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HOME MANUFACTURES—THE CASHMERE GOAT.

AFTER years of teaching from the Authorities and Elders of the Church, the people of this Territory are finally becoming alive to the importance of home manufactures; and gratifying progress is being made in this direction. Woolen mills have been erected in various parts of the Territory, and measures are contemplated for the speedy erection of others; and before long we may confidently hope that the shuttle and loom, and spinning-jenny, those great sources of wealth and independence, will be in busy and successful operation in our midst.

Intimately connected with the subject of home manufactures, and an indispensable adjunct to their complete success, is the production, in large quantities, of cotton and wool. This gratifying to know that in the southern portion of our Territory the cultivation of the cotton plant has proved a decided success, and it is hoped that all that is needed for home consumption, will soon be produced. The success of the people here in the production of wool has not, hitherto, been very flattering; in fact, it cannot be called a success. This has arisen from several causes, the most prominent of which are, in all probability, the inferiority of the breeds of sheep, and the carelessness and inattention, especially in the winter season, of those who have owned them. Public attention is being aroused to this matter, and already an agent has been sent to the States to attend to the importation of improved breeds.

Our attention has been specially called to this subject just at this time by a visit we received yesterday, from Mr. W. F. Moeller, General Agent for the United Cashmere Company of Tennessee. This gentleman is visiting the Territories for the purpose of introducing the cashmere shawl goat, whose acclimatization in various parts of the States is being attended with such abundant success, promising, at a very early period, to be a far more profitable source of industry than the best breeds of sheep. The Cashmere or Angora goat is acknowledged to be the best wool-bearing animal in the world, and from its fleece the most valuable and durable goods in the world are manufactured. It was introduced into this country from Asia a little over twenty years ago, and has been acclimatized with the greatest success in the various sections of the country, adapting itself without any inconvenience or risk to the varieties of climate peculiar to our country. It has also been introduced into France and other portions of Europe, flourishing among the snows of the Alps and Pyrenees as well as on the sunny slopes of Southern France.

Our Territory is well adapted to the propagation of these animals, and it would seem that an investment in this direction might prove a source of wealth to our people. They would not require near the care and attention that sheep need, being very hardy, and fully able to protect themselves from either dogs or wolves. They will subsist well on all kinds of vegetation, and even upon the coarsest herbage, briars or thistles, and are excellent to clear grass land of weeds and other rubbish. They are very prolific and bear much longer than

sheep, Mr. Moeller assuring us that the Company has now in its possession animals twenty years of age that are as valuable as ever for the production of their young or for their fleeces. They commence bearing at about fifteen months old, and generally bring forth two at a birth. The fleece of the buck averages annually from five to seven pounds each, that of the ewes from four to five pounds, and is capable of being wrought into the most beautiful fabrics, and can be used alone or mixed with silk. It may also be used for all purposes for which ordinary wool is now used, with the long fleeces of which it may also be mixed. The wool of this goat is as fine and glossy as the most beautiful silk, its selling price in the New York market being at the present time, ten or twelve times more than the best wool. The fleeces produced by the cross of the Cashmere buck and the common goat is about equal, for all practical purposes, to that produced by pure bloods.

These animals are delivered by the Tennessee company at the railroad station nearest the dwelling place of the purchaser, warranted sound on delivery, at the following prices: pure blood, male or female, \$500 each; fifteen sixteenths blood \$300 each; seven-eighths blood \$200 each; three-fourths blood \$100 each. They have already been introduced into Nebraska, Colorado and California, and we hope soon to hear of their introduction into Utah. Parties desirous of making inquiries on this subject, or who may wish to inspect the wool and fabrics manufactured from it, can have the opportunity of doing so by applying to the Agent of the Company, who may be seen for a few days at the Recorder's Office, City Hall, in this city.

With the introduction of the Cashmere goat, better breeds of sheep and other stock, the enlarged and successful prosecution of the cultivation of cotton, and the erection of more factories for the manufacture of the raw material, all of which there is every reason to believe will speedily be realized in our midst, the people of Utah promise soon to be, what their leaders have labored so long and with such unwearied assiduity to have them become, namely, a self-sustaining people.

RITUALISM IN ENGLAND.

For twenty days during the months of January and February last, the Court of the Queen's Bench in London was engaged in a trial, the trivialities of which would be contemptible, were they not an index to the spirit of the times. We refer to the case of Saurin V. Starr and Kennedy, better known to the reader of the English newspapers as the "Great Convent Scandal Case."

We do not intend to enter into the details of the trial, they simply amount to this, that in 1859, a Miss Saurin entered an English Roman Catholic convent. A few years after, she in some way became distasteful to the lady Superior, who used every petty meanness, every trifling annoyance she could devise, to get rid of the obnoxious nun. The court had to enter into details with regard to Miss Saurin burning an inch of candle, when she should have been in darkness; of her being unable to eat fat or lukewarm mutton, on the day when mutton was the regime; of her using a pennyworth of calico, that chanced to be lying about, to mend her ragged clothing; of her exchanging a passing word with a sister during the long hours of silence, etc., all these were unpardonable sins, if public amendments were not made with suitable acts of contrition, such as licking a dirty convent floor. Added to these penances Mrs. Starr, the lady Superior managed to make Miss Saurin's life so utterly unbearable, that at last she was compelled to leave the convent and seek redress in a secular court.

A few years ago such a trial would have been impossible in England, but of late the power of Catholicism has been gradually but surely increasing in the United Kingdom. The Catholic Register claims that over two thousand persons in that country have "returned" to the bosom of the "mother" church

during the past year, the majority belonging to the higher classes of society. There are now thirty-one Roman Catholic peers in Great Britain, and fifty baronets and thirty-eight members of the House of Commons of the same faith. During the same period sixty-three priests were ordained in England and Wales, making the total number in those lands one thousand, four hundred and eighty-nine.

Some forty years ago the gulf between the Roman Catholic and Anglican Churches was deemed impassable, but in 1833 Dr. Pusey published his "Tracks for the Times." The ideas therein advanced laid the foundation for a bridge to connect the two, which now appears to be rapidly nearing completion. Already Anglican ministers declare in their pulpits that the difference between the two churches is more apparent than real; already certain branches of the established church perform their public services in a way that much more nearly resemble the gorgeous ceremonies of the Church of Rome than those of the Church of England. Dr. Pusey's ideas have taken deep hold on the minds of vast numbers of the people, who, feeling the great want of reality in the Christian religion as taught by the modern sectaries, seek consolation in gorgeous services, imposing spectacles, delightful music and peculiar forms. Puseyism is but a stepping stone to the church of Rome as those who leave the sedate, old fashioned worship as practiced in the "low" Church, seldom stop there to take another step and embrace Roman Catholicism.

This Puseyism, Anglo-Catholicism or Ritualism as it is variously called, is leaving no stone unturned by which to increase its power and numbers in Britain; and in its missionary efforts, if such they may be called, its clergy as in other things, every closely copy the Church of Rome. The Atlantic Monthly speaking of the labors of the Ritualistic clergy in England says: "They have established and kept up by their own exertions no less than fifty-seven homes for sick and aged persons; nine general and convalescent hospitals; two hospitals for incurables; ten missions for fallen women; twenty-seven penitentiaries for fallen women who wish to train themselves for better things; twenty-four brotherhoods and guilds; forty-one sisterhoods; and nineteen associations for religious purposes. The homes, the hospitals and the penitentiaries are all managed by sisters detailed by their respective convents for that purpose. These brotherhoods and sisterhoods are an immense help to the clergy. They nurse the sick poor in their own houses, distribute just a sufficiency of relief to enable them to exist, without encouraging idleness; they manage the day, night, infant, and Sunday schools; manage the savings banks, institutes for youths, workingmen's clubs, maternal societies, parish libraries, reading-rooms, clothing clubs, burial societies, penny readings &c., &c., and thus enable the clergy to concentrate their energies on the spiritual work of their parishes.

By such methods they increase their influence with the poor, and their machinery is no less potent to attract the fashionable and rich. Do not all these movements mark the approach of the time spoken of in the Revelations of St. John, when the deadly wound in the head of the great beast, with seven heads and ten horns, was healed; and all the world worshipped the dragon that gave power to the beast?

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS AGAIN.

This vexed question, so long pending between this country and Great Britain, seems likely to be quickly and decisively acted upon, according to our telegraphic dispatches this morning. The treaty recently concluded between Mr. Johnson, American Minister to England, and Lord Clarendon, meets with little favor from the United States Senate, and it seems as if the arduous and protracted labors of Mr. Adams and Mr. Johnson, will be of no avail, and that negotiations will have to be renewed by Mr. Motley, the new Minister to England.

Mr. Sumner's long promised speech

on this question was delivered yesterday, occupying two hours in the delivery. He is decidedly against the ratification of the treaty, and his views were seconded by most of the members of the Senate. President Grant is also known to have expressed himself decidedly against the ratification of the treaty, and his wishes and views will no doubt have much weight in shaping the course of the Senate.

In the discussion of this very grave question,—upon the decision of which, in all probability, hangs peace or war between two great nations,—it is to be hoped that the demands of the national honor and dignity alone will be consulted, and that the decision will be dictated strictly by the principles of justice and equity, and not by prejudice or party feeling. Some of the Senators are talking about demanding an indemnity of a hundred millions for our government, besides the adjustment of all individual claims. With these demands, however just,—for this sum, great as it seems, would not nearly cover the losses sustained through the aid and assistance afforded by the British to the Confederates during the war, Great Britain will probably accept war rather than comply.

It would almost seem that in the late negotiations, the vantage ground was on our side. By the articles of that treaty the Conferences were to be held in Washington, and in the decisions we were to have as much or more say than Great Britain; and all cases upon which no decision could be arrived at were to have been referred to some one of the sovereigns of Europe, totally disinterested, whose decisions were to be held final and irrevocable.

This treaty was the result of long continued negotiations, and it was hoped by some that it would have been satisfactory; but that hope now seems to be entirely quashed. The sentiments expressed in the Senate yesterday, if persisted in, will most certainly lead to a declaration of war, which under present circumstances could work no real advantage to us. The country is just beginning to recover from the effects of the late rebellion, and is again on the track of progress; but a renewal of war with Great Britain would stay the wheels of progress and development, largely increase the national debt and the already too heavy burdens of taxation. A war between the two nations would almost be certain to lead to the annexation to the United States of the British possessions on the North American continent; but however important and desirable this may be in the minds of some of our statesmen, it would be but a poor recompense, for the peaceful annexation of the British provinces is but a question of time, and is a foregone conclusion in the minds of the entire civilized world.

Our late Minister to England, Mr. Johnson, labored arduously to effect a solution of this difficulty, and in his too great zeal to perpetuate peace between the two nations, he may have acted in some respects in a manner somewhat incompatible with our national honor and dignity. The task devolving upon Mr. Motley is a difficult and delicate one. He will have to negotiate for the interests and honor of the American people, with a nation who has ever endeavored to treat this country and her affairs with a high hand. It is to be hoped, for the sake of civilization and human progress, that his labors may be brought to a successful issue, war be averted and peace perpetuated between the two great branches of the Anglo-Saxon race.

Special Notices.

Having lately received extensive additions to our already large and varied stock, in the shape of type, presses, &c., &c., our facilities for executing all kinds of Job Work in the best and most improved styles have been greatly increased. Co-operative and other establishments can be supplied with plain or tinted Order and Receipt Books, Certificates of Stock, and every kind of work. Orders from the city and the country settlements are respectfully solicited. We have received one of the latest improved ruling machines, and are, therefore, prepared to do all kinds of ruling according to order, on the shortest notice. s&w tf