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TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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## The Deseret News:

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ALBERT CARRINGTON, EDITOR

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## Calendar for Sept. 1866.

First Quarter, 1st day, 4h. 40m. Afternoon.  
New Moon, 8th day, 6h. 45m. Afternoon.  
First Quarter, 16th day, 7h. 50m. Afternoon.  
Full Moon, 24th day, 6h. 36m. Morning.  
Last Quarter, 30th day, 10h. 40m. Afternoon.

D	M	W	Moons' place at Noon.	Signification of Signs.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.
1	S	6	♄	Arms, Shouldr's	5 27 6	33
2	S	20	♄		5 28 6	32
3	M	4	♄	Breast, Stomach	5 29 6	30
4	T	18	♄		5 30 6	29
5	W	2	♄	Heart & Back	5 31 6	27
6	T	16	♄		5 32 6	26
7	F	29	♄		5 33 6	24
8	S	12	♄	Bowels & Belly	5 34 6	23
9	S	25	♄		5 35 6	21
10	M	7	♄	Reins & Loins	5 36 6	19
11	T	20	♄		5 36 6	18
12	W	2	♄	Secret Members	5 37 6	16
13	T	14	♄		5 38 6	14
14	F	26	♄		5 39 6	12
15	S	8	♄	Hips & Thighs	5 40 6	10
16	S	20	♄		5 41 6	8
17	M	2	♄	Knees & Hams	5 42 6	7
18	T	14	♄		5 43 6	5
19	W	26	♄		5 44 6	4
20	T	8	♄	Legs & Ankles	5 45 6	2
21	F	22	♄		5 46 6	1
22	S	6	♄	Feet & Toes	5 47 5	59
23	S	20	♄		5 48 5	57
24	M	4	♄	Head & Face	5 49 5	55
25	T	18	♄		5 50 5	53
26	W	3	♄	Neck & Throat	5 51 5	52
27	T	17	♄		5 52 5	50
28	F	29	♄	Arms, Shouldr's	5 53 5	49
29	S	12	♄		5 54 5	47
30	S	1	♄	Breast, Stomach	5 55 5	45

(Special to the Deseret News.)

## By Telegraph.

Washington, 15.

Returns have been received at the general land office from the various district land offices in the new States and Territories, exhibiting a rapid and steady increase in the sales of public lands; and the entries for settlement under the homestead law show that the tide of emigration is setting more strongly westward than ever.

The National Republican committee propose circulating the items of the late excursion as a campaign document; they contain the most remarkable and startling declarations of policy ever uttered by the President.

S. Louis, 14.

The cholera has ceased to be epidemic; in fact but 5 cases are reported for the 24 hours ending at noon today. The Mayor and Board of Health have issued a proclamation declaring the cholera as an epidemic at an end. Business is improving.

Chicago, 15.

Thirteen lives were lost by the fall of a bridge at Johnstown, Pa., yesterday, and nearly 100 were injured, some of them so badly that they cannot recover.

Secretary Seward was dangerously ill last night, and remains at Harrisburg.

The Baltimore city council last evening refused to tender the hospitalities of the city to the President, or to participate in his reception this morning, on

the ground that he is on a political stumping tour.

Vienna, 13.

We are on the verge of another war which threatens to equal in extent that just ended. Austria shows bad faith in negotiating with Italy, and has made unreasonable demands, to which Italy will not submit. Austria has overcharged the debt of Venetia and withholds Venetian property which she was bound to transfer.

Berlin, 14.

Prussia has emphatically notified Austria that she will not suffer Italy, her ally, to be insulted and defrauded, and that, if Austria persists in her present course, war must follow.

Prague, 14.

The homeward march of Prussian troops has been peremptorily arrested, and the demobilization of the entire army is stopped.

Dresden, 14.

Everything looks like war. There is no reply from Austria to the notification of Prussia. It is only a question of a few hours whether troops will not again be put in motion for Vienna.

Chicago, 17.

Further particulars of the shocking calamity at Johnstown, Pa., where 500 people fell through a platform at that place, give the number of killed 17, and the wounded 307. A great majority of the wounded have fractured limbs, and there will probably be 50 amputations. President Johnson sent \$500 for the relief of the sufferers. Gen. Geary sent \$200. The Cambria Iron Company subscribed \$1,000. The platform was an old bridge over a dry canal, and was strong enough for ordinary purposes, but when crowded by people to see the President, who stopped at the depot near by, it broke down. The village of 1,700 inhabitants, is clouded with a pall of gloom. Surgeons have been sent from Pittsburg and all the neighboring country.

Newbern, N. C., 16.

A fire broke out near the corner Broad and Middle streets this morning, and destroyed nearly two squares between Broad and Pollock from Middle street, burning about 50 buildings.

The Times estimates the total loss \$200,000. The Commercial thinks it will reach \$500,000, with less than \$75,000 insurance.

New York, 16.

The Herald's Canada correspondent says there is no abatement in the excitement concerning the Fenians. It is also said the Canadians are organizing squads to make a raid upon the American border towns, in revenge for the Fenian raids upon Canada.

There is great activity at the Fenian headquarters under Stephens, and important movements may be soon expected.

Various diplomatic changes are considered imminent in Paris. The dismissal of Drouyn De Le Huys was the subject of much comment, and it was believed it would conduce to the preservation of peace.

Washington, 16.

Romero, the Mexican Minister, received dispatches today from Vera Cruz, 31st of August. They contain the following news:—The city of San Luis Potosi has been occupied by the national forces. The city of Jesuitlan, in the State of Vera Cruz, had been captured by the Liberals, the 300 Austrians who garrisoned it having surrendered.

The Liberals attacked Vera Cruz on the night of July 29, and captured 11 French soldiers.

Maximilian had issued a decree for the purpose of collecting 15 per cent. of the value of the confiscated national church property. The tax is more than can be paid and, consequently, it occasioned much dissatisfaction against the author of the decree, in the places subject to French rule. The dispatches state that the national forces were every where increasing, and that many of the Imperialists were going over to the Liberals.

A FEARFUL disaster has overtaken Corsica. The magnificent forest of Vizzabona caught fire, and now this vast forest, consisting chiefly of pine trees celebrated for their immense yield of resin, is reduced to ashes.

## GLACIAL ACTION.

One of the most interesting papers presented before the American Association for the Advancement of Science, assembled at Buffalo, was that of Prof. Newbury, on the glacial epoch in the valley of the Mississippi. The facts which he reported may be epitomized as follows:—[*Journal of Commerce.*]

First—Throughout the northern part of the valley of the Mississippi and in the Lake Basin whenever the superficial material is removed, the surface of the underlying rock, if protected from atmospheric influences, is found to be planed down smooth, or striated and furrowed in a peculiar manner, and evidently by one great cause. The furrows spoken of are sometimes a foot or more in depth, and continuous for long distances—are excavated in vertical as well as horizontal surfaces—are generally parallel among themselves, varying in direction with the topography of the country—on the islands in Lake Erie having the direction of the major axis of the lakes.

Second—The valleys of most of the streams in this region at the time the general surface was planed and furrowed, was excavated to a depth sometimes as great as one hundred and fifty feet below the present stream beds.

Third—Lying on the planed and grooved surface of the rocks, and partially filling the eroded valleys are what are known as the "drift deposits," consisting of first and lowest, blue stratified clays, with trunks and fragments of coniferous wood; second, yellow sands, clays, and gravel accurately stratified; third, boulders, often of large size, generally of crystalline rocks brought from the far North, these latter often in groups and lying on the surface of the ground; fourth, in a few localities in the interior of the glacial area and in many along its southern margin, beds of unstratified gravel and boulders are found, resting on the glacial surface, forming true "moraines."

From the extent and uniformity of the planing of the rock surface, the continuity and parallelism of the furrows on the horizontal and vertical faces, in short, from the absolute identity of these markings with those he had observed under glaciers, he could not doubt that they were formed by ice, and that in sheets and masses of great extent and thickness, moving slowly but constantly from the north towards the south as a general rule, but locally along lines of drainage or depression. At the west end of Lake Erie, the bearing of most of the glacial furrows was ten degrees north of east, and all the lake bottom, where visible, was marked by them. The basins of all the lakes had, like this, been all, or in part, excavated by this agent.

At a certain period, an elevation of temperature melted this continental glacier, and formed in its place a great inland lake or sea of fresh water, from which the stratified clays covering the glacial surface were deposited, and the lands spread over them.

The overlying gravel and boulders were transported from the north, and since the stratified deposits beneath them were everywhere undisturbed, they must have been floated down and dropped to their resting places from above. This could only have been done by icebergs, was their legitimate work, and just what they are every day doing on the banks of Newfoundland.

We have, therefore, evidence that icebergs floated southward on this inland sea, receiving their loads of granite, greenstone, quartz, copper, &c., where they were detached from the parent mass in the Lake Superior country, discharging them on the southern shore, now the slopes of the southern margin of the lake basin.

The waters of this inland sea were gradually drained off and its area diminished to that of its present representative, but the "lake ridges"—ancient beaches—which surround the lake at different elevations, prove that at a comparatively late period the water surface in the lake basin was one hundred feet or more higher than now, and all our lakes were united in one.

The cause which induced the formation of the great glaciers of the drift epoch was a depression of the mean an-

nual temperature over the water-shed from which flow the Columbia, Yukon, McKenzie, Saskatchewan, St. Lawrence, Mississippi and its tributaries, by which the water that now forms these streams was arrested and accumulated in enormous masses of ice.

There was no general ice period, as south of a certain isothermal line near lat. 33°, no traces of glaciers are discoverable and the fauna and flora of a temperate climate continued to exist.

An elevation of this part of the continent would be sufficient to produce all the phenomena of the ice period. It would provide a vast condenser of atmospheric moisture, and produce a degree of cold sufficient to convert that moisture into ice. The great depth of the river valleys prove that during the ice period the drainage was much more free than now, and it is difficult to account for the great depth of the channels of the Hudson, the Mississippi, and the Columbia on any other hypothesis. A subsequent depression would supply the succeeding chain of events. The previous geologic history of the continent proves that similar oscillations of level were many times repeated.

On the western coast evidence had been obtained by Prof. N. that the glaciers which now occupy only a few high valleys north of the Columbia once extended far south into California, and as low as 3,000 feet below the snow line.

REMINISCENCES.—Not more than twenty years since, it was a criminal offense in Connecticut to play billiards, or keep a table for the use of others! And about ten years ago, a circus company could not ride in this State; without the forfeiture of all the horses, &c., of the company. Thirty years ago; "all servile labor, and vain recreation, was by law forbidden, on either Fast or Thanksgiving days"—and many was the culprit who graced the justice's office, on the mornings following those days. About that time, the law was repealed which denied to Universalists the right to testify in courts of justice. It was contended that persons who did not believe in a state of future punishment, could not be depended on to tell the truth. Up to that time, at every election, each candidate was required to be voted for on a separate written ballot, and it consumed the whole day to vote for the whole ticket.—[*Columbia Register.*]

THE LUTHERAN CHURCH IN PARIS.—Ten years ago there were but eight Lutheran ministers in Paris, and only four Lutheran churches. Now the number of ministers is twenty, and they have under their charge fourteen churches and chapels. Vast numbers of German laborers have been attracted to Paris within a few years, and the whole population has been rapidly increasing. The French government, at its own expense, has recently erected a fine church for the Lutherans, and has legally transferred it to their use.

WHAT IS PROGRESSIVE AGRICULTURE?—The New York *Observer* answers this question in a few words but very comprehensive as follows:

"Under its influence spring up tasty and convenient dwellings, adorned with shrubs and flowers, and beautiful within with the smiles of happy wives, tidy children in the lap of thoughtful age—broad hearts and acts, as well as words of welcome. Progressive agriculture builds barns and puts gutters on them, builds stables for cattle and raises roots to feed them. It grafts wild apple trees by the meadow with pippins or greenings—it sets out new orchards and takes care of the old ones. It drains low lands, cuts down bushes, buys a mow-er, house tools and wagons, keeps good fences and practices soiling. It makes hens lay, chickens live, and prevents swine from rooting up meadows. Progressive Agriculture keeps on hand plenty of dry fuel and brings in the oven wood for the woman. It plows deeply, sows plentifully, harrows evenly and prays for the blessings of heaven.

Finally, it subscribes for good, religious, agricultural and family journals, and pays for them in advance, advocates free schools, and always takes something besides the family to the country fair."