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## Calendar for July: 1866.

Last Quarter, 5th day, 6h. 34m. 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	Sun	Signification of Signs.	Rises.	Sets.
D	M	W	Th	F	S	Sun			
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	M	29	24		4	35	7	33	
9	W	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	M	8	57	Bowels & Belly	4	41	7	30	
16	T	21	49		4	42	7	29	
17	W	4	19	Reins & Loins	4	43	7	29	
18	T	16	32		4	43	7	28	
19	W	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	

[Special to the DESERET NEWS.]

## By Telegraph.

Vienna, 10.

The Emperor of Austria has issued a manifesto, in which he says the heavy misfortunes which have befallen his army of the north moved to its utmost core his heart, but the reliance he had placed upon the devotion of his people and the courage of his army, upon God, and upon his good and sacred right had not wavered a single instant. He had addressed himself to the Emperor of the French, requesting his good offices for bringing up an armistice with Italy. Not merely had the Emperor readily responded to his demand, but had offered to mediate with Prussia for the suspension of hostilities and for the opening of negotiations for peace. This offer he accepts, and announces himself prepared to make peace upon honorable condition, to prevent bloodshed and the ravages of war; but he would not make a peace by which Austria's position as a great power would be shaken. Sooner than this, he would carry on war to the utmost extremity. All the available troops are being concentrated and gaps in the ranks filled by conscription, and volunteers are called to arms by the newly awakened spirit of patriotism. Austria has been severely visited by misfortune, but she is not humiliated nor bowed down.

The Paris Presse says the following are the negotiations to the representatives of the belligerents:—The German

Confederation is to be dissolved and another Confederation to be established, of which neither Prussia nor Austria should form a part. No cession to be demanded of Austria. The abandonment, by the latter, of Herrimth in the Duchies, and, in place of the war indemnity at first demanded by Prussia, to incorporate Schleswig-Holstein, Hesse-Cassel, Hesse-Darmstadt and Brunswick; the population of the Prussian kingdom would thereby be raised to 25,000,000. The Rhine to constitute the western frontier of Prussia, and the province between the Rhine and Mesne to serve as an indemnity to the Sovereigns dispossessed by war. An exchange of territory to take place between Baden and Bavaria, which would give the former nearly the whole of the Rhenish Palatinate. Saxony, Hanover and the Duchies of Saxony to conclude military conventions with Prussia, the inhabitants of Loudon choosing whether they shall belong to France or Baden, and the population of the valley of the Sarne to choose between France and the Rhenish Sovereigns.

La France says the Prussian conditions are the exclusion of Austria from the Germanic Confederation, the exclusive command of the military and naval forces of the Confederation by Prussia as the diplomatic representative of Germany abroad, and the annexation to Prussia of the Duchies and part of the territory already occupied. La France also says the Emperor Napoleon at once sent these conditions to St. Petersburg and London, as raising questions of European interest, which can only be settled by the concert of the Great Powers.

New York, 21.

Official reports show that cholera was making rapid headway through the Metropolitan district, and had broken out among the troops on Hart Island yesterday, and 9 deaths are reported, and 10 on Governor's Island. Several cases are also reported in the city.

London, 12.

No practical results are apparent, regarding the negotiations for an armistice.

The Globe believes the Continent on the brink of a general war.

Prussia continues firm in her demands.

Italian troops are advancing, in spite of French orders.

The French ironclad squadron was ordered to Venice on the night of the 11th. A squadron is also ordered to sail, its destination not known.

It is stated that the Prussians were marching on Frankfurt. The Austrians are evacuating the ground, but leaving the fortresses well garrisoned.

The Moniteur says an attempt is still being made for a peaceful settlement.

La France says the Derby Cabinet has recommended Italy to accept mediation.

Prussia does not stay her victorious march, and is making Pardubitz her head-quarters. Her armies either have taken possession of Prague, or will shortly do so. Prince Charles holds the railroad to Prague, and seems likely to march direct upon Vienna.

The Austrians have beaten the Italians at Borgoforte and Montesuelo. The Italians were repulsed five times at Borgoforte.

Gen. Cialdini crossed the Po into Venitia on the 8th, at the head of his army corps.

The assertion of La France that France has recommended Italy not to attack Venitia is discredited at Berlin.

Marshal Benedek appears to be withdrawing towards Brunn, followed by both armies. All the fords on the Elbe, between Pardubitz and Elbeternitz, are held by the Prussians.

Cholera continued to rage at Stettin, and is rapidly increasing at Berlin; of 148 cases in Berlin on the 8th, 71 proved fatal.

New York, 21.

There were 5 deaths by cholera in the city and 7 in Brooklyn to-day, out of twenty cases.

The Post's money article says the loan market is over supplied, and rates are in favor of borrowers.

THE agricultural prospects of the Reese River region are very flattering, says the Reveille.

## Miscellaneous.

PATENT-BACKED MIRRORS.—F. H. Rosenbaum & Co., of Battery street, have just received from Brussels a large consignment of the new French patent-backed mirrors, which are well worth seeing. Among the lot are several mirrors 12 feet in length by 7½ feet in width, being the largest ever landed on the Pacific coast. The new process of manufacturing mirrors without the use of quicksilver is now generally adopted in Europe, and the mirrors are found to be far superior in every respect to the old kind. It was invented by a Frenchman named Petitjean, and the process consists in first covering the glass with a coating of what is supposed to be oxide of silver. After this has become dry it is overlaid with a coating of white fluid substance, the ingredients of which are not known, and this in turn is overlaid with a coating of greyish composition, then one of red, and lastly a coating of dark brown substance resembling asphaltum.

The result produced is a perfect reflecting mirror, with the following advantages over mirrors made of quicksilver: First, the coatings are hard and permanent, and the mirrors can be shipped and handled without injury. Second, they are not affected by the action of heat or cold like the quicksilver mirror, which are ruined by sweating in a voyage through the torrid zone, and are always liable to be spoiled when in use by exposure to the sun's rays, or even by close proximity to gaslight. Third, they are impervious to water or dampness, and can be placed in the wall of a house without injury from moisture, or even washed for weeks in a tub of water without sustaining damage. Their cost is but a trifle more than the quicksilver mirror, and their great superiority must soon bring them into general use in this country as in Europe. [—S. F. Bulletin.

WANT OF LEISURE.—People are very apt, says an Exchange, to be mistaken in the affair of leisure. There are very few men who put every hour of their time to the best use. Often those who have the least to do, don't do that little, while those who are most engaged do everything thoroughly. I'll give a plain illustration drawn from every day's experience. If you want any matter, whether of profit or charity, done expeditiously, and well done too, go not to the man who half his time stands or sits with his hands in his pockets; but to the very identical person who being a thorough business man, is always at work. That is the man for you. An idler from habit regards everything that requires a little labor, study or confinement, as an ant looks on a mole hill—it seems like a mountain, but an industrious man looks at his labor before him with an eye of a man who is not afraid of it. And here is the secret spring of his ability; he does not loiter or hesitate—he acts at once.

INCONSISTENT.—A curious case of inconsistency was exhibited during a recent church trial in Scotland. A compositor on the Glasgow Herald was excommunicated by his church for working at a case on Sunday. The case was appealed to the General Assembly, when the most rigid stickler for enforcing the rules of the church was a clergyman who took the ground that all Sunday labor was unnecessary and sinful. The compositor quickly extinguished the minister by producing a copy of the Glasgow Herald of that Monday morning, containing a verbatim report of a sermon preached by the reverend gentleman the day before, and then the manuscript sermon itself in the author's own handwriting, and finally a letter written by the same reverend gentleman to the editor of the Herald, which letter was written on Sunday, and asked that his sermon should appear in the next morning's issue.

AT Navascota, Texas, there was, recently, a hail storm of uncommon severity. The hail stones averaged a half pound in weight, and many were picked up the size of a man's two fists. The roofings of houses were broken through, and the growing crop of cotton entirely destroyed.

## NEWS ITEMS.

SENATOR FESSENDEN has received a telegram from Portland, Me., announcing the destruction by fire of nearly all the property he possessed. His private papers and valuable library are destroyed.

SACRAMENTO, July 15.—We experienced quite a severe shock of an earthquake at a quarter past ten o'clock, last night, the severest ever experienced here. No damage of consequence resulted.

MR. ROSS WINANS, having made a successful trip from England to France and back in his "cigar ship," expects to cross the Atlantic in it during the present summer.

THE Canadian Commissions appointed to ascertain the damage done in the late raids of the Fenians, report that in the East it will amount to from \$15,000 to \$25,000, and in the West to from \$6,000 to \$10,000.

THE Rochester (N. Y.) Union of June 30, says:

The Reverend Lindsley, who whipped his child to death in Shelby, Orleans county, has fled to Canada to save his life, which he did not deem safe in the neighborhood where he resided. After giving bail in the sum of \$10,000, he went to his father's house, and not feeling himself safe he returned to Albion and offered his living body to the Sheriff for safe keeping, but the Sheriff refused to accept him, and Lindsley took the first train for Canada. These are the facts in the case.

At a late meeting of the Franklin Institute at Philadelphia, Professor Morton, in referring to novelties in science and art, gave a description of the new and extensive water works of Paris. On a recent visit of the municipal authorities to the subterranean reservoirs, they were successfully illuminated with the electric light, affording splendid views of the many bridges, docks, canals, &c., together with the various mechanical contrivances necessary to carry on the stupendous works.

PARAFFINE has been recommended in London for the preservation of meat and fruit. Perfectly pure and inodorous paraffine is melted at a low temperature and the meat immersed in it. The operation can be repeated until a sufficient coating is formed. It is claimed that meat treated in this way can be kept indefinitely, and when wanted for use it is only necessary to plunge it for a short time into hot water, when the paraffine will melt off and float on the top, where it can be collected and used again, while the meat is thoroughly pure for cooking. Professor A. W. Hoffmann recently exhibited in Berlin some specimens of meat preserved in this way. [—St. Louis Dispatch.

THE three diplomatists who just now excite the greatest curiosity and interest in Paris, are the Prince de Metternich, Ambassador of Austria, the Count de Goltz, Ambassador of Prussia, and the Chevalier Nigra, Ambassador of Italy. The Count de Goltz, much the elder of the trio, is a bachelor on the other side of sixty: He is the ideal of what is termed the gentleman of the old school, tall in person, scrupulously neat in his dress, of very dignified bearing, and with the polished manners of one who has passed his life in the atmosphere of courts. The Prince de Metternich is tall and slender, with a broad forehead and intelligent face, wears long, flowing whiskers of a light shade peculiar to the Germans, a moustache of the same hue, and keeps his chin closely shaved. He is about thirty-three years of age. The third diplomat of the trio is the Chevalier Nigra, who is also from thirty to thirty-five years of age. Molded under the immediate eye of the indefatigable Cavour, he is a hard worker. Like the Prince de Metternich, M. Nigra belongs to the new school of diplomacy which repudiates airs of affected solemnity and official stiffness, and the attitude of Oedipus before the Sphinx. His manners are those of a man of the world, and even of a man of elegant leisure. [—St. Louis Dispatch.