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[Special to the Deseret Evening News.]

By Telegraph.

Manchester, 22.

The city has the appearance of being in a state of siege. Barricades are being erected in the streets, infantry stationed at different points, cavalry patrolling the streets, and 2,000 special policemen sworn in. Everything indicates that the Government is determined to make the execution an imposing demonstration, with firmness, vigor and order, against the steps of the Fenians.

Birmingham, 22.

The tumultuous proceedings at the meeting last night produced great excitement.

London, 22.

The Queen, in the most direct manner, refuses to postpone the execution. Preparations are being made in this city to observe, in a peculiar manner, the obsequies of the condemned Fenians' funeral. A procession will be organized and proceed to Hyde Park, where a solemn meeting will be held.

A proposition received from the United States to purchase the Hudson Bay property, has caused a rise in the shares of the Company.

Naples, 22.

Vesuvius is still pouring forth immense volumes. Seven distinct streams of lava are pouring down the side of the mountain, a magnificent scene.

Paris, 22.

The new army bill introduced yesterday initiates general features, resembles the law of 1832.

New York, 22.

The *Guiding Star* from Rio, on the 26, has arrived with advices of the state of war, to October 9th. The capture of Pillar, by the Allies, is confirmed. In a battle on the 3d, near San Carlos, Brazilians flanked the Paraguayan forces, completely defeating the Paraguayans. One division was cut to pieces; the loss to the Paraguayans was very heavy.

New Orleans, 22.

General Mower has suspended the recent orders, removing the State officers. It is reported that Grant has directed Mower to make no more removals until Hancock's arrival.

Philadelphia, 22.

Dausbee has arrived from St. Thomas and reports several shocks of an earthquake on the 18th, at Porto Rico. The story of the submergence of Tortola is totally unfounded.

Kingston, 12.

Serious disturbances have occurred between the blacks on the north side of the Island and the new police. Sir Peter Grant has adopted the determined policy and endorses Governor Eyre's method of suppressing the insurrection.

The scheme of emigration from the Southern States has been sustained, and Governor Graham is confident a subsidy will be given.

Chicago, 22.

The Kansas city Cameron railroad was finished with appropriate ceremonies. This gives Chicago direct communication with Kansas city and Galveston.

Specials report that Woodbridge has changed his mind and is going in favor of impeachment. The majority of the committee are favorable to impeachment but nothing is definitely known.

Manchester, 23.

The condemned Fenians Allen, Larling and Gould were executed at ten this morning. The precautions taken against outbreaks were effectual. Although the day was unpleasant an immense crowd witnessed the execution. The city is perfectly quiet.

Chicago, 23.

Weston remains at Waterloo, Indiana, to-night. He commences the next hundred miles trial on Monday. The weather is rainy.

New York, 23.

The steamer *America* has arrived. Lord Lyons, upon presenting his credentials as British Ambassador to Napoleon said the cordial relations existing between France and England powerfully contributed to the welfare of the two countries, and to the happiness

of the world; and the Queen's instructions to him especially prescribed him to spare nothing to strengthen these relations. The Emperor replied that he was pleased with the sentiments expressed by Lord Lyons, and responded to them by a sincere attachment to the Queen's person and family. From the commencement of his reign, one of his most constant objects had been to maintain friendly relations with Great Britain.

Nashville, 23.

The Senate has passed a bill appropriating three and a half millions to aid the state railroads.

London, 23.

The Pope has withdrawn his objections to the proposed European Conference. Italy, Bavaria and Wurtemberg have signified their acceptance of Napoleon's invitation to join the Conference.

The Paris *Patrie* denies that Minister Dix expressed a desire for the United States to be represented.

The conference will be held in Munich, convening on the 11th of December.

Paris, 23.

It is asserted that the French government has granted the commission asked by the Franco-American Telegraph Company.

Montgomery, 23.

The Convention has passed an ordinance imposing a tax of ten per cent. additional to the ordinary tax, for the purpose of paying the expenses of the Convention. The franchise clause provides that persons convicted of treason shall not exercise the right of suffrage. It is believed that this excludes the persons excepted by the \$20,000 clause against whom proceedings were instituted in the State Courts, and who, being pardoned by the President, entered the plea of guilty. If this be so, about 30,000 whites will be disfranchised by it.

An amendment has been offered to the Bill of Rights, providing against discrimination on the part of common carriers, on account of race or color. The black delegates demanded entire social equality, the right to ride in sleeping cars, &c. A heated debate occurred on the subject, which was postponed to Monday.

New Orleans, 23.

The Convention met at noon, and elected colored men for temporary Chairman and Secretary. It seems probable that the permanent Chairman will be a negro, though the whites favor Judge Taliferio who served in the caucus.

The first step of the Convention will be to declare all state offices vacant, and appoint successors chosen by the Convention.

Wilmington, Del., 23.

This p. m. ten men, six colored and four whites, were lashed at Newcastle. A large crowd witnessed the exhibition. Five men were pilloried.

Washington, 23.

It is understood that Governor Flanders has telegraphed Grant that several of Mower's remarks are inexpedient, and some appointments are highly objectionable, asking that the order be suspended till Hancock's arrival, who is hourly expected.

Chicago, 23.

The recent census gives Iowa a population of 902,040; increase 140,000 in two years.

Albany, 23.

The Grand Jury has failed to find a bill against Senator Humphrey, who was charged with legislative corruption.

New York, 23.

A man named Spencer and wife, residing in Paulsboro, N.J., who appear to be of the highest respectability and are said to be worth \$200,000, were arrested on Friday, on the affidavit of Col. Wood, Chief Detective, charged with being chief of the gang of counterfeiters who have issued the spurious 7.30s. Mrs. Spencer paid \$40,000 cash down as bail for herself and husband. Several other parties, reported to be very wealthy, are suspected of being connected with the affair. The establishment at Paulsboro has been in operation since '65, and it is estimated that the parties

have netted millions of dollars. The spurious plates were made from a lead impression of the genuine plates, secured by a confederate in Washington. All the parties engaged have become wealthy, and reside in different parts of the country. Government officers are dispatched to arrest them. Spencer owned a magnificent house.

Philadelphia, 23.

The President has decided to diminish the military posts in the Southern States after the elections. The troops will be consolidated with a view to economy.

The *Herald's* special says a majority of the Senators hesitate as to the legality of the present session.

The rumored treaty of the purchase of the two Danish islands has been signed at Copenhagen.

It is understood from the heads of different departments that the estimates of the coming year will be much larger than those of last year. It is said the President disapproves of General Mower's course in Louisiana, and will probably remove him from any kind of command in the 5th Military District, and assign him to duty elsewhere.

THE SILVER MINT OF JAPAN.

At the silver mint at Yeddo the following processes are continually going on: A lump of silver of the necessary fineness, obtained either from the Government mines or by melting down Mexican dollars, is placed in an iron ladle, and reduced to a molten state by means of a charcoal fire and a pair of blacksmith's bellows. It is then poured into a mould, from which it is taken out in the shape of thin rectangular bars, which are immediately thrown into a tub of cold water. On being taken out, a man seated on the ground shears off with a pair of large fixed scissors all jagged pieces adhering to the angles. They are now handed to another man, who weighs them one by one, and a piece is cut off, if necessary, to reduce the bar to its proper weight. The next process is that of dividing the bar by a fixed pair of shears into eight equal portions of the size of an ichibu; this is done by a workman cutting it as accurately as his practised eye will enable him, and his work is tested by weighing, light pieces being rejected, and the heavy ones reduced to their proper weight by the scissors. The pieces are now heated white-hot in a charcoal fire, plunged into water, boiled, and washed in a kind of brine, from which they come out with a moderately bright surface. They are next very slightly milled on the two sides, and more deeply on the edges, by means of a milled hammer. They are now ready for stamping. A man places one of the pieces on a stationary die, and lays on the top the other die; a second man, armed with a huge hammer, gives one blow on the upper die, and the coin is struck. The blows are dealt in rapid succession, and the whole scene reminds one of a blacksmith's shop. Boys now punch small stars on the edges by means of chisels and hammers. The coins are weighed one by one for the last time, and the light ones rejected. The imperial stamp is added by means of another stamped chisel and mallet, and the coins are complete. They are rolled up in paper packets of one hundred; each packet is weighed and marked with a seal, which serves as a guarantee of its contents, and gives it currency as one hundred ichibus.

While every operation is performed in this primitive manner, perfect order prevails in the establishment; every man goes through his portion of the work in silence and with the regularity of clock-work, and many evince considerable skill. There are about three hundred hands employed in the building. When the men enter in the morning they are made to divest themselves of their own clothes, and put on others belonging to the mint. At the end of the day's work a gong sounds, when the somewhat curious spectacle is presented of three hundred men springing from the ground on which they had been seated, throwing off their clothes,

and rushing, a naked throng, to one end of a yard. Here they pass through the following ordeal in order to prove that they have no silver on them: Their back hair is pulled down and examined, they wash their hands and hold them up to view, they drink water and then halloo, and, lastly, they run to the other end of the yard, clearing two or three hurdles on their way; after which performance they are allowed to put on their own clothes and depart. Mr. Sidney Locock, her Majesty's secretary of legation, from whose report of this year these statements are taken by the *Times*, believes that the mint has been only twice entered by foreigners, and states that the apparent absence of all restrictions with regard to touching and handling the coins points to the probability that it is not often open to the public; but he remarks that even it were, the manners and customs of the country are not such as would preclude a mixed assemblage of visitors from going over it and remaining to the end. The quantity of silver being coined daily at the beginning of this year was 50,000 momme, which at the rate of 2.3 momme to the ichibu would give a daily total issue of over 21,000 bus, or about £1500. The whole of these coins are produced by the simplest manual labor, unaided by a single piece of machinery.—*Mechanics' Magazine*.

THE CULTIVATION OF OYSTERS.

The N. Y. *Tribune*, speaking of the oyster trade of New York, gives the following information:

The production of the full-grown oyster, as we get it here in the metropolis, is a very simple affair, but there are very few people who understand it. The growth and deliciousness is obtained almost entirely by transplantation. The seedlings, a diminutive oyster, about as large as your thumb-nail, are brought from various localities, and planted, in order to receive their maturity. The mud-banks of Virginia yield millions of them, and there are also most productive birth-grounds in the Hudson and other rivers. The seedlings will attain neither size nor excellence in their native beds, and the system of transplantation is required to develop them to the full size and flavor of maturity. Most of the Virginia seeds are planted in Prince's Bay and neighboring bays and inlets, and the yield is most satisfactory and profitable. North River seeds are transferred to the East River beds, where the superior strength of the harder brine quickly develops them, and also hastens on the spawning season. The "Saddle Rock," as it is called, is one of the favorite oysters used in the metropolis. The seed of these is brought from Tappan Bay in the Hudson River, about 35 miles from the city, and planted at a place called City Island, and adjacent beds in the East River, within about 20 miles of the lower docks. They remain in their new watery home for about two years, when they are dredged, carefully selected, and sent to the market.

CHEMISTRY IN SCHOOLS.—A teacher in Nottingham, England, writing to the editor of the *Chemical News*, earnestly recommends, on the strength of his own experience, that chemistry form one of the branches of regular school education. The boys under his charge, with this enlargement of their studies, learned more of science. Of course, they take more interest in the experiments than in the explanations. "Chemistry teaches habits of careful observation, patience, caution, neat-handedness, and quickness." The applications of this science are of the most diversified kind: they are made in the kitchen and in the laboratory; they are seen in animal and vegetable physiology—in an explanation of the leading symptoms in many diseases; in the study of geology, mineralogy, meteorology, and in the most minute as well as in the most sublime phenomena. Chemistry deserves to be taught, not only in our high schools, but in all our common schools and private academies.