

colliery had not commenced work, those in the upper workings, in consequence of the rain, 600 yards from the shaft, were down at the time. The news of the catastrophe spread quickly in the neighborhood, which is inhabited principally by colliers, and 200 or 300 men were soon employed in damming up the river and breaking down a bridge which impeded its flow materially. When at last the mine was entered the four men were found working away, totally ignorant of their danger, of which they were apprised by their comrades, who had with great difficulty succeeded in approaching to within 200 yards of them. In a short time escape would have been impossible. Very great damage has been done to the workings.

#### SEXTON'S REPORT.

G. S. L. City Sexton's Report for the month ending Dec. 31st, 1866.

Adults, - - - - -	12
Children, - - - - -	30 42
Males, - - - - -	18
Females, - - - - -	24 42

#### DIED OF THE FOLLOWING CAUSES AS REPORTED:

Lung fever, - - - - -	6
Inflammation lungs, - - - - -	4
General debility, - - - - -	4
Old age, - - - - -	4
Killed, - - - - -	3
Inflammation bowels, - - - - -	3
Died at birth, - - - - -	3
Still born, - - - - -	2
Dropsy, - - - - -	2
Typhoid fever, - - - - -	2
Intermittent fever, - - - - -	1
Diphtheria, - - - - -	1
Dysentery, - - - - -	1
Bloody flux, - - - - -	1
Spinal affection, - - - - -	1
Inflammation brain, - - - - -	1
Canker, - - - - -	1
Convulsions, - - - - -	1
Smothered, - - - - -	1 42

Brought from country places for interment, - - - - -	5
Transient residents, - - - - -	2
Resident citizens, - - - - -	35

Total interments, - - - - - 42

Total interments for the year 1866 324

#### Deducting:

Brought from outside settlements - - - - -	45
Newly arrived emigrants - - - - -	14
Transient residents - - - - -	9 68

Would show the total mortality of this city to be during the year - - - - - 256

JOSEPH E. TAYLOR, Sexton.

#### ABSTRACT

Of Meteorological Observations for the month of December, at G. S. L. City.

#### THERMOMETER, OPEN AIR:

Highest 52° | Lowest 22° | Mean 37°

The amount of rain and snow water measured 4.360, which is eleven-tenths over 4 1/2 inches of water on the level.

#### MONTHLY JOURNAL.

- 1 Rain storm all day
- 2 Stormy day
- 3 Cloudy
- 4 Stormy day
- 5 Clear
- 6 do
- 7 Cloudy
- 8 do
- 9 Clear
- 10 do
- 11 A.M. clear; p.m. hazy
- 12 A.M. cloudy; p.m. clear
- 13 Cloudy
- 14 do
- 15 do
- 16 do
- 17 do
- 18 A.M. clear; p.m. cloudy
- 19 Cloudy and windy
- 20 Cloudy and very high wind S
- 21 Cloudy; rained in p.m. till 4
- 22 Cloudy
- 23 Mostly clear
- 24 Cloudy and warm
- 25 do do
- 26 do do
- 27 do do
- 28 do
- 29 Rainy day
- 30 Cloudy
- 31 Snow squalls all day

W. W. PHELPS,  
Meteorological Observer.

POPULATION OF INDIANA.—The census of Indiana is now complete. Greene county having finally reported. The total number of white male inhabitants in the state over twenty-one years of age is three hundred and forty thousand two hundred and forty.

#### ELECTORAL CORRUPTION IN ENGLAND.

Of late the London journals have been filled with the reports of Parliamentary inquiries into election frauds. From different parts of the country, from counties and boroughs, towns and municipalities, petitions have been presented by the freemen in order to unseat lately elected members on the charge of "bribery and corruption," and in nearly every case the charge has proved true. The investigations have exhibited an amount of demoralization and corruption which may well make one comment on the rottenness of the present system of Parliamentary representation in England. In one of the most glaring cases of bribery which has been examined into, we read from first to last one wholesale disposal of votes to the highest bidder, and that without the slightest shame or secrecy being observed. The *Times*, in commenting on the case, says: "The extent to which the electors obtained money from their own sides, or from their adversaries, or from both, is beyond all belief." Now this statement was obtained from the evidence that has been brought to light by judicial investigation. What a shocking picture does it present of the existing state of the elective representation in England. Here we see bribery, on all sides, openly acknowledged, and the most corrupt practices existing for gaining votes. The reasons are pretty obvious. The representation at present is placed in the hands of regular cliques, and is not extended to the people generally, as it will be when Reform has its day—which it will have before long, thanks to John Bright and the intelligent men who support him. And, besides, the English need our system of voting by ballot. At present, men in England cannot vote without their names being publicly known; and thus, if they vote against the wishes of their landlords or masters, they are sure to suffer for it afterwards. When the ballot, however, is established, and the franchise extended to the great class of the people—the real bone and sinew of the county—then, perhaps, England will have a truly representative Parliament.—[*N. Y. Sun*.]

PERTURBED CONDITION OF SICILY.—The latest accounts received from Sicily, both as regards its political and sanitary condition, are deplorable. Numerous bands of insurgents and brigands are still collected in the neighborhood of Palermo, and in the interior of Sicily. Several desperate engagements have been fought with the royal troops. The cholera is still on the increase at Palermo, and is extending to other towns. Several cases have occurred in the town of Carania among the troops. As at Marsala, a very strict local quarantine has been established at Syracuse. Letters from Messina of the 28th of October say that the 28th was the last day allowed to the monks (Cappucini included) to leave all the monasteries, which they did quietly and with good grace. They have all returned to their native towns and villages, but can no longer don the ecclesiastical dress. No more monks are now to be seen about anywhere throughout Sicily. Some of them found to have been in correspondence with the Palermo revolutionists have been arrested.—[*N. Y. Evening Post*.]

THOSE METEORS.—From the following paragraph it would appear that the great meteoric display did actually take place in Europe.

The remarkable clearness of the atmosphere very early this morning was singularly favorable for astronomical observations, and the great periodical appearance of meteors or shooting-stars which was to recur between the hours of one o'clock and sunrise was witnessed in the metropolis under very favorable conditions. Great numbers of people were abroad in the streets looking for the phenomenon, and at some points, notably on the bridges and in Trafalgar-square, crowds of persons assembled, all of whom were star gazing. The heavens were deeply blue, and the stars were very bright. Almost directly after one o'clock a.m., the sky was first occasionally, then frequently, and soon constantly, streaked with the trains of the countless stars which shot across the heavens. This extraordinary meteoric display occurs once in 33 years, and is, of course, looked forward to by scientific men with great interest.—[*London Telegraph*.]

#### THE PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

The following is the statement of the debt of the United States on the 1st of December, 1866:

Debt bearing Coin Interest.	
Five per cent. bonds..	\$198,091,350 00
Six per cent bonds of 1867 and 1868.....	15,837,941 80
Six per cent. bonds of 1881.....	283,740,000 00
Six per cent. five-twenty bonds.....	\$81,649,300 00
Navy pension fund...	11,750,000 00

Total.....	\$1,371,063,591 80
Debt bearing Currency Interest.	
Six per cent bonds...	\$10,302,000 00
Three year compound interest notes.....	147,387,140 00
Three year seven-thirty notes.....	690,933,750 00
Total.....	\$857,622,890 00
Matured debt, not presented for payment.....	\$22,605,794 71

Debt bearing no Interest.	
United States notes...	385,441,849 00
Fractional currency...	28,620,249 93
Gold certificates of deposit.....	19,636,500 00
Total.....	\$433,698,598 93
Total debt.....	\$2,684,995,875 44

Amount in Treasury.	
Coin.....	\$95,168,816 15
Currency.....	40,195,821 07
Total.....	\$135,364,637 22

Amount of debt, less cash in the Treasury..... \$2,549,631,238 22

The foregoing is a correct statement of the public debt as appears from the books and Treasurer's returns in the Department on the 1st day of December, 1866.

HUGH McCULLOCH,  
Secretary of the Treasury.

Washington, Dec. 6.

LETTERS FROM CALLVILLE.—The following letter from Capt. R. T. Rodgers, of the steamer Esmeralda, says the *Bee*, was received here yesterday by Captain Jas. C. Rodgers of the steamer Lark, who kindly permits us to print it. The letter is dated at Callville, October 9, 1866:

"You will see from this I am now at Callville, the head of navigation on the Colorado river. I think I can now justly pride myself on steamboating, having accomplished a trip that has discouraged the oldest and most experienced men on the river. Two or three steamers have at different times tried, but failed to reach the head of Black Cañon. To give you some idea of Roaring Rapids, the point over which no steamer ever before ventured, I will state that after getting everything in readiness I started out (a number declining to come on board); when I struck the pitch in the rapids steam run down from 110 to 80 pounds in about three seconds, and this when we can easily make 115 pounds all day. You can from this form some idea of Roaring Rapids, I think it would make some of you old heads weaken. I was seventeen days from Hardyville to Callville, lost three for wind, and cutting my wood all the way, making fourteen days, including the time lost in cutting wood, with boat and barge and 90 tons freight. I met a number of Mormons here. They cannot do enough for me. This trip not only establishes the navigation of the great Colorado of the West as high up as Callville, but opens up a trade soon to rival any on the Pacific coast, giving an outlet to a Territory thousands of miles in extent, containing an agricultural population of over a million of people. But a short time, and Utah will rival any of the States in raising cotton, it growing here spontaneously."

SUNDAY AMUSEMENTS IN ENGLAND.—It is stated that quite an active movement has begun in England in favor of allowing the laboring class, who are hard at work all the week, an opportunity of enjoying themselves at cricket and other athletic sports on Sunday afternoon, the morning being spent in church. This movement for the benefit of the laboring people is said to be headed by Archdeacon Dennison, and is supported by many people of high religious standing.

#### THE LATE HURRICANE AT THE BAHAMA ISLANDS.

Lieutenant-Commander William Gibson, commanding the United States steamer *Tahoma*, reports to the Navy Department, under date of Nassau, New Providence, the following:

"On October 3d and 4th, when on a line between the Bermudas and Hatteras, we encountered a revolving storm of hurricane violence. We are not in distress, but the damages sustained are serious. The sea rose so rapidly and grew so dangerously heavy and confused that, being satisfied we were in the left-hand semicircle of the storm, I deemed it safe to abide the issue by heaving the *Tahoma* to on the port tack. The centre of the hurricane passed over the island of New Providence on the 1st instant, and the scene of wreck and devastation is marvelous and very sad to see. More than half of Nassau is in ruins. Most of the houses are unroofed; many blown to pieces, and some moved bodily from their foundations into the streets. Churches, warehouses and other buildings of solid stone are shattered as if by a bombardment. The trees are destroyed, leaf and branch, as if by a conflagration. Nearly every vessel and boat is sunk or swept high and dry. On the outer islands the destruction of property and the consequent suffering is said to be dreadful. The important light at the 'Hole in the Wall' is not burning. The harbor light here is only a temporary lantern. The lights on the Stirrup Key, on the Great Isaacs, and on the Gun Key, are reported to be uninjured, though the tower of the first-named is crooked. Judging from the dismantled and otherwise distressed vessels that we have seen, both at sea and in this port, the chapter of casualties from this hurricane will not be a brief one.

AN IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT.—The provincial parliament of Canada has passed an act which, if executed, will afford security to life and limb against one of the most terrible of dangers, where an assembly, struck with alarm by fire or accident, rushes against the doors of egress and closes them by its pressure against the possibility of its being opened. The act provides "that congregations and others owning churches, and individuals, corporations and companies owning halls, theatres, and other buildings used for the purpose of holding public meetings, or places of public resort or amusement, shall within twelve months from the passage of the act, be required to have the doors of such churches, theatres, halls or other buildings so hinged as to open freely outwards. All the doors are to be so hinged, and if the gates of outer fences do not open outwards they must be kept open by proper fastenings during the time such buildings are publicly used, to facilitate the egress of people in case of alarm from fire or other cause. A fine of \$50 is imposed for every violation of the act, to which is added a further penalty of \$5 for every week after the complaint is made till the necessary changes are effected."

FERTILIZING THE SAHARA.—This vast desert, whitened by the bones of so many unfortunate travelers who have at various times perished on its inhospitable sands, is likely, before many ages, to be changed into a rich and beautiful country. The only cause of its sterility has been the absence of water. This will ultimately be supplied by means of artesian wells in the utmost abundance. Every day new oases are produced by the multiplication of these wells, which supply vast quantities of water.—*Scientific Review*.

—Lorenzo Dow, the itinerant preacher, so famous in his life-time for his eccentricity, commencing his sermon on one occasion, read from St. Paul, "I can do all things." The preacher paused took off his spectacles, laid them on the open Bible, and said, "No, Paul you're mistaken for once; I'll bet you five dollars you can't, and stake the money." At the same time putting his hand in his pocket, he took out a five dollar bill, laid it on the Bible, took up his spectacles again, and read, "Through Jesus Christ, our Lord." "Ah, Paul," exclaimed the preacher, snatching up the five dollar bill, and returning it to his pocket, "that's a different matter; the bet's withdrawn."