

CAMDEN.—A destructive fire here, between twelve and one o'clock this morning, on Main Street, destroyed ten stores and shops and made a clean sweep from Dorrance's Dry Goods store to the corner of Main and Mexico Streets. The losses are heavy and but partially insured.

NEW YORK, 4.—Charles H. Sweetzer, founder and formerly editor of the *Round Table* and *Evening Mail*, in this city, died of consumption, at Palutaka, Florida, on Sunday.

General Schenck will sail on the 25th. HAVANA, 4.—On the arrival of the news of the inauguration of Amadeus at Madrid, as King of Spain, this city was illuminated. The festivities continued three days.

Nothing is known here of the whereabouts of the filibuster steamer, *Hornet*.

INDIANAPOLIS.—Legislature meets tomorrow. The Democrats have a majority in the House and the Republicans a majority of two in the Senate. Both parties are holding caucuses to-night.

CHICAGO.—The Legislature met, today. The Senate organized, electing Republican officers. The House effected a temporary organization only. The Governor's message was a very long document, a considerable portion of which is devoted to the discussion of the question of passing a general railroad law. The Governor takes decided ground that it is not within the power of the Federal Congress to authorize the construction of railways in the State, or to create corporations for that purpose or to regulate or control existing railway corporations in any way whatever; and says the General Assembly should earnestly protest against such assumptive power, by Congress. The finances of the State are reported in a most prosperous condition.

#### FOREIGN.

DARMSTADT, 2.—Prince Louis of Hesse telegraphs to the government here, that two regiments of Hessians, with a battery, fought on Saturday with a superior force of the enemy southeast of Orleans. The Germans lost fifty men.

ROME, 31.—General Sheridan had a grand reception here last night.

VERSAILLES, 3.—The King at the New Year's reception said: The great events which must have preceded our getting such a day and such place are due to your heroism and perseverance and the bravery of the troops. Our goal is still unattained. Important tasks remain before we achieve a lasting peace, if we must continue the duties of bringing you here.

ST. JOHNS, 3.—The steamer *Robert Lowe*, arrived here on Friday evening short of coal and provisions. She will leave to-day to continue to watch for favorable weather to grapple the broken cables.

LONDON, 3.—The appointment of the Marquis of Hartington, as Secretary for Ireland, is likely to be popular in that country, as the Marquis is a friend to mixed education.

The Bank of France takes the balance of the Spanish loan on the terms originally agreed upon.

A multitude of people attended the funeral of Gen. Prim, at Madrid.

A special correspondent of the *Tribune*, at Paris, sends letters and papers dated up to the 31st ult. He says: Coal cannot be bought, as it has all been used for casting cannon and by the railroads and mills; the wood is nearly gone; the trees of the Bois de Boulogne, and the Boulevards are now being cut; children are dying for want of milk. The total number of deaths for each of the last two weeks was 2,700; bread is plentiful and is not rationed, and is expected to last to the end of February. The Prussians continue their field operations, notwithstanding the cold weather. Trochu says that Fort Avron was evacuated voluntarily. The French troops are joyful over the report of the resignation of the Gladstone ministry.

HAVANA.—The death of Prim causes a profound sensation here. The news of Aosta's arrival in Spain was received quietly.

LONDON, 4.—There was an enthusiastic entry of Amadeus into Madrid on Monday.

Fighting on the Swiss frontier resulted in two hundred French retreating into Switzerland, where they were disarmed.

There was a severe engagement on the 2d at Delle, particulars unknown.

There is a vague rumor, at Lille, of a battle on the 23, between Sappingness and Bapaume, with heavy losses on both sides. The Prussians were defeated along their whole line.

Paris advices show intense excitement among the population, who demand that a grand sortie be made. A number of the mayors of the city called upon Trochu, insisting that he give way to this desire. Some of the Paris journals accuse Trochu of feebleness.

It is understood that orders have been sent to the generals to hasten their movements upon Paris.

A new general has been sent to command the French forces at Havre.

The evacuation of Rouen is considered certain, as Manteuffel is forced to concentrate in the north, owing to the forward movement of Faidherbe.

Chauzey continues his successes, with flying columns of the Algerian cavalry he yesterday routed the Prussians.

The army of the North, on Monday, occupied Briancourt, after a trifling resistance. Evrillers and Le Haignes were also carried, after hard fighting and heavy losses.

At the New Year's banquet, at Versailles, the King toasted the German Princes. Baden responded, rejoicing in the restoration of the old Empire, toasting "William, the Victorious."

Paris suffers for fuel. The latter want is mitigated by the stores being officially distributed.

Austria will arrest and detain escaping French prisoners during the war.

Prussia declines to back the Austrian demand of a French guarantee for the lower Danube.

Amadeus visited Prim's widow on arriving, and then proceeded to the chambers and took the oath. The enthusiasm is universal.

VERSAILLES, 4.—The bombardment is so effectual on the east of Paris, that only Nogent replies.

The bankers who participated in the French loan have been severely sentenced at Berlin.

BORDEAUX, 4.—Official: Faidherbe's dispatches of the 3rd say, there was a battle near Bapaume yesterday, from eight in the morning until six in the evening. We have driven the Prussians from all their positions and the villages. The enemy's losses are enormous; ours are serious.

LONDON, 4.—The Duke of Cambridge is about to be succeeded by Lord Napier, of Magdala, as commander-in-chief of the army, and Mr Cardwell as Secretary of State and War by Lord Strathnairn.

England is determined to arm.

General Bourbaki has divided his force, one column is moving on Chalons the other on Orleans, via Gien.

A plan is on foot for a public reception dinner to Jules Favre, on his arrival here to attend conference. The report that Austria is about to send a plenipotentiary to Versailles is authoritatively contradicted.

At the surrender of Meurs, two thousand prisoners, a hundred and six guns and a quantity of stores fell into the hands of the Germans.

MADRID, 2.—Marshal Prim's body was removed, to-day, to the Church of Atocha, without disturbance. There were six thousand people, and an imposing procession took place of the officers, deputies and members of the cabinet and of the various diplomatic orders, followed on foot. The carriage in which the assassination occurred was in the procession; its sides were riddled with bullets and the glass of the windows was shattered. The body lies in state in the church, where it will remain until Tuesday.

BRUSSELS, 3.—King William has abandoned the idea of entering Paris upon the capitulation of the forts. Paris will be garrisoned and provisioned for two years, and the Germans to hold Alsace, Lorraine, Belfort and Britche, and the line of communication with Paris. After unconditional surrender, which alone will be accepted, the Garde Nationale will be armed and made responsible for the preservation of order in the capital, and the Corps Legislatif will be summoned to meet on the third of the following month.

Two men were digging around a spring near their residence in Auburn, N. Y., last week, when they began to find frogs imbedded in the mud. They kept on digging until they had taken out five hundred and thirty-seven frogs, within a small space, the most of them from three to five feet under the surface, near the underground course of the spring. Some of them were alive, but the most of them dead, many in a decaying condition.

There are 294 loaves of bread made from a barrel of flour, which, at ten cents a loaf would yield \$29.30 a barrel.

## Correspondence.

### THE MAILS.

LOGAN, CACHE COUNTY,  
December 30th, 1870.

Editor *Deseret News*.—I am glad the mail question has again come before the public for ventilation. The citizens of Cache county have had abundant reasons to complain of the neglect of persons whose duty it has been to forward our mails. It used to be a very common occurrence for the stage to take the Cache Valley mail past Brigham City Post Office; sometimes it would return next day and sometimes in a week. About one year ago the mail was taken north and, among other mail matter, it contained a draft for about \$1,400, for Richard Williams, Esq., of Wellsville. This did not return for about four weeks. Last winter, while I was in attendance at the Legislative Assembly, Mr. Farrell, P. M. at Logan, mailed to me a certain letter, well tied up in a package with other letters directed to S. L. City. Why did I not receive that certain letter with my other letters from that same package? Mrs. Maughan mailed me a letter which I did not get; Mr. Scott, of Millville, mailed me a letter which I did not get. The three letters referred to contained business of so much importance that an immediate enquiry was instituted concerning their whereabouts, but they have not yet come to hand. A few weeks ago, Hon. D. H. Wells, Mayor of Salt Lake City, sent me a letter, which was eight days in coming to Logan after receiving the S. L. City post mark on it. Since that time A. M. Musser, Esq., telegraphed me that he had mailed me a business letter, which was ten days in arriving here. If I were to listen and write other people's complaints I would weary your patience. Notwithstanding all those discrepancies in our mail facilities, the mail service through Cache has been performed, for the last six years, in a manner which reflects great credit on the contractors.

I forward this letter by private conveyance. Indeed so uncertain are the mails that we often use the telegraph line, though very expensive, in preference to entrusting important matters to them. Very respectfully,

PETER MAUGHAN.

PAYSON, UTAH, Jan. 3, 1870.

Editor *Deseret News*.—Sir: About the 10th of last June a man of the name of George Leonard, in company with another person, (name not known) arrived in Payson, and stayed at the hotel, kept by B. Searle. On their leaving Mr. Leonard deposited some luggage with Mr. Searle, stating that he would return in about four days. Weeks and months passed away and nothing could be heard of Leonard until some four weeks ago, when some boys who were herding sheep in Tintic Valley came across the remains of a human being, the flesh having all been eaten or wasted away, and what was left of his head resting on a saddle. The boys gathered up the bones and rolled them up in a blanket, with the remains, when discovered, were covered and dug a hole and buried them, but took the saddle away with them. Some time after the saddle was brought to Payson, and there identified as the saddle of George Leonard, who stayed at B. Searle's in June last.

While staying at Mr. Searle's Mr. Leonard said he was from California.

Bro. Searle will give any information he is able to in relation to the matter to any one who will communicate with him on the subject. Yours very respectfully,

J. T. HARDY.

### BUTTER.

There is no article of produce that requires more care and cleanliness than the making of butter, no article that is more sensitive or more easily affected by the slightest taint that it may come in contact with. A foul, ill-ventilated cellar in one night will spoil the finest butter ever made, nor is there any article of diet more necessary and pleasant than good butter or more disagreeable to the palate than strong, rank, or inferior butter. Utah is a great butter-making country, but in consequence of the carelessness or incompetence of the butter makers, or the want of care or knowledge of the dealers, the butter that has been exported from this

country has been of such a disgraceful character that it has become so unpopular as to almost entirely exclude it from the adjacent markets. It is a common remark made by the dealers in Nevada, "We should be glad to take your butter, if your folks could make it and put it up in a marketable condition; but there is a prejudice against Salt Lake butter in consequence of such an inferior article having been sent into our market." Can we think of a more suicidal system of business than that of exporting an article that ruins the market? yet this has been done. It is a well known fact that those who bring first class butter into the market find a ready sale for it, and it commands a high price, because, unfortunately, there is so little, comparatively speaking, brought in; hence the dealer is left to buy, if he buys for exportation, second class butter because first class is too high to enable him to ship butter to compete with other markets. This has given rise to the remark that Salt Lake butter is of an inferior quality to that made in other places, more particularly in California. Now if the dealer in butter would firmly refuse to buy any but first class butter the quality of this manufacture would soon be improved, and it would cease to be said "they cannot make good butter in Utah."

Every dealer in butter knows that first-class butter should never be worked over a second time; it kills it. It should be just as it comes from the dairy, the butter-milk well worked out and the butter moulded in a good solid shape for market. Superintendent H. B. Clawson, of Z. C. M. I. has been indefatigable in striving to open a market for the produce of the country, the continual notice of shipments testifying, butter being one of our staple articles. He has sent to Messrs. E. K. Howes & Co., San Francisco, California, for a supply of butter moulds, that, for the future, those who make this produce, and wish to sell it, may put it up in good marketable condition. Then with strict injunctions from purchasers to their employees to buy only first-class butter the evils we have been subjected to will soon be removed. This article alone might be a source of great wealth to the community, if it were properly attended to.

G. T.

THE ABSURDITY OF TIGHT LACING.—There would be no tight lacing if girls could be made to understand the simple fact—that men dread the thought of marrying a woman who is subject to fits of irritable temper, to bad headaches and other ailments we need not mention, all of which everybody knows are the direct and inevitable product of compression of the waist. Men like to see a small waist, certainly, but there is a very great difference between the waist which is well formed and in proportion to the rest of the figure, and a waist which is obviously artificially compressed, to the destruction of that easy and graceful carriage which is one of the chief charms of a woman's appearance. An unnaturally compressed waist is far more certain of detection than a mass of false hair or a faint dusting of violate powder. The rawest youth who enters a ball room, can pick out the women who have straightened themselves artificially. If the young lady who, to obtain the appearance of a dragon-fly, has been subjecting herself to considerable physical pain, and who has been laying up for herself a pretty store of ailments, which only want time to pronounce themselves, could only see the stare of scarcely disguised contempt, and understand the scornful pity, which greet the result of her labor, we should have a change of fashion—and it is only a fashion. Through all changes women remain true to only one fashion. Whether her clothing is as long as that of a Grecian virgin, or whether she builds around the lower half of her figure a rotund and capacious structure of steel, she is for ever faithful to the tradition of a small waist, and she will weaken her circulation, she will make her hands red, she will incur headache, she will crack her voice, and she will ruin her digestion, all to produce a malformation which wise men regard with pity and fools with derision.—*Ex*

It is a fact that ladies can convert themselves into "beautiful blondes" at will. It has been brought out in a divorce suit in New York, wherein Josephine Fiddles is plaintiff and Dominick Murray defendant. Dominick testifies that when he married his wife she was a brunette, but she afterwards dyed her hair and eyebrows and was metamorphosed completely.