

nothing for it but the pay for hauling? I do not know why it should be so, nor why the people should be so anxious to get rid of everything they have. I do not understand it.

Suppose the people in Sanpete, or any other county, were to establish a small woolen factory in each settlement; if they could not afford more than one or two carding machines, with a sufficient number of spindles to spin up the rolls, and had weavers to make it into cloth and other material necessary for the stockings, pants, vests, coats, dresses, shawls, nubias &c., that they required, they would have no need, hereafter, to haul their grain to this city or elsewhere to pay for such things; but they might manufacture all the woolen fabric they need and still raise as much grain as they now do.

Let the people take care of their sheep and manufacture their wool, and there would be no uneasiness about their coats wearing out, or their shawls and dresses getting thread bare, for they would know there were plenty more growing.

Another branch of home manufacture that should be more generally encouraged is tanning. I have been told that a good many of the boots and shoes we wear now are made of gum and paper. I will guarantee that there are hides enough rotting around this city to shoe half this people; and I presume it is the case in other places. The effort of the people should be to establish a tannery, where none exists, to tan these hides into leather; and let the farmers haul bark for the tanners and exchange it for leather to shoe their families, and so manufacture leather enough to supply their wants; and if there was any surplus, all the better. By adopting this course, boots and shoes for men, women and children might be made of the hides from our cattle; while the stockings, pants, vests, coats, shawls, dresses and nubias would come from the sheep. Then there is an article called flax that grows in this country; and if I were looking after the interests of a people I should require them to cultivate it and manufacture it into linen for towels, table cloths, and bed quilts; then if I could not manage to raise cotton enough from any source to make a shirt, I could, on a pinch, wear a linen one. With regard to hats, our hatters should be employed to make them at home; and the ladies could make hats of straw as was spoken of by President Young this morning. If we procured machinery to do it, it would ease up on the ladies a little and the work could be done better and more expeditiously. Nine-tenths of the people's wants could be supplied in this way, and you would still have your grain. Then the farmer, shoemaker, tailor, weaver, and so on through the whole people, could have their bins filled and have on hand one, two or three years supply. By and by if somebody came along and said the grasshoppers or the crickets are coming, the feeling would be "let them 'crick' we do not care, we are safe, our grain is laid up." That would make the people feel free, easy and independent, and it ought to be their position to-day.

Well, so much for the political economy that ought to exist in our midst, and by which, we as a people ought to be governed. I believe it is the duty of the Bishops and of all our leading men to see these things carried out. I know it is the wish of President Young and of the Lord. We profess to be the people of God, let us subject ourselves to His sway and carry out His designs. We have laid aside our old religion, morals and politics long ago, and have got a better kind. Let us lay aside our old political economy, and get one that is calculated to sustain us in every position in life, and be one in that as in other things. I see I am talking too long. May the Lord bless and guide us and help us to be one, that we may be one with Him in His kingdom in the name of Jesus. Amen.

**CHEAP GAS.**—A San Francisco telegram to the *Bee* says:

The new Mission Woolen Mills were lighted last night with Ensley's patent gas, manufactured from wood and mineral matter. The light was fully equal to coal gas, and cost only thirty-seven and a half cents per thousand feet. A Company have purchased the patent for California, and declare that they will put up the necessary apparatus for its manufacture at ten cents a light per night, if one hundred lights are taken, if more, five cents a light, and to private persons at one dollar and fifty cents per thousand.

[Special to the DESERET NEWS.]  
**By Telegraph.**

Richmond, 28.

Gen. Schofield to-day served a warrant on the *Richmond Times*, stating that its editorials are likely to create animosity, and its course cannot longer be tolerated.

Charleston, S.C., 28.

A fire in East Bay Street this morning destroyed a large warehouse occupied for an auction and commission business; loss \$150,000, one-third covered by insurance.

New York, 28.

The *Times* special says the workings of the Treasury for the month just closing will show another large reduction of the national debt. In the next statement Sec. McCulloch will reduce the total debt to about 2,500,000,000, at which point he believes it must remain stationary so long as the present government income and expenses are maintained. The Indian war will draw largely on the national resources this summer. While the course of the Treasury is perfectly clear and easy, the reduction of the national debt must soon be suspended, at least for a time.

A circular from the French war office fixes the price of exemption from military service at 3,000 francs during 1867, and for each year thereafter at 6,000 francs.

The Italian government has given very stringent orders to prevent or repress any attempt to violate the pontifical territory.

The *Courier De Lyons* confirms the previous statement of the dispatch of war material to the east and north-east parts of France.

A Frankfurt journal says all the workmen in iron and timber, to be found in Strasburg, are engaged for service in the arsenals, and heavy guns have been forwarded from Strasburg to fortify Metz.

Ninety members had withdrawn from the Bohemian Diet, on account of the irregularities attending the present election.

A Berlin letter to the *Times* says Russia seems favorably disposed to Prussia, while Austria affects an impartial but somewhat suspicious neutrality.

Paris, 27.

It is officially stated that the Emperor has expressed satisfaction with the negotiations now in progress for Luxemburg.

London, 27.

At a late hour last night the Prussian government signified, by telegraph, its acceptance of the proposition made by the Queen of England for a general conference, at London, of the great powers, to settle the Luxemburg question on the basis of the neutralization of the Grand Duchy, as agreed to by all parties.

It is said that the Russian government will receive from the United States a fleet of iron clads, instead of the stipulated sum of money, for Russian America.

London, 28.

A general conference of the European powers, to settle the difficulties between France and Prussia, will meet in London May 15th; in the meantime it has been agreed that the fortress in Luxemburg shall be dismantled.

Frankfort, 28.

U. S. bonds are steadily advancing, and at last quotations were 76.

Paris, 28.

American bonds sold to-day for 80.

New York, 29.

George Peabody has donated \$5,000 for a circulating library in Baltimore.

Washington, 29.

The President leaves, May 12th, for Raleigh.

St. Louis, 29.

Advices from Forts Riley and Sully, a month later than the reported massacre at Fort Buford, make no mention of any trouble whatever in the upper country.

London, 29.

The European conference, which is to meet in London next month to settle the dispute between France and Prussia in regard to Luxemburg, will be composed of representatives from Great Britain, France, Prussia, Austria, Russia and the King of Holland as the Grand Duke of Luxemburg. It is understood that the following terms have been agreed upon as the basis for the deliberations of the conference: First, France is not to enlarge her present boundaries; second, the fortifications of Luxemburg are to be evacuated and

dismantled; third, the future political status of the Grand Duchy is to be ascertained and determined by the conference. The final decision of the conference will be guaranteed by all the governments participating therein.

New York, 29.

The Commissioner of the Indian Bureau is said to be undecided as to whether he shall endorse the bills recently made by Louis V. Bogy, former Commissioner and at present Agent of the Bureau, with certain New York merchants for the purchase of goods for the use of the Indians. Goods, amounting in value to several millions of dollars, have been delivered, and the contractors are in a state of anxiety as to the probability of being paid for them.

Washington, 29.

Gen. Ord, acting under the instructions given him while here, has detailed army officers to act in the places of the Arkansas state officers removed by him.

Omaha, 29.

Track-laying on the U. P. Railroad was resumed to-day, and will be prosecuted vigorously. Four hundred miles of iron are now here, and grading will be done at the rate of two miles a day. The Quartermaster has notified the superintendent of the road that he should grant the transportation of 20,000,000 pounds of government stores the coming season.

General Wason is at Ft. Phil. Kearny, and thinks the Crow Indians will be quiet only by the presence of a larger force of troops than is now at that Post. A considerable number of Sioux are encamped on Powder River, east of Ft. Reno.

A correspondent with Hancock's expedition says the Cheyenne village, where the troops have been camped for several days, was burned on the 20th inst., involving a loss of about \$100,000.

New Orleans, 29.

Almost the entire business portion of Blaham, Texas, was destroyed by fire on the 24th inst.

Columbia, S.C., 29.

At a meeting of the whites and blacks to-day the Governor urged the blacks to attach themselves to neither Democrats nor Republicans, but to wait and array themselves on the platform of the national Union party, that could be occupied in common by both north and south. He counseled that quiet and patience be practiced, that the negroes be true to their duties, and that the people of the south will see them enjoy the rights of freemen. The resolutions of the committee, which consisted of 13 whites and blacks, reported a conservative platform, which was unanimously adopted; it provides for free schools, the education of all children and the revision of the civil code of the state.

Washington, 29.

A circular from the Treasury Department announces that the Government cannot protect its coupon bonds payable to bearer, when they are lost through his own fault or negligence, but payment will be made to the party presenting them.

The Secretary of the Treasury has decided to employ mounted inspectors for the prevention of smuggling in the district of Brazos and Santiago, Texas.

New York, 30.

Rear-Admiral Cadwallader Ringold, of the United States Navy, died here of apoplexy yesterday morning, aged 65. He had been in the naval service over 44 years.

Fort Laramie, 29.

The Indians have surrounded Horse Shoe station, and fighting is now going on. A telegraph supply train was attacked on the 21st, 70 miles west of Laramie, the outpost driven off and all the provisions destroyed; no more work can be done on the telegraph without an escort.

Washington, 30.

Information has been received at the Treasury Department that the Canadian officers of customs are aiding and abetting, in every possible way, the smuggling of goods into the United States. Merchants and men of acknowledged respectability in Canada and England are said to have embarked capital into this contraband business, and all the watchfulness of the government officers cannot entirely prevent the occasional introduction of goods free of duty.

Raleigh, N.C., 30.

Senator Wilson arrived last night, and spoke in the African Church. The Senator advised the negroes to educate themselves, to acquire property and buy land. He then denounced the Latter-day Saints, and cautioned the negroes

against them. He was followed by two colored speakers, who made conservative speeches. The senator spoke in the capitol square last night in the same vein, and was listened to attentively by a large audience of blacks and whites; among the latter were some of the most prominent citizens.

New York, 30.

The extensive paper works four miles north of Wilmington, Delaware, belonging to Jessup & Moore, were burned yesterday; loss \$300,000; insured \$115,000.

New York, 30.

The prize court at Cadiz has declared the capture of the ship *Queen Victoria* illegal.

The North German parliament was closed on the 17th by the King, whose speech expressed infinite satisfaction at seeing around him the members of the House, and congratulated them upon having established, upon a solid foundation, a constitution whose developments would leave future federal authority furnished with those attributes which are not only indispensable, but are sufficient for the prosperity and power of the Confederation; and the individual states; while the future is guaranteed by the totality of the Bund, have retained their freedom of action in all departments wherein variety and development are indispensable and salutary; popular representation is secured by that operation in carrying out great national objects which corresponds to the spirit of existing acquisitions of the country, and the necessity of the Government to see their actions supported by agreement of the German people. The time has arrived when the German Fatherland is able to uphold its place, its rights and its dignity by its own collective strength. The King closed his speech by asking God to bestow his blessings upon our Fatherland.

Bismarck declared the session closed, amidst three cheers for the King.

The *Tribune* urges more general aid to the starving south. Its Mobile letter says the civil rights bill is a dead letter there; even the U. S. District Judge lends his countenance to its prejudice. The Radicals in Mobile claim to hold the power in Mobile and Alabama, and say that if the registration is fairly conducted they are certain of victory.

Further surveys in Arizona are to be conducted under the direction of the Surveyor General of California, upon the restoration of tranquility with the Indians.

A letter from Jamaica states that commander Pine, of the British Navy, is expected there to secure 1,000 negroes to work on the Nicaragua inter-oceanic railroad.

The new masonic granite temple in Boston will be dedicated on the 24th of June; there are preparations for 24,000 visiting brethren; the President and Gen. Grant have accepted invitations.

New York, May 1.

During last week there were 405 deaths in New York City and the public institutions, and 105 in Brooklyn. The per centage in both cities, according to Dr. Harris, continues to show the meritorious efforts of the present tenement house system. The presence of cholera is not reported in any of the large cities of Europe, and we may reasonably expect that the commercial towns in the Mississippi Valley will be the only source where the pestilence can reach us this year.

Chicago, 1.

The demonstration to-day by the 8 hour men was very imposing; 25,000 people were in the procession, which was composed of representative from all the trades in the city; the employers are firm in their refusal to submit to the demands of the employees.

Attorney General Stansbury's opinion on the registration clause is very liberal; it will enable nearly all those prohibited from registering by Sheridan to become voters.

Washington, 1.

The Japanese Commissioner was received in the State Department to-day; he expressed the best wishes of the Tycoon for the health of the President and Secretary of State and the welfare of the American nation; his Majesty further desires that the relations of friendship already existing between the two countries shall increase in cordiality.

The following telegram is from the Mexican Consul at New Orleans: Miramon is dead. The Imperial forces are disbanded. Mosquera is completely defeated. Quertaro is taken. Maximilian has hidden.