

# THE DESERET NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

NO. 2.

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## The Deseret News:

IS PUBLISHED EVERY

Thursday Morning.

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OFFICE:

CORNER OF SOUTH & EAST TEMPLE STREETS.

ADVERTISEMENTS

To insure insertion must be handed in by Monday Noon, and paid for in advance.

## By Telegraph.

New York, 13.

The *Tribune's* Washington special says the Post Office Department is making up its accounts for the next Congress; it appears that while the mail service has been sustained by the receipts for postage during the rebellion, the deficit, when mail route service in the Southern States is resumed, will be \$6,000,000.

Maj.-Gen. Thomas, of the military division of Tennessee, arrived here today; he says no black troops are there being disbanded, except when their term is nearly out; that all be retained on the same terms and conditions as white troops.

Boston, 13.

Walter Aikens' machine shop in Franklin, N. H., was burned last night; loss \$50,000; insured.

New York, 13.

The *Times* special says the Secretary of the Treasury has under consideration a plan to amend the warehouse system, so as to permit goods to be transferred from the Atlantic States to the Pacific Coast.

A special to the *Post*, Washington 13th, a memorial from the South Carolina Convention, for the pardon of Davis, Frenholm and Magrath, has been presented to the President.

Marshal Goodloe, just from N. C., says two-thirds of the reports of cruelty to the colored people in that State are false.

Advices from Richmond state that it is feared that 2 of the Congressmen elected will not take the oath.

Belfast, Me., 13.

Fire last night consumed nearly 20 buildings in this city below Washington and Crow Streets; the loss is estimated at \$30,000; the fire was caused by an incendiary.

Providence, R. I., 13.

The Randall Mill in Johnston, for manufacturing shoe findings, was burned yesterday.

New York, 13.

The *Herald* says a number of detectives from London arrived in the last steamer to this city, with special instructions, it is understood, to keep an eye on the Fenians, and inform the English Government, from time to time, of whatever facts may come to their knowledge in regard to them; one or more of these detectives, it is said, left for Chicago, where it is believed the Fenians have organized in greater strength than anywhere else in America, excepting New York and vicinity. It is understood the Fenians have lately adopted stricter secrecy in their communications and actions than formerly reported.

Pittsburg, 13.

The *Pittsburg Gazette* says the new House of Representatives will consist of 66 Republicans and 4 Democrats; it may possibly vary 1 or 2 from this estimate, but not more; of 11 senators elected, 8 are Republicans and three democrats. The Legislature will stand:—Senate, 20 Republicans, 13 Democrats; House, 66 Republicans, 34 Democrats; on joint ballot, 86 Republicans, 47 Democrats.

New York, 14.

The *Herald's* Richmond correspondent says the constitutional amendment has been adopted by an almost unanimous vote. It removes disability from holding office, as applicable to those who participated in the rebellion.

Facts are developing the ability as well as the disposition of the negro to maintain his manhood, as I have it from an authoritative source, that out

of \$8,000,000 of several government loans, subscribed for in Eastern Virginia, more than \$3,000,000 were taken up by the freedmen, the remainder by Northern men doing business in the State, and so far as the records show, not a dollar by the white native Virginians.

A *Herald* special says the President is already diligently employing his leisure hours on the coming Message.

A *Times* special says the President today issued 400 pardons for persons residing in Louisiana, South Carolina and North Carolina.

Philadelphia, 14.

Official returns from 32 counties show a Union gain of 20,000; 32 counties to hear from will probably increase the gains so as to make the actual majority 23,000 or 25,000.

## Correspondence.

ENGLAND.

SOUTHAMPTON DISTRICT,  
September 6th, 1865.

EDITOR DESERET NEWS:

DEAR SIR:—As the young missionaries have been requested to express their feelings through your columns, I avail myself of the opportunity.

It is now 2 years, 4 months and 6 days since I left the peaceful vales of Deseret, as a messenger of salvation to the nations of the earth.

After a prosperous journey of 2 months and 25 days, in company with some more of the brethren, I set my foot on the shores of England, from which time I have been laboring in different parts of the English mission, bearing my testimony to the truth of the latter-day work and exhorting hearers to embrace those principles which are capable of making wise unto salvation. I trust my efforts have not been in vain.

I can truly say that I have realized the fulfilment of those precious promises which were made by the brethren while setting me apart for my mission. I have rejoiced much in my labors, for the Lord has opened the way before me. I have not lacked for food, raiment, or shelter; friends have been raised up for me on every side, words have been given me to utter in defence of the principles of righteousness, and my heart swells with gratitude to God for the many blessings I have received at His hands, and for His preserving care which has been over me while separated from the bosom of the Church.

I often reflect upon the privileges I have enjoyed since I have been in the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, and how little I appreciated them until I was sent upon this mission, when I began to particularly realize the necessity of learning and performing my duty. My desires are to serve God and work righteousness, and my advice to the young is to study the principles of the gospel, to be prayerful and humble, and ever obedient to the Priesthood that is over them. This is the only way to prepare for future usefulness; if they neglect these things, I testify that sorrow will be the result.

I pray the Lord to preserve me and my brethren from sin, that we may assist in establishing truth and righteousness upon the earth. My whole desire is to be useful, to gain knowledge, wisdom and understanding, and to retain sufficient of the Holy Spirit to enable me to use these blessings to the honor and glory of God.

As to items, the cattle plague is very prevalent in England and many places in Europe. The small pox and typhus fever are also raging to some extent; several of the Elders from the Valley have been afflicted with the small pox. Br. S. M. Blair, jun., has been lately suffering with it. My health is good, as is also that of all the brethren laboring with me in this district.

The great majority of the Saints are feeling well; they are a good people, and are desirous of gathering, as soon as they can obtain the means to do so.

Praying that the richest blessings of Heaven may attend you and all the righteous,

I remain, yours truly,

CHARLES W. STAYNER.

## Miscellaneous.

**CATCHING FISH BY ELECTRICITY.**—The have succeeded in catching fish in France by means of an electric light. The light was produced by a powerful electro-magnetic machine constructed by M. Bazin, the well-known engineer. The experiment was conducted by M. Bazin on board the *Andalouse*, in the presence of 1,500 persons. The light, in a lantern, was submerged in the water, and the fish came to it in shoals while the fishermen caught them in their nets. M. Bazin is shortly to proceed to Bona, in Algeria, and establish a coral fishery by the assistance of his electric light. He proposes in the meantime to descend full 400 feet into the sea, and explore what he calls the "depths of the ocean" with his submarine instruments.

**A MINIATURE STATE.**—The colony of Moravian Brothers at Koenigsfeld, near Wellinger, in the Black Forest, comprises four hundred inhabitants, and forms a model state in miniature. During the fifty years that it has existed not one of its members has had any affair with the police or the judicial authorities, and not a crime or offense has been committed.—There has never been a trial or sale by order of justice; nor are any beggars ever to be found at Koenigsfeld.

**OFFICIAL ACCOUNTS OF THE CHOLERA.**—The State Department has received from the American Consuls in Italy and Spain official accounts of the progress of the cholera.

The Consul at Palermo, under date of August 14th, speaks of the serious spread of the cholera at Ancona, Italy, where some 8,000 have died, and isolated cases have occurred in other towns of Italy, France and Spain. The local authorities have ordered seven days at quarantine from all arrivals from Italian, French and Spanish ports, including Gibraltar. The U. S. Consul at Port Mahon, Spain, informs the Department, under date of August 14, of the arrival at that quarantine of a Turkish steamer, which left Alexandria with 1,800 pilgrims. The steamer, he says, comes with 1,280, and reports having left on the way 500. Twenty deaths occurred from cholera on the passage. The captain, at his arrival at Port Mahon, reported all well, but on examination of the steamer, dead bodies were found on board in a state of decomposition. The captain's statements are discredited, and the five hundred not accounted for may have died by the same disease. The Consul stated that accounts received at that station concur in the opinion that the cholera is making its way westward. Thus far the cholera has followed the pilgrims, who, he says, are packed like sardines on shipboard. Their religion does not allow them, when passing to Mecca, to sleep on a bed, to wash, or eat any warm food. They are covered with filth and vermin, and are spreading disease over the Mediterranean.

**FOSSIL REMAINS FOUND IN VERMONT.**—The tusk of a fossil elephant was found in a muck bed about five feet below the surface, on the farm of D. S. Pratt, in Brattleboro', Vt., on Saturday, September 2, by a workman who was digging muck. The tusk is forty-four inches in length and eighteen inches in circumference at the largest end, and eleven inches at the smallest. It is in a fair state of preservation, although some parts of it crumbled after being exposed to the air. The *Brattleboro' Record* says: "The workman on discovering it took a piece to Mr. Pratt, remarking as he handed it to him, that he had found a curious piece of wood. Mr. Pratt on looking at it discovered its true nature. This tusk belonged to a species of elephant long since extinct, supposed to be the *Elephas Primogenius* (or mammoth) *Blumenbach* that inhabited the northern parts of North America, having wandered across the Siberian plains to the Arctic Ocean and Behring Straits and beyond to this country south to about the parallel of forty degrees. Their bones show them to have been about twice the weight and one-third taller than our modern species. The

remains (tusks, teeth and several bones) of one of these elephants were found at the summit of the Green Mountains, at Mount Holly, in 1848, by workmen engaged in building the railroad from Bellows Falls to Rutland."

**CONTENTED.**—"What are you singing for?" said I to Mary Maloney.

"Oh, I don't know, ma'am, without it is because me heart feels happy."

"Happy, are you, Mary? Why, let me see, you don't own a foot of land in the world."

"Foot of land, is it?" she cried with a light laugh. "Oh, what a hand ye be after a joke. Why, sure, I've niver a penny, let alone a fut of land."

"Your mother is dead?"

"God rest her sowl, yis," replied Mary, with a touch of genuine pathos. "The heavens be her bed."

"Your brether is still a hard case, I suppose?"

"Ye may well say that. It's nothing but drink, drink, drink, and bate his wife—the poor crayture."

"You have to pay your sister's board?"

"Sure, the bit crayture! and she's a good little girl is Hanny, willin' to do whatever I axes her. I don't grudge the money that goes for that."

"And you haven't many fashionable dresses, either?"

"Fash'n'able, is it? Oh, yis, I put a bit of whalebone in me skirt and me calico gown spreads as big as the leddies. But thin ye say true; I haven't but two gowns to my back, two shoes to me fut, and wan bonnit, barrin' me ould hood."

"You haven't any lover?"

"Oh, be off wid yez! catch Mary Maloney wid a lover these days, when the hard times is come."

"What on earth have you to make you happy? A drunken brother, a poor and helpless sister, no mother, no father, no lover, why where do you get all your happiness?"

"The Lord be praised, Miss, it growed up in me. Give me a bit av sunshine, a clean flure, plenty of work, and a sup at the right time, and I'm made. That makes me laugh and sing. And thin, if troubles come, I try to keep my heart up. Sure it would be a sad thing if Patrick McGrue should take it into his head to ax me, but the Lord willin' I'd try to bear up under it."

This last speech upset my gravity, the idea of looking upon a lover as an affliction was so droll. But she was evidently sincere, having the example of her sister's husband and her drunken brother.

**SORGHUM SUGAR.**—We are happy to say that Mr. Moore, of Bloomington, Ill. (formerly editor of the *Pantagraph*), after constant experiments for more than a year past, has succeeded in discovering the process, which was patented July 4th, 1865, of granulating the cane juice or molasses in all cases, entirely removing the gum and acid, making a sugar as free and dry as any in the market, samples of which we shall have on exhibition this week at the State fair. Mr. Moore has made, since last December, about twelve hundred pounds of sugar from sorghum syrup, sent to him in small quantities from different portions of Illinois and other States, varying in quantity from three to six pounds to the gallon, according to the amount of saccharine matter contained in the syrup. Over and above the cost of making molasses, the expense will be about one per cent. per pound, if made in large quantities, directly from the juice. A large steam sugar factory is nearly completed a few miles from Bloomington, erected at a cost of \$8,000, sufficient in capacity to make several thousand pounds of sugar, which will be in full operation in a few weeks.—[*Chicago Republican*.]

**BELGIUM** has been visited by a waterspout of extraordinary violence. It occurred in the neighborhood of Liege, and has spread ruin far and wide. The accompanying gale caught people up in the air and dashed them to the ground. It stopped railway trains and overthrew houses. It was attended by thunder and floods of rain. Altogether it was one of the most disastrous storms that has ever visited the country.