

Died.

In Spanish Fork City, ELIAS JONES aged 57 years and 2 months.
Deceased was born in Neath, South Wales; embraced the gospel in Swansea, Wales, in 1849; emigrated to Utah in 1856. He was a kind father, a friend of the poor and an esteemed citizen.—*Mill. Star* please copy.

A TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF BRO. ELIAS JONES.

A friend has gone,—a brother whom we love;
His spirit fled to join the host's above;
A sympathetic sorrow fills the hearts of all,
And many tears are shed around his pall.

We all shall miss him; kind and true was he;
Though gone, he long will live in memory;
Faithful and just, his place will ever be,
Among the honored in eternity.

His quiet worth, his goodness to the poor,
Will make his name beloved for evermore,
And numbers whom his means have gathered here,
Will bless his memory, and his deeds revere.

A father kind and good, who now will fill his place,
And from his children's hearts their sorrow chase?

Great Father of the fatherless, be thou their friend,
And guide and guard them to the end.

Dear brother Jones, we will not weep for thee;
Thy earthly toils are o'er, thy spirits free;
We know the grave will only be to thee,
The gate that leads to immortality.

HANNAH CORNABY.

At Ephraim, Sanpete Co., Feb. 3, 1867, CHRISTIAN WILLIAM, son of Christian and Hederrig Christianson, aged 4 years and 8 months, less 3 days. His father is absent on a mission to Denmark.—*Scandinavian Stjerne* please copy.

NOTICE.

Having been appointed by the Probate Court of Great Salt Lake County, administrator for the estate of Charles Roper deceased, I wish all parties knowing themselves indebted to the estate, to come and settle their accounts; as also all who have claims against the estate to present the same to me as soon as possible for adjustment.

THOS. McLELLAND,
Administrator.

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TRADE OF 1867!

SAN FRANCISCO
The MARKET for
UTAH.JAMES LINFORTH,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,No. 3 Front Street, Near Market,
San Francisco.

CALIFORNIA.

The relative value of CURRENCY TO GOLD is more permanent than heretofore, and facilities for getting goods from California at all seasons of the year, with quick dispatch, have largely increased of late, rendering San Francisco pre-eminently the Market for Utah.

It is not generally known to the people of Utah that all kinds of goods of foreign production, such as Teas, Coffees, Sugars and Spices; English, French and German Dry Goods, Hosiery and Bag materials; Iron, Steel, Anvils, Vices, Chains, Shoes and Horse nails, Glass, Oils, and Paints, Earthenware, Glassware, &c., &c., can be obtained from San Francisco at lower prices than from Eastern Markets.

California and Oregon-made Woolen Goods, both pieces, goods and clothing, are superior to anything imported and cheaper. They have been shipped to Eastern and other markets for sale with advantage.

Agricultural Implements and Machinery can be procured from San Francisco in time for the harvest.

Mining and Mill Machinery of superior manufacture can also be procured here at short notice.

GOODS DELIVERED at Carson in six days, at Austin in seventeen days, and at Salt Lake City, in lots of not less than ten tons, in forty-five days from San Francisco by good Mule Teams at lower rates of freight than ever before. Shipments to San Pedro every ten days.

ORDERS respectfully solicited.

Merchants and others desiring purchases made here will be furnished with prices and all necessary information on application to

JAMES LINFORTH,
No. 3 Front Street, San Francisco.

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ESTRAYS.

I HAVE in my possession the following described Stock:

FROM LEHI:

One Horse MULE, brown, or dun, small star in forehead, with saddle mark, roach mane.

One Mare MULE, dark bay, roach mane, supposed to have estrayed from Salt Lake county.

FROM PROVO.

One OX, 5 years old, red sides, white face, belly, back and tail. CSB on left horn, C on left hip.

One COW, 4 years old, brindled, white belly, branded on left hip, rib and neck, not legible. Said cow is in the care of Wm. Clark, pound keeper, Lehi, where she will remain until the day before sale.

The above described animals if not claimed, will be sold at auction on the 12th day of March next, at the County Pound, Provo.

EDSON WHIPPLE,

Utah County Pound Keeper.

Feb. 12th, 1867.
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NOTICE.

All persons claiming an interest in the North Ogden Irrigation Canal running from Ogden river to North Ogden are requested to present their claims by letter or otherwise on or before the First day of March 1867, as no claims will be acknowledged by the Company that may be presented after that date.

HENRY HOLMES, PRESIDENT,
BENJ. CAZCER, SECRETARY.

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Correspondence.

Great Salt Lake City,
Feb. 16th, 1867.

EDITOR DESERET NEWS:—The progress of the Latter-day Saints since their settlement in these valleys, in cultivating the soil, building up cities in the waste places, &c., is acknowledged by all important observers to be truly wonderful. If we judge from the enterprising and progressive spirit of this people, together with their ever widening experiences, we may reasonably conclude that if our enemies will let us alone our advancement in the future will be still more rapid than it has been.

Some parts of the Territory possess very superior advantages, and resources for future development. At Mantle, Sanpete, for instance, excellent rock for building purposes can be obtained quite close to that city. Wood is also very plentiful. At Fort Gunnison which is the most southern settlement in Sanpete, Bishop Cairns informs me that in about two weeks from that time (30th ult.) the people expect to commence ploughing; the weather in that region is very mild all through the winter.

Coming in a northerly direction from Sanpete, after passing the divide, the first settlement you arrive at is Nephli City, Juab County, which presents a pretty appearance with its fine looking meeting-house and neat adobe dwelling houses.

The situation of Santaquin is excellent, commanding, as it does, a view of nearly the entire valley in which Provo, Springville and Payson are situated. I thought the sight was really grand, as I looked from the summit upon the extensive valley beneath, just as the sun was setting. Away in the distance could be seen the city of Provo with its beautiful meeting-house, (now nearly completed,) standing out in relief; and the huge mountains circling around on every side, whose snow-covered tops were golden with the rays of the setting sun as he was about to sink behind them.

At Springville I had the pleasure of being present at an examination of pupils, belonging to a school conducted by Bro. Charles D. Evans. As many visitors as could be accommodated with sitting room were there. During the course of the examination the Springville choir sang several pieces. The proceedings were also enlivened by an occasional song from Messrs Fox and Evans. The proficiency of the pupils was very gratifying, and reflected much credit upon Bro. Evans, who is an efficient and persevering teacher. The most gratifying part of the affair, in my opinion, consists in making evident the fact, that instead of the children of the Latter-day Saints being dull and unintellectual, as some of our enemies have averred, there is within them germs of intelligence, a quickness of perception, and aptness to learn; and in fact a foundation for intellectual greatness in many of them, which, like the diamond in its crude state, whose brilliancy is hid until cut and polished, only needs cultivation to cause it to shine forth in mental power. As the facilities for education extend among this people this fact will be made more and more manifest.

Yours truly,
JOHN NICHOLSON.

[Special to the DESERET NEWS.]

By Telegraph.

Washington, 12.

After a spirited debate in the House today, on the bill reported from the select committee on the New Orleans riot, it was passed by a vote of 13 to 48. The only important modification being the striking out of the provision giving Louisiana a delegate in Congress, until restoration as a state.

London, 12.

The reform demonstration on Monday was a great success; 20,000 persons were in the procession; the streets were lined with more than 200,000 spectators; the American, French and Italian flags were carried in the procession. During the march the bands played Yankee Doodle, the Marseilles, John Brown and Garibaldi's hymns. The Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred viewed the display from the United Service Club. A superb ovation took place at the American Embassy, and all the men in the procession took off their hats as they passed.

The following mottoes, liberally displayed on the banners, indicate the sentiments of the people:—No surrender! Liberty, Equality and Fraternity.

Manhood Suffrage. Serfdom is Infamous. The voice of the people cannot be suppressed with safety. Taxation without representation is tyranny. Trust in God and keep your powder dry!

The procession marched to Agricultural Hall, where an immense meeting was held; 30,000 persons were present, and a letter was read from John Stuart Mill. Thomas O'Donohue and Mr. Potter members of Parliament, made speeches. Resolutions were passed denouncing the Derby Government and demanding manhood suffrage.

On Monday afternoon the House of Commons was crowded to hear the expected announcement of the Government programme. D'Israeli delivered a long historical essay on reform and the English constitution. He showed only a few flashes of his usual spirit, and was especially brilliant while denouncing Goldwin Smith as a wild man, and ironically defending Earl Russell. Edwards, at the close of the speech, said the Government would introduce resolutions to test the sense of parliament before presenting the reform bill, and fixed the 23d instant as the day for offering them. The resolutions are vague and unsatisfactory, and merely state general principles. Mr. Gladstone, in a few common-place remarks, accepted the Government's plan of proceeding, but protested against delay. With the conclusion of his remarks the debate ended.

New York, 13.

The woolen cloth mills at Glenham, Duchess county, were nearly destroyed by fire on Monday night; loss \$60,000; insured \$50,000.

Cincinnati, 13.

The publishing house of the Miami Printing Co., was destroyed by fire this morning; loss \$35,000.

Washington, 13.

Stevens reconstruction bill was considered and passed by a vote of 109 to 55.

London, 13.

Fenian arrests continue; arrests were made yesterday including two ex-officers of the American army.

Dublin, 13.

Seventy supposed Fenians were arrested yesterday on the arrival of the mail boat at Holyhead.

New York, 13.

A cable special to the *Herald*, from Chester, England, says the city is full of troops, but the Fenians have gone.

No arrests were made, and no disturbance of any kind. The Fenians could have taken the town on Monday, but waited for a co-operative movement from other quarters, which failed; the affair was much like the Canada raid.

London, 13.

In Parliament last evening the fact was stated by the Government that Lord Elcho had received a telegram from Lord Grosvenor, commanding the Chester volunteers, saying that the affair was serious, which the timely intervention, it is thought, had saved the town. Everything is quiet now at Chester.

Hamburg, 13.

Gov. Geary has signed the joint resolution ratifying the constitutional amendment.

Washington, 14.

In the Senate, Wade, from the Committee on Territories, reported the bill to regulate the selection of grand and petit jurors in Utah.

Berlin, 13.

In the election yesterday for members of the North German Parliament, the Liberals carried the city.

Florence, 13.

The Italian Diet has been prorogued to the 28th of February.

Baron Ricasoli, the Chief Minister, has resigned at the request of the King.

The Italian Parliament is dissolved; the election for Members of Parliament is ordered for March 17.

Dublin, 17.

The outbreak in Killarney has come to an end, and the bands of insurgents have departed. One hundred and forty Fenians have been arrested and are now in jail.

Paris, 17.

The Budget was presented in Chambers yesterday by the Minister of Finance. It gives a favorable report of the condition of the finances.

Florence, 17.

A new ministry has been formed. The Radical party are much elated at the dissolution of Parliament.

Berlin, 17.

The Prussian troops will withdraw. Prussian garrisons will still be maintained in Leipsic, Bantzer and Konigstein.

Prince Frederick Charles has been elected to the North German Parliament.

London, 17.

It is now considered certain that the determined resistance of the Cretans and the spirit of concession recently shown by the Turkish Government will result in the complete independence of the Island of Candia.

Miscellaneous.

NEW MUNITIONS OF WAR.

Mr. Gale, whose experience with guns, pistols and ammunition, have resulted in more than one invention, has just produced a cartridge of a very novel construction. The powder is not a gunpowder, but an explosive fulminate 25 per cent. stronger in power, washed on both sides of a strip of paper. Suppose this strip coiled around the shank of a common round-headed hobnail, and a percussion cap stuck on the point of the nail. Such is Mr. Gale's cartridge in the primitive form. He would fire this from a pistol fixed in a vice, and show you that the hobnail would hit truer than a bullet. Now a bullet very like in form to this hobnail, is what Mr. Gale calls his rudder-tail ball. At the first glance it is evident that the lever attached to the ball must make it fly straight. The rudder-tail converts it into a dart, and the leverage of the shaft must act upon the air without cessation and keep the point of the head always straight to the mark. The rudder-tail ball may, of course, be fired from a smooth-bore of a rifle; it would fly straight projected from the former, although, undoubtedly, it would theoretically possess more advantages in being fired from the latter. This fulminate, or rather explosive material is composed of chlorate of potash and other substances. Paper, linen, and fibrous material are saturated with this product, and the sheets are then rolled up and cut off into cartridges of various diameters and lengths, according to the operations for which they may be required. For example, Mr. Gale has shown us, besides cartridges for small arms, one large cartridge 10 inches in length by 1 1/2 inch in diameter, for blasting purposes, for which this new explosive material seems to possess great advantages, especially when fired in a novel and ingenious way proposed by him. Such a cartridge roll can be pushed at once down into the blasting hole, and the damp or wet condition of the rock will in no way affect it, as the cartridge is thoroughly waterproofed, and might even itself be used to drive the water out of the bore.

The new explosive material, it is said, can be manufactured quite as cheaply as, if not far less than gunpowder; while the preparation of it is quite harmless and not dangerous, there being no risk of explosion in the mixing or saturating processes. Whereas in the ordinary Enfield cartridge 2 1/2 drachms of gunpowder are required, Mr. Gale's cartridge will do the same work with 1 1/2 drachms of the new material. Nor is this new cartridge the only military novelty which this remarkable inventor has on hand at the present time. He speaks of having nearly perfected a fog shell and a balloon-shell, the last of most destructive properties. The object of the fog shell is that, thrown on board ship it will, after a certain lapse of time, generate a dense vapor through which the sailors and marines shall find it impossible to see, and therefore to defend themselves with any certainty; or it may be used, on the other hand, for producing a dense cloud behind which a ship may itself escape attack. The balloon-shell is filled with a fulminate which requires a fall of a hundred feet to explode it, or it may be dropped from any height by slightly altering its internal arrangement, a blow from a hammer or similar instrument not being able to detonate it. This fulminate is said to be so fearfully explosive that a shell of 9-inch diameter will be equal to clearing a large space or area of some hundred of square feet of all but ponderous objects.—[*London Shipping Gazette*.]

No less than 800 tradesmen in South London were fined during the present year at the Newington Sessions for having in their possession unjust weights and measures. Of these 250 were publicans. The majority of these offenders are described by a local paper as "church and chapel-going 'respectable' men and women."