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TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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ALBERT CARRINGTON, EDITOR

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TERMS:

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Three Months..... 2.00.

Calendar for AUGUST 1867.

First Quarter, 6th day, 11h. 40m. P.M.
Full Moon, 15th day, 3h. 8m. A.M.
Last Quarter, 23d day, 1h. 53m. P.M.
New Moon, 29th day, 5h. 36m. A.M.
Apogee 10d. 11h. P.M. Perigee 6d. 7h. P.M.

D	M	W	Moon's place at Noon.	Signification of Signs.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.
D	M	W	h m		h m	h m
1	T		1 14	Bowels & Belly	4 56	7 16
2	F		15 59		4 57	7 14
3	S		29 18		4 58	7 13
4	S		12 41	Reins & Loins	4 59	7 12
5	M		25 38		5 0	7 11
6	T		8 15	Secret Members	5 1	7 10
7	W		20 33		5 2	7 9
8	T		2 40	Hips & Thighs	5 3	7 7
9	F		14 37		5 4	7 6
10	S		26 31		5 5	7 5
11	S		8 23	Knees & Hams	5 6	7 4
12	M		20 18		5 7	7 2
13	T		2 18	Legs & Ankles	5 8	7 1
14	W		14 24		5 9	0
15	T		26 40		5 10	6 58
16	F		9 5	Feet & Toes	5 11	6 57
17	S		21 41		5 12	6 55
18	S		4 29	Head and Face	5 13	6 54
19	M		17 32		5 14	6 53
20	T		0 50	Neck & Throat	5 15	6 51
21	W		14 23		5 16	6 50
22	T		28 12		5 17	6 48
23	F		12 18	Arms, Should'rs	5 17	6 47
24	S		26 39		5 18	6 45
25	S		11 11	Breast, Stomach	5 19	6 44
26	M		25 51		5 20	6 42
27	T		10 31	Heart & Back	5 21	6 41
28	W		25 6		5 22	6 39
29	T		9 29	Bowels & Belly	5 23	6 37
30	F		23 25		5 24	6 36
31	S		7 20	Reins & Loins	5 25	6 34

[Special to the DESERET NEWS.]

By Telegraph.

St. Louis, 23.

Gov. Butler, of Nebraska, has just returned to Omaha from the Big Blue country, and reports 11 men killed there by the Indians, 24 horses stolen and 54 farm houses destroyed. A company of militia had been organized to protect the settlers. Spotted Tail, with his band, has gone on a peace mission, and will bring with him from the war path representatives and chiefs of the Sioux and Cheyennes, to meet the peace commissioners.

New Haven, 23.

Jeremiah Day, ex-President of Yale college, died last night, aged 98.

Washington, 23.

The rain yesterday and the night before did much damage to crops, bridges, &c., surrounding Washington. Yesterday the Rockville stage, when crossing the ford 4 miles from this city, washed down stream, and three ladies were drowned.

The Navy Department has received a dispatch detailing the recent events at the Island of Formosa. Admiral Bell, under date, Shanghai, June 19th, writes: I left Shanghai in the Hartford, accompanied by the Wyoming. I directed the arming of 118 sailors and marines of the two ships with muskets, rifles and four days' rations. I stepped, on the

12th, at Takao, where I obtained an interpreter and received on board the British Consul. On the morning of the 13th I anchored within one half mile of the shore, in an open bay on the south side of the Island of Formosa. The landing party was put ashore under commander Belknap, of the Hartford, with Lt. McKenzie 2d commandant. The savages were seen assembling on the hills two miles distant, armed with muskets. They were visible most of the day, and displayed a courage and stratagem equal to our native Indians, gliding through the high grass from cover to cover, delivering their fire and retreating without being seen by our men who, charging, frequently fell into ambush. The detachments pursued them in this manner out of sight of the ships and until 1 p.m., when, having halted to rest, the savages crept up and fired on the party commanded by McKenzie; that officer, placing himself at the head, daringly led a charge into ambush and fell mortally wounded by a musket ball, and died whilst being carried to the rear.

Several officers and men having already experienced severe sunstroke, and the command being already exhausted and worn out by their efforts to get at the enemy during four hours' marching, commander Belknap thought it expedient to regain the picket on the beach. After a march of two or three miles the men got into such a deplorable condition, from the heat of the sun, that the commander determined to return with them on board ship, which they reached about 4 p.m. The surgeon reported the casualties as 1 killed and 14 sunstruck, 4 of them dangerously. Our men did all that was practical for them, namely, burned a number of native huts, and chased their warriors until they could chase no longer. The only effectual remedy against outrages on ships wrecked by this tribe, who are not numerous, will be through the Chinese authorities on the Island; they occupy a bay with settlements of their own, protected by a military force. This arrangement may be effected through our Minister at Peking.

London, 24.

It is rumored to-day that the formal treaty concluded at the conference recently held in Salzburg, between Napoleon and Francis Joseph, for the formation of a South German confederation, proved a signal failure; Bavaria, it is reported, replies to the proposition of their Majesties, and positively refuses to join.

Madrid, 23.

A state of siege is declared, consequently all the provinces have accepted insurrectionary movements.

Washington, 24.

The Indian Commissioners will endeavor to secure a general peace, and hope to be successful. Gen. Sherman is not so hopeful as they are, but is doing all in his power to assist them to accomplish their purposes.

London, 24.

The Salzburg conference continues to engross a large share of public attention. It is rumored today that an explicit understanding was arrived at between Napoleon and Francis Joseph, not only in regard to the formation of a southern German confederation, but also to resist any intervention in the eastern question; it was also agreed that the states forming the southern German confederation should remain in the Zollverein, so long as Prussia abides by the treaty of Prague. In regard to the Schleswig question, it was proposed that Francis Joseph should interpose his good offices, and that, on the other hand, Denmark should make considerable concessions in her demand. The Mexican question also came up for consideration; the body of Maximilian was to be demanded from Mexico by France and Austria; the citizens of both Empires are to be protected at all hazards.

New York, 24.

The Washington correspondent of the Boston Post, in his account of a conver-

sation with the President, says the President remarked that at one time Grant strongly intimated that, unless Stanton was removed, he should be compelled to leave here, as he could be of no possible use in view of Stanton's overbearing and dictatorial conduct. The President advised him to have a talk with the Secretary of War, and perhaps they would understand each other better; he agreed, however, with the General that Stanton ought to be removed. He inquired of Grant, if he would take charge of that Department, in the event of a change; the latter promptly expressed his willingness to do so. I referred to the rumor that the General had protested against Stanton's removal. The President frankly said such was the case, that Grant had written him a very kind but earnest note, in which he intimated his fears of anarchy if not revolution, should Stanton be superceded; yet, as he could not appreciate the General's fears, he had directed the change.

The same correspondent states that the President said that Sheridan was removed because of his disrespectful telegram of June 23, and for the exercise of powers that he did not possess, and the exercise of his legitimate powers in arbitrary and offensive measures. He said that the removal of Gov. Wells was entirely uncalled for and unjustifiable. On the other hand Sheridan had endeavored to execute the law as a partisan, and had adopted radicalism as the only true test of loyalty; his sole purpose seemed to be to secure negro supremacy, and degrade the whites; for such conduct I deemed it my duty to relieve him from that command.

Washington, 24.

The President to-day, on the recommendation of Grant, suspended the execution of order 77, assigning Gen. Thomas to the command of the 5th or Louisiana district, in lieu of Sheridan. The reason of this action on the part of the Executive is on account of the ill health of Thomas, who is undergoing medical treatment at one of the springs in West Virginia.

New Orleans, 24.

There were 19 deaths by yellow fever yesterday.

New York, 24.

Pres. Cabral, of Dominica, has sent a messenger to Washington, with instructions to accept the offer of the United States for the purchase of Banana, on the Island of Hayti, for \$5,000,000.

Delay is feared, in completing the Cuban cable from Key West, to Punta Rosa, Florida, because a portion of the latter cable was used between Cuba and Key West.

St. Louis, 25.

A dispatch from Ft. Hayes, Kansas, 23d, says a courier has just arrived from Capt. Ames, with dispatches to Capt. Corbin, to the effect that Ames had a severe battle with 800 Indians under Salanti, on the Republican River; their village was two miles long; Capt. Ames charged twice through their wigwams; the savages fought desperately; 3 of our men were killed, 25 wounded, and 20 horses lost. The Indians lost severely, but finally repulsed our troops. Our dead were left on the field. There is an immense amount of stolen stock in the Indian village. The savages surrounded our troops, and the fight lasted 3 days. Two of the men killed belonged to the Kansas cavalry, and 1 to the 12th regulars. Capt. Ames had 125 men. A strong force under Maj. Elliott and some Kansas cavalry under Maj. Moore will leave for the Indian village this morning, in light marching order. There are not enough troops here.

—Moths have closed a church in Boston. The Transcript says: "These troublesome little creatures have been multiplying in the new and elegant meeting-house on Boylston street (Dr. Gannett's), until it has become necessary to close the house and strip it of all its upholstery in order to save it from utter ruin, to say nothing of the clothing of the attendants."

TITLED AMATEUR WORKMEN.

The London Builder gives the following interesting facts, which show that labor is more dignified than titles:

Viscount Amberley is a hard-working member of Parliament, and an able writer at a very early age. The Marquis of Lorn, who only very recently attained his majority, has already pronounced with judgment on public questions, and we observe the announcement of his first work, "A Trip to the Tropics." The other day the youthful Marquis of Bute, in a long letter to the Times, gave an account of a recent visit to the mosque of Hebron, describing that interesting place with a faculty of expression and an amount of architectural knowledge certainly altogether unexpected from a peer in his teens.

Other noblemen, like Lord Milton, set out for wild and unfrequented countries, and endure all manner of hardships, in order that they may learn the rewards of the scientific traveler. The late Prince Consort, beside being a good architect, was an excellent turner in wood and an efficient amateur photographer. It is singular, we may here remark, what a fascination photography has for royalty, and how many Princes have become proficient in the art. The latest name added to the roll of royal amateurs is that of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, who has produced, it is said, some magnificent specimens of scenery.

For architectural ability, the present Earl of Lovelace is perhaps, the most eminent of his class of the day. The Earl's eldest son (Byron's grandson), the late Lord Oakham, inherited his father's notions of the dignity of labor, and carried them much further. Dropping his title, he entered the shipping yard of Mr. Scott Russell as a common artisan. Another peer, the Earl of Caithness, has turned his practical knowledge of engineering to good account on different occasions. When the Princess Alexander arrived in London, the Earl was honored with the direction and personal guidance of the royal train from Paddington to Windsor. Several young noblemen, including the Duke of Sutherland and Earl Grosvenor, have gone in heartily for the fire brigade, following the example of Lord Crazen, of Charles II's time, who was a constant attendant at fires. By-the-way, the Duke of Sutherland's mother, the dowager duchess, has exhibited decided taste as the designer of carpet patterns, and we believe that her Grace is not the only clever milliner to be found among our aristocratic dames. Rumor states that the Princess of Wales herself might instruct some of the Court milliners in the mysteries of their own craft. The Hon. Mrs. Damer is probably the only instance of a lady in her sphere attaining eminence as a sculptor; it is pretty generally known, however, that many ladies of rank of the present day excel as amateur painters, modelers, musical composers, &c., and their claims in the field of literature are universally acknowledged.

EUROPEAN COLLEGE AT PEKIN.—

The Imperial decree establishing a European college at Peking is an amusing document. The Minister Ouojen, it seems, opposed the founding of this college, and the decree argues with him and disposes of his hostility. The memorial of Ouojen says that "in a country so vast as China every talent can be found. If astronomy and the other sciences are necessary, Chinese letters will be found by means of which they can be taught." Thereupon the decree rejoins: "Let Ouojen, then, seek for the letters of which he speaks. We hereby entrust him personally with the duty, and give him authority to open a school, over which he will preside and teach the things taught in the European school. The examinations will show at a later time the relative merits of the scholars of the two schools."