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TRUTH AND LIBERTY

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ALBERT CARRINGTON, EDITOR

OFFICE:

CORNER OF SOUTH & EAST TEMPLE STREETS.

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## Correspondence.

### EXPLORATIONS ON THE COLORADO.

In April last Elder Henry W. Miller, of Millersburg and St. George, accompanied by Jacob Hamblin and J. W. Crosby, made an exploration down a portion of the Colorado river which had not previously been explored, and the following account of their trip, furnished by Elder Miller, will be found exceedingly interesting:

On Wednesday, the 10th of April, we started from St. George, there being in the company Pres. E. Snow, Jesse W. Crosby, Jacob Hamblin, James Andrus, Ira Hatch, David Cameron and H. W. Miller. We traveled from St. George nearly due south, until we passed the divide between the Virgen and the Colorado, and down the Grand Wash about forty miles, to its mouth, striking the Colorado at the point where one party of the brethren who went to visit the Moquis, crossed the river. A good road could be made, without much difficulty, from St. George to the mouth of the Grand Wash, a distance estimated at 78 miles. The country over which it would pass is not sandy; most of the road would be a hard and firm one, with plenty of grass and water along it.

At the Colorado Pres. Snow, James Andrus, Ira Hatch and David Cameron left for St. Thomas. They parted company from us on Monday the 15th, about noon, we agreeing to meet them in St. Thomas by one o'clock p.m. Wednesday. We then launched a skiff, 16 feet long, which we had brought with us from St. George, br. Hamblin acting as steersman, while br. Crosby and myself did the rowing. Near the mouth of the Grand Wash are rapids, but a mile and a half higher, to which we pulled up stream, there is still water which can be easily entered.

It was on this still water that the brethren crossed when going to the Moquis villages. They took their boat seven miles up the river after they had crossed, and sunk it; and recrossed at the point where they had left it. Jacob Hamblin, who was one of us on this occasion, was their pilot at that time.

We now headed down stream, the river at this point running south-west. We had no way of measuring exactly the distance we made; but judge that our rate of traveling was about five miles an hour on the average, during the time we were running. We were on an unexplored part of the Colorado, and every sense had to be actively exercised, for from the nature of the banks, or walls, as they might be very correctly termed, on either side, there were places where it would have been impossible to escape from the river had an accident occurred. The width of the Colorado, where we explored it, varies from not less than five rods in some parts to about forty rods in others; but about forty rods is the general width.

For about a mile below the mouth of the Grand Wash, the northwest bank of the river is low, while the opposite

one is composed of high rocks. A little below this the water is hemmed in for a distance of nearly thirty miles, with high, black rocks, there being only occasionally a very small bottom of loose sandy soil on one side or the other, none of these bottoms exceeding over forty acres; and it seemed impossible to bring a road to the river any place in the thirty miles.

Having crossed several rapids below the point where we launched our skiff, we reached the Grand Rapids, whose roar is heard for over a mile before reaching them, where the river narrows to about five rods, with the bank on one side shelving, and on the other rising from one hundred to two hundred feet of perpendicular rock. At this point the fall is from six to eight feet in twenty rods. Here we had to let the skiff down the rapids with lariats, taking advantage of large rocks laying out of the water on the side where the bank was lowest. This seems to be the head of navigation on the Colorado. The frequency of eddies and whirlpools necessitated constant rowing to keep the head of our skiff down stream.

The nature of the scenery through which we passed was well calculated to awaken thought, and excite admiration, but there was little attractiveness in it for purposes of utility. Black and bald were the rocks that rose grimly from the bed of the river, and the few acres of bottom land which were seen at rare intervals were gravelly and poor looking.

About thirty miles from the mouth of the Grand Wash, and some fifteen above the mouth of the Virgen, we came to where the river washed against a black rock, on the northwest side, standing some 150 feet perpendicular above the river, and on the top of that stood in imposing grandeur a huge pile of sand-stone, some 500 feet high, and about forty rods, or nearly the eighth of a mile, square. This we named Tower Rock, and here we stopped for the night. It was the most majestic rock I ever saw, and reared itself proudly aloft as if it had successfully battled with the storms of centuries, its crest untrodden by the foot of man; for there seemed no earthly means by which its top could be reached.

About six o'clock next morning we moved on, and after running a few miles, passing over several rapids, the river assumed a less dangerous appearance, and the country on the north side was covered with low gravelly hills. These hills continue down to the mouth of the Virgen, which we estimated to be about forty-five miles from the mouth of the Grand Wash. The Virgen empties into the Colorado a slow sluggish stream, full of sand-bars and shallow water. We tried to run up it with the skiff, but could not succeed. It spreads out for a considerable width like the Platte, and like it appears to be studded with little islands, shoals and sand-bars. On the south side of the Virgen the country seemed an open, hilly desert, as far as the eye could reach, not hemmed in by black hills. For eight miles from its mouth these hills continue low on the north side, with an open country on the opposite.

After passing that distance we came to what is called Boulder Cañon, so named from large boulders in the river, which have fallen into it from the south east side. But their is sufficient channel at this point, independent of these, to admit of navigation. We then entered upon the most gloomily grand part of the river that we saw on the trip. A deep gorge seemingly cut in the solid rock, from 1,200 to 1,500 feet deep, with the whole mass of waters compressed in a channel about ten rods wide, formed the bed of the river, and the great black walls rose up perpendicular, as it were into the heavens, shutting us in almost from light and hope, and filling us with a sensation akin to awe, as our frail skiff was carried down the silent stream, for the water moved slowly and silently along in its gloomy channel. Away up above us a thin streak of light could be seen, look-

ing like a rift in a mountain top, while it appeared as if we were passing through a tunnel at its base. This continued for about twelve miles; but for the latter half of the way the rocks were not quite so high, though still black, gloomy and perpendicular. This cañon has to be passed through to have its wild sublimity realized.

On emerging from the cañon briefly described, and a mile and a half ahead of us, we saw the town of Callville, where we landed soon after, feeling thankful that we had made our trip in safety. We calculated the distance run to be about 65 miles, 45 miles of which, from the mouth of the Grand Wash to the mouth of the Virgen, it is presumed a white man has never passed down before. On Wednesday, the 17th, we arrived at St. Thomas according to appointment, and joined the rest of the company with whom we had left St. George.

[Special to the DESERET NEWS.]

## By Telegraph.

Chicago, 25.

A fire at Council Bluffs, on the 24th, destroyed a large warehouse in the Empire block and a number of other buildings; loss \$300,000.

Both of the administration papers in Washington demand the removal of Sheridan.

Louisville, Ky., 26.

One death by cholera, it is reported, occurred here last night.

St. Paul, Minn., 26.

The St. Paul and Pacific railroad machine shops and car works were burned yesterday; loss \$150,000; insured \$30,000.

Liverpool, 15.

Queen Victoria will hold a grand review of troops in Hyde Park on the 5th and 6th of July.

The council of the English reform league has issued an address to the people of Europe, denouncing wars and the maintenance of large armies.

The Danish government has declined the proposals made by Prussia, that it should guarantee the national rights of the German inhabitants in North Schleswig.

Burmah is still threatened by famine; the King is buying up grain for his troops.

Rome, 25.

The cholera has broken out in this city. Reports state that the epidemic has also made its appearance in Sicily.

London, 26.

The English government has joined other European Powers in a note, urging upon the Sultan an investigation of the affairs of Candia by an European commission.

A dispatch from the Hague states that the Dutch government has notified the Hanoverian exiles that they must leave the territory of Holland.

Berlin, 26.

Count Von Bismark has been appointed Chancellor of the North German Federation. The Conference of the Solverein has begun its sessions in this city.

Washington, 26.

Hon. H. E. Peck, Minister Resident at Hayti, died at Port au Prince, June 9.

The U. S. steamer Sacramento has been totally wrecked off Coconada, Madras; all hands were saved; she was a screw-sloop of war, of 1,367 tons, carrying seven heavy guns, and commanded by Capt. Collins.

St. Louis, 26.

The recent injuries by the flood to the Kansas Pacific Railroad have been repaired, and trains are running to Salina. Construction trains are running to Fort Harker. There are no Indian troubles in Kansas reported since the 22nd.

Charleston, S. C., 26.

In the Jury case of Boag and others for the murder of Roe, in a recent duel, the verdict was, not guilty, and the prisoners were discharged.

New York, 26.

There have been three deaths by yellow fever; none by cholera are reported.

New York, 27.

Ex-Governor Wells, having waited a sufficient time for the President to decide on his removal, and he not having acted in the matter, has determined upon issuing a proclamation declaring himself Governor and Flanders an usurper; declaring null and void Flanders' subsequent and future acts, and directing the sheriff and other civil officers not to obey his orders. This he believes to be the law under the Attorney General's opinion. This will compel the President to act. He takes this course by the advice of several lawyers here. This proclamation will be issued in a day or two, unless the President interferes.

St. Louis, 27.

An Omaha dispatch says Wells, Fargo & Co. regularly send three coaches every other day from Julesburg to Denver; these have such military protection as is necessary to insure safety from Indians.

New Haven, 27.

The President's party arrived here to-day, and was welcomed by Governor English. The President, in a brief speech, returned thanks for the manifestation of respect. Seward and Randall also spoke.

Portland, Maine, 27.

The Republican State Convention was held in Augusta to-day. Ex-Governor Coney presided. Hannibal Hamlin made a speech, advocating the impeachment of the President. Gov. Chamberlain was nominated by acclamation. Senator Morrill, in his speech, said the President could not be trusted, and congress did not trust him when they adjourned till July 3, and events vindicated their foresight. Hon. F. A. Pike said it might be necessary to take the President's political life, which can be done.

New York, 28.

The Emperor of Austria, having been informed by telegraph of the capture of his brother, immediately instructed his Minister here to renew the request before made to this government, that other measures might be taken in behalf of Maximilian. An interview occurred on the 29th of last month between Seward and Count Wyndenbauck, in which the Secretary manifested his readiness to comply with the wishes of the Austrian Count, and resolved at once to entrust Campbell with a mission. In the course of the following day the Russian, English and French Ministers received successively from their courts telegraphic instructions to apply to the Secretary of State, requesting the United States government to extend its good offices once more to save the life of Maximilian. These gentlemen stated that they executed the mission confided to them with great zeal and ability, and received from Seward an assurance that all should be done that was possible to secure the object desired.

### SEXTON'S REPORT.

G. S. L. City Sexton's Report for the month ending June 30th, 1867.

Males, - - - - -	9
Females, - - - - -	3 12
Adults, - - - - -	5
Children, - - - - -	7 12

DIED OF THE FOLLOWING CAUSES AS REPORTED:

Still-born - - - - -	4
Child-bed - - - - -	1
Croup - - - - -	1
Diphtheria - - - - -	1
Inflammation stomach - - -	1
Old Age - - - - -	1
Teething - - - - -	1
Killed by Indians - - - - -	1
Killed by accident - - - - -	1

Total interments - - - - - 12

JOSEPH E. TAYLOR, Sexton.