

been attended with little or no violence. The Liberals have gained 6 members in 41 constituencies.

London, midnight.—There was a slight disturbance at Manchester to-day, but it was quieted by the efforts of the police. No other serious disorder has been heard of in any part of the country.

Dispatches from Paris state that Baroche, minister of Justice, and Pinard, minister of the Interior, have issued instructions to the prefects of departments, requiring them to suppress all public manifestations in regard to the Coup d'Etat of Dec. 2.

The office and material of the *Temps* newspaper have been seized by the police, and the publication of the journal suspended. The French government has commenced prosecutions against other journals for alleged violation of the press law.

London.—The French Government has a prosecution against the *Gaulois* newspaper, for the infraction of the press law.

Madrid.—A band of malcontents, who have held possession of Seville since the revolution, but obstinately refused to obey the orders of the National Government, were yesterday dispersed by the regular troops after a fierce combat. Complete quiet has now been restored to that city.

London.—South American mails bring the following intelligence from Paraguayan sources: A battle took place on the 24th of September at Rilletta, where Lopez was strongly entrenched with all his troops. The allied forces attacked the position, but were repulsed by means of an ambush, which had been laid in the woods. The loss of the Brazilians in killed and wounded was very heavy. After this defeat the allied army went into camp at Patmes, where they were constantly harassed by Paraguayan guerillas, who frequently cut off their supplies and interrupted their communications.

Brazilian iron clads had bombarded Ougaustra, but without effect.

It was rumored that a revolt had broken out in the Argentine Confederation against President Sarmient.

The Parliamentary elections, which continued to-day, have been favored with good weather. The returns to midnight show 207 Liberals elected, being a gain of 45; Tories 77, being a gain of 22. The workingmen's candidates had been badly beaten. The Liberals carry Edinburgh, Glasgow, Birmingham, Sheffield and Bristol. Roebuck has been defeated in Sheffield. Riots had occurred in Birmingham, some of the shops had been attacked and at last accounts the police and the mob were fighting. The election in Belfast had been postponed on account of riots. Troops occupy the town. Much damage had been done at Brownell by the roughs. The Tory committee rooms had been demolished, inns sacked, liquor drank or thrown into the streets, and many persons injured, two seriously. At last accounts the mob were dispersing. There was a serious riot at Bottom; many persons were wounded, the riot act was read and the troops called out, when order was restored. London is doubtful, but it is thought three Liberals have been chosen.

The boat race for the championship of the Thames, between Ransforth and Kelly was won by Ransforth.

Paris.—It is reported that a Spanish republic has been proclaimed at Madrid.

New York, 18.—The *Herald's* Naples special says the streams of lava ejected by the eruption of Vesuvius have overflowed the Fosse Veterana, and are still flowing in the course of the eruption of 1855. Last night the upper cone discharged volumes of ashes, which were occasionally illuminated by flashes of flame. The spectacle is magnificent and many persons are going to Naples to witness it.

Marfori, the favorite of ex-Queen Isabella, has been dismissed; his place is now occupied by Count E. B. Pelato, belonging to one of the first families of Navarre.

The Czar has issued a ukase, in virtue of which nine-tenths of the drinking saloons now existing in the Russian Empire will be suppressed.

Fifteen thousand workmen, now at Madrid without the means of getting a living, are receiving pay from the Government.

Switzerland, Austria and Norway have recognized the Spanish government, under the conviction that it will receive the sanction of the Cortez.

London.—The *Times* this morning claims a Liberal majority in Parliament, thus far elected, of one hundred and twenty. It says the new voters adhere to the teachings of the Constitution, but not as read by Disraeli. They

have agreed to redress all wrongs, and to reject change for the simple sake of change. The *Times* says the result of the election thus far, justifies the reform act, as the improvement with the legislative machinery discredits the prediction that it would enthrone mobs and encourage the dreams of a wild democracy.

Paris.—The *Moniteur* says dispatches received from all parts of Spain announce entire tranquillity.

London.—Dispatches from Bombay, state that the war in Northern India had ended.

St. Petersburg.—The river Neva is frozen over in consequence of which many vessels are detained.

London.—The *Morning Herald*, to-day, says the ministry may meet hereafter, and find the verdict was not against them yesterday, but, on the contrary, the party now in power who have been able to command the government for two years, though in a minority, will be better able to do so after the election than before, and that the Conservatives will gain more than will counterbalance the Conservative losses.

London city, which is entitled to four members of Parliament, has so far, elected three of the Liberal candidates. Richard Baggaly, a Conservative, has been defeated in Hereford.

Later returns show that Edmund Beals, the Liberal candidate for the lower hamlets, has been defeated.

New York.—The *Herald's* Havana special says the insurgents hold all the country from Puerto Principe to Santiago de Cuba, except Nueritae; also the railroad and rolling stock. Communication from these ports is cut off. The government troops met with severe reverses in the interior, and consequently they dare not sally from the towns. The insurgent forces at Puerto are said to number 10,000, and include the wealthy classes, who freely risk all for the cause. There is a force of 15,000 troops in the place, who are barricading the streets, expecting an attack from the insurgents, who were only three miles distant. The insurgents' organization is complete. Accounts from Santiago de Cuba represent the rebels within four miles of that place in full force. Loud cries for American aid are heard in all directions, and the confusion is immense.

London, midnight.—The returns show that the Liberals, so far, have elected 238 members, gaining sixty seats, and the Conservatives 125, with a gain of thirty seats.

OBITUARY.

Agnes Taylor, the wife of James Taylor, departed this life at 6.30 p.m. on Sunday, November 15, 1868. The deceased lived to the ripe old age of eighty-one years. She was born on the 22nd of August, 1787, at Pooley, Westmoreland, England. In the year 1831, in the company of her husband and children (excepting one son, Elder John Taylor, who remained in England one year after them to complete his apprenticeship) she emigrated to Canada, and settled in the neighborhood of Toronto. Elder Parley P. Pratt carried the glad tidings of the restoration of the fulness of the gospel once more to the earth, to Toronto, and while there baptized John Taylor, who was then a preacher of the Methodist persuasion. He soon communicated the principles to his parents, and having received the priesthood under the hands of Elder Pratt, he had the pleasure of leading them forth into the waters of baptism. This was sometime in the year 1835, probably in May. From Canada the deceased and her family emigrated with the intention of joining the Saints in Missouri; but when they reached its border, they were turned back by the mob, who were then engaged in plundering the Saints and driving them from that State. The family moved to Quincy, then to Warsaw, and afterwards moved above Nauvoo to the vicinity of a little town called Oquawka. While they lived here they had the honor of sheltering the Prophet Joseph, under their roof, at a time when he was under the necessity of secreting himself to prevent his enemies from kidnapping him and carrying him off to Missouri. This was a cause of lifelong pleasure to the deceased; she highly appreciated the confidence which he reposed in the integrity of her partner and herself in selecting their residence as a place of retreat at a time when he was menaced by great danger. His friendship and the teachings which she received from him during those days were among the most pleasing recollections of her subsequent life.

After the prophet Joseph's death, the conduct of the mob was of such a character as to leave no doubt as to their intentions. It was plain to be seen that they were determined not to let any Latter-day Saint remain in that country. The Saints had either to abandon their religion or take their exodus from the soil of Illinois. When this became apparent, the deceased and her husband moved into Nauvoo, and made their preparations with the rest of the Saints for their departure westward. The winter of 1846-7 she spent at Winter Quarters, and in the Spring of 1847 she moved, in the company of her husband and all their children who were in the Church, to this Valley, where she has continued to live up to the time of her decease.

Deceased was always of a buoyant, hopeful and cheerful turn of mind, and deeply religious withal. She took great delight in her religion, and until last Fall, when she was prostrated by a severe sickness, her presence was rarely missed at meetings, no matter how stormy the weather might be. Until she had that sickness she was remarkable for her sprightliness, energy and strict attention to business, and the weight of years sat as lightly upon her as upon many who were not half her age; but since then she has visibly failed, though her mental faculties were not impaired. During her sickness she maintained her cheerfulness and equanimity. Death had no terrors for her, and his approach could not disturb her happiness. She knew in whom she had trusted; He had never forsaken her, and in her last hours He sustained and comforted her. She fell asleep calmly and without a struggle, and her face, in death, wore a peaceful and happy smile.

She has left a husband, who is four years her senior, and who deeply feels the loss of her who was the wife of his youth, and four children—John, Elizabeth, Agnes and William—in this country; and a son, James, in Canada. The funeral ceremonies were held at 10 a.m. to-day in the 14th Ward school house. The house was filled with the relatives and friends of the deceased. President Geo. A. Smith and Elder Joseph F. Smith delivered appropriate addresses on the occasion. She has left behind her numerous descendants and a large circle of friends who will miss her society. But there is really no cause for grief; her life has been well spent, and she has died in the full assurance of a glorious resurrection.

"The dead! the sainted dead! why should we weep
At the last change their settled features take?
At the calm impress of that holy sleep
Which care and sorrow never more shall break?
Believe we not his word who rends the tomb,
And bids the slumbers from that transient gloom
In their Redeemer's glorious image wake?
Approach we not the same sepulchral bourne
Swift as the shadow fleets?—What time have we to mourn?"

Correspondence.

SALT LAKE CITY, Nov. 13, 1868.

Editor Deseret News:—The culture of the mulberry tree and the production of silk in Utah are no fable. This industry is not an impracticable theory, a devourer of men's time, labor and money, without promise of reward. On the contrary if properly developed it cannot fail to enrich our community. It will have an influence in consolidating home commercial interests, and in regulating and classifying agricultural and mechanical pursuits, for it will supply a very reliable and extensive export, either in the raw or manufactured state. It can be made a leading industry, bringing competency and comfort wherever its influence is felt throughout our mountain valleys.

Co-operative societies established in all our settlements for the purpose of producing silk will do more for the masses of our people, than all their money combined can possibly do when used to import foreign productions. Our money supplies are unreliable and meagre. To base our hopes on them is like trusting to a rope of sand. When money fails us what then will we do for supplies of manufactured goods? In the absence of silk we have nothing to spend; whereas if silk is produced in great quantities we have an article that is equal to coin in the markets of the world. Situated, as we are, far away from the sea-board, and from the great navigable streams of the continent, our freighting bill has cost us fabulous wealth, which we have paid in money or in the best products of our country. The great overland railway will likely remedy this great expenditure somewhat. Still it may be expected that

freightage on that road will be comparatively high, arising from its being a monopoly. This enormous freight bill alone would cut off an export trade of heavy articles from Utah, if there existed a demand for them abroad, and we had them to sell. Not so with silk and silk worm eggs. Their lightness and value make them essentially articles of export for Utah. One ton of silk, say at \$5 per pound, (if well reeled will fetch double that) is worth \$10,000 in gold. Its freightage rate compared with its value is comparatively small.

The price of labor is an item thought of looked at and feared by many, as an effectual barrier to the introduction of the silk industry in Utah. In regard to this, their fears are groundless. The kind of labor needed in the tending of the silk worm will always be in excess of the demand, and silk can always be produced in far greater quantities here with the same amount of labor than in the silk producing localities of the old world, owing to the wonderful adaptability of our climate and soil to the growth of the mulberry tree and the health of the silk worm. One man or woman with the assistance of children from eight years old and upwards and feeding after L. Prevost's plan, can produce silk in such quantities as to insure good wages, undersell the European silk producers in their own market, and excel them in quality.

Ye fathers of the people, think not this subject beneath your notice, but cultivate the mulberry tree, and thereby lay a foundation for independence for your children, and to clothe all Israel in the glory of the gentiles; and if silk is not the most glorious apparel they wear, what is? The Lord willing I shall deliver my sixth lecture in Mill Creek Ward meeting house on Sunday next.

G. D. WATT.

SALT LAKE CITY,

November 18th, 1868.

Editor Deseret News:—On the evening of the 17th inst., I delivered my 7th lecture in the 8th Ward Assembly Room, which was well lighted and warmed. We had a good meeting, and the culture of silk was felt to be extremely necessary in view of the present and the future.

The production of grain and vegetables in Utah has long since become a settled fact; we can produce enough for home consumption and to spare. We are satisfied that the country can feed its population, but we know that it has not clothed the people, that is, in a direct way. We have sold our grain for less than it has cost to raise it, and bought inferior goods with it at prices which have enriched the few and impoverished the many; and this will never cease until we produce a light and valuable article of export, that will purchase what we want in a foreign market. In doing this we can clothe and enrich ourselves without impoverishing our grain lands to buy clothing; not so much grain need be raised, and a share of our rich soils already under cultivation can be used for raising grass and roots, for the proper wintering of sheep and the production of a good article of wool. While we continue to purchase from abroad all we need with grain, the wool, flax and sugar staples will continue to be neglected. We can produce silk in abundance from our unoccupied lands; it holds a high position in the commerce of the world, and will save us from the impending scourge of poverty and nakedness to which we are fast hastening, if we persist in following our past improvident and foolish course.

After the lecture, John T. D. McAllister was chosen President of the 8th Ward Silk Producing Co-operative Society, Wm. Shires, Secretary, and Henry W. Lawrence, Treasurer.

G. D. WATT.

NOTICE!

STRAYED OR STOLEN, from the Farmington Bottoms, one span of HORSES, one a dirty white, branded figure 8 on left hip; the other an iron grey, branded (O) on left hip. Both brands hardly visible.
If any person will find them and send word to Bro. Mads Christensen, he will be liberally rewarded.
s33 2 w1

LOST.

AT STRAWBERRY FORD, Weber canyon, the forepart of August, a grey JEANS COAT, in the side pockets of which were two small account books. The finder will please leave it at the toll gate, Weber, or my residence in Centerville.
w41 2 OZIAS KILBURN.