

Attention has been frequently called of late in public discourses and written communications, which have appeared in our columns, to the great advantages which this Territory possesses for the production and ; manufacture of silk. Those who have tried this business, have become thoroughly satisfied that it can be carried on here with success and profit. Ours is a lealthy country for worms, and with ordinary care, a fine quality of silk can be produced. Measures are now about to be taken by President Young to have this industry fostered. He has an abundance of mulberry trees, which he has raised from seed imported by him, at considerable expense, from Italy and the South of France. These he has offered for sale; but few persons have seemed to appreciate their value sufficiently to purchase any of them. Yet there is, without doubt, great wealth to be derived from their judicious cultivation. Mulberry cuttings, if taken from the tree at the proper time and planted, will grow very readily. By taking this course, they can be multiplied without any difficulty. the selection to and in the selection of the If the people appreciated the importance of this industry, they would soon fill the country with mulberry trees. These trees are very useful for other purposes besides furnishing leaves as food for silk-worms. Every man who has land might have some portion of it, that otherwise would not be used, occupied by these trees, and with his silk-worms, the eggs of which he will be able after awhile to obtain here, or import from California at comparatively little expense, raise some silk. The great advantage connected with silk raising, as described by those acquainted with the process, is that the business can be carried on by the young and the infirm during the summer when the worms need care and attention, and without interfering, too, with other work. The feeding time, it is said, lasts only two monthsbetween the time of completing the spring work and the harvest. The winding of the silk can be done in the winter. Already we manufacture cotton yarn superior to everything of the kind that is offered for sale elsewhere. Woolen factories are also receiving their share of attention; and a move is in contemplation to raise wool upon an extensive plan, which there is every reason to believe will be most successful. But while these branches are receiving their share of attention, the raising of silk should not be neglected, as it presents a field for the remunerative employment of a class of labor with which we are likely to be well supplied. There is nothing clearer to the minds of those who reflect, than that the people of this Territory must seek to developnew industries and means of employment, in addition to these already followed. If we do not, we can not occupy the independent position to which we aspire. We must become a manufacturing people. We shall always be poor so long as we depend upon other communities to furnish us the articles we need. We have all the elements of wealth around us, waiting only for man's skill to organize them for his use and have purchased an esta's in reveniened which will be mine on the death of that SEVENTES' LECTURES. Secretary Willes me forms as that Elder John Pack will Lecture in the 18th Ward Assembly Rooms, 1 to-merrow evening, on Agriculture, 1 18 offant bins :819

OBEDIENCE.

A few days ago, in one of our leaders, we briefly and hastily referred to the principle of Unity. To-day we purpose, in like manner, to advert to that which underlies all unity, namely, the principle of Obedience. The idea of obedience, in our day, is as repugnant to the feelings of the masses of mankind, as unity of action is rare amongst them. The notions in relation to individual independence and liberty are so exaggerated and have taken such deep root in the popular mind that the masses, easily swayed into any extreme when they fancy their interests are at stake, are heaving and surging like the waves of the restless ocean, and the seeds of revolution are so widely spread and deeply sown that the blaze of anarchy and revolution might be easily and generally kindled.

Resistance to the edicts and laws promulgated by tyrants and despots is perhaps sometimes necessary and commendable, and in many instances has proved of incalculable benefit to mankind. It was this that wrung from King John the great charter of English liberties, and in later times led to the foundation of the mightiest republic the world has ever seen. But in neither of these memorable instances was resistance offered to wise and equitable legislation, but to tyranny and injustice.

The state of public feeling above referred to has been fostered and intensified by the rabid fulminations of the newspaper press. This is especially true of Great Britain for the last twenty or thirty years, until the people there, noted for generations for their loyatay,

31 lelegraph. GREAT STORM AT CHICAGO! DAMAGE BY FLOODS EAST! - manual ma

al to the Descret Evening News.]

FENIANISM IN THE ENGLISH ARMY! manneman

San Francisco, 16-A company is organizing in the city for the purpose of connecting Marin and San Francisco counties by a suspension bridge across the entrance of the harbor from Lime Point to a place near Fort Point.

Arizona advices to February 24th say business is good, and mining and agri cultural intelligence is encouraging. No mention is made of Indian troubles.

Chicago, 17 .- A furious rain storm. accompanied with violent wind, thunder and lightning, passed over this city last night. The telegraph wires refused to work, and no news have been received from the east. In the north division of the city a house has been blown down; one woman was instantly killed, and a man probably fatally injured.

St. Patrick's day is being enthusiastically celebrated with a procession, &c., notwithstanding the bad state of the weather.

The World says twelve hundred laborers sailed on the Henry Chauncey for San Francisco in search of employment.

Washington .- The Supreme Court has decided unconstitutional the State law of Nevada, levying a tax of one dollar on each passenger leaving the State by coach or railroad.

Congressional proceedings yesterday were of little importance. In the Senate Sherman, from the finance committee, reported the House bill to exempt certain manufacturers from the internal revenue tax, with an amendment retaining the tax on turpentine, coffee, roasted or ground, and all articles included as substitutes for coffee, on spices, mustard, refined sugars, products of sugar refineries, or sugar candy, confectionery, diamonds, emeralds, precious stones and imitations, and on all jewelry. The bill leaves the tax on lucifer matches, and all other stamp duties unchanged. He gave notice that he would call it up to morrow. The remainder of the session was consumed in dicussing the bill granting sixteen thousand dollars per mile to enable the central branch of the Union Pacific Railroad to connect with the main line beyond Omaha, without ac-Shoes made to order, of Frauch and Argentold House.-A number of bills were introduced, but the proceedings have not been received, owing to the storm.

LOCAL ITEMS

THEATEICAL.-The Omaha Herald of the 7th has the following:-

UNDER THE GAS-LIGHT.-Mr. Methua Schel. ler, the celebrated Scenic Artist is now engaged in painting the gorgeous scenery for the play of "Under the Gas-Light," which will be put on the boards at the Academy of Music on next Monday night. The desire of quite a number of our eltizens has induced Madame Scheller to play af arewell has induced for five nights only. prior to be

engagement for five nights only, prior to her leaving for the Salt Lake City Theatre, in which she will appear in the new and picturesque drama of Life and Love in these times, entitled

"Under the Gas-Light," a play that has created a great sensation in New York, Philadelphia and other leading cities.

Madame Scheller is one of the favorite Stars of the West, and the bare announcement that she intends to play this engagement will give her crowded houses during the coming week.

Madam Scheller intends paying a visit to this city during the coming season, when our citizens may be favored with "Under the Gas-Light" and other attractions.

ST. THOMAS .- The following comes from St Thomas, Pah-Ute Co., Arizona, with a list of subscribers' names for the NEWS, and enquiries concerning the Juvenile Instructor:-

"The people enjoy excellent health and spirits. The mild weather and gentle showers have made the wheat crops, both early and late, look very promising. Since the return of Bishop James Leithead and the arrival of the lately appointed missionaries, the enterprise and good-feeling of the people have increased, and they are trying to keep pace with the spirit of the times in every respect."

DISTANCES FOR PLANTING TREES.

We are indebted to Bro. John Reading, 13th Ward, for the following valuable information and calculations:-

Standard Apples, 30 ft. each way. Standard Pears and free-growing Cherries, 20 ft. each way. Standard Duke and Morello Cherries, 16 to 18

it. each way. Standard Plums, Peaches, Apricots and Nec-

tarines, 16 to 18 ft. each way.

and their disposition to observe the laws, are now almost ripe for revolution.

While few individuals whe have carefully noted the spirit of the press for that lapse of time can doubt that its teachings have had much to do in promoting the lawless and revolutionary tendencies of the people, the real source of such tendencies must be sought in a very different direction, -namely in the family circle, where every bias is given to the human mind, and where the germ of every evil as of every good principle is planted and developed. Disregard of law and authority under the parental roof, leads inevitably to utter disregard and contempt for all law, authority and restraint; and when was there an age in the whole history of the world more notorious for this one thing than the present? It is one of the crying sins of the age! Why, the fifth commandment is almost entirely disregarded. It is decidedly unfashionable for children nowa-days, except of very tender years, to submit to parental restraint, and instead of being a blessing and an honor to parents, children too often are almost a life-long source of trouble and anxiety; and home, instead of being, as it ought to be, the very commencement and foundation of an eternal heaven is, alas! in innumerable instances a scene of discord and termoil and an embryotic hell. This spirit and disposition influencing the home circle affects communities in a corresponding ratio, and here is the real and only source and foundation of that spirit of lawlessness and defiance now so general.

Among the Latter day Saints, whose aim, and whose mission is to restore true principle and re-establish the order of Heaven through all the ramifications of human affairs, respect for and obedience to all legitimate authority is the invariable rule. In their midst, and forming a part of their religious faith, the father is the Lord and head of his family, and implicit, unquestioning obedience to parental authority, when judiciously exercised, is strenuously insisted upon. We do not wish to be understood that this desirable consum-mation has been fully or nearly reached; but the foundation is laid. This is the end ever kept in view, and it will never be relinquished until obedience to parental authority even unto death, if necessary, as manifested of old by Abraham's son and Jepthah's daughter will be willingly rendered. OGASOICO to This line of policy commenced in the family circle, as it most assuredly has been, its happifying influences will gradually unfold and develop them. selves until the whole community will eventually reap the inestimable blessings and benefits arising from its full consummation. Thus will the principles of true government be established. legitimate authority be unmurmuringly and implicitly obeyed, until peace and concord become the rule, and finally the dreams of prophets and poets will be realized in universal peace on earth and good will to men. 735 1 30 en 1

Naples, 16.-The Herald's special says Farragut left this city to-day for Rome, and was escorted to the railroad station by the principal citizens of Naples.

Havana, 16.-Wm. Moran, a Mexican editor, committed suicide at Orizaba.

Another conspiracy against the government of Juarez has been discovered at Morelia. The debt incurred for furnishing supplies to hospitals and prisons, during the empire, has been recognized as legal.

The Mexican Congress adjourned till March 25th. Many points of legislation were left untouched. The railroad concessions had not been discussed, and it was feared the English contractors would be deprived of their rights, and the roads be seized by other parties.

The general situation of affairs is unsatisfactory. Fears of trouble are universal. Incendiary fires, robberies and murders are frequent in the capital; and the streets of the city are unsafe at night.

New York. - A Lansingburgh dispatch says there is a terrible freshet, and the aqueduct at the Crescent has been swept away, carrying with it thirty canal boats.

Pyramid Apples, Peas, Cherries and Plums, 10 to 12 ft. each way.

Dwarf Pears, 8 to 10 ft. each way. Grapes; rows from 14 to 16 ft. apart and planted from 8 to 14 ft. each way in the row, according to variety.

Currants, Gooseberries and Raspberries, 1ft. each way, in rows according to variety.

Blackberries, 6 ft. each way.

Strawberries; rows 3 ft. apart and plants 1 ft. apart in the rows, for field culture, and 2 ft. by 1 ft. apart for the garden.

Rules for ascertaining the number of plants or trees required for one acre of land, (which contains 43,560 square feet.)

Multiply the distance in ft. between the rows by the distance the plants are apart in the row, and their product will be the number of square ft, for each plant; which, divided into the number of ft. in an acre, will show how many plants the acre will contain; thus:

Blackberries, etc., 8 ft. by 4-32)43.560(1,361 plants. Apples, 30 ft. by 30-900)43,560(48 trees.

And so on for any distances that may be desired to plant.

Number of trees or plants on an acre: 30 ft. apart each way,..... 48

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At Pondtown, Utah county, U. T., on the lith inst., SAMUEL HARVEY CLARK, of pluropneumonia; aged 37 years and 7 months.

Deceased was a man of firm integrity, beloved and respected by all who knew him. Although unknown in print, among his friends and acquaintances his vein of wit and humor was not excelled by the great "Artemus;" but unlike the latter, his mind treasured up those inestimable principles of salvation that feed the soul and pave the way to exaltation. He caught a severe cold while sliding timber in the mountains, followed with chills, which resulted in death eight days subsequently. His remains were followed to their final resting place on the 12th inst., by a large procession, consisting of twentyfive carriages. He leaves an excellent wife and

five children to lament his departure. Hundreds of friends of the deceased, will, with the writer, condole with the widow and the fatherless, and pray the Lord to comfort them J. C. R. in their affliction.

Alabama papers please copy. Correspondence.

Postronen. We are sorry at being compelled to announce that Lists Lester will not be able to give her reading this evening, in conse-quence of severe indisposition arising from a cold. She has postponed it until Saturday evening.

At Schenectady the bridges have all been carried away, and the destruction of property is immense. The Hossock, Rensalear and Baratoga railroad bridge. near Waterford, is destroyed. The water is receding.

London, 7.-Recent developments lead to the belief that the attempts of the Fenians to induce soldiers of the regular army to forsake their allegiance and join the ranks of the organization have not been relaxed, but are still carried on in Ireland, England and Scott land. A man named Mahon, said to be a Fenlan military organizer, is just arrested in this city, charged with having endeavored to swear in soldiers stationed with some succes; that evidence

ed with some success; that evidence will be produced on his trial to show that disaffection prevails to an alarming degree in some of the Irish regiments.

ISIGO LEGO, MT. PLEASANT CITY,] , 197 March 12, 1868.

Editor Deseret News .- The progressive is a feature of this new-fledged city in the agricultural, mechanical and spiritual. An important area of land is about to be taken up west and south of the city, which will give to our marriageable young men land so as to lay the foundation of a home for them and the help-meets they may choose. The yellow fever of the Sweetwater or of Mary Vale is not strikingly manifest here, because the land movement has forestalled it. Bona fide homes are better than the miner's camp.

Your enterprising agent has now a spiendid shingle and saw mill. Lath and picket are to be added, and soon our town will have a decent array of fencing; nor is he satisfied, but has re-