

and thirty-six Turks implicated have been arrested.

HAVANA, 23.—A report is current that W. M. Tweed arrived here last Tuesday, on a schooner; several New Yorkers who know him by sight say they saw him yesterday and to-day, in different parts of the city.

PARIS, 23.—In the Assembly, to-day, the electoral district bill was under consideration, and an amendment, prepared by the government, was adopted, by which Paris will return to the lower chamber twenty deputies instead of twenty-five, and Lyons six instead of eight, as at present. This reduction is effected by appointing one deputy to each 100,000 of the population in those cities, instead of one deputy to each arrondissement containing under 100,000 inhabitants, and two deputies to arrondissements containing more than 100,000, as in the rest of France. The Left are indignant over the introduction and adoption of the amendment.

LONDON, 23.—The Gordon elected to Parliament yesterday was Sir Alexander Gordon, conservative, for East Aberdeenshire, and not Lord Advocate Gordon, for the Glasgow and Aberdeen Universities.

The *Invalide Russe* states that emissaries from Khokand had incited the tribes subject to Russia in the neighborhood of Urapete, Toorkistan, to revolt; the Russian troops attacked them, and were at first repulsed, but subsequently obtained a victory. Three hundred insurgents were killed in one engagement; the insurrection is now suspended.

The Prince of Wales landed at Calcutta to-day, and had a magnificent reception.

CAIRO, 23.—It is rumored that the Khedive is negotiating for the sale of Egypt's founders shares in the Suez Canal; the government of Great Britain, and M. De Lesseps, representing a combination of French capital, are bidders; the latter has offered \$9,000,000 for the shares.

SINGAPORE, 23.—The British troops in Malacca have arrived before Kintab, where the Maharajas, Ismail and Lela, oppose them with considerable force; General Colborne has asked for reinforcements.

BERLIN, 23.—It is stated that the principal feature of the great powers' proposition, relative to reforms in Turkey, is that the ambassadors of neutral powers at Constantinople shall exercise permanent control in the execution of reforms in the province.

LONDON, 24.—A Berlin dispatch to the *Times* says that the Prince of Montenegro has concluded negotiations for a loan of a million dollars, which the Slavonians believe is guaranteed by Russia; it is also reported that an American agent at Cettinge has engaged to supply the Prince with cannon and rifles. The Montenegrin official journal publishes an article warmly praising the insurgents in Herzegovina. The *Times* correspondent remarks that the only explanation of the attitude of Montenegro is that the government has been led to hope that it will shortly be allowed to interfere.

A telegram from Vienna to the *Times* states that the note of the Northern powers, containing proposals for reforms in Turkey, is about to be sent to the governments of France, Great Britain, and Italy, with an invitation to join in their support.

The *Times*, in a leading article, says—"We are prepared to urge that the clause of the treaty of Paris forbidding intervention between the Sultan and his subjects be rescinded, that the powers may be permitted to interfere if necessary for the common interest, and that Turkey be considered as needing the tutelage of Europe."

A *Times* special from Penang, to-day, says that General Colborne reports that he has taken Kintab, without loss; Maharajahs Ishmail and Lela fled to Penang.

The Right Hon. Earl Stanhope, R. S., is dead.

HAVANA, 24.—Careful inquiry fails to confirm the report that Tweed is in this city.

MADRID, 24.—Nine hundred soldiers will embark for Cuba on the 30th inst.

The *Epoca* declares that Spain is resolved to retain Cuba, even if the insurgents should obtain greater forces, and could rely on some powerful protector.

PARIS, 24.—In the Assembly to-day, the press bill was under debate. M. Grevy proposed that the press law and the state of siege be

dealt with in separate bills, that the state of siege be raised throughout the country, and that the consideration of the press bill be postponed.

M. Buffet defended the government bill as it stood and denied, notwithstanding the result of the Senate election, the existence of an opposition majority. He said the ministry would support the conservative union at the elections and in the chambers. He pointed to the overthrow of several previous governments to which the whole conservative population freely adhered. A conservative union would appeal to all the partisans of those governments. He showed how the Bonapartists had supported the senatorial candidates of the Left and had gained nothing in return, and asked—"Will our alliance afford them any less guarantees?" He concluded as follows—"The constitution of the 25th of February last is not a work of political wisdom, but we must admit that it is the law. The country requires reorganization; it must return to the chambers men who are disposed to pursue, in conjunction with the President, a policy of social preservation, and give aid to the victor of Magenta, who will never become the instrument of radical passions."

M. Laboulaye objected that M. Buffet offered the country a marshal without a republic.

M. Grevy's proposal to legislate separately on the press laws and the state of siege was rejected by a vote of 376 to 303. The Bonapartists voted with the government.

PARIS, 26.—President MacMahon has written a letter to M. Buffet, thanking him for and expressing approval of his speech in the Assembly on Friday on the press bill.

Ex-President Thiers has accepted the invitation of the town of Belfort to stand for the Senate; he has received and declined similar invitations from eleven departments.

The republican leaders are confident that in the general elections the partisans of a moderate republic will secure a majority for both houses of the new Assembly.

NANTES, 26.—Two of the crew of the *Lennie*, who are not implicated in the alleged mutiny, have been sent to England for examination.

MADRID, 26.—The Royal Palace at Barcelona was almost entirely destroyed by fire to-day.

LONDON, 27.—A special from Vienna says that Turkey has sent a circular to the powers, pledging herself to the execution of the reforms promised by the Sultan.

A Berlin dispatch says that information has been received that the disorders in Northern Khokand will soon be made the occasion for Russia for the annexation of the rest of the country.

6 a.m.—A telegram from Berlin reports that the leading American residents there have called a meeting for the purpose of protesting against the strictures of the German press on American character, in their comments on the Bremerhaven plot.

Heren Kenne, a correspondent of the *Schlesische Zeitung*, in Bosnia, has been arrested, imprisoned and maltreated by Turkish troops, and the Berlin foreign office is asked to interfere.

A Madrid telegram gives a denial to the report that General Caballero de Rodas is dead.

SAN SEBASTIAN, 27.—Owing to the vigorous bombardment of Hernani by the Carlists, the situation there has become critical, and it is thought the garrison will evacuate unless promptly reinforced.

BERNE, Switzerland, 27.—News has been received here of a dreadful calamity, which occurred in the little village of Hillikin, in Canton Nargan, on Saturday. Christmas festivities were being celebrated in a school-house in that place, when the flooring gave way, and eighty persons were killed and fifty more or less wounded.

Correspondence.

PINE KANYON, Tooele County, Nov. 21, 1875.

Editor Deseret News:

There has of late been published in the News several letters on the subject of potatoes. I have a few items to communicate respecting different kinds of tubers.

Some of our cultivators in this Territory have been disposed to compare by experiment different

kinds of tubers to satisfy themselves which are the best, both for quality and prolificness, a sure proof of progress. The Neshannoc is capable of yielding a large crop, as will be seen from the following facts. In the annual reports of the Department of Agriculture published in 1873, page 286, is the following statement—

"Farming near the Rocky Mountains.—Mr. Elisha P. Horne, Colfax, Fremont County, Colorado, writing to the Department under date of Nov. 18, 1873, says that from one acre seeded with Breese's Peerless he obtained 900 bushels of potatoes; from an acre of Neshannocs 600 bushels."

In this experiment the "Peerless" is one third more than the Neshannoc.

In the DESERET NEWS of Nov. 3, is a letter from Logan, Cache County, concerning experiments tried with the Compton's Surprise and Peerless—the Peerless yields 135 lbs. from twenty-two hills, and the Compton's Surprise 195 lbs. from twenty hills. The Peerless yields six pounds to the hill and a fraction over; therefore we will say from twenty hills the Peerless yields 123 lbs. and the Compton's Surprise 195 lbs. as stated in the letter, which gives in favor of the Compton's Surprise seventy-two pounds to the half pound, 144 lbs. to the pound, and to one bushel of seed at that rate 8,640 lbs. more than the Peerless.

Of the Compton's Surprise, as stated in Mr. Thomas McNeill's letter from Cache Co., he raised at the rate of 3,900 bushels to ten bushels of seed, a fact of interest to progressive agriculturists. The Compton's Surprise is a seedling of the Prince Albert, fertilized with the pollen of the Long Pinkeye, and was originated in 1870 by Mr. C. Compton, of Hawley, Penn. The subterranean runners of the Compton's Surprise appear to start from every part of the main vine, and extend in every direction in the hills, both up and down, across and lengthwise, and when the tuber is properly cultivated it amply remunerates for the labor expended.

The Compton's Surprise is oval oblong, reddish pink skin, flesh white, the most prolific and best flavored tuber with which I am acquainted. James J. H. Gregory states its flavor is unsurpassed. Mr. Gregory is a noted seedsman. How many bushels of seed will it take to raise 3,000 bushels of Neshannocs? If 60 bushels of seed is required to raise 3,000 bushels of Neshannocs, how much seed will be saved by planting the Compton's Surprise? Every cultivator of the soil may answer this question for himself.

There are two kinds of tubers which appear to be most desirable for general cultivation, namely, the Compton's Surprise and the Extra Early Vermont; the former tuber for a staple potatoe, the latter for the earliest potatoe; but until public prejudice gives way, or is superseded by a knowledge of the better tubers, we shall and must cultivate those kinds suitable to the consumers' wishes.

The Extra Early Vermont is, at the present, the earliest tuber known. The following extract is taken from B. K. Bliss & Son's catalogue—

"The Early Vermont has, as proved by the numerous reports before us, more than sustained its previous reputation. Nearly all the competitors declare it from one to two weeks earlier than the Early Rose, and many even more. Its uniform and large size is recognized by every one. Mr. McLeod says: 'There are more than 100 in the amount I raised would weigh from one to two pounds each; and Mr. Salter raised one tuber that weighed three pounds twelve ounces. Its superior cooking and eating qualities are unanimously commended, as well as its compact growth in the hill, and its freedom from decay, and with thousands of cultivators who have grown it along side of the Early Rose there seems to be no doubt that, in quality, hardiness, earliness and yield, it far surpasses that celebrated variety.'"

I have tried the Extra Early Vermont for two years, and proven it to be the earliest of all varieties; it is earlier than the Early Rose by ten days, according to my experiments, having proved both former and latter tubers along side of each other, both receiving the same kind of cultivation.

The Vermont is a beautiful tuber, very compact, and yields well. Its flavor is excellent and very mealy,

white and attractive—all that is desirable for an early or the earliest potato. I tried the Compton's Surprise and the Extra Early Vermont alongside of each other, and the result was the former yielded more by one-fourth than the latter. The largest yield of the Vermont is 609 pounds to one pound of seed, raised by Mr. Salter.

The Vermont is about twenty-five days earlier than the Neshannoc.

The celebrated Eureka is a white-skinned potato, eyes sunken similar to the Compton, and its yield no doubt is about the same as the Compton. Its flavor is excellent and flesh white.

The Snowflake is the most beautiful tuber perhaps of all varieties. Its form resembles an egg as near as describable, both for smoothness and compactness; its yield is not as large as the Eureka.

An article in the DESERET NEWS states that the Eureka has produced from one pound of seed this season the extraordinary amount of 1,082½ pounds, and the Snowflake 638 pounds from one pound of seed.

The great difference between the yield of the Peerless and Compton's Surprise is somewhat astonishing. Compton 3,900 bushels from ten bushels of seed, cut one eye to a set. The Peerless, from ten bushels of seed, 2,460 bushels, being a difference of 1,440 bushels at one eye to a set; this calculation is based upon Mr. Thomas McNeill's letter of Cache county.

JAMES I. STEEL.

Indifference to Religion—Disestablishment—Casualties.

SUNDERLAND, England,

Nov. 28, 1875.

Editor Deseret News:

Eleven days ago I came into this northern region for the purpose of visiting some relations of my wife. I have also availed myself of the opportunity to look up some of the Saints, and become acquainted with their condition and prospects. I met with the Saints in Newcastle last Sunday and had the privilege of addressing them twice. I expect to meet with the Saints here this evening. I find very small congregations, from the fact that a great many of our people have emigrated to Utah. Bro. Galloway, the President of this Conference, is doing a good work with the few who are left, traveling among the branches and stirring up the Saints to their duties. A great deal of outdoor preaching was done here during the recent summer months by Bro. Galloway and other elders, so that I have no doubt but the people have been pretty thoroughly warned. Very little interest, however, seems to be taken in the matter by outsiders. "Mormonism" has got to be as much of an old story with this generation as it was in Noah's day. The Lord has been so patient and long-suffering with the people, that they have about come to the conclusion that he don't mean what he says; and when he shall come out of his hiding place and begin to chastise them for rejecting his gospel no doubt many of them will be very greatly astonished. The fact is the people are lulled to sleep and many of them will awake only when it is too late.

Here, as in America, religion, so called, is at a discount. Very few people trouble themselves with thoughts of a future state of existence. It is true they have costly churches and pay their ministers enormous salaries to preach to them once or twice a week, but it is all for show and fashion. To accumulate riches and enjoy the good things of this life is the highest ambition of a great majority of the people. Whatever pays the best, whether it be religion or politics, is the thing they are after. "Mormonism" would be as attractive to them as any other system, if they could see money in it. Lacking, however, in this, they see no beauty in it.

The most interesting subject in the religious world here is the prospect of the disestablishment of the Church of England. And even this subject derives its interest more from its political aspect than from its religious importance. All religious denominations here, excepting, of course, the dominant church, are crying aloud for a separation of church and state; and I have no doubt but that the day is near at hand when that object will be accomplished. Catholics and Baptists, Wesleyans, and in fact all dissenters who are not ashamed of

their name, and do not blush for the faith of their fathers, are arraying themselves openly with the Liberators, and their success is in my opinion assured. We can see the hand of the Lord in this as in every other great political movement. It is simply a breaking of the priestly shackles that bind the souls of men, in order to secure a free introduction of the gospel among the nations.

In the mean time, the Saints in this land are bound down by the iron hand of poverty, longing to gather to Zion, but unable, for want of a few shillings, to do so. May we not hope that the inauguration of the United Order in the land of Zion will eventually secure, among a thousand other grand results, that of the complete ingathering of the Saints from among all the nations of the earth?

The last six or eight weeks has been a period of disasters in British waters almost, if not altogether, unparalleled in the history of the nation. Shipwrecks are almost a daily occurrence, and are nearly always accompanied by terrible loss of life. With all the improvements of modern times in ship building and in the science of navigation, it seems that man's dominion must still stop on the shore of old ocean. Her merciless waves are still unconquered and untamed and seem to bid defiance to the skill of man ever to subdue them. I see it stated in a leading paper that the total number of wrecks, casualties and collisions on and near the coasts of the United Kingdom, during the year ending June 1874 was 1,803; and the writer believed that the casualties of this year would exceed those of last year by several hundred. This picture is a fearful one to contemplate, and when we add to this the number of lives lost and the value of property destroyed by the overflowing of rivers, by the upheaving of the ocean beyond its bounds in the shape of tidal waves, &c., it is simply appalling. All this, when taken in connection with all the other judgments that the Lord is pouring out upon this and other nations for their rejection of his gospel, points plainly to the fact that the end is near at hand.

Day after to-morrow I go to London, my appointed field of labor for the winter.

I remain yours in the gospel,
ISAIAH M. COOMES.

Fatal Accident.

IANTY, Minn., Dec. 10, 1875.

Editor Deseret News:

A very bad accident occurred here a week ago last Monday. Two young men were in the wood splitting cord wood, two Swedish boys, very good friends, well acquainted, from the Old World, named Ouf Gustavs and Herman Erikson. The feet of the former slipped and he fell to the ground and Herman Erikson accidentally cut his axe in his head over Gustav's left eye and he died last Tuesday, about two o'clock. Poor Herman is very sorry for his friend. This happened in Rush Lake, Chicago County.

Please inform my many friends that I am well, and that many people will hear the gospel. I remain respectfully your brother in the gospel.
B. P. WELFFENSEN.

Teeth in Ruins

Are a sure drawback on personal appearance and personal comfort. Therefore, keep them in good repair with that established antidote for all the diseases that assail them, fragrant SOZODONT.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING IN WELLS, FARGO & CO'S Office, Dec. 24, 1875.

Barker A	Heim F	Mackintosh Rt
Coburn J H	Harrison HC2	Lev W W
Cap S D	Jones Mrs E G	Paul W
Colton Mrs M	Keeley J	Parker S
Dean Chas	Livingston R	Redell & Dar-
Gedney A W	Mrs E	Rockwell O P
Gips Mrs	Livingston J	Keating A
Hall E F	Mower G W	Showell Mrs W
	Miller S	L
	Mathews E G	Waldberg G O

H. WADSWORTH, Agent.

IN A CORRESPONDENCE

In this city, December 18th, Mr JOSEPH T. HALL and Miss M. RIA. PEN. R. SCHLES. The ceremony was performed by Bishop Tuttle, at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Blakemore.