

# THE DESERET NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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## The Deseret News:

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ALBERT CARRINGTON, EDITOR

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## Calendar for June: 1866.

Last Quarter, 5th, 11h. 44m. Afternoon.  
New Moon, 12th day, 2h. 38m. Afternoon.  
First Quarter, 19th day, 4h. 16m. Afternoon.  
Full Moon, 27th day, 8h. 6m. Afternoon.

| D  | M | W  | Moons of place at Noon. | Signification of Signs. | Sun Rises. | Sun Sets. |
|----|---|----|-------------------------|-------------------------|------------|-----------|
| 1  | F | 17 | 20                      | Knees & Hams            | 4 31       | 7 24      |
| 2  | S | 29 | 58                      |                         | 4 30       | 7 25      |
| 3  | S | 12 | 39                      | Legs & Ankles           | 4 30       | 7 25      |
| 4  | M | 25 | 34                      |                         | 4 29       | 7 26      |
| 5  | T | 8  | 46                      | Feet & Toes             | 4 29       | 7 27      |
| 6  | W | 22 | 18                      |                         | 4 28       | 7 27      |
| 7  | T | 6  | 11                      | Head & Face             | 4 28       | 7 28      |
| 8  | F | 20 | 25                      |                         | 4 28       | 7 28      |
| 9  | S | 5  | 0                       | Neck & Throat           | 4 28       | 7 29      |
| 10 | S | 19 | 52                      |                         | 4 28       | 7 29      |
| 11 | M | 4  | 55                      | Arms, Shouldr's         | 4 28       | 7 30      |
| 12 | T | 19 | 58                      |                         | 4 28       | 7 30      |
| 13 | W | 4  | 54                      | Breast & Stom.          | 4 28       | 7 31      |
| 14 | T | 19 | 32                      |                         | 4 28       | 7 31      |
| 15 | F | 3  | 46                      | Heart & Back            | 4 28       | 7 32      |
| 16 | S | 17 | 32                      |                         | 4 28       | 7 32      |
| 17 | S | 0  | 50                      | Bowels & Belly          | 4 28       | 7 33      |
| 18 | M | 13 | 42                      |                         | 4 28       | 7 33      |
| 19 | T | 26 | 10                      |                         | 4 29       | 7 34      |
| 20 | W | 8  | 21                      | Reins & Loins           | 4 29       | 7 34      |
| 21 | T | 20 | 20                      |                         | 4 29       | 7 34      |
| 22 | F | 2  | 08                      | Secret Members          | 4 29       | 7 34      |
| 23 | S | 13 | 57                      |                         | 4 29       | 7 35      |
| 24 | S | 25 | 51                      |                         | 4 30       | 7 35      |
| 25 | M | 7  | 46                      | Hips & Thighs           | 4 30       | 7 35      |
| 26 | T | 19 | 49                      |                         | 4 30       | 7 35      |
| 27 | W | 2  | 02                      | Knees & Hams            | 4 30       | 7 35      |
| 28 | T | 14 | 24                      |                         | 4 31       | 7 35      |
| 29 | F | 26 | 57                      |                         | 4 31       | 7 35      |
| 30 | S | 9  | 41                      | Legs & Ankles           | 4 31       | 7 35      |

[Special to the DESERET NEWS.]

### By Telegraph.

Chicago, 6.

Reports are being detained by line's being down. The following is a summary of the news of the 6th, 7th and 8th:—The Fenian excitement raged furiously until the 6th, when President Johnson issued a proclamation directing Gen. Meade to employ the land and naval forces and militia to arrest Fenian conspirators and prevent their unlawful proceedings. The frontier was made into three military districts, one under Gen. W. F. Barry, with headquarters at Buffalo; one under Col. Israel Hodges, headquarters at Ogdensburg; and one under Maj. Augustus A. Gibson, headquarters at St. Albans.

Sweeney arrived at St. Albans on the 6th, and the Fenian council of war decided upon an immediate advance movement in two columns, one from Malone, N. Y., and one from Franklin, Vt.

A large seizure of Fenian arms was made in Northern New York and Vermont during the 6th, and Sweeney was arrested at St. Albans the same night.

Notwithstanding these and other obstructions, the Franklin column moved early, under command of Gen. Spear, formerly Col. in the 11th Pa. cavalry, numbering a 1,000 men tolerably well armed, and established themselves on Pigeon Hill, four miles north of St. Albans, that night, to await reinforcements and collect supplies. The Malone

movement was prevented by the arrest of Gen. Murphy.

On the 5th the men, after rioting somewhat throughout the day at Malone, were finally quelled into subjection.

Reports to last evening present Spear's invasion a failure; there were no reinforcements, the men were straggling back, and transportation was being furnished from St. Albans.

William R. R. Roberts, the Fenian President, issued a proclamation on the 6th, counselling the Brotherhood to renewed exertion. He was arrested by U. S. Marshal Manning, on the 7th, and arraigned before Commissioner Belts, when he assumed a defiant attitude, refusing to accept bail if coupled with parole. Roberts was then remanded to custody, and the hotels refusing to entertain him under arrest, fearing an attempt to rescue, he was lodged in the Eldredge street jail. Numerous other arrests of leading Fenians were made on the 7th and 8th, at Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago and St. Louis, and the furor of war was turned into indignation and despondency. Great indignation meetings were held, denouncing President Johnson for playing false with the Fenians.

Col. O'Neill and other leaders of the Fort Erie expedition were arraigned before U. S. Commissioner Parker at Buffalo, on the 7th, and gave bonds to appear for trial before the U. S. Commissioner at Canandaigua on the 19th inst. Fenian privates of that expedition, to the number of 350, were released.

Sweeney was arraigned before U. S. Commissioner Hoyt at St. Albans, yesterday, and remanded to custody in default of \$20,000 bail.

The Fenian failure is made more complete from the fact that nowhere in Canada has there been the least show of sympathy, where riots and uprisings were expected.

The Canadian parliament has assembled, and the Governor's speech recommended the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*. The Fenian prisoners held by the Canadian Government have not yet been arraigned for trial.

Chicago, 9.

The U. S. District Court met at Richmond on the 5th, and on the 6th the case of Jeff. Davis was postponed until the first Tuesday in October, to which day this court adjourned. No motion was made, as it is expected to release Davis on bail, the District attorney saying that Davis is not in the custody of the court. Davis' counsel are, however, soliciting the President to parole Davis, and the Attorney General has given them two lengthy hearings on that application.

The contract for daily mail service from Virginia City, Nevada, via Humboldt to Boise city, Idaho, for four years from the 1st of September, has been given to Jesse D. Carr, formerly of Monterey, Cal.

In the Senate, on the 7th, Sherman, from the select committee, reported a bill granting aid to the National Telegraph Company, conditional upon its not selling out or consolidating with any existing company.

The Senate, on the 8th, passed the reconstruction constitutional amendment, yeas 33, nays 11. Having amended it in several particulars not heretofore reported, the following is the full resolution, as returned to the House for its concurrence:

Resolved that the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States, as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three fourths of the Legislatures aforesaid, shall be valid as a part of the Constitution, namely:—

#### ARTICLE —

Sec. 1. All persons born in or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State where they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within the jurisdiction equal protection of the laws.

Sec. 2. Representatives shall be proportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed; but whenever the right to vote at any election for electors of President and Vice President, for Representatives in Congress, executive and judicial officers, or members of the Legislatures thereof is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being 21 years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebel-

lion or other crimes, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced proportionate with the number such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens 21 years of age in such State.

Sec. 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President, or Vice President, or hold any office civil or military under the United States, or any State, who, having previously taken an oath, as member of Congress, or an officer of the United States, or as a member of a State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid and comfort to its enemies. Congress may, by a vote of  $\frac{2}{3}$  of each House, remove such disability.

Sec. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, including the debts incurred for the payment of pensions and annuities for service in suppressing the rebellion, shall not be questioned; but neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of the insurrection against the United States, or any claim for loss through the emancipation of any slave, but all such debts and claims shall be held illegal and void.

## Miscellaneous.

### THE LAW OF MOISTURE.

When the sky was cloudy it was found that on the ground the degree of humidity was 75; increased to 78 at 3,000 feet, decreased to 73 at 6,000 feet, and then gradually to 22 at 21,000 feet. The law of moisture shown in cloudy states of the sky was therefore a slight increase from the earth to 6,000 feet, the degree of humidity at this elevation being nearly of the same value as on the ground; from 6,000 to 7,000 feet there was a large decrease, and then an almost uniform decrease to 11,000 feet.

The space necessary to pass through for a decline of one degree of temperature, is less than 100 feet near the earth—averaging 162 feet for the first 1,000 feet; and at heights exceeding 25,000 feet, it is necessary to pass through 1,000 feet of vertical height, for a decline of one degree of temperature.

By comparing the results as found from the two states of the sky together, the degree of humidity of the air, up to 1,000 feet, was 15 less with a clear sky than with one covered by clouds; from 2,000 to 5,000 feet it is from 4 to 6 less; at 6,000 feet the air with a clear sky is much dryer than at 5,000 feet, but with a cloudy sky it is nearly of the same degree of humidity; so that the difference between the two states is large amounting to no less than 11. Above 12,000 feet the air, with clear skies, generally become very dry, but with cloudy skies frequently becomes more humid, as was to be expected from the presence of clouds at the height of three and four miles.

In both states of the sky at heights exceeding four and five miles the air becomes very dry—the amount of water present being very small indeed; but at the highest elevations I have been there has always been some water present—I never found the air free from water. At the same elevations the result of experiments on different days were found to be very different; and on the same day water was found to be very differently distributed, there having been met with several successive layers of dry and wet air placed one above the other.—*Balloon Ascensions.*

THE Nevada county (Cal.) Transcript, of May 27th, says: The American Company at Sebastopol, on Thursday, set off a blast of 510 kegs of powder—12,750 pounds. The cost of this blast in powder alone amounted to about \$2,300. A large number of persons congregated upon the banks opposite the one in which the blast was put, to witness the effect of the explosion of so much powder. The drift in which it was placed was in about 90 feet, and the bank to be raised 150 feet high. The fuse was 45 minutes in burning before it reached the powder. When the explosion took place, with a dull thud, it shook the ground like an earthquake. The immense mass of earth rose suddenly a few feet, and then crumbled away.

PEACHES IN OHIO.—A Cincinnati paper says that a peach-grower in that vicinity has ten thousand trees, and will get perhaps ten bushels of fruit. On a full crop he would have received a profit of ten thousand dollars at the minimum price.

DROUGHT.—The Syracuse, N. Y., Journal states that, with the exception of the year 1856, there has not been a Spring within the last 30 years in which so little rain has fallen. The average fall of water in April is about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches, but this year it was only six-tenths of an inch. The question of rain has become a very serious matter.

INDIAN MASSACRE IN IDAHO.—Another wholesale Indian slaughter has occurred west of the Owyhee, just above the mouth of Jordan Creek. Fifty Chinamen were on their way to Idaho City and all but one were murdered by brutal Indians at the place mentioned, on the 21st. Their bodies were mutilated in the most shocking manner.—[*Owyhee Avalanche*, May 26.]

MONEY REPORT.—There were received in San Francisco in the last week of May, \$1,100,000 in bullion, and for the month \$4,000,000. Legal tender notes have fluctuated from 72 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 75 $\frac{1}{2}$ , closing for the week ending June 2d, at about 75. Dispatches of June 4th quote them at 74 @ 76 $\frac{1}{2}$ . [R. R. Revell, June 7.]

THE DUTCH FLAT RAILROAD.—Supt. Crocker writes to the *Gold Hill News*, June 2d:—We are working between 9,000 and 10,000 men and 1,000 horses; and will employ more if they offer. The material we have encountered has proved much easier than we had expected to find; and in the fall of 1867 I will meet you at Truckee Meadows and pass you through to Sacramento by rail in seven hours.

THE LUMBER TRADE OF MAINE.—A well-informed correspondent of a Boston paper, in speaking of the trade of the eastern border of Maine remarks: "The river St. Croix affords unusual facilities for the prosecution of lumbering. Its natural source is the waters of the eastern and western Schoodic lakes, from which flow two large streams, uniting at Baileyville, and emptying into Passamaquoddy bay. The water power of this river, which is known by the French name of St. Croix since the treaty of 1842, and its tributaries, is unrivalled. During the past fifteen years not less than \$120,000 have been expended in blasting rocks, building dams, and otherwise improving its waters. Calais and the provincial town of St. Stephens, both connected by a bridge across the St. Croix, are at the head of navigation, situated from thirty to forty miles from the sea. Two hundred vessels or more are employed yearly, or as long as the river remains open to navigation, in transporting the products of the industry of these places to a market, mostly United States ports. The estimated value of manufactured lumber that is sent away yearly is placed at \$2,000,000. One firm shipped last year eighty cargoes of lathes. A large amount of ship timber is included in this estimate. Lumbering operations extend up the river a distance of one hundred miles. The business of logging gives employment to about five hundred teams and two thousand men. There are on the river thirty one gangs and nine single saws. Seventy-three million feet of logs were driven last year, and during the past four years Calais and St. Stephens have averaged sixty-two million of feet of lumber that has been shipped. The evidence of thrift that one beholds on every hand in these two places indicates the prosperity as well as the enterprise of their citizens."

THE MASSACHUSETTS LIQUOR LAW.—A Salem (Mass.) paper says the state constabulary are pushing matters in that city to an extraordinary extent. They have visited every oyster saloon and eating room where ale and cider were sold, every candy shop, lodging house, grocery and apothecary. Every landlord who lets a tenement in which alcoholic preparations are sold, has been notified that he will be indicted for keeping a common nuisance, if he does not eject his tenant forthwith. Apothecaries have also been notified that they must not sell alcohol or any kind of spirits, even upon the prescription of a physician. The result is that most, if not all, the places where any liquor can be obtained are closed, the liquor agency excepted.