

Correspondence.

PRESIDENT SMITH'S PARTY.—From the *Millennial Star* of Dec. 31, we clip the following:—

"On the 19th inst., the party left Paris and arrived at Lyons at 11 o'clock at night. In their journey during the day they passed by some villages, and through considerable districts of country, in a state of inundation. Lyons is one of the most considerable towns in France, and is situated at the confluence of the Rhone and Rhone rivers, in a position very advantageous for commerce, containing 320,000 inhabitants, and many monuments of ancient architecture. There are still to be seen some vestiges of the magnificent works with which the Romans formerly embellished it. The produce of its manufactures is immense, and is inferior to no other town in Europe. The principal articles of its manufacture are silks of every description.

"On the 20th the party called upon the Editor of the *Moniteur des Soies*, a paper edited in the interest of silk culture. Thence they went to the Exchange Buildings, where they inspected an exhibition of the best products of silk made during the last hundred years. Here they also examined a large collection of the implements used in the manipulation of silk. A great variety of cocoons, large and small, produced in Utah, was exhibited by one of the party, Mr. Schettler, and were pronounced as of the first quality.

"The party then visited manufactories of velvet, fancy handkerchiefs, &c., also one for weaving portraits in silk. At the latter the party were much interested, and furnished the manufacturer a photograph and autograph of President B. Young, which he will weave, but it will take about four months to prepare the work for the loom.

"On the 21st several mulberry plantations and cocoons in Annonay were visited. The Utah cocoons were not only pronounced of first quality, but inducements were held out that the silk producers of Lyons would buy any quantity of silk worm eggs produced in Utah.

"Mont Blanc may be seen from the quay of the Rhone, but it was so foggy while the party were at this city, that though they drove through the principal streets and adjoining parks, they got but an imperfect view of points of interest.

"On the 22nd the party left Lyons for Marseilles, where they arrived in the evening enjoying good health and spirits, delighted with the appearance of the city, and with the ancient aspect of the country they passed through during the day.

"Paris papers, among other notices of the party, got off the following *bon mots*:—

"Although the Mormon party at present in France disclaim any other motive than that of pleasure and instruction for their proposed visit to Palestine, it is asserted by some who profess to be well informed that they are going there to explore the ground for the foundation of a New Jerusalem. We see nothing improbable in this assumption. The people who created a Paradise in Salt Lake may well aim at founding an Eden in the land of Prophets."

"The long interview which the Mormon Elders had with the French President the other day, has, we are informed, seriously disquieted Madame Tiers. Surely at the President's advanced time of life there is no fear of his conversion to Mormon doctrine."

PARIS, Dec. 19, 1872.

Editor Deseret News:

We arrived in Paris 11th December. This city contains a population of about two millions. It is situated upon a plain on both sides of the Seine. The surrounding country presents but little diversity in its physical appearance, being generally level, except upon the north and northeast, where it rises into low hills. Many portions of Paris still bear traces of the vandalism and terrible destruction by the Communists in their attempt to overthrow the National Government, and several places which we visited bear witness of cruel and bloody deeds. The Palace of the Tuilleries, once so famous for its beauty and magnificence, now lies in a mass of ruins, and must long remain a silent witness of the horrors of those fearful times.

The Palace Royal, Palace of the Legion of Honor, Hotel de Ville, Library of the Louvre, besides numerous other public buildings, together with many private edifices were totally destroyed. The celebrated column Vendome, once a boasted specimen of monumental beauty, has nothing left but its foundation.

We visited the Palace of the Louvre, famous for its immense collection of paintings, sculptures, and Egyptian and Roman antiquities. This pile of buildings embraces several miles of galleries, forming fifteen distinct museums, the most extensive in the world. The galleries of paintings contain nearly one thousand eight hundred and

fifty pictures—many of them by the most celebrated artists—costing immense sums of money. One of these, called the Conception, the production of Murillo, is said to have cost over one hundred thousand dollars. In the Salle de l'Empereur, we were shown some of the relics of Napoleon First—the clothes he wore on ceremonial occasions, the hat worn in the campaign of 1814, also the hat worn at St. Helena, and the handkerchief which he used on his death bed. These mementoes occasioned curious reflections. Our guide, who spoke English fluently, took this opportunity to enlighten us respecting his own opinions of the merits of the Bonaparte dynasty. He said that Napoleon First accomplished much for the honor and glory of France in military achievements, but that Napoleon Third had greatly excelled him by making vast improvements of a national character—expending immense sums for this purpose—exhausting his own, as well as the public treasury in furnishing the laboring classes employment. That under his reign the interests of working people had always been studied, that peace and plenty, like streams of water, had flowed in every direction. On the contrary, since the establishment of the Republic, things had taken a wrong direction—general improvement had stopped, leaving the laboring classes without employment and the means of subsistence; therefore, to the majority of the people, especially to the working classes, the restoration of the Bonaparte dynasty would not be unwelcome.

The aristocracy of the French are highly educated, whereas the lower orders scarcely possess a knowledge of the ordinary branches taught in the common schools in America, being very ignorant, and yet ambitious to acquire wealth. They are unwilling to employ time in searching into the real causes of political evils and disabilities, but in proportion as they feel the blessings of political prosperity or the misery of adversity, they pronounce judgment upon the merits or demerits of government, or the ruling powers.

We observed many magnificent improvements made by the direction of the late Emperor. Palaces had been reconstructed and enlarged in behalf of the national interests ornamental monuments and triumphal arches, illustrative of the achievements of the French nation. Streets had been widened and beautified, and spacious thoroughfares formed through old and crowded localities. We were told that one thousand buildings, at vast labor and expense, were removed for this purpose.

Paris abounds in spacious grounds for promenades, public gardens, and extensive parks. The Bois de Boulogne, a fashionable promenade of the Parisians, embraces an area of about two thousand, one hundred and fifty acres. We passed through a part of this, on our way to Versailles. The Champs Elysees containing many beautiful "parterres" with choice shrubs, flowers, and fountains throwing up sparkling, silvery sprays. The Garden of the Tuilleries is exceedingly attractive. It has many beautiful fountains with jets and orange trees, and fine statuary. The Garden of the Luxembourg has a large octagonal basin surrounded by flower beds and grass plats, flanked by terraces, and adorned with numerous statuary. We noticed another fountain in this garden, in the form of an oblong basin, surrounded by rows of plane trees. It has three niches separated by Doric columns. The central niche contains a group of marble figures representing Polyphemus, with one knee on a rock. In the attitude of slaying Actis and Galatea. The summer season would have afforded a better opportunity for enjoying these delightful scenes, but a Parisian climate, even in winter, in "happy France" is frequently favorable for these enjoyments.

In my last I mentioned our visit to Versailles—the National Assembly, and our interview with President Thiers, but do not feel fully satisfied without some further reference to its objects of interest and curiosity.

Eleven years were occupied in building the Palace of Versailles, for which an army of workmen were employed and immense sums of money expended, in overcoming the obstacles of nature, in erecting its massive buildings, and constructing and ornamenting the gardens and pleasure grounds.

Louis XIV held his court in this palace with such brilliancy that it became the general rendezvous of the French aristocracy. It was finally converted, after many years, into a great National

Gallery for works of art, illustrative of the military glory of France. One of the numerous halls is called Galerie des Glaces, the finest in the world—two hundred and thirty-nine feet long and thirty-five feet in width. In this hall, during the siege of Paris, the King of Prussia, surrounded by the representatives of all the German sovereigns, and the chief officers of his government and of the army, formally assumed the title of German Emperor.

The "Salle du Conseil" is entered from this Hall, where Monsieur de Breze came to announce to Louis XVI, the refusal of the deputies to disperse, and the memorable words of Mirabeau, "We are here by the will of the people, and we will only disperse at the point of the bayonet." From this hall we passed into the apartment where "Le Grand Monarque" died. It is lavishly decorated, and the furniture remains in the same condition as at the King's death. The bed is that on which he died.

We passed into the "Salon de Paix," the card-room, in which Madame de Montespan is said to have lost, in one night, over one million, six hundred thousand dollars. From this room, a door leads to the bed chamber which was occupied by the three Queens, Marie Theresa, Marie Leczinska, and Marie Antoinette. At six o'clock on the morning of the 6th of October, 1789, the Queen, asleep in this chamber, was aroused by the cries of the guard, that her life was in danger. Escaping from this room, she hastened to join the king whom she found in the Salle du Conseil. They at once appeared, with their children, on the balcony of the King's bed chamber, from which he addressed the incensed and furious mob which had crowded into the court below.

The paintings and sculpture consist of representations of the most remarkable events in the history of France especially the victories won by military valor, including those gained by Napoleon Third. The portraits are those of the admirals, constables, marshals and many other distinguished officers of different periods, who have contributed to the glory of the nation. Many of these paintings are of immense value.

The park, including the gardens, is nearly fifty miles in circumference, adorned with marble statuary of exquisite workmanship, ornamental trees, beautiful parterres and magnificent fountains.

The original cost of this royal palace, with its splendid surroundings, is reported to have been about two hundred millions of dollars. With these observations, I close the subject.

LORENZO SNOW.

LOCAL AND OTHER MATTERS.

FROM FRIDAY'S DAILY, JAN. 24, 1873.

MARY HUGHES, READ THIS.—Henry Gage, of the Detroit postoffice, wants the address of Mary Hughes, who emigrated from London to this Territory lately. Mr. Gage "has some things" for Mary, which he seems anxious should be placed in her possession.

THE THIRTY-FOURTH.—Before us lies the closing number of the thirty-fourth volume of the *Millennial Star*. The first number of the first volume was published in May, 1840, at Manchester, by Elder Parley P. Pratt, thirty-two and a half years ago. What changes have we seen since that time!

A GOOD MOVE IN THE 15TH WARD.—A well-attended meeting of the property holders of the 15th Ward was held last night, to take measures for having the sidewalks of the Ward turpined and gravelled. Joseph Poland was elected president, and A. S. Johnson, secretary of the meeting. The subject was discussed and estimates made as to the cost, and it was resolved that the work be done by October next, and that the City Council be petitioned to gravel the crossings. A committee of two to each block, was appointed to see that the work was properly done.

INFORMATION WANTED.—Mr. Geo. W. Pease, of Franklin Grove, Lee County, Iowa, wants the address of one Gilbert Morse, formerly of Franklin County, Iowa, also of Gilbert's sister, Theresa, formerly the wife of Wm. E. Bridge, and afterwards of a man named Carpenter. The parties inquired for were at Nauvoo, during the troubles there, and afterwards at Winter Quarters. They were the children of Dr. Wm. A. Morse, who, the inquirer says, was killed by being thrown from a runaway team near this city in the year 1853.

MISSIONARY RE-UNION.—A select party assembled in the Fourteenth Ward Assembly Rooms, last evening, consisting of home and other missionaries and some of their friends, to enjoy themselves in the dance. Among the guests were four of the Twelve

—Prest. Orson Hyde and Elders Orson Pratt, John Taylor, and J. F. Smith, also Bishop T. Taylor, Elders H. S. Eldredge, J. Van Cott, E. Smith, and W. Jennings, Lorin Farr and L. J. Herrick from Ogden, A. Stayner from Farmington, and George Nebeker from the Sandwich Islands, besides a choice company of other brave and gallant men and of handsome and amiable ladies—mothers, wives, sisters, and daughters. The hall was not crowded, and all had ample opportunity to trip it lightly at their pleasure to music's inspiring strains. In the course of the evening President O. Hyde and Elder O. Pratt, by request, made brief and appropriate remarks to the company, after which dancing was resumed until about 11 o'clock, when an intermission was had for supper. Subsequently the company re-assembled in the hall and continued their recreation until it was deemed best to bring one of the most enjoyable occasions of the season to a close.

DEPARTED THIS LIFE.—It will be seen by an obituary notice in another column that Bro. D. R. Allen, a well known and esteemed citizen, departed this life yesterday at 2 45 p. m. The funeral services will take place at 1 p. m., to-morrow, Saturday, at the West Jordan Ward House. Owing to the deceased having, while alive, a very extensive circle of friends and acquaintances and the high estimation in which he was held by those who knew him, there will, doubtless, be a large attendance on the occasion.

Deceased was born in Newton, L. I., State of New York, in August, 1816, and commenced the business of flour milling in New York, in 1834. He joined the church of Latter-day Saints in 1842, and emigrated westward as far as St. Louis, in 1847, remaining there for about three years, where he had charge of the most extensive flour mill, during that time. From thence he moved to Council Bluffs, and from there to Salt Lake Valley in 1853, entering upon the flour milling business one week after his arrival in the valley, engaging with Bishop Gardner, on West Jordan. He continued in that line of business in different parts of the Territory up to the day of his decease.

As a miller he had few if any equals in the west, and he was reasonably and justly proud of his reputation in his line of business. His general course of life denoted that he was a man of large heart, which was especially manifested during the time of distress among the people of this Territory, occasioned by the first grasshopper war, when the grain crops were destroyed. At that time of need he proved a friend indeed to many who, but for his aid, might have suffered for lack of bread.

At Provo City on the 19th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Smith, Mr. CHARLES AUGUSTUS ALLEN to LON L., youngest daughter of Mr. A. J. Stewart.

At residence of William Owens, in the 13th ward of this City, of dropsy, D. A. DAVIS, of Provo, Utah County, aged 64 years.

Funeral services at 1 p. m., to-morrow.

At Sutton, Yorkshire, Dec. 8, 1872, Elder JOHN MCCLATCHIEY.

Deceased was born in Ireland, Aug. 1800, and embraced the Gospel in the year 1844, at Hillsburn, Ireland. He endured many trials and persecutions for the Gospel's sake, but died in good faith in the work of the Lord. (Com.—*Mill. Star*.)

At his residence, at Chase's Mill, Sugar House Ward Jan. 3rd, at 2 45 p. m., D. R. Allen, aged 55 years, 5 months and 21 days.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

I HAVE in my possession the following described animals:—
One red yearling heifer, bald face, slope off left ear, and is open on right side.
One two year old heifer, gray, round, broad on left side, illegible, bush on right side, small ant in left ear.
One red yearling steer, square top of right ear small white spot on top of left shoulder.
If said animals are not claimed and taken away before February 2, 1873, they will be sold at public auction to the highest responsible bidder, sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m.
S. M. L. BAILEMAN.
District Poundkeeper, West Jordan, Gardner's Mill.

STRAYED OR STOLEN

FROM the Front of Kann Bros. Store on East Temple Street, last night, about eight o'clock, a black and colored horse with white spots on nose, branded J. M. K. on left hip. He is of medium size and is about nine years old and has a saddle and new bridle on. Any person giving information that will lead to the recovery of said property will be rewarded by \$50 & will be paid.
J. JOHNSON, 16th Ward.

LOST! LOST! LOST!

On or about the 11th of January one yoke of work oxen, from Santaquin, last seen in Payson going north. One white with white on belly, the other red with some white in face and one or two spots on shoulder and sides; both oxen are branded J. J. Taylor on near horn. I will give five dollars for information that will lead to their recovery, a day for taking care of them, in kind or on grain, until I see them.
J. J. TAYLOR.
Salt Lake City, Utah.