

I have been an advocate for our printing to be done by females; and as for men being in stores, you might as well set them to knitting stockings as to sell tape. Such business ought to be done by the sisters. It would enable them to sustain themselves, and would be far better than for them to spend their time in the parlor or in walking the streets. Hardy men have no business behind the counter; they who are not able to hoe potatoes, go to the cañon, cut down the trees, saw the lumber, &c., can attend to that business. Our young men in the stores ought to be turned out and the sisters take their place. And they should study arithmetic and book-keeping necessary to qualify them for such positions. I would also like our school teachers to introduce phonography into every school. It is an excellent thing to learn. By its means we can commit our thoughts and reflections to paper with ease and rapidity, and thus preserve that which will be of benefit to ourselves and others, and which would otherwise be for ever lost. This is a delightful study! In these and all other branches of science and education we should know as much as any people in the world. We have them within our reach, for we have as good teachers as can be found on the face of the earth, if our Bishops would only employ and pay them; but they will not. Let a miserable little, smooth faced, beardless good-for-nothing gentile come along, without regard for either truth or honesty, and they will pay him when they will not pay a Latter-day Saint. Think of these things. Introduce every kind of useful studies into our schools. I have been urging upon our young men for years to get up classes for the study of law. The laws of this Territory, of the United States, of the different States, of England and foreign lands. Do this instead of riding over the prairies hunting and wasting your time, which is property that belongs to the Lord our God, and if we do not make good use of it we shall be held accountable.

Now, my brethren and sisters, I feel to bless you in the name of the Lord Jesus Christ, and I pray my Father in heaven to continue His mercies to us, and I pray you, in Christ's stead, be ye reconciled to God in all things. We will now bring our conference to a close.

[Special to the DESERET NEWS.]

By Telegraph.

London, 29.

Additional intelligence, relative to the loss of the sloop of war Sacramento, says the crew escaped to the shore in single boats; not a single life was lost.

Toronto, 28.

The reform convention, which was attended by 700 delegates, closed its deliberations to-day. Among the resolutions were the following:—That it is the duty of the Canadian people to cultivate friendly relations with the people of the United States, and to offer every facility for the extension of trade between the two countries; and the convention regards it the duty of the Canadian administration to meet, frankly and cordially, all overtures from the Washington government for a new treaty and commercial reciprocity between Canada and the Republic, consistent with the honor of both countries.

London, 25.

At the breakfast tendered to William Lloyd Garrison, at St. James' Hall to-day, a large number were present; the affair was a perfect ovation; the principal speakers were John Bright and the Duke of Argyll.

Rome, 27.

The Pope held a public consistory this day, at which over 400 Catholic Bishops from every part of the world were assembled. The Pope delivered his allocution to the assembled prelates, in the course of which he praised their great zeal in coming to Rome from such distances, thus evincing their attachment and devotional obedience to the Holy See. He said the example shown to the world, by the union of the Churches at large in its celebration and canonization of the martyrs of Japan and the 18th centenary anniversary of St. Peter's martyrdom, would show forth to its enemies, the immense power the church wields on earth. His Holiness confirmed the papal condemnation of errors in the act of Oct. 29, 1865. He also expressed a desire to convocate, at an early day, a general council of Bishops, with a view to deliberate on the best means to repair the evils which

oppress the church. The Holy Father closed his allocution by imparting a pontifical benediction to the Bishops. Rome, 29.

There are a great many arrivals of Catholic prelates and laymen; there are 450 Archbishops and Bishops and about 30,000 clergymen and members of different religious orders in the Eternal City.

When the Pope received the American prelates and clergy at an audience, they presented him \$200,000 in gold coin, also a model of the American yacht *Henrietta*, in silver; the yacht was laden, it is believed, with gold pieces to the amount of \$50,000, contributed by the people of the arch-episcopal province of Cincinnati; the presentation of the model was by Bishop Wood, of Philadelphia. The Pope, lifting the model of the *Henrietta* from the case, with a gracious smile, said: It is not all vapor or steam, alluding to the golden cargo. To the clergy His Holiness said he had only pleasant words to say to the Americans present and absent; he complimented them on their progress, religious and civil, and in the most cheerful manner spoke in the very highest terms of Gen. Rufus King, Minister of the United States in Rome, and of his father Professor King, who now lies at the point of death.

Annapolis, Md., 29.

The President and party arrived this morning and were escorted to the Hall of the constitutional convention in the capitol, where they were enthusiastically received with addresses of welcome by Gov. Swann and Judge Carmichael, president of the convention; the party subsequently visited the naval academy, and returned to Washington in the evening.

New Orleans, 29.

An Austrian sloop of war, arrived from the South West Pass this morning, first landed telegraphic dispatches for the Austrian government; her ensign is draped in deep mourning; this circumstance and the reticence of her officers are significant; they however report that the City of Mexico was captured by the Liberals on the 20th; the particulars had not reached Vera Cruz in time for the sailing of the Austrian steamer.

Washington, 29.

A dispatch by telegraph from New Orleans this afternoon states that Maximilian was condemned to die, and was shot on the 19th of June.

New Orleans, 29.

The Mexican schooner *Atlas* arrived at the mouth of the Mississippi this morning, having on board exiled Imperialist Mexicans who have been peremptorily banished; among them were several military officers. The Liberals were shooting, hanging and expelling Imperial sympathizers.

Washington, 30.

The Austrian Minister received a dispatch from the commander of the Austrian vessel lying at Vera Cruz, simply stating that Maximilian was shot at 7 a. m. of the 19th; that Juarez refused to surrender the remains to the friends; no details are given. The Austrian Legation fully credit the intelligence. The Secretary of the Navy has received a dispatch confirming the news.

St. Louis, 30.

The Secretary of War has ordered 10,000 breech loading arms and 50,000 cartridges to be issued from the Leavenworth arsenal to the Kansas branch of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, which will enable them to send out engineers and working parties to protect themselves against Indian attack. The Company have already received 50,000 Spencer rifles for the same purpose.

Rome, 29.

The religious ceremonies at the celebration of the 18th centenary anniversary of St. Peter's martyrdom and St. Paul's and the canonization of 25 Dutch, French and Spanish martyrs of the Japanese saints was one the most gorgeous witnessed in the world since the days of Solomon. The observances began with a general illumination; the court of St. Peter's was like a great church on fire. At 7 a. m. there was a grand procession of prelates, priests, monks and soldiers from the Vatican to St. Peter's; the Pope was carried on a throne. St. Peter's was magnificently decorated with cloth of gold, silver tapestry and paintings; there were 200,000 yards of crimson silk; the building was lighted with many millions of wax candles; 100,000 people were inside the church, including the ex-King of Naples, foreign Ministers, 500 Cardinals and Arch-Bishops; many thousand clergymen, priests, monks, nuns and soldiers from all parts of the world were

present. The Pope celebrated Gregorian mass in Latin and Greek. No interruption occurred, except a curtain in a window took fire, which was promptly extinguished, and one man became crazed by the splendor and cut his throat. The Pope at once reconsecrated the church stained with the blood of suicide.

London, 30.

At the public breakfast in honor of William Lloyd Garrison yesterday, a letter from the court of Paris was read, which eulogized, in the warmest terms, the service done by the Garrison to the cause of humanity and freedom. Mr. Adams, Minister of the United States, who was absent, also sent a letter, the tone of which was rather qualified and reserved.

Paris, 30.

Abdil Azig, the Sultan of Turkey, arrived in this city to-day; he was received by the Emperor Napoleon.

Prince Napoleon has again taken up his residence in Paris.

THE PNEUMATIC DISPATCH TUBE IN PARIS.—The London *Engineer* says:

The tube connects the telegraph stations at the Bourse and the Grand Hotel, and is the first instalment of a complete system throughout Paris. The method adopted is the reverse of our own—namely, the elasticity of compressed air in place of a partial vacuum—so that neither an air-pump nor a steam engine is required. The power used is water from the reservoirs of the city of Paris, which gives an ascension of rather more than fifty feet. There are three vessels, made of iron plate, and measuring each about 1,200 gallons; the first of these receives the water and effects the compression; the two others are the receivers of the compressed air. As the water arrives the air within the first vessel is of course forced into the other two, which are connected with a valve opening inward. When the first vessel is filled with water another cock is opened, the liquid is allowed to run off and the air to enter by means of a valve provided for the purpose. The operation is then repeated, and the effect is the production in the two condensers of a pressure equal to about two atmospheres. The tube that connects the two stations is of cast iron, about thirty-five hundred feet long and two and a half inches in diameter, having its termini in two chambers with tightly fitting doors, which allow the piston dispatch-box to be placed or withdrawn from the tube without difficulty. This carrier is a small brass cylinder, four or five inches long, closed at one end, and with a moveable cover at the other. It will contain about forty dispatches, in envelopes. Five minutes are found to be sufficient in practice for the piston to make the double journey. The time occupied in the passage of the dispatch-box in one direction is sufficient to produce the necessary pressure for the return.

DISEASE IN CITIES.—A very important fact relative to the healthfulness of cities is developed by the figures of the New York Bureau of Vital Statistics. During the past ten years the ratio of death in the Fifteenth Ward has been seventeen deaths to every one thousand of population annually, while in the Fourth, Sixth and Eighth wards, the proportion of deaths has been sixty to every one hundred thousand inhabitants. The Fifteenth ward has trifling if any advantage in point of location, and is about as densely populated as the others, but the superior intelligence and careful regard for sanitary measures that characterize the inhabitants result in the immunity from disease that afford so remarkable a contrast with the wards where the reverse is the prevalent and almost universal rule.

WOMEN TYPE-SETTERS.—The *Printers' Circular* says:—"Girls who are employed in type-foundries to set the type into line preparatory to 'dressing' are styled 'setters.' Happening into the setting-room of a foundry a few days ago, we were curious enough to ask a girl who appeared to be expert at picking up the little bits of metal how many sticks she could set in a day. The answer was, 'about sixty of m's, and about thirty-two of i's.' Upon counting, we found that there were about 39,586 m's in sixty-four sticks, about 44,352 i's in the thirty-two sticks of that letter. In the latter case this girls hand moved to and from the stick 88,704 times in performing a day's work. The type was agate, and the girls received two cents per stick for setting up."

THE CENTURY PLANT.

An indescribable amount of fustian and nonsense has been written about what is termed the "Century Plant." It is now time the public mind should be better instructed, and this seeming wonder made to recoil back to its natural place. Grant Thorburn, who was as much a botanical humbug as Phineas Barnum is in his line, was the probable originator of the "Century Plant" delusion. To make short work of the matter, the truth is simply this:

The so-called Century Plant, which is supposed to bloom only once in a hundred years, is nothing but the *Agave Americana*, or American aloe, the leaves of which are long, thick, fleshy, spinous at the edges, and terminating in a thorn; the stem branched, and of considerable height when arrived at maturity. It is very largely cultivated in Mexico, where it bears the common term of the "Pulque Plant." This plant reaches maturity in about eight years; in some districts five years are sufficient. It always blooms on reaching maturity. The stem is then wrenched from the body of the leaves or branches, which discharge a thick, sweetish and milk-white juice into the cavity left by wrenching out the stem. This juice, while fresh, is known as *pulque dulce*, or sweet pulque, and is then very nutritious and innocent. Being left to ferment, which it does in three days, it becomes intoxicating and is then known under the name of *pulque fuerte*, or strong pulque.

Having passed through the fermenting process, it is then distilled and composes the spirit called *mescal*. The time of flowering depends wholly upon its growth, and the rapidity of its growth depends entirely upon climate. In hot countries it matures from five to eight years, but in colder climates it is much slower in growth. The fibres of the leaves serve the Mexican peasantry for thread and rope; its thorns are converted into needles. The leaves, when cut in slices, make good food for cattle, and are also used for scouring pewter, kitchen utensils, etc.

The resin obtainable from this plant has proved the most valuable preventative against the attacks of the *toredo* and other destructive insects. One ounce of it mixed with turpentine, tallow and white lead is considered sufficient to paint over two superficial feet plank, and 12 pounds is enough to cover the bottom of a vessel of 50 tons. An experiment proved these facts. Two planks of equal thickness and of the same tree were placed under water; one of them in its natural state, and the other prepared with the resin of aloes, mixed as above stated. The planks were allowed to remain eight months, and, on being taken up, the former was completely honeycombed and destroyed, while the one which had been smeared with the composition was as perfect as the day it was immersed. Instead of wondering about "Century Plants" and their flowers, it would be in better taste and far more profitable to avail ourselves of the many and wonderful properties of the *agave Mexicana*.—[*S. F. Times*.]

GIRARDIN'S PAPER.—The drift of the public feeling in Paris, in regard to the Luxemburg question, is indicated by the increased sale of *La Liberté*. On the 8th of May, M. de Girardin, the chief editor of that paper, published an article severely reflecting on the Government for its course in regard to the Duchy. The sale of *La Liberté* on the street was at once prohibited, and the following day the sale went down from 59,600 copies to 27,100; but the next day the number of copies sold was over 30,000. The Parisians admire pluck, and the audacity of Girardin contributes greatly to his popularity. On the day after the street sale of *La Liberté* had been prohibited, he published an article headed "What it Costs to Tell the Truth," referring to the costs of his own trial. In the course of his remarks, M. de Girardin said that "If you tell a Sovereign how he might be great, he will treat you as Louis XIV. treated Vauban, or Louis XVI Turgot; he will say you are perverse and charlatan. But tell him he has never committed a single fault, and he will overwhelm you with favors and repose in you his entire confidence." For these words the Government has commenced fresh action against *La Liberté*.