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TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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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	S	Signification of Signs.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.
of	place	at							
of	Noon.								
1	M	22	36				Legs & Ankles	4 31	7 35
2	S	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

[Special to the DESERET NEWS.]

By Telegraph.

Berlin, June 23.

A telegram from Madrid, Spain, June 23, says yesterday the 8th regiment of foot artillery and a regiment of horse artillery revolted without their officers, the barracks they occupied were, however, retaken by the troops remaining faithful to the government, and, after obstinate resistance, the rebels surrendered at discretion.

A dispatch from Madrid, June 25, says tranquility prevails throughout Spain. The superior officers of the regiments which revolted at Madrid did their duty bravely; 13 were killed and nine wounded in endeavoring to induce the troops to return to their allegiance. The insurgent sergeants and corporals will be shot today. Total number of killed and wounded at Madrid was 100.

The Russians have occupied Hogend in Bokhara, after seven days' fighting. The loss of the Bokharians was considerable; of the Russians only 100 were killed. The latter have cut off the roads, thereby placing the Emir of Bokhara in a most critical position.

New York, 9.

The thermometer again reached 98° yesterday, and 34 cases of sunstroke were reported, a part occurring Saturday, and additional to the 27 before reported resulting fatally. Copious rains fell last night.

Two deaths from cholera were reported yesterday.

The thermometer this morning marks 84°.

The southern papers exhibit a very general disposition to respond to the call for a National Convention at Philadelphia.

Baltimore, 8.

The *Sun* publishes an account of a rumored revolt in Cuba, brought by the captain of a steamer which sailed from Havana on the 4th. The revolt is said to have occurred at Porto Principe, but the authorities at Havana paid no attention to the rumors until news came that a portion of the population declared for the independence of Cuba and separation from the Spanish government. On the 1st inst. a military force, consisting of 5 companies stationed at Porto Principe, was sent against the insurgents to bring them to terms. A fight ensued in which a colonel was killed and 2 other officers mortally wounded, and three companies of Spanish soldiers went over to the insurgents. The latter, thus reinforced and now numbering 7,000, proceeded to the mountain region. The moment this news was known in Havana 3 steamers were dispatched with troops, but before they were fairly on the way, which was on the 3d, the stirring intelligence arrived that 4 steamers with 2,000 troops on board made their appearance near Nativus, bringing the Chilean fleet, and effected a landing in the vicinity. All the discontented people proceeded to the place of rendezvous, and it is believed the revolt had its ramifications throughout the whole Island. Among those who left Porto Principe were about 1,000 negroes, who its asserted were armed by their owners to join the insurgents. The whole affair is looked upon as a general revolution of the natives, to free themselves from Spanish rule.

Chicago, 9.

London correspondence gives a full summary of the proceedings of the reform bill. The Ministry had constantly carried their points by majorities ranging from 5 to 27, when Lord Dunkellin moved that the basis of borough franchise should be 7 pounds ratable value, instead of 7 pounds rental value, which estimate would make a difference of 60,000 persons in the number designed to be qualified, 7 pounds ratable being equal to 9 pounds rental. The question resulted 306 for ministry, and 317 for Dunkellin's motion, and Parliament adjourned to await the results.

All parties were already rallying for a popular election, believing the dissolution of Parliament inevitable, for Gladstone announced, on the above vote, that from the mode of franchise proposed in the bill, the Ministry were not, under any circumstances or conditions, prepared to recede; by it we intend to stand.

New York, 9.

Liberal contributions have been and are being made in all the cities east and west for the relief of the sufferers by the Portland fire. Details by mail show that the first reports were not exaggerated. Fully one third of the city's area was overrun by fire, and a third of the population rendered houseless. The following is a brief recapitulation:—Eight churches, viz: the 2d and 3d Congregational, Pearl St.; the Universalist, 1st Baptist, St. Stephen's Cathedral, the Bethel, the Swedenborgian and a Catholic chapel, with Bishop Bacon's residence and the convent school.

The banks destroyed are the 1st and 2d National, the Canal Bank, the National 5 cents Savings Bank, the Manufacturers and Traders National, the National Bank of Cumberland, and the Merchants National.

The newspaper offices destroyed are the *Press*, *Argus*, *Advertiser*, *Evening Star*, *Christian Mirror*, and *Transcript*, the first four being daily papers.

Of the hotels, Wood's marble buildings, the Elm, Commercial, International, Albion and American were destroyed. It is useless to specify further. It has been impossible to calculate the losses, or to ascertain the insurance. The behavior of the people has been beyond praise; order has been preserved throughout these exciting days, and the inhabitants have vied with each other, and with the good people who, from all the neighboring towns, have hurried in to their relief.

Chili, Peru, Bolivia and Ecuador are said to have formed a league to free Cuba, and have asked Venezuela and Colombia to join them. Matters look gloomy along the south coast. Great dissatisfaction exists in Chili.

The *Post's* money article says the prominent topic in Wall st. is the large foreign orders for Government securities. The loan market is easy, but more active. The stock market is more animated.

Liverpool, 27.

The resignation of the British Ministers has been accepted. Lord Derby will probably form a new Ministry, but nothing official has transpired.

The *London Times* gives the following summary of the movements in Venetia:—The Italian army was divided into three corps and reserves, making a force from 80,000 to 90,000 combatants. After crossing the Mincio at Guito and other ports, and sending reconnoitering parties towards Peschiera and Verona, they encamped beyond Roverbella. On the ensuing morning an attack was made upon the high positions of Sona Somma, Conepagna and Santa Guistina, which command the 15 miles of railway line joining the two strongholds, positions which played a conspicuous part in the campaign of 1848.

The Austrians were massed in great force at Verona, and sallied forth from that place at daybreak and took up their position on those hills which are now everywhere bristling with bastions and redoubts, and may be looked upon as mere outworks of the two citadels, extending from the gates of one to those of the other. After a severe and bloody struggle, which lasted nearly the whole day, the Imperial army was victorious along the whole line. They stormed the summit of Montevoto, where the Italians held out the longest, and at the close of the engagement at 5 p.m. they also carried the position of Custozza, a spot fatal to the Italian arms in their encounter with Radeski in July, 1848. No estimate can yet be formed of the losses.

New York, 10.

The *Herald's* Havana letter confirms the reports about the revolt in Cuba.

Liverpool, 28.

Financial affairs and the bank rate are unchanged.

A battle occurred on the 27th in Bohemia, near Neustadt, between the Prussians and Austrians. The former were beaten, leaving their dead and wounded on the field. The Prussians destroyed the railway bridge between Wendale and Grosswitz and Allenberg.

The King of Saxony left Prague on the 26th. A Berlin dispatch, 27th, says the army of the Elbe had a successful engagement near Turnan last evening, taking 7 Austrian officers and 500 men prisoners.

The Austrians have returned to their first station on the Silevio.

The Italians have taken possession near Port du Nabile.

A Florence telegram, 28th, says that at the battle of Custozza the Austrian forces numbered 60,000, and the first Italian army corps reserve, on the heights to the left of Vallegio, held in check the overwhelming number of Austrians before whom Gen. Crane had been forced to retire. Bixion's division and cavalry protected the retreat, which was effected in good order. The Paemli division took prisoners an entire battalion of Austrian chasseurs, and the 3d corps took about 1,000 prisoners. The Italian losses were great, but those of Austria are believed to be considerable.

Prussia has again offered the King of Hanover alliance, with a guarantee of the throne, on conditions of his capitulating with the honors of war and accepting the basis of federal reform.

Miscellaneous.

MURIATE OF LIME.

Some time last fall, after witnessing the ascent of numberless canker worm moths, our attention was called to an analysis of Dr. Hayes, assayer for this state, of an article called the "Muriate of Lime," which seemed to us to possess some extremely valuable properties. In the report of that analysis, he states that certain elements which he found in the muriate, such as the cyanide or hydrocyanate of lime is poisonous to insects, and yet acts as a manure for plants, and that the lime compound of carbonic acid and creosote, in the proportion found in the muriate, will repel insects without in the least injuring vegetation.

It must be gratifying to Dr. Hayes—as well as to every person who cultivates plants—that at a late meeting of the Imperial Agricultural Society of France, M. Chevreul communicated an interesting paper on the use of coal tar in destroying parasites and ridding both plants and animals of them. This paper seems to confirm all the statements made in Dr. Hayes's report of his analysis of the muriate of lime; this same compound of carbonic acid and creosote being found in both the muriate and coal tar.

The French writer states that some twenty grape vines treated with three per cent. of coal tar, mixed up with earth or sand, and laid about an inch thick around the roots of the vine, yielded an excellent crop, while an equal number adjoining them, and left to themselves, had all their grapes destroyed.

But the most remarkable property of this coal tar is, that when introduced into the soil in proper proportions, it

will not only cause all insects to disappear, but also increase the vigor of the plants themselves. If all this be so, the discovery is one of the most important of the age, and may result in the extermination of insects which have ceased to be mere pests, but have become a scourge, such as the canker worm, apple moth and curculio. Several experiments have been made which encourage such a belief. We will refer now but to one from Mr. Benjamin Parker, of Somerville, in a letter to Mr. James Gould, the inventor of the muriate of lime. He says: "I have about a quarter of an acre of land in Somerville covered with apple trees, and for two years previous to 1856 the fruit was destroyed by canker worms. In the fall of that year I applied six barrels of your muriate of lime, and the next year my trees were exempted from worms and continued so for seven years thereafter; during which time my neighbors suffered from their ravages. I found, also, that the muriate was the best and cheapest fertilizer that I ever used, and I could see its effects upon the crops for five years after it was applied upon my garden."

We earnestly recommend a trial of this material—in a small way—by a large number of persons, both as a destroyer of insects and as a fertilizing agent.—[*New England Farmer*.]

PRUNING FRUIT TREES.—We find some excellent suggestions on the subject of pruning fruit trees, by J. T. Elliott of Grand Rapids, Mich.

Limbs that grow close together, and parallel, and that cross, must have one of them removed. The formation of crotches must be avoided, or else we lose more or less of trees by splitting down when they get to bearing. If practical, establish a leading branch, and grow laterals at intervals. Some will need little, and other sorts much cutting.

Mr. Elliott also advises to grow heads low with the lower branches not over two feet, if possible, from the ground. They stand the high winds better, are handsomer, and the fruit is more easily got at. If the plow cannot approach the tree in consequence of this system of growing, so much the better, as a plow never ought to get near a fruit tree. All this is sound doctrine. Low-branched trees also protect their trunks against the hot sun of summer, which sometimes is very injurious, as well as, to a certain extent, against the freezing and thawing process of winter.

There is a marked difference between the amputated limbs of trees that have been operated on respectively in February and June or July. The first often show especially where the limbs are of any considerable size, a black stump, which never changes, except to decay, while those of the latter readily heal over, and present a neat appearance. Besides, early summer pruning insure fruit buds, while spring pruning gives us only wood.—[*German town Telegraph*.]

PHILADELPHIA, June 8.—Probst the murderer of the Deering family, was executed this morning. But few spectators were present, including only six reporters from the city papers.

DEPRAVED TASTE.—The new sensation novelist in Paris is named Ponson de Terrail. He has just entered into an agreement by which, for 40,000 francs, he will furnish three new one-cent journals just started with feuilletons of the "chilled marrow" and "frozen blood" order, terrible enough to scare the whole of womankind amongst the low orders of Paris. It is said that Alexander Dumas sighs to behold, not so much his place, but his popularity, wrested from him by Ponson, who, without the shadow of talent or invention, managed to create an undivided interest in the burglars and pickpockets he chooses for his heroes. Work pours in upon this author to such an extent that he is compelled, so says tradition, to employ a dozen secretaries, who fill up the framework he sketches out. Each employe has his speciality. One does the murders, another the dying farewell. Some are famous for courtship in the wood; beneath the light of the moon, others for violent assaults on the darkest nights on deserted bridges over the Seine.