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TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

NO. 33.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, THURSDAY, JULY 19, 1866.

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ALBERT CARRINGTON, EDITOR

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Calendar for July: 1866.

Last Quarter, 5th day, 6h. 31m. Morning.
New Moon, 11th day, 10h. 6 m. Afternoon.
First Quarter, 19th day, 8 h. 15 m. Morning.
Full Moon, 27th day, 8h. 44 m. Morning.

D	M	W	Th	F	S	S	Signification of Signs.	Sun	Rises.	Sun	Sets.
of	place	at						h	m	h	m
1	S	22	36				Legs & Ankles	4	31	7	35
2	M	5	43				Feet & Toes	4	32	7	35
3	T	19	03					4	32	7	35
4	W	2	36				Head & Face	4	33	7	34
5	T	16	25					4	33	7	34
6	F	0	30				Neck & Throat	4	34	7	34
7	S	14	51					4	34	7	34
8	S	29	24					4	35	7	33
9	M	14	05				Arms, Shouldr's	4	36	7	33
10	T	28	49					4	37	7	33
11	W	13	28				Breast, Stomach	4	38	7	32
12	T	27	52					4	39	7	32
13	F	11	58				Heart & Back	4	39	7	31
14	S	25	40					4	40	7	31
15	S	8	57				Bowels & Belly	4	41	7	30
16	M	21	49					4	42	7	29
17	T	4	19				Reins & Loins	4	43	7	29
18	W	16	32					4	43	7	28
19	T	28	32					4	44	7	27
20	F	10	25				Secret Members	4	45	7	27
21	S	22	15					4	46	7	26
22	S	4	08				Hips & Thighs	4	47	7	25
23	M	16	09					4	48	7	24
24	T	28	18					4	49	7	23
25	W	10	41				Knees & Hams	4	49	7	22
26	T	23	17					4	50	7	22
27	F	6	08				Legs & Ankles	4	51	7	21
28	S	19	10					4	52	7	20
29	S	2	26				Feet & Toes	4	53	7	19
30	M	15	53					4	54	7	18
31	T	29	31					4	55	7	17

Correspondence.

PAYSON, Utah Co., U. T.
July 12, 1866.

EDITOR DESERET NEWS:

DEAR BRO.—I write to inform you of a sad accident that occurred near Spring Lake Villa, 3 miles south of here, at about 4 p.m. of yesterday.

As Mr. John Green and family of Nephi, formerly of Fountain Green, were passing that renowned place, (Spring Lake Villa,) the forward wheels of the wagon in which they were traveling suddenly disappeared to the hub in a quagmire made by water that has long crossed the road near there, to the serious annoyance of the traveling public, and Mr. Green, his wife and two children, who were sitting near the front of the wagon, were precipitated under the heels of the horses. Before Mr. Green could recover himself and check the horses, they plunged forward and the wheels passed over the head of his prostrate wife, inflicting terrible gashes and depriving her of all consciousness. The unfortunate woman was borne to an adjacent house and died in about half an hour. One of the children was very seriously if not mortally injured; the other happening to fall near the middle of the road, the wagon passed over it harmlessly.

Comment in such cases should be unnecessary. Everybody knows that a couple of loads of gravel would have prevented this accident and made the road passable, and that the road should have been thus repaired long ago. A weighty responsibility rests on somebody's shoulders; whose it is not for me to say. It seems to me, however, that if I caused a stream of water to cross the public highway for my own especial benefit, that I would feel bound to make the crossing good and keep it in repair. What think you? [That is what the law requires, but unfortunately few or none heed it, and others do not attend to its being enforced. Ed. News.] Crops of all kinds in this county look splendidly. An abundant yield of cereals, fruits and vegetables is anticipated.

The weather is intensely hot, causing some sickness among the people, though not a great deal. We celebrated the 91st anniversary of American Independence in our place with the usual spirit and eclat.

Yours truly,

I. M. COOMES.

[Special to the DESERET NEWS.]

By Telegraph.

New York, 16.

The Russians in Bohemia were making victorious progress, and had taken Gitchin by storm. The junction of the Prussian army under the Crown Prince and that under Prince Charles had been completely effected. The King of Prussia had arrived at Gitchin, and the headquarters of Prince Charles had been removed beyond Gitchin.

A Gitchin telegram, of the 2d, states that 100,000 Austrian prisoners have been made by Prussia since the 26th, and 20,000 Austrians killed and wounded.

The Austrian army has retired to a strong position between Josephstadt and Koenniggratz. The fighting in the past three days had extended over a greater line than on the 27th, and the Prussians, though suffering heavily are in excellent spirits.

The Austrian corps under Gen. Goblentz was completely broken up; besides innumerable prisoners, 20 guns, 5 colors and 2 standards belonging to the corps of Gen. Goblentz fell into the hands of the Prussian troops.

The London Times says the news of the rapid progress of the Prussian army has created an impression on change as to the possibility of negotiations for peace. The Times of the 4th, says:—Horrible as the carnage has been, it must be looked on as a mere prelude to the pitched battle now unavoidable, in which a quarter of a million of men will probably be engaged on either side.

The Prussians gained a decided victory in Bohemia, both the entire grand armies being engaged.

Austria offers to cede Venetia to Napoleon, and the latter proposes an armistice. A general belief in peace has produced an effect in consols, closing on the 6th, at 87½ for money; 5-208, 67½. Cotton ½ of a penny higher.

Miscellaneous.

NEW YORK PRISON ASSOCIATION AND CRIME.

While I am in criminal statistics I must not neglect the opportunity to glance over the proceedings of the twenty-first annual meeting of the New York Prison Association just published. The humane purposes of this association are well known. In their present report they show among other things the demoralizing influence of war as drawn from the contrast between the number of arrests in the city of New York for the years during the late war and for the year 1865. The number of arrests in this city had increased from 54,751 in 1864 to 68,873 in 1865. Immediately on the closing of the war the number of prisoners began to increase, and increased so rapidly that in six months the number of commitments was three times as great as the number had been during the same months in the previous year. The report ventilates the condition of the State and metropolis in a criminal point of view, and touches upon a subject which is too lightly regarded in these days of fast living and licentiousness. This is the crime of abortion, which, according to the report, is greatly and alarmingly on the increase in every part of the State. The following extract shows the evil in its true proportions:

"A still more active cause of the increase of this crime, is, we are inclined to think, the great increase of luxurious living and the augmented expenditures consequent thereupon. There is a growing love of display in dress and personal decorations, in furniture and equipages, and in the general style of living. The class below presses, with an almost frantic eagerness, to equal or surpass the class above; and as the rearing of children is expensive and interferes with their darling passion for display, women refuse to perform the offices of maternity. Dr. Hough, the head of the State Census Bureau, informs us that the number of children born of American mothers is not sufficient to replace the losses of population caused by death, and that

all the excess of births above deaths in this State is due to woman of foreign birth."

The report touches upon gambling, and says that, whereas that pursuit had remarkably diminished during the time comprised in the last report, there has been an increase of it this year in some of the counties. This has been specially the case in the town of Syracuse, where the saloons have increased in number and the splendor of their decorations. In reply to the inquiries of police officers, the Commissioners were told that they dare not enforce the law on account of the wealth and influence of the frequenters of those places, —[Cor. of Sac. Union.

A STEAM COACH FOR COMMON ROADS.—The French Minister of Public Works has awarded a gold medal to Albaret & Co., of Liancourt, for a steam coach to run on ordinary roads. This coach lately descended a hill from Laon to the railway terminus at the rate of five miles an hour, and afterwards ascended the same hill in eight minutes with a weight of five tons. The trial was repeated with so much success that it is now ascertained the engine can draw a weight of thirty-nine tons on an ordinary road at the rate of from three to four miles an hour.

PETROLEUM TUNNELS IN CALIFORNIA.—An ingenious Californian, after explaining a large amount of money in boring for oil as is done in the East, conceived the idea of running a horizontal tunnel in the hills where *brea*, or asphaltum, was found on the surface. This was tried and has proven very successful, several tunnels having been run near San Buenaventura, and streams of oil flow out—one tunnel yielding five hundred gallons daily. The oil is purer according to the depth of the tunnel; that obtained from near the surface containing salt, sulphur, iron, and earthly material which constitute the asphaltum that oozes out of the surface. Several thousand barrels of petroleum have already been received at San Francisco, and the Alta says if the supply is as large as persons who have been on the ground imagine, it will not be long before California kerosene will supply our home demand, and even crowd Pennsylvania kerosene in the markets. —[Reese River Reveille.

THE COAL-FIELDS OF WALES.—It is stated that the Welch coalfields have been tapped at various parts by mines, and there can be no doubt that a first-class layer of steam coal exists there, twenty miles in superficial area, with an average thickness of 30 feet. Every cubic yard of this vast field contains a ton of coals. About 150 million tons have been extracted, and the annual extract at the present time is about eight million tons. At this rate the coal-field will last upward of 13,000 years. The North of England coal-field, which has been worked for nearly 2,000 years, and shows no sign of exhaustion, is not to be compared with the Welch field in point of magnitude. The latter has not been known more than 30 years.

APPALLING SCENES IN SILESIA.—Appalling scenes have occurred in Silesia, in consequence of the Landwehr having been called to the banners. In the railway stations women were seen throwing themselves on the rails, in order to prevent the departure of the trains which were to carry away their husbands; whilst on other occasions women frantically clung to the carriages, insisted on being allowed to go with their relations—a request occasionally made in such a threatening manner that it had to be complied with, at least in appearance. Thus at one of the Silesian stations, carriages were actually placed at the disposal of the vociferating crowd of women; but when the train was set in motion the carriages bearing that excited crowd were quickly detached and left behind. Before the rush of the infuriated women the station-master had to flee, and hide himself for some time, lest he should be torn to pieces by them. Some other cases are reported, in which several women actually committed suicide through despair, by throwing themselves on the rails whilst the train was in motion.

NEWS ITEMS.

THE celebrated Cavour irrigation canal from the Po to the Ticino has been completed and opened. It has 350 important works along its banks, and is the most important canal for irrigation in Europe.

A NEW invention is being tested in Paris. An iron tube is run up the side of trees in public gardens which require constant watering in summer. Up this tube water is to be forced, so as to produce an artificial shower when needed.

At the recent dinner of the Royal Geographical Society in London, Sir Henry Rawlinson expressed his belief that there are not a dozen members of the House of Commons who know where the Bay of Fundy is!

A MR. MARSH in Orange County, New York, recently filled some cavities in the stones of a grist mill with common lead. Over three hundred persons were poisoned by the flour ground in them. Many of the patients died, and a great number have their constitutions ruined for life.

It appears from recent official statements that there are in England and Wales one hundred thousand sufferers from epilepsy and paralysis, the average mortality among whom is twelve thousand per annum. One seventh of these cases occur in London alone.

THE number of persons admitted to the British Museum shows a continual decrease. In 1865 the number was 370,000, or nearly 170,000 fewer than in 1860. The decrease in the number of visits to the reading-room within the same period has been not less extraordinary.

THE storm of June 17 and 18 did immense damage in the northern part of Ohio. In Huron county, one farmer lost one hundred and fifty sheep, and another one hundred and thirty, killed by exposure, having just been shorn. A careful estimate of the destruction of the sheep within a circle of ten miles, computed the number at ten thousand. The damage to bridges, lumber and fencing is very great.

IN some portions of this county, says the Owensboro (Ky.) *Shield*, the snakes are so numerous that it is impossible for farmers to cultivate their crops. On Panther Creek, a stream near this city, as high as 500 snakes have been discovered in one body; fishing has been almost entirely abandoned in this creek on account of snakes, and in some portions of the county stock have left the woodsterror-stricken, on account of the numerous quantity of snakes. In the suburbs of our city several large ones have recently been killed.

A PARIS paper notices the fact that, notwithstanding the invention of rifled guns, the disproportion of killed and wounded in battle remains about the same as ever, justifying the statement made in the time of Marshal Saxe, that each man killed in battle represented a quantity of bullets equal to his own weight.

QUITE serious difficulties are threatened with the Indians in the southeastern portion of the State, says the *Reese River Reveille*, July 11.

A GERMAN savant, M. Housner, has recently published some remarkable statistics, showing the sad effects of war. He states that the European wars from 1815 to 1864 cost the lives of 2,762,000 men, and this figure does not include those who have died of epidemics created by war. The Crimean war destroyed over half a million of men. The total loss of life in Europe of the wars from 1792 to 1812 was 5,350,000.

THAT very innocent and much abused animal the toad, is at length beginning to be appreciated. It is now becoming generally known that he is one of the best protectors the farmer and gardener can possibly have against the depredations of insects. Their claim to "life, liberty and the pursuit of"—bugs, is fast being recognized in England, and large numbers are annually exported from France to supply the rapidly increasing demand. Once on British soil they are retailed at the rate of one dollar and fifty cents per dozen.