

# THE DESERET NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

NO. 52.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1866.

VOL. XV.

## The Deseret News:

IS PUBLISHED EVERY

Wednesday Morning.

ALBERT CARRINGTON, EDITOR

OFFICE:

CORNER OF SOUTH & EAST TEMPLE STREETS.

### TERMS:

One Year.....\$5.00.  
Six Months..... 3.00.  
Three Months..... 2.00.

ADVERTISEMENTS, to insure insertion must be handed in by MONDAY NOON, and paid for in ADVANCE.

## Calendar for December 1866.

New Moon, 6th day, 9h. 56m. Afternoon.  
First Quarter, 14th day, 9h. 14m. Afternoon.  
Full Moon, 21st day, 1h. 5m. Afternoon.  
Last Quarter, 28th day, 1h. 5m. Morning.

D	M	W	Moons of place at Noon.	Signification of Signs.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.
1	S	10	22	Reins & Loins	7 54 34	7 54 34
2	S	22	23		7 6 4 34	7 6 4 34
3	M	4	26	Secret Members	7 7 4 34	7 7 4 34
4	T	16	19		7 8 4 33	7 8 4 33
5	W	28	10		7 9 4 33	7 9 4 33
6	T	10	02	Hips & Thighs	7 10 4 33	7 10 4 33
7	F	21	54		7 11 4 33	7 11 4 33
8	S	3	50	Knees & Hams	7 12 4 33	7 12 4 33
9	S	15	49		7 13 4 33	7 13 4 33
10	M	27	54		7 14 4 33	7 14 4 33
11	T	10	07	Legs & Ankles	7 15 4 33	7 15 4 33
12	W	22	30		7 16 4 33	7 16 4 33
13	T	5	07	Feet & Toes	7 17 4 34	7 17 4 34
14	F	18	02		7 17 4 34	7 17 4 34
15	S	1	18	Head & Face	7 17 4 34	7 17 4 34
16	S	14	59		7 18 4 34	7 18 4 34
17	M	29	07		7 18 4 34	7 18 4 34
18	T	13	41	Neck & Throat	7 19 4 35	7 19 4 35
19	W	28	38		7 19 4 35	7 19 4 35
20	T	13	50	Arms, Shoulders	7 20 4 36	7 20 4 36
21	F	29	07		7 20 4 36	7 20 4 36
22	S	14	19	Breast, Stomach	7 21 4 37	7 21 4 37
23	S	29	14		7 21 4 37	7 21 4 37
24	M	13	44	Heart & Back	7 22 4 38	7 22 4 38
25	T	27	44		7 22 4 38	7 22 4 38
26	W	11	15	Bowels & Belly	7 23 4 39	7 23 4 39
27	T	24	17		7 23 4 39	7 23 4 39
28	F	6	56	Reins & Loins	7 24 4 40	7 24 4 40
29	S	19	15		7 24 4 40	7 24 4 40
30	S	1	19	Secret Members	7 25 4 41	7 25 4 41
31	M	13	15		7 25 4 42	7 25 4 42

JUVENILE INSTRUCTOR.—We take pleasure in presenting to our readers the following

## PROSPECTUS

OF THE

## Juvenile Instructor.

VOLUME XX.

As the present volume of the JUVENILE INSTRUCTOR is near its completion, it is proper that we should say something respecting the coming volume. We fully anticipate, under the blessing of the Lord, to make the INSTRUCTOR still more interesting in 1867 than it has been during the present year, and to issue it with punctual regularity. Our aim is to make this paper a benefit to the children of the Territory and worthy the patronage of every parent. We have also concluded to change the INSTRUCTOR from its present form into one more convenient for binding. The pages will not be so large as those of the present volume, but, instead of four pages as at present, there will be eight. This change in the form, with the new type which we now have, will give our subscribers much more reading matter than we proposed to give them when we issued our first prospectus. With the new type and other materials that we have procured expressly for printing the JUVENILE INSTRUCTOR, and paper of a better quality than we are at present using, and engravings which we have on hand and expect to procure, we hope to make this an attractive paper. We have no advertisements to depend upon, and the paper has no income but the subscriptions, therefore we look for the cordial support and patronage of parents, and the bishops, school teachers and all others interested in the welfare of the young.

Subscribers can have the Second Volume on the same terms as now paid for the present volume.  
GEORGE Q. CANNON, Editor.  
Great Salt Lake City, Nov. 24th, 1866.

[From the *Millennial Star*, Oct. 20.]  
SCANDINAVIAN MISSION.  
Copenhagen, Oct. 5, 1866.

President O. Pratt.  
Dear Brother,—Having read in the *Millennial Star* of your appointment to take charge of the European Mission, during the absence of President B. Young, jun., I take the liberty of addressing this communication to you, in order to let you know of the affairs of this Mission, and the labors of the Elders in the past third quarter. It is with great pleasure I report this Mission in a good condition. I am grateful to the Lord for the blessings that have attended the Elders in their various fields of labor, and for the bright prospects in the future. We have baptized, during the past quarter, about three hundred new members, which, added to the seven hundred and twenty-eight in the first half-year, make a thousand and twenty-eight baptisms up to the end of the first quarter. It is gratifying to my soul to see that there are so many honest souls in these countries who have courage enough, through the mercy of God, to come forth and yield obedience to the Gospel of truth, though they are reviled and sneered at by an unbelieving generation, and struggling with poverty. The Valley Elders laboring here are faithful men, trying to do their best in the ministry, and the Saints, in general, are willing to sustain them and the cause, to their best ability.

Last month I, in company with Elder Wilhelm, visited the Conferences in Aarhus, Veile, and Odense, where we enjoyed ourselves very much among the Elders and Saints: the Spirit of God gave much useful instruction and encouragement for the promotion of the cause, and several young, promising men were ordained to assist in the ministry, and spread the Gospel, especially in such places where it had not before been preached.

An Elder had also made a trip through Schleswig Holstein, but had soon to leave, after having visited the few scattered Saints, and baptizing three new members. After a while, we will again try to send an Elder there, to spread our pamphlets and speak privately with the people. In such a way the seed will be sown, and the Lord of the vineyard will give the growth and increase in his own due time.

Having learned that Elders Franklin D. Richards and Oscar B. Young have arrived in England, I beg you to give those brethren my best respects.

The Elders and Saints join me in love to yourself, brother John W. Young, and the brethren in the Office.

Yours truly in the Gospel covenant,  
C. WIDEBORDE.

[Special to the DESERET NEWS.]

## By Telegraph.

New York, 23.

Parties who have lately visited Jeff. Davis report him as remarkably cheerful. Since the recent changes and improvement of his quarters in Carroll Hall and the removal of Mrs. Davis and sister to rooms prepared for them, Davis' health is greatly improved, and he speaks confidently of his release.

Admiral French, formerly of the United States navy and late of the rebel navy, died in this city to-day, aged 71.

The army and navy union of this city passed resolutions last night, by a two thirds vote, declaring that the constitutional amendment ought to be rejected; but that the conservative papers of the country should advocate the extension suffrage to negroes, under proper resolutions.

Washington, 23.

Secretary McCulloch, in conversation to-day, said the disturbed condition of the New York money market was not in consequence of anything that has been done in relation to the finances.

London, 22.

The new Russian loan for 70,000,000 florins has already met with great success, one-third of the amount having been already taken, with a certain prospect the whole will be.

New York, 24.

Two more distilleries were seized yesterday; the disclosures of distillery frauds hereabouts are astounding.

Kingston, Jamaica, dates of the 14th, say the coolie trade has revived.

Cotton frauds, as developed by the investigation of the Congressional Commissioners, are assuming prodigious proportions.

London, 24.

The Fenian agitation still continues; many arrests of suspicious persons and seizures of arms have been made, and the authorities have spotted many others who will be arrested.

Berlin, 24.

The Chambers have agreed in censuring the government for the sale of the Cologne railroad without their sanction.

New York, 24.

There is a light demand for goods, filled at prices highly favorable to buyers but not to manufacturers.

Gen John A. Dix has sailed for Paris, and at the latest moment received voluminous instructions by special messenger from Washington.

Washington, 24.

About the middle of October the French Minister of State addressed this government, proposing to change the programme agreed upon last June between Minister Bigelow and Drouyn de Lhuys for the evacuation of Mexico. Instead of removing the troops in detachments, beginning in November and ending in 6 months, it was proposed to embark all in a body about the 1st of January. Our government replied, through Bigelow, that it adhered to the original programme, and hoped there would be no delay in sailing the first detachment. Last Monday Marquis de Montholon communicated to Seward that Napoleon desired more time for the general evacuation, and proposing to defer it 4 months. The President and Cabinet, after due consideration, direct Seward to reply to Montholon that this government sees no good reason for any departure from the programme of June, which was proposed wholly by the French Minister at that time and accepted by the United States, which now insists on its terms being fully carried out. This decision was communicated to Montholon to-day, and, probably, also to Gen. Dix before his departure.

Gen. Meigs has cash funds sufficient, with what will be derived from sales of property, to run the Quartermaster's department another year, without further appropriations by Congress.

New York, 24.

The effects of the late hurricane in the Bahama islands are set forth by the Governor in his speech to the Legislature. He says: I have lost no time in collecting and making public correct information as to the ravages of the storm in this island. Suffice it here to say that upwards of 600 dwellings have been destroyed and an equal number injured; scarcely a public building has escaped uninjured. Many places of worship and school-houses have been blown down, and all have been damaged. A majority of the principal warehouses and stores in this city have been thrown down or severely injured. Of 242 vessels and boats which floated in the harbor on the morning of October 1st, all but one had sunk or been driven ashore before the next day had dawned, and 189 of them had been broken up or greatly injured. The standing crops of provisions and fruits have been destroyed, the orchards being partially uprooted, and the fields and gardens in a great degree laid bare. The out islands generally exhibit a similar spectacle.

The sum of \$75,000 was voted by the legislature to repair damages. The work of restoration is progressing rapidly.

Quebec, 24.

A large number of temporary sheds have been erected in the burnt district, in which many of those burned out by the late fire will find shelter for the winter. A great many are emigrating to the United States.

Chicago, 24.

The Lake Superior propeller Lac La Belle and the Detroit steamer Milwaukee collided in St. Clair river on the 23d. The propeller sunk immediately; two lives were lost; the propeller was valued at \$120,000, and had a heavy cargo.

## A SLAVE'S REVENGE.

A slave-dealer, named Matthew Hobson, who dwelt on the sea-coast of Virginia some years ago, and whose darkness of complexion gained for him the cognomen of "Black Matt," once purchased a mulatto, called Sam, who could read and write, and was much more intelligent than his class generally are, but whose numerous bad qualities, including thieving, lying and drunkenness, induced the party from whom Black Matt bought him to ask a very moderate price.

Sam's new master used the lash pretty freely on the shoulders of the slave, and Sam vowed to be revenged for the treatment he had received. Black Matt, having done something to cure Sam of his bad qualities, shipped him, with a gang of slaves, to New Orleans, and on arriving at that port dressed Sam up like a gentleman, and sent him on shore to show himself off, the object being to get a high price for him as the body

servant of some rich planter. During his stroll in the city, hearing a portly gentleman express a wish to purchase a good body servant, Sam went up to him, and, with an independent swagger, said, "My dear sir, I have got just the boy that will suit you."

"Ha!" rejoined the planter, "I am glad to hear you say so, for I have been looking for one for several days. What do you ask for him?"

"Nine hundred dollars," replied Sam, "and cheap as dirt at that. He has every quality, can shave, dress hair, brush boots, and is, besides, polished in his manners. I could have got fifteen hundred dollars for him but for one fault."

"Ha!" said the planter, "and pray what kind of fault is that?"

"Why, sir, a ridiculous one. He imagines himself a white man."

"A white man!" exclaimed the planter, laughing; "that is a funny conceit, indeed; but I can soon cure him of that—I've had considerable experience in training and managing gentlemen of color."

"Oh sir," continued Sam, "there is but little doubt that he can be cured, though you may find some trouble at first."

"Well, sir, you appear to be a gentleman," said the planter, who was rather too anxious and confiding, "I will take him on your recommendation. Where is he now?"

"On board the barque—yonder at the wharf; you can see him at any moment," replied Sam.

"Good!" said the planter; "I'm much pleased with your honesty and candor, and in order to save time—here are nine hundred dollars—please to give me a bill of sale."

Sam got the clerk to draw up a bill of sale, signed the name of Samuel Hopkins, pocketed the money, and told the planter to ask the captain for Black Matt; he would himself be on board as soon as he had closed a bargain with another gentleman who was desirous of purchasing one of his field hands.

The planter made his way to the barque, and demanded of the captain to see the boy Black Matt. The officer pointed to Matthew Hobson, who sat on the quarter-deck smoking his cigar and superintending the debarkation of the slaves.

"Are you Black Matt, my fine fellow?" asked the planter, addressing the slave merchant.

"Folks call me so at home," was the reply, "but here my name is Matthew Hobson; what do you want?"

"I'll tell you, Matt, what I want. I want you. You're a likely looking fellow, and will just suit me."

"Look ye here, stranger," said Matt, firing up, "maybe you don't know who you are speaking to."

"Yes I do, though," said the planter, "you're my property; I bought you of your master, Samuel Hopkins, just now, and—"

"You bought me!" exclaimed Matt, standing up at full length before the planter. "Why, sir, I'm a white man!"

"Come, come, now," said the planter calmly, "it won't do—I know you—you can't humbug me with your conceits—I'll whip it out of you, sir—I'll teach you—"

Here Matt drew back and aimed a blow at the planter, who seized him by the throat and called out for the police. An officer happened to be on the wharf, who, at the instance of the planter, seized the refractory slave, and bore him to the caboose, where he remained until evidence could be procured identifying him as a free-born white citizen of the United States. Sam, in the meantime, got on board a ship that was just weighing anchor for a European port, and never has been heard of since. Thus the rascal had his revenge. Matt lost his slave, and the "green" fat gentleman his money.

BRICK POMEROY thus writes of Washington society: The devil should come to Washington and establish a first class palatial house of prostitution, filling it with wine and beautiful women; he could legislate the country to hell in fifteen minutes. The member of Congress who has not half a dozen mistresses is called a "copperhead," and kept out of the political ring.—[*Cleveland Herald*.]