocoons and eggs, and he pronounced them Japanese Annuals, and says that the silk is good, strong fibre. The same eggs have been sent to Cache Valley, Southern Utah and Fort Gunnison, and have been pretty well distributed through Utah county, and all pronounce them vigorous and healthy. Upwards of twenty families have raised silk in Spanish Fork this season, of the same variety and all with good success. The value of the silk worm eggs, produced in this place the past season, is about three hundred dollars, and a ready market has been found for them in California; we have also sent a few ounces to France and Italy. All we lack to prosecute this rich industry, is extensive plantations of mulberry trees. Here the climate, soil, and everything pertaining to the production of silk is very favorable. The fact is now clearly demonstrated that Utah is eminently a silk producing country.

An increasing interest is being felt in this business here. Our co-operative silk company has commenced fencing a piece of land for a mulberry plantation, and expect to plant it with trees to be used next season. The well known energy and perseverance of Bishop A. K. Thurber, president of the company, will be a guarantee of its success.

Your brother in the gospel.
SAMUEL CORNABY,
Secretary Co-operative Silk Co.

NEVADA CITY,
Oct. 17th, 1870.

MR. SAMUEL CORNABY:
Dear Sir:—The variety of silkworm eggs you sent me last spring nearly all hatched and the worm was a healthy one, during all its stages. I fed them on white mulberry leaves. The worm was of a white color, and spun an oval shaped cocoon, one end very pointed, the other round; some cocoons were of a greenish color, others of a dark yellow; they spun a good quality of floss; still, the cocoons averaged 1,200 feet of silken thread of the strongest and most excellent kind I have seen for a long time; they reeled very neatly without hot water.

I have raised mostly French Annuals this year, for I believe they are the most profitable, and I have had good success; others in the valleys (Sacramento) had bad success with annuals; they will never succeed in raising regular crops of Annuals; the roots of their trees stand in water, partially. Some feed leaves from the young trees altogether, and most of them have too large cocoons, all of which are unsuitable to the health of the silkworm. I would suggest small cocoons, to contain not more than 250,000 worms; and even then, plenty of ventilation, because fresh air is essential; never shut the air off entirely, even if the nights are very cold. My silkworms, this last spring, withstood a temperature one night (I left the windows open for experiment) of thirty-five degrees Fahrenheit in the room; outside in my garden, it froze. The thermometer was thirty-two,
ED. MULLER.

Died:

At American Fork, Nov. 19th, James B. Shelley, aged 73 years, 10 months and 12 days.

Deceased emigrated from Shropshire, England, with his family, in 1851, and settled in Utah Valley, where he resided up to the time of his death.

He was an industrious, honest man, and was respected by all who knew him.—Com. *Mil. Star*, please copy.

In the 12th Ward of this city, yesterday morning, of illness arising from childbirth two weeks ago, Mrs. Harriet McKnight, formerly McLean, of Coventry, Warwickshire, England.

At Draperville, Nov. 21st, 1870, Ann Wilson, wife of Perry Fitzgerald, after four days' illness, aged 58 years and 11 days.

Deceased was born Nov. 10th, 1812, in Yorkshire, England, and was baptized at Hull, September 13th, 1847, by Bro. Mitchell, and emigrated to Utah in 1850. She assisted in organizing a Sunday School in this settlement in 1855 and conducted it in a praiseworthy manner until her death. She was President of the Relief Society, and did all she could to promote the interests of the Kingdom of God. She labored with untiring perseverance, counseling the youth, assisting the poor, comforting the sick, and set an example that does honor to her memory. She lived honored, respected and loved by all who knew her, and died in the hope of a glorious resurrection.—Com. *Mil. Star*, please copy.

ESTRAYED

FROM Mill Creek, a week ago, a Sorrel Mare, branded H Co on nigh hip, had a rope round her neck. The finder will be rewarded by bringing same to me.

ALFRED BEST, East Temple Street,
w432 Salt Lake City.