

SALES OF STOCK—THE PROPER POLICY.

From a friend, who has recently come from the Southern part of the Territory, we learn that large herds of stock are being bought up there by various parties and driven westward. We had occasion to call attention to this subject about two weeks since, and deem the matter of sufficient importance to again allude to it. The wealth of our Territory has consisted, to a very great extent, in stock. Our country has possessed a fine range for grazing, and stock-raisers have had but comparatively little trouble in maintaining large herds of animals. In many localities stock has multiplied to a wonderful extent; and there have been instances where stock-owners in their anxiety to increase their wealth in this direction, have neglected other interests. We have heard of men, owners of hundreds of head of cattle and horses, who, rather than sell, were content to live in the meanest of houses and with the shabbiest of furniture, and to suffer their children to grow up with little or no education. They would sacrifice the comfort of themselves and family to gratify their passion for a numerous herd of stock. Such cases, we are happy to think, are not frequent, and recent events are likely to make them still more rare. The Indians have taught the people severe lessons, which they failed to learn by the mild, but more inexpensive, method of public instruction and counsel.

We are told that the stock which has been driven away lately from the South has not been bought with money, but with ready-made clothing, and goods of other kinds, some of them of an inferior quality. These goods the traders have brought with them, and they have driven the stock to Pahrangat and California. Our informant states that he does not know of a single instance in the South where these traders paid money for the stock they bought. We hear, however, of money being offered for cows in this city and neighborhood. We understand there are parties here from the West who want to purchase cows, and pay the money for them. One gentleman was offered a good round price in gold for a lot of cows, but declined having anything to do with the transaction, as he was opposed, on principle, to traders taking droves of cows out of the country. If cows were to be sold in large quantities to be driven away, a serious injury would be inflicted on the country, and that, too, before the people would be aware of what they were doing. Money should not be a temptation to men to strip themselves of their cows. Neither should the people, who live in settlements exposed to Indian raids, in their anxiety to reduce the number of their stock, suffer it to pass out of their hands for goods sold to them at enormous profits. Such a policy is unwise in the extreme—it injures both the individual and the public.

In many settlements there is doubtless too much stock to be properly cared for. Numbers of horses and cattle die annually on the range for the want of their owners' care. If a correct estimate of the yearly loss of stock in this Territory—through the severe winters, the depredations of thieves and the animals straying—could be arrived at, it would surprise those who have not given the subject reflection. This surplus stock might be judiciously disposed of, and the means accruing therefrom be invested in machinery, etc. If such a course were taken, it would be in every

way advantageous; the individual would be benefited, the Territory would be enriched, and the remaining stock would be likely to receive better care. But in disposing of surplus stock, care should be taken to dispose of it to the best advantage. If traders can come from a distance and buy stock here and drive it off, and make the business pay, our people can certainly drive their own stock to market and dispose of it to advantage. The people of a settlement, or of several settlements, who have surplus stock, can combine, and, after learning where it can be profitably sold, drive it to that market and get the money for it. This subject is worthy of thought, and some such plan as we suggest should be adopted in the settlements.

(Special to the Deseret Evening News.)

By Telegraph.

EXPECTED FENIAN AND ORANGE RIOT IN LIVERPOOL.

France does not wish Territorial Extension.

CONVENTIONS CARRIED IN MISSISSIPPI AND SOUTH CAROLINA.

One Hundred and Fourteen Earthquake Shocks in Eight Days.

THE FENIAN DEMONSTRATION IN LIVERPOOL PEREMPTORILY FORBIDDEN.

More Rebellion in China!

THE CHOLERA IN HAVANA!

Liverpool, 10.

The Fenian sympathizers are making great preparations for a funeral procession in honor of the Manchester victims, on next Sunday. The Orangemen threaten to break up the procession, and a serious riot is feared.

London, 10.

It is inferred from Minister Rouher's speech that the Emperor has adopted a policy, on the Roman question, which coincides with the views and desires of the clerical party. This impression is strengthened by the tone of the French press.

Paris, 10.

Rouher gives an official explanation with regard to the old Luxemburg matter, and affirms that Prussia made the first suggestion for a change of frontier. He declares that since the settlement of the controversy by the London conference, France has not entertained an idea of territorial extension by negotiation or conquest.

Berlin, 10.

The Prussian House of Deputies voted to transfer the expenses of the Foreign Office of Prussia to the budget of the North German Confederation.

A private treaty for indemnifying the displaced princes of Hanover, and other provinces was announced in Prussia to-day, and approved by the Diet.

Dreigse the inventor of the needle gun is dead.

Atlanta, 10.

The Convention elected J. R. Parrott permanent chairman. This is regarded as a triumph to the more conservative wing. Parrott urged the convention to do nothing to throw additional obstacles in the way of the Republicans; nor put a weapon into the hands of their enemies.

Washington, 10.

It is probable that the House Judiciary Committee will report against altering the mileage of members.

House.—The Military Committee decided to report a bill abolishing brevet rank, only except during the term of actual war, and then for gallant and meritorious service in the face of the enemy.

Chicago, 10.

Latest advices show that the Convention is certainly carried in Mississippi and South Carolina.

Havana, 10.

Advices from Porto Rico say the earthquakes have not yet ceased. There were 114 shocks in 8 days. Several buildings were destroyed since last accounts.

At St. Thomas the people have abandoned all effort to rebuild their habitations, or resume business.

Intelligence from St. Domingo says the brother of Montez at the head of 8,000 Haytiens, is on the frontier, and has threatened to invade the Republic. A sanguinary conflict with Salnave is expected. Salnave has resolved to set fire to the powder magazine and blow up the Capitol, rather than yield.

Nashville, 10.

The House has passed an Act repealing the laws disqualifying the negroes from holding office or sitting on juries.

Pittsburg 10.

The municipal election has resulted in the victory of labor and reform. The people's ticket has near three thousand majority over the Republican. The result is unprecedented and is the cause of great excitement.

Chicago, 11.

General Ord has directed that the Conventions of Mississippi and Arkansas shall assemble at their respective capitals on January 7th.

New York, 11.

The Times special says in the House the Committee will report an appropriation for the purchase of Alaska on Thursday; which will probably pass by a small majority.

The Tribune's special says the Senate Committee has considered and will soon report on the treaties with Japan, the Sandwich Islands, Venezuela and Madagascar.

Liverpool, 11.

The proposed Fenian demonstration next Sunday is peremptorily forbidden by the authorities, who are fearful of the consequences of so violent an expression of ill-feeling towards the Government.

London, 11.

A late dispatch from Shanghai mentions a new and more serious outbreak in the province of Chili, near Pekin. At last accounts the rebels were marching on the Capital.

Washington, 11.

Senate.—A number of petitions were presented on various subjects.

Willey introduced a bill to sell the land and water privileges of the United States at Harper's Ferry.

Anthony introduced a bill declaring null and void all acts of confiscation of the rebel government, and decrees of rebel courts.

Sherman called up the House bill, directing certain money in the hands of government employes, the proceeds of the sale of captured and abandoned property, to be paid into the Treasury. Some discussion occurred. Trumbull said the Secretary of the Treasury had paid thousands of dollars of this money to claimants without authority; and said such payment should only be made under an order from the Court of Claims. The subject was finally postponed without action.

Chicago, 12.

The National Republican Committee has called a Presidential Convention, to meet in Chicago on May 20th.

New York, 12.

The Herald's Havana special says, late Mexican news shows that the people generally are satisfied with the loans negotiated by Romero in the United States. The amount is considered insignificant, and the people generally are reconciled to them. The Government becomes stronger as the acts of its agents are vindicated.

The Government will present a bill to Congress, designating the payments of all outstanding Mexican bonds, also to determine what bonds are legitimate. All loans of the Emperor are repudiated.

The statement that Congress has repudiated the election of certain members to that body who served under Maximilian, and the reported revolution of Durango, prove canards.

Holders of bonds who were forced to advance to the Liberal Government during the intervention, taking bonds for security, shall allow the Treasury four per cent. for cash payments on such advances.

Cholera reports for eleven days in Havana show 481 deaths out of 871 cases.

Richmond, 11.

Senator Wilson addressed a caucus of the Republican members of the Convention, advising moderation, and favoring the extension rather than the restriction of the franchise privilege.

The World's special says the Senate Finance Committee have agreed to report the House bill for the repeal of the cotton tax.

Chicago, 12.

McDevitt beat Dion, the champion, at the billiard match in Montreal, last night, winning by 12 points.

Two men in Vermont went to law about a sheep worth five dollars. The one who recovered damages to the amount of \$116 46 had to pay lawyers' fees amounting to \$250.

"We notice in an Indiana paper the marriage of Mr. Thos. N. Lyon to Miss Mollie Lamb. Another Scriptural prophecy in process of fulfillment—'The lion and the lamb shall lie down together, and'—after a while—a little child shall lead them.'"

PEDESTRIANISM.—Foster Powell, an Englishman, who died in 1793, walked 100 miles in 23 3-4 hours. That was in 1788. The next year he walked 112 miles in 24 hours. He once made 10 miles in a single hour, and 50 miles in seven hours. In 1773 he walked 400 miles in five days and 21 hours. He once attempted to run two miles in ten minutes, but lost a minute. Walter Brown, of Portland, a few days since, ran five miles in 32 m. 46 sec., winning \$100 in the race, with 15 seconds to spare. That was on a railway track and not a common road. He offers to put up \$1,000 that he will run 112 miles, on the same track, in 24 hours. That would be making the same distance with Powell, but the latter walked while Brown would run. An Englishman named Lewis some years ago performed a more difficult task. He walked 1,000 miles in 1,000 consecutive hours. That took him 14 days and 16 hours, in every hour of which he walked a mile.

New York, after several years of discussion, is about to have an experimental piece of elevated railway. One mile of double track is to be tried first, and upon a favorable inspection of a governmental commissioner, the line will be extended the entire length of Broadway. This elevated road runs upon a series of columns eighteen feet above the sidewalk, and is thus removed from all contact with the ordinary traffic of the street. There is a foundation of solid brick; and columns of wrought iron, first to be submitted to a test of 750 tons weight, are well riveted, and form the trestle-work. At the top of every column there is a cross-piece, with four arms, upon which the beams are extended. The motive power is to consist of an endless chain, which will be moved by a stationary engine; the car can be stopped or put in motion at certain places along the route by means of a simple leverage, fixed between the wheels underneath the body of the car; at these places there are platforms for the accommodation of passengers in getting on and off.

The Pope as a temporal sovereign has about 700,000 subjects, inhabiting the provinces of Rome, Civita Vecchia, Viterbo, Velletri and Frosinone.

Elder Knapp, speaking of long prayers, once said: "When Peter was endeavoring to walk upon the water to meet his Master, and was about sinking, had his supplication been as long as the introduction to one of our modern prayers, before he got through he would have been fifty feet under water."

LOCAL ITEMS.

THEATRICAL.—To-night Mr. Couldeock will appear as Phil Stapleton and Samson Burr in "Old Phil's Birthday" and "The Porter's Knot," two of the finest and most touching domestic dramas in the English language. As the characters are those in the representation of which he is without a rival, the pleasure derived from witnessing the performance will be very great. It is the occasion, too, of his benefit, and we hope he will have a full house. Miss Couldeock appears in each piece, and the casts embrace the names of several public favorites. Between the plays Miss Clive will appear in the Sword Dance.

THE LETTER LIST.—We publish in to-day's issue the list of letters remaining uncalled for at the Post Office, which, there is no doubt, our numerous and rapidly increasing readers will be pleased with.

NOT SO DULL.—Considering the cry of many about dull times, we notice that the business part of the city is, every day, quite lively, with teams crowding in the streets, and people on the move or paying regular calls to their favorite places of resort among the stores.

IN COLORS.—We direct attention to the large posters of Godbe & Mitchell's Commercial Enterprise, printed in colors, at this Office, being the largest poster printed in colors in this Territory. We are prepared to execute job work of every description with promptness, in workmanlike style, and at reasonable rates.

SEVENTIES' HALL LECTURES.—Last night there was a very crowded audience in the Seventies' Hall. The meeting was opened with prayer, and singing by a very excellent choir. Elder Edward L. Sloan lectured on Ireland. He referred briefly to the history of the country to show the reason from which the present inhabitants have sprung; spoke of the causes which have led to the heavy immigration from that island; touched upon the habits and condition of the people; gave some statistics of population, etc., and alluded to the spirit of insurrection which has lately been made manifest in so many ways.

Elder Rockwood, the Chairman of the Committee, announced that Elder Eli B. Kelsey would lecture next Wednesday evening.

PERSONAL.—We were pleased to see our old friend, General Jefferson Hunt, in town to-day, looking a little the worse for wear through a recent sickness from which he has just recovered, but feeling well in spirit. He resides in Round Valley, to the north of Cache Valley and across Bear River; and, from his description of the settlement, we should judge it to be a place that is likely to be important. The road to Marsh Valley passes through Round Valley.