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## The Deseret News:

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[Special to the DESERET NEWS.]

### By Telegraph.

Washington, 17.

The House sat till near midnight last night, and finally rejected the Treasury loan bill by the close vote of 2 majority; ayes 66, noes 68.

Morrill said the currency now in circulation amounted to \$944,000,000, equal to \$30 to each one of our population. No one could deny that that was too much.

The President directs 40,000 colored troops to be mustered out during next month.

Chicago, 17.

Nashville papers contain a letter from Gov. Brownlow to Wm. D. Kelly, member of Congress, dated 8th, wherein he says, matters are growing worse. Reconstruction traitors are openly cursing loyal men, and threatening them with shooting or hanging, boasting that they have the President on their side. While we all felt that the President's policy was ruinous to us, the most popular men in the largest portion of Tennessee today are men most distinguished for their hostility to the North and what they are pleased to term the Radical Congress, and they are the class of men selected to fill offices, as the late county elections show. The same is true of the entire south, only to a greater extent. Many of them are expecting the President to disperse Congress with the bayonet, as Cromwell dispersed the Long Parliament. The Southern heart is being rapidly fired to deeds of war, and all this, and more, as I believe, has been caused by the mistakes of the President. His plan of trusting rebels with State governments has had an effect exactly opposite of what he intended, and has ruined the prospects of Union men, and they feel that there is no safety for them unless Congress should protect them.

The Massachusetts Legislature, on the 14th, adopted resolutions on the state of the country, after two weeks animated debate, in which Sumner's friends were defeated, by a resolution thanking Wilson, by name, for his course on constitutional amendment, which would be a rebuke to Sumner; and a resolution was adopted thanking the whole delegation for their firmness in resisting the premature admission of southern Representatives, at the risk of losing, by legislation, all we have gained by war.

Buffalo, 17.

The freight depot of the New York Central Railroad and the elevator adjoining were burned this morning; loss \$1,000,000. The elevator contained 400,000 bushels of grain. The fire was caused by a careless watchman.

Minneapolis, Minnesota, 17.

A fire last night burned from 1st Street to Davies St; loss \$100,000.

Chicago, 17.

The mail service for the following named States and Territories, for the next four years, contracts for which closed on the 14th, includes 99 routes in California, 10 in Nevada, 21 in Oregon, 19 in Washington, 7 in Idaho, 25 in Utah, 21 in Colorado, 11 in Arizona, and 8 in New Mexico. The prices are below those now paid.

The following was laid before the House to-day, dated Treasury Department, March 17:—Sir, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a resolution from the House, dated 5th inst., requesting a statement of the amount of money now in the Treasury, including all sums now in the hands of Assistant Treasurers, in the national banks, and in other depositories, separately designating the amount in each.

I transmit herewith a communication from the Treasurer of the United States, together with statements prepared by him, from which it appears that the available balance in the Treasury, according to returns to the 10th inst., is \$123,423,885, consisting of Coin \$57,799,921, and of currency \$65,623,964; there are \$217,803,058 on deposit in the national banks. (Signed) HUGH McCULLOCH, and addressed to Speaker Colfax.

St. Patrick's day was generally celebrated, both in Canada and the States, without disturbance anywhere, so far as heard from, the reports covering all the principal cities.

The weather is intensely cold.

Chicago, 18.

Gen. Pope has written to Gov. Marshall, of Minnesota, in relation to establishing a line of military posts from Minnesota to Montana. He says he intends to place a large garrison at Fort Wadsworth, and also at Fort Rice. A military post will be re-established at Fort Berthold, and one at Fort Union, at the mouth of the Yellow Stone river; there will also be posts at the crossing of Powder river, nearly due west of Powder Hills, and two other posts between that and Virginia City in Montana. This arrangement will give a direct and good route from south-west Minnesota to Montana Territory, by way of Sioux Falls, Fort Sully, the Black Hills and the valley of the upper Yellow Stone river. The posts thus established are instructed to furnish emigrants all the assistance in their power.

Southampton, England, 7.

The Lord Chancellor's bill, to make parties to divorce suits compellable to answer any questions as to whether they have committed adultery, was vetoed.

The London Times says the courage and decision exhibited by Pres. Johnson, in refusing his assent to the Freedmen's Bureau bill, confirms the respect in which his policy has been held in England, and will entitle him to credit as one of the ablest statesmen who has ever conducted a great nation successfully through a crisis, by his firmness, moderation and wisdom.

Masses of troops are being concentrated at Widdin, Rustschook and Silistria. Paris has been selected for a conference on the Principalities. Three regiments of Cossacks have reinforced the Russian corps of observation on the Moldo-Wallachion frontier. Reinforcements were dispatched from Bucharest to Jassy, and a military cordon established along the frontier line of Pruth.

Spain has demanded of Portugal the extradition of the Spanish soldiers who had taken refuge in Portugal. Portugal hesitates to comply.

Two regiments from Rome will return to France in April.

Chicago, 19.

Eli Thayer, formerly a member of Congress from Massachusetts, is stamping that State for the Democracy ticket. In a speech at New Haven he said it was the duty of Government to let the people alone. Constant intermeddling by Congress must be checked, and those rights, which Congress has trampled under foot, must be restored. If Johnson had been President four years ago, it would have been better for the country, because he would have throttled Congress, which made all the trouble.

Washington, 19.

Ancona, of Pa., offered a concurrent resolution that Congress adjourn on Thursday, blank day, of May. Washburne asked if it was in order to fill the blank with the last Thursday in May. The Speaker replied, "only by unanimous consent." The resolution passed.

The producing oil wells at Pithole, Pa., are reported by the Daily Record of that place, to be yielding 6,175 barrels daily.

## WENDELL PHILIPS ON A RAM-PAGE.

This orator of mischief delivered a characteristic lecture on Tuesday evening, before a large audience, at the Brooklyn Academy of Music—his subject being "The Duty of the Hour." In the course of his remarks, the speaker said that some concede to the negro his rights as a favor. He was reminded of the man who told him that he allowed his wife to go to church, to which another replied, "And does she let you go?" Andrew Johnson does not believe that God made the negro perfect, when he, himself, declared it so. Mr. P. then went on to say that this campaign had to be fought against Andrew Johnson the last had to be fought against Lee. In the last, Grant headed the Northern host, and Lee the Southern, and Grant whipped him. To-day Congress heads the Northern host, and Andrew Johnson the Southern. Unless you stand behind Congress and encourage it, the country is not safe. The South for years ruled the North by saying "I will risk," and it was now for Congress to say, as they have said, "I will risk," and they would have their way. For the first time in this country, a Congress stands against a President of its own party. Now, their work has to be accomplished, or the object of the North through the war must for a time be frustrated. "Who brought us here?" Who put that tenant into the White House? It was the journals of New York. The capitalists of the South, before the war, disliked the negro because he was black, they now hate him because he is free.

The Alabama scheme was then referred to, and was disapproved of. They had no right to ask 200,000 black men where they propose to go. Andrew Johnson does not believe in the possibility of black men living here, because he doesn't believe in the equality of all men before the law.

The lecturer, who was repeatedly cheered, concluded a lengthy address in remarking that the South would never settle down into Congressional life until the negro question was settled. We have made the world our vassal, and now the South must be on the same model with ourselves. South Carolina raised the issue, and had it tried in her own time and before her own tribunal. She raised it and she failed, and now it is for the North to say that the northern idea shall stretch over the whole continent, and that from the Lakes to the Gulf this continent shall be governed by the northern idea.

The following extracts give in words the pith of Philips' address:

"The campaign of Virginia was fought against the representative rebel Lee. The present campaign is fought against Andrew Johnson, who leads the hosts of the Confederacy. The question has shifted from the camp into the forum; it has shifted from the cannon into ideas, and the great momentous discrimination needed to-day is where the party lines run. \* \* \* We have crushed South Carolina, and now the President means to crush Massachusetts. Well, we accept the war. If he succeeds he shall write his name higher than that of Burr or Arnold, for the treason which they attempted and failed in he carried; but we will write it side by side with them—the traitor that tried and failed—if we win."—*Ex.*

THE LONDON DAIRIES.—Mr. Morton has lately read before the Society of Arts a very interesting paper on this subject. Contrary to expectation he found such a state of affairs in the London cow-houses, as to lead him decidedly to the following conclusions: 1. That the establishments themselves need not be, and often are not, nuisances; 2. That the milk made in them is better than that delivered by railways from the country; 3. That it is wiser and better to carry the roots, grass and hay from the country into town, than one-sixth their weight in milk itself; 4. That cows in London are, and may be healthy, and comfortably kept, and that they are no more liable to disease than when at large in

country pastures; 5. That, in fact, London is "better supplied with milk than most south-country villages." The very thorough examination of the Dairies in the city which he has been conducting, gives great weight to the opinions expressed. Mr. M. refers to the circumstances which lead London cow-keepers to adopt the best systems of management, and has "no doubt the milk yielded by a London cow is better than that which the same cow would produce under ordinary Gloucestershire or Cheshire management. Mr. Morton, it should be remembered, is not a city man, and is quite familiar with the dairies of England and Scotland. To secure a licence as cow-keeper, the cowhouses must contain at least 1,000 cubic feet per head, in order to prevent too great crowding."—*Co. Gent.*

EDUCATION A CHECK TO CRIME.—M. Nelson, in his interesting calculations on this subject, asserts that in countries classed as least agricultural, the section of least education shows an excess of more than 16 per cent. below the average. In fact, he says, try the question how we will, there is but one result—the less education the more crime. The average appears to be 25 per cent. in favor of educated districts, generally. It is in the fact of these, not abstract theories, but important political statistics, that the conservators of things as they were adhere to the old regime, and looking literally upon knowledge as power, fear to let it slip, except in homœopathic grains, through their fingers. According to their reading of Pope's hackneyed line, without its context, is truth in application to the poor—for them "ignorance is bliss," and education beyond spelling through a chapter in the Bible, or so much calligraphic skill as helps them to the signing of their name, a source of discontent with their condition. In vain we quote the experiences of Pestolozzi and John Pounds; to such men they prove nothing; they are jealous of a distinction which, as soon as education becomes general, will cease to be one, and would fain arrogate to the wearers of broadcloth those virtues which, with the same cultivation, belong as naturally to the hard-working children of toil.

A RUM CUSTOMER.—Professor Stowe delivered a temperance discourse in the Fourth Congregational Church of Hartford, Conn., in the course of which he told some amusing anecdotes. Among them was one of a certain Jim Wilson, a very rum customer of Cumberland, Maine, who used to get converted at every August camp-meeting, and soon after, getting drunk again, would keep drunk pretty much through the rest of the year, Rev. Mr. Richardson having got hold of him at camp-meeting, made this prayer:

"O Lord Thou hast many times converted this poor sinner, and now again hast thou made him a subject of thy saving grace. We pray thee, O Lord, to take him home, and do it now, for if he remains on the earth he will be drunk again in less than a week."

The prayer was answered to some purpose; for it so frightened the poor subject of it, that from that day he became a reformed and temperate man.

COURT ETIQUETTE IN SWEDEN.—A brilliant court banquet recently took place at the royal palace of Stockholm, in honor of the adoption of the new liberal constitution. All the dignitaries of the Church and State appeared on the occasion in full uniform, with the exception of Count Arvid Posse, a prominent member of the Swedish aristocracy and a strenuous opponent of the new constitution. On paying his respects to the King, the Count apologized for arriving in a plain frock coat, and stated, with the attitude of a martyr, that since the nobility have been stripped of their last privileges, the uniform previously worn by his order has become altogether superfluous; to which his majesty replied, good naturedly: "Dear Count, do not trouble yourself in the least about it. If you thought that a white coat was more becoming to you, I should not be the less happy to see you, even if you were to make your appearance in a chalk-white swallow-tail."