

The following article from the New York World, evinces more candor and correct reasoning, than is usually manifested by journalists when they treat upon that prolific subject for prolific pens—"Mormonism:"

POLYGAMISTS AND PURITANS.

The Cincinnati Gazette has unearthed a bill by James M. Ashley, of Ohio, Chairman of the House Committee on Territories, which proposes to extend the boundaries of the States and Territories which surround Utah so as to absorb Utah and wipe out the 100,000 Mormons as a distinctive community.

This one exception is the prevalence of polygamy, the morality or immorality of which is clearly constructive, since its existence in Utah is shown to be no violation of human law, and its existence anywhere is not in opposition to divine law. Indeed, with the Mormons polygamy is religion; they found their social relations upon the divine law which at least permitted it, as no reader of the scriptures pretends to deny; and they claim that their withdrawal to the far West to found a community of their own was precisely from the same motive which induced the Pilgrims to land upon Plymouth Rock, to wit: that they might enjoy their own religious convictions in their own way, and without persecution or molestation.

Which brings us to the main point of the whole matter, which is clearly this: that government, especially what constitutes or calls itself government now-a-days, is not called upon to run the moral machine of the country. Mere morals are matters beyond legislation. We have seen to what pass the party which claimed pre-eminently to be founded upon "moral ideas" has brought the country. We see the kind of men whom this party persists in forcing into prominence. Corruption is no longer a crime, but is the very means by which the leaders in the moral party are advanced in position. Robbery is the rule and integrity the exception. Nearly all the rascalities of Radicalism in the last eight years have been effected under the cover of these "moral ideas." The country is sick of this cant. As for the morality or immorality of Mormon-

ism, it is pretty certain that any Radical raid against polygamy is only a cover for some fresh Radical rascality in another direction. Radicalism would do well to let the morals of the country—and even of the Mormons—alone.

SERICULTURE.—A GLANCE AT THE HISTORY OF SILK.

BY LOUIS A. BERTRAND.

IX.

On the 3rd of April, 1837, Mr. Beauvais' disciples founded the "Sericulturist Society," which contributed so much to diffuse the principles of the new school, by rewards distributed with intelligence, but above all, by the publication of its Annals, curious and immense archives, where were concentrated documents, memories, facts, experiments, discussions, even faults, errors and mistakes so beneficial to be known, which the professor himself, first and foremost, confessed with the most sincere honesty. These annals compose sixteen large volumes. As soon as President Young's desire of receiving some *Multicaulis* seed from France was made known to me at Paris, I went directly to the Imperial library of la rue Richelieu, the largest library in the world, in order to read these important documents. I spent much time in perusing every notable French work on sericulture, and in extracting therefrom numerous valuable remarks. I will translate and publish every kind of information in my power, as fast as the silk-raising industry shall extend in Utah.

Mr. Eugene Robert, a disciple of the Bergeries-School, and a skilful sericulturist, founded the first salubrious cocoonery at Sainte-Tulle, near Manosque, in the South. It was an important establishment, where he invented the paper net, a judicious contrivance to clean the worms, now extensively used. French ladies, in general, entertain a keen relish for that business; they display admirable sagacity in every branch of silk husbandry. Mesdames de Nesle, de Villeneuve, Mille-Robine, and Brunet de la Grange, hold the first rank, as well as Miss Peltzer, who has filled with great ability several official missions.

In a parallel manner with the Bergeries-School properly so called, a venerable Piedmontese savant, Mr. Matthew Bonafous, continued, in Italy, Dandolo's glorious enterprise, whose disciple and friend he was. In France, professor Robinet delivered public lectures on silk husbandry, and performed numerous scientific experiments, searching ciphered appreciations, and making ingenious apparatus to measure, exactly, the strength and elasticity of silks.

I will remark here that Mr. Ch. Beauvais' new school, and after him the powerful efforts displayed by his disciples, to increase largely the production of raw silk in France, proved a failure. The prevalence of the mysterious disease among the silkworms has by no means disappeared. Science has been unable to find a remedy against that destructive plague—*la muscardine*.

In order to complete the above historical sketch, I will insert, here, a few statements on the production of silk in the different countries of the world. The following table will show, as near as can be ascertained, the value of raw silk produced annually in the various countries, and its vast importance as an element of national wealth:

Table with 2 columns: Countries, Value. Rows include Asia (\$141,000,000), Europe (73,480,000), Africa (220,000), Oceania (120,000), America (80,000), and Total (214,900,000).

Table with 2 columns: Countries, Value. Rows include Chinese Empire (\$81,200,000), Japanese Empire (17,000,000), Persia (5,000,000), The Islands of Asia Minor (5,200,000), Syria (1,800,000), Turkistan, (in China) (400,000), Turkistan (ind., in Asia) (1,400,000), Corean archipelago (100,000), France (25,000,000), Italy (39,000,000), Turkey in Europe (7,000,000), Spain and Portugal (3,200,000), Pontifical States (1,300,000), Greece, Ionian Islands (840,000), Morocco, Algeria, Tunis, Mediterranean coast (300,000), Basin of the Danube, Austria, Bavaria, Servia, Hungary (1,280,000), India (24,000,000), America (80,000), and Total (214,900,000).

A century ago nearly all the silk, or at least one-sixths of the quantity manufactured by French fabricants, came from foreign countries,—the Levant, Persia, Sicily, Italy and Spain. The other sixth only was produced in the south of France. The mean price of French silk was fifteen francs the livre, or thirty francs the kilogramme (two and one-fifth pounds.) Foreign silks were much dearer. The most common raw silk, that of Greece, then brought one hundred and twenty francs the kilogramme; China and India silks, two hundred and forty francs; and that from Italy was valued at from five hundred to six hundred francs. But by degrees French silk improved to

such an extent that, in the early part of this century, the price advanced to seventy francs the kilogramme. This rate was maintained, almost without variation, up to the year 1840; while foreign products were depreciated to such a degree that the very best quality from Levant and from Persia sold at forty francs and the waste at thirty-two francs.

Italy, during this period, maintained the elevation in its prices, on account of the very excellent quality of its silks. That was nevertheless surpassed by the French silks, which finally rose from the last to the first rank, which they still maintain.

The raw silks of France, of the first quality, at a later period brought one hundred and fifty francs; while those of the best kind from Italy realized hardly one hundred francs. These results are due entirely to the progress in French manufactures, which has largely contributed to the extraordinary development of the silk industry that has taken place in that country. The importance of silk industry in France is about equal to that of cotton in England.

To impart to the readers of the News an idea of the marvelous progress made by the silk business in France, I will state here that in 1820, it is estimated that French manufacturers fabricated ten million dollars' worth, (fifty million francs) of the raw material of which one half was furnished by the southern departments. The goods produced from this material represented a value of more than twenty million dollars, (one hundred million francs) of which fourteen million dollars' worth were consumed at home, and six million dollars' worth were exported. In 1825, the value of silk goods produced was estimated at one hundred and six million five hundred thousand dollars, the raw material for about twenty-six million five hundred thousand dollars worth was imported. The home consumption was thirty-five million dollars, and the export about seventy-one million five hundred thousand dollars. The number of silk looms in the kingdom was about two hundred and twenty-five thousand. The number of persons engaged in this branch of industry was upwards of half a million.

In 1860, the value of French silk goods manufactured, amounted to upwards of one hundred and forty million dollars (seven hundred million francs), and yet this was not sufficient to supply the demand. France purchased in foreign countries forty million dollars (two hundred million francs), chiefly of piece goods, velvets and ribbons. Of this one hundred and eighty million dollars, France exported about one hundred and ten million dollars (five hundred and fifty million francs.)

The Railroad Hotel AND FEED STABLES, BRIGHAM CITY.

H. P. JENSEN is now prepared to accommodate TRAVELERS and ANIMALS, at the BEST HOUSE and STABLING in BRIGHAM CITY, At the lowest possible rates,

and always ready to accommodate. Associated with the above is a GOOD BLACKSMITH SHOP. d62 w1 tf

NOTICE.

THE Proprietors of the Deseret and City Pot-teries have consolidated their business, and will on and after the FIRST DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1869, be known under the style of the

CO-OPERATIVE CITY POTTERY,

and all business will be carried on at The old City Pottery, foot of East Temple Street, four blocks south of W. S. Godbe's Drug Store.

NOTICE! All Persons knowing themselves indebted to the above firms, are respectfully requested to call and settle the same without delay; and all those having claims against the above firms, will please present them for settlement.

JAMES & BENSON EARDLEY, JONAH CROKALL, JOHN CARTWRIGHT. d57-w52 tf

NOTICE!

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between WM. S. GODBE and F. A. MITCHELL, under the style of GODBE & MITCHELL, is this day, by mutual consent, DISSOLVED. All parties knowing themselves indebted to the firm, by note or otherwise, are respectfully requested to call and settle the same without delay; and all those having claims against us will please present them for settlement.

WM. S. GODBE, F. A. MITCHELL, Office, Exchange Buildings, d44w50 1m

To the Excelsior Manufacturing Company, St. Louis.

I have for a number of years been a diligent inquirer into the relative merits of Cooking Stoves, and for eight years have used one of your Charter Oaks, and have found it superior for all cooking purposes to any other pattern that I have ever seen. I have just put up one of your new patterns, No. 80, and must say that I regard it as being beyond the pale of successful competition. The time I now save by my hired men getting their breakfast 20 minutes earlier each morning by using this stove, not only makes it invaluable to farmers, but will also pay the price of the Stove in one year.

T. E. TATE, Osyka, Miss. Nov. 30, 1868. s101 6m

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Co-partnership heretofore existing between DON C. ROBERTS and JESSE W. LEWIS under the name and style of ROBERTS & LEWIS, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts of the said firm will be paid by D. C. Roberts, who will continue the business at the old stand in Provo City, U.T. DON C. ROBERTS, JESSE W. LEWIS. Provo, Feb. 3, 1869. w13.

FOR SALE.

4,000 pounds of Scrap Iron, That I hauled from Boise City, and now have at C. WRIGHT'S, Brigham City, which I will sell at 6 1/2 c. per lb. for the lot, or 7 1/2 c. per lb. by the 1,000. Also, a Red Line WAGON and Cover, price \$160.00. Apply to C. WRIGHT, or JNO. W. SNELL, Salt Lake City. w21

NOTICE!

ACCORDING to previous notice published in this paper, May 22, 1868, I have this day turned over all my old accounts for collection to S. H. LEAVER, having made him my Attorney to collect all debts due me. All persons knowing themselves indebted, either by Note or Book Account, will govern themselves accordingly. WM. JENNINGS. Salt Lake City, January 9th, 1869.

NOTICE!

ALL PERSONS knowing themselves indebted to WM. JENNINGS are hereby notified to call immediately at my office, EAGLE EMPORIUM, up stairs, and settle. S. H. LEAVER. Salt Lake City, January 9th, 18 9. d51 6s101 8w51 4

TO THE PEOPLE OF UTAH.

I beg to say that I am the only authorized General Agent for Utah, for the sale of the Subscription Books published by Derby and Miller, A. S. Hale & Co., and J. B. Ford & Co.; embracing the following works: History of all Nations; Peoples' Book of Biography; Life and Campaigns of General Grant; Greeley's Recollections of Busy Life. I am also arranging with other publishers for the sale of many valuable works

The following works will be delivered in any part of the Territory at the prices specified: History of all Nations. 2 vol. Morocco, \$14 50; Peoples' Book of Biography, \$4; Life and Campaigns of General Grant \$4; Recollections of Busy Life, \$4; Beach's Family Physician \$5 50; Wells' Every man his own Lawyer \$2 50 Agents are now appointed in all the settlements to receive orders. Specimen copies of the above Books can be seen at the Council House. DAVID O. CALDER. w 52 3.

NOTICE!

GODEE & MITCHELL have this day sold to F. A. MITCHELL their entire stock of General Merchandise, as well as their Commission, Forwarding and Agency Business. Mr. Mitchell will continue business, as heretofore, in EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, and I respectfully solicit from our friends throughout the Territory the same liberal patronage for him as has been enjoyed by the firm. W. S. GODBE. Salt Lake City, Jan. 11, 1869. d44w50 1m