

**DEPARTURE.**—Elders William R. Smith and Brigham W. Kimball, took passage on the steamer *City of Boston*, which left Liverpool on the 27th of February for New York. It is the intention of these brethren, if health permits, to visit their relatives in the States, prior to crossing the Plains to their mountain home. May God bless them, and preserve them from the raging elements, and from the destroyer, and return them in safety to their relatives and friends in Zion.

**APPOINTMENT.**—Elder Nicholas Groesbeck, now laboring in the Derbyshire Conference, is appointed to preside over the Nottingham Conference, under the direction of the President of the District.

### THE RECONSTRUCTION OF GERMANY.

The treaty of peace concluded at Prague between Prussia and Austria provided that that portion of the old German Confederation which lies south of the river Main, and which comprises the Kingdoms of Bavaria and Wurtemberg, and the Grand Duchies of Baden and Darmstadt, be excluded from the North German Confederation. It was to be optional for those States to form a South German Confederation with or without Austria. From official statements of both the Prussian and French Governments, it has since become known that the temporary separation of the South German States from those of North and Central Germany was a concession by Prussia to a direct demand of France. Louis Napoleon, in insisting upon this arrangement, hoped that these feeble States of North Germany, unable to find sufficient support in Austria, and repelled from an alliance with Prussia by the prevalence of sectional animosity, might be prevailed upon to accept a protectorate of France. Bismark, in conceding the point, trusted that common sense would be strong enough in the Governments and people of South Germany to cause them to accept the leadership of Prussia rather than a protectorate of France or an alliance with powerless Austria, and that they would not refuse their co-operation in the final consolidation of all Germany.

Sooner than was anticipated has the current of events realized the anticipations of Count Bismark. In Baden, which very reluctantly had been drawn into a war against Prussia, Government and Diet, soon after the conclusion of peace, expressed a wish to be admitted into the North German Confederation. For obvious reasons, the Prussian Government could not favor such an isolated move on the part of Baden, as it must prefer a simultaneous manifestation in the same direction by all the South German States. This movement has now fairly begun with the highly important speech of the new Bavarian Prime Minister, the Prince of Hohenlohe. Believing the object at which the Bavarian policy should aim to be "the preservation of Germany and the unity of all the German tribes," the Prince announces that his Government was resolved not to form a South-Western Confederation under the protectorate of a non-German power, nor to conclude an alliance with the South German States under the leadership of Austria, nor to lend a hand to the formation of a South-Western Federal State shut up within itself. The only course left to Bavaria as a second-class German State, "which, as such, cannot exist without some European alliance," was to ally herself, in case of a foreign war, with Prussia. This alliance would render it necessary that in case of a foreign war Bavaria should place her army under the command of Prussia, and that in the meanwhile the Bavarian army should be so reorganized as to facilitate such military co-operation. To make this alliance all the more efficient, Prince Hohenlohe announced his wish to induce the other South German States to adopt exactly the same policy.

The latest accounts from Germany state that the programme of the Prince of Hohenlohe is fully approved by all the governments of South Germany. A Conference was to be held at once at Stuttgart to mature a plan for the introduction of the military system of Prussia and to conclude an alliance which would provide for placing all the South German troops under the leadership of Prussia in case of a foreign war.

The importance of this movement to the future of Germany is obvious. Whatever the dissensions on the best

way of reconstructing the political unity of Germany may be, the military union of North and South Germany will secure the progressing reconstruction from all foreign attacks. Together, North and South Germany constitute a nation with a population of about 38,000,000, which under the leadership of the first military power of Europe, will be amply able to defend the integrity of its territory. The patriotism which prompts this new movement of the South German States cannot fail to be fully appreciated in Northern Germany, and to give a powerful impulse to the national tendencies for the union of all the German people under one Government.—[N. Y. Tribune.]

*La France* announcing that the King of Denmark is repairing the Rundetårn or Round Tower of Copenhagen, recalls one of the legends attached to this, one of the oldest edifices in Denmark. At the beginning of the eighteenth century, it was visited by Peter the Great, in company with the King of Denmark, Frederick the Fourth. The two sovereigns, having arrived at the summit of the tower, were gazing on the magnificent panorama, before them, Peter meanwhile, explaining to Frederick his political system:

"Would you not like to have," he exclaimed, "an idea of the power of my authority?" and without waiting for Frederick's answer, the founder of the Russian monarchy nodded to a Cossack of his suit; and pointed with his finger to the abyss which yawned at their feet, "jump!" said he.

The Cossack looked at the Czar, saluted him, and without hesitation, cast himself headlong downwards.

"There! what do you think of that?" said Peter, turning to the King of Denmark. "Have you such subjects?"

"Thank God, no!" was the reply.

**MOUNT BAKER.**—A correspondent sends the following to the *Olympia* (W. T.) *Tribune*, under date of March 26th:

It may not be generally known to the readers of your paper that Mount Baker is in active eruption at this time; but such is the fact! During the past twelve or fifteen days, since the clear, cold northerly winds have been prevailing, dense volumes of smoke have been seen by me, and others, to issue from the southern peak, near the summit of the mountain. The Indians have a tradition that about thirty (?) years ago, as near as they can compute the time, Mount Baker was an active, burning volcano. They could see the fire plainly, on dark nights; but that about that time a tremendous convulsion took place, changing the whole aspect of the mountain, and killing most all the salmon in Skagit river; since which time there has been but little seen to indicate a burning crater until this present Winter.

**GREAT FALL OF METEORITES.**—It is reported that a remarkable fall of meteoric rocks and stones, from a perfect serene sky, took place at Kniahynia, Hungary, between 4 or 5 o'clock P.M., on the 9th of June, 1866. With a detonation like that of 100 cannon, a gray, cloud-like body passed in view, seeming enveloped in smoke, but not luminous; and within two or three minutes a noise like the rattling fall of a multitude of stones was heard, continuing (its echoes doubtless included,) 10 or 15 minutes. About 60 of the smaller stones were picked up quite hot. The largest, weighing 550 pounds, was broken in two by the shock, and buried itself 11 feet in the earth. Eye witnesses 12 miles to the west of the place (between the phenomenon and the sun,) describe the meteor as of a luminous yellow and orange, followed by a train of blue tint.

**WASHINGTON LIFE.**—A Washington correspondent says:

The terrible need of temperance reformation among our Congressmen you will believe, when I tell you that at a state dinner, a few days since, at the White House, one honorable Senator, and in the presence of his wife, at that dinner table, became so beastly drunk that the waiters had to take him from the table to bed. On the same occasion another Senator somewhat wiser, aware of his growing weakness, had the good sense to take his wife and leave while he could. And on that same occasion yet a third Senator came to the White House in such drunkenness that he didn't get beyond the cloak-room.

**A CHILD'S MIND.**—The mind of a child has been likened to so many dissimilar things, and subjected to such an infinite variety of treatment; it has been urged into so many royal roads to learning, and dosed with so many "infallible cures;" as to leave us amazed that children are as charming and as naughty as ever. Some famous doctors have treated it more or less as an empty cup-board, into which were to be crammed, with all possible expedition, squares and cubes of knowledge on every possible subject, until the shelves were all filled up with solid facts, and education was completed. Others have set to work on it as something inherently radically bad and vicious; to be dosed, restrained, corrected and perpetually guided, scolded and preached to; to have food only of few and special kinds, all specially prepared and manipulated—

As if they thought, like Otaheitan cooks, "No food was fit to eat till they had chewed it; to be taken only in certain fixed ways under laws and rules as immutable as those of the Medes and Persians. Both these systems, in spite of the inevitable success which crowns the labors of every quack, having miserably failed. They produced indeed, a multitude of little, abortive, precocious beings, who aimed at being men and women before they were children; but in these, while they lacked none of the conceit and pharisaism of maturer age, the graces of childhood were utterly wanting. Freshness, vivacity, love of mischief, and curiosity, were all but blotted out; and in their place came cunning, none the less crafty because it was demure, and hypocrisy none the less mischievous because the unhappy possessor was unaware or only half conscious of its presence. The patent, model, perfect child—if ever met with—was even more intensely disagreeable than he was rare; and the more perfect the cure, the more insufferable was the patient.—*London Quarterly Review.*

**COTTON MANUFACTURES IN INDIA.**—India is endeavoring to spin its own cotton in modern fashion. Among the earliest countries in the primitive growth and utilization of this staple it is thus coming in among the latest, though by no means the last, in economizing it by machinery. The Goosery Cotton Mills, lately started by a company in Calcutta, contain, or will contain when fully furnished, 15,000 spindles and 144 looms; the surplus of the spinning to be sold as twist. It already gives employment to some 280 women and boys, and its products meet with a ready sale at prices fully equal to Indian cotton goods manufactured in England.

#### FARMERS IN 1776:

Men to the plow,  
Wife to the cow,  
Girl to the yarn,  
Boy to the barn,  
And all dues settled.

#### FARMERS IN 1867:

Man a mere show,  
Girls at piano,  
Wife, silk and satin,  
Boy, Greek and Latin,  
And all hands gazetted.

—A crazy Second Adventist in Herkimer county, N. Y., had for ten years been feeding a big ox for a feast when Christ should appear. He starved his other stock, and spent nearly all his property in purchasing food for that ox. The ox a few days since died of a surfeit, the owner having but two days before refused \$1,000 for the animal.

—It is not good for human nature to have the road of life made too easy, for it is better to be under the necessity of working hard and faring meanly, than to have everything done for us and a pillow of down to repose upon.

The Connecticut Millerites are getting their ascension robes ready for June 16th next, when they expect to "go up"—sure.

WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT, now in Spain, says the population of that country is, as a whole, the raggedest that he ever saw in any part of the world.

AN iron-clad steamer, costing \$750,000, has been built at Havre for Japan. She is armed with six guns of 400 pounds calibre.

—A country paper speaks of a man who "died without the aid of a physician." Such instances of death are very rare.

## NOTICE!

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