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Calendar for Sept. 1866.

Last Quarter, 1st day, 4h. 40m. Afternoon.
New Moon, 8th day, 6h. 45m. Afternoon.
First Quarter, 16th day, 7h. 50m. Afternoon.
Full Moon, 24th day, 6h. 36m. Morning.
Last Quarter, 30th day, 10h. 40m. Afternoon.

| D | M | W | Moons of place at Noon. | Signification of Signs. | Sun Rises. | Sun Sets. |
|----|---|----|-------------------------|-------------------------|------------|-----------|
| 1 | S | 6 | II 31 | Arms, Shouldr's | 5 27 6 33 | h m h m |
| 2 | S | 20 | 40 | | 5 28 6 32 | |
| 3 | M | 4 | 45 | Breast, Stomach | 5 29 6 30 | |
| 4 | T | 18 | 41 | | 5 30 6 29 | |
| 5 | W | 2 | 2 | Heart & Back | 5 31 6 27 | |
| 6 | T | 16 | 28 | | 5 32 6 26 | |
| 7 | F | 29 | 33 | | 5 33 6 24 | |
| 8 | S | 12 | m 29 | Bowels & Belly | 5 34 6 23 | |
| 9 | S | 25 | 20 | | 5 35 6 21 | |
| 10 | M | 7 | u 55 | Reins & Loins | 5 36 6 19 | |
| 11 | T | 20 | 16 | | 5 36 6 18 | |
| 12 | W | 2 | m 24 | Secret Members | 5 37 6 16 | |
| 13 | T | 14 | 23 | | 5 38 6 14 | |
| 14 | F | 26 | 18 | | 5 39 6 12 | |
| 15 | S | 8 | 7 08 | Hips & Thighs | 5 40 6 10 | |
| 16 | S | 20 | 02 | | 5 41 6 8 | |
| 17 | M | 2 | 7 04 | Knees & Hams | 5 42 6 7 | |
| 18 | T | 14 | 18 | | 5 43 6 5 | |
| 19 | W | 26 | 47 | | 5 44 6 4 | |
| 20 | T | 9 | 37 | Legs & Ankles | 5 45 6 2 | |
| 21 | F | 22 | 48 | | 5 46 6 1 | |
| 22 | S | 6 | 7 22 | Feet & Toes | 5 47 5 59 | |
| 23 | S | 20 | 18 | | 5 48 5 57 | |
| 24 | M | 4 | 7 32 | Head & Face | 5 49 5 55 | |
| 25 | T | 19 | 01 | | 5 50 5 53 | |
| 26 | W | 3 | 7 38 | Neck & Throat | 5 51 5 52 | |
| 27 | T | 18 | 17 | | 5 52 5 50 | |
| 28 | F | 2 | 7 53 | Arms, Shouldr's | 5 53 5 49 | |
| 29 | S | 17 | 20 | | 5 54 5 47 | |
| 30 | S | 1 | 7 34 | Breast, Stomach | 5 55 5 45 | |

[Special to the DESERET NEWS.]

By Telegraph.

Liverpool, 25.

The steamer Scotia, for New York, takes \$110,000 in specie on American account.

New York, 25.

The words of sympathy and friendship addressed to the Government at Washington, by the command of your Imperial Majesty, are fixed in their hearts, who do homage to that noble act of humanity which is especially referred to in the workings of Congress.

The peaceful edict of an enlightened Sovereign has consummated a triumph over an inherited barbarism which our western Republic has only reached after long years of bloodshed. It is, therefore, with profound emotion that I offer to your Imperial Majesty, to the emancipated subjects, to all the people of this vast realm our heartfelt congratulations on the Providential escape from danger which led to this spontaneous expression of regret for the attempt and thankfulness for its merciful arrest.

The story of the peril from which a kind Providence has delivered your Imperial Majesty brings with it the remembrance of the mighty sorrow which so lately filled every loyal heart in our own land, at the sudden loss of our father. We thank God that a grief like this was spared to our friends and the allies the Russian people.

May the Father of all nations and all rulers protect and prolong the life which He has so signally preserved, is the

voice of the people to which it belongs, for the good of mankind and for the glory of His name.

(Signed) G. V. Fox,
Asst. Sec'y. Navy.
Vienna, 25.

It is officially announced that a new ministry will soon be formed for Hungary, upon the basis of the constitution granted the Magyars in 1848, the revocation of which was the cause of the Hungarian revolution of 1848.

Paris, 25.

The Empress Charlotte will not return to Mexico, and it is conceded on all hands that the Empire in that country approaches its end. It is authoritatively announced that, if additional French troops are sent to Mexico, it will be only in sufficient numbers to protect the interests of French subjects during the fall of the Empire, and to secure a quiet evacuation of Mexico, and will not be used to sustain the dynasty of Maximilian.

Prague, 25.

The cession of Venetia to Italy is fully accomplished. Before the treaty of peace between Prussia, Austria, Italy and Bavaria was signed, Austria freely and unreservedly ceded Venetia to Victor Emanuel.

London, 26.

Advices are received to-day from Point De Gralle, Island of Ceylon, via the Persian Gulf and Mediterranean, that a civil war has broken out in Japan.

New York, 25.

A Leavenworth special to the Tribune reports murders by the Indians between Fort Reno and Laramie; a fearful and bloody war is predicted. Mrs. Carrington, wife of the Colonel commanding, is reported among those murdered. It is also reported that the Blackfeet and Crows on the Upper Missouri river have commenced hostilities. The Crows are said to have torn their treaties to pieces and murdered 10 men.

Washington, 25.

Mr. Romer, the Mexican Minister, to-day received a dispatch from Vera Cruz, dated 13th, containing information that on the 9th of this month, the French garrison of Tampico arrived at Vera Cruz, having surrendered under conditions as liberal as those granted them at Matamoros last June.

Hon. William Varrall has been appointed U. S. Marshal for the eastern district of Texas.

New York, 26.

Special dispatches confirm the fact of the signing of a treaty of peace at Prague on Thursday, 23d.

A Moscow dispatch, of the 24th, mentions the arrival there of American naval officers, who were treated with distinguished consideration.

A Dresden dispatch, of the 24th, says the King has ordered the Saxon Ministry to co-operate with the Prussian authorities. The Frankfurt assembly has voted a loan of \$12,000,000 florins. The bank rate was reduced to 4 per cent.

Mayence, 25.

The siege was raised yesterday. The Prussian troops leave on Sunday.

Madrid, 24.

Export duties are suspended for six months, from every port in Cuba.

Berlin, 26.

The King of Prussia received a deputation from the Chamber of Deputies, who presented the address voted by that body. The King made a speech in reply, in which he professed to feel great joy at the favorable attitude of the legislative body. He said, however, if another conflict arose with the Deputies on questions of the budget and army, or other subjects which are vital to the interests of the state, he would act precisely as he did before. The King added that he thought that another conflict was impossible.

The cholera statistics of London show a decrease in deaths.

The *Moniteur* contains intelligence from Tiflis that a part of Russian Daghestan has risen in insurrection; reinforcements of troops had been sent to various places where the risings took place.

Cape of Good Hope mails, to July 20, report many shipping disasters on the east coast of Southern Africa; no American vessels mentioned.

Chicago, 27.

Advices from Brownsville, Texas, state that Lew Wallace is with Carrajal

at Brownsville, with the arms and ammunition which he took from New York. The arms were taken to Matamoros, and as they belonged to American citizens Carrajal had not interfered with them, but made a forced loan to pay for them before he would receive them.

Reports from the plains state that the Indians are wild with rage, and declare that they will suffer extermination before they will give up the Powder River road. The most experienced soldiers predict a fearful and bloody war.

The full official correspondence concerning the New Orleans riots fills nearly a page of the New York papers. The following are Sheridan's dispatches:—

New Orleans, August 1.

To U. S. Grant:—

You are doubtless aware of the serious riot which occurred in this city on the 30th. A political body, styling itself the convention of 1864, met on the 30th for, as it is alleged, the purpose of re-modelling the present constitution of the state. The leaders were political agitators and revolutionary men, and the action of the convention was liable to produce breaches of the public peace. I had made up my mind to arrest the head men, if the proceedings of the convention were calculated to disturb the tranquility of the Department; but I had no cause for acting until they committed an overt act. In the meantime official duty called me to Texas, and the Mayor of the city, during my absence, suppressed the convention by the use of the police force, and in so doing attacked the members of the convention and a party of 200 negroes, with fire arms, clubs and knives, in a manner so unnecessary and atrocious as to compel me to say that it was murder. About 40 whites and blacks were thus killed, and about 160 wounded.

Everything is now quiet, but I deem it best to maintain military supremacy in the city for a few days. I believe the sentiment of the general community is a great regret at this unnecessary cruelty, and that the police could have made any arrests they saw fit, without sacrificing lives.

P. H. SHERIDAN,

Major Gen. Comdg.

New Orleans, August 2d.

To U. S. Grant:—

The more information I obtain of the affair of the 30th in this city, the more revolting it becomes. It was no riot, it was an absolute massacre by the police, which was not equalled in murderous cruelty by that of Ft. Pillow. It was a murder which the Mayor and police of the city perpetrated without a shadow of necessity. Furthermore, I believe it was premeditated, and every indication points to this. I recommend the removing of this bad man. I believe it would be hailed with the sincerest gratification by two thirds of the population of the city. There has been a feeling of insecurity on the part of the people here, on account of this man, which is now so much increased that the safety of life and property does not rest with the civil authority but the military.

P. H. SHERIDAN,

Major Gen. Comdg.

The official mortality report from the 17 cemeteries, for the week ending Friday, gives 1,156 interments, 918 of which were from cholera. Four cemeteries having failed to report, from the city cemeteries and the hospitals included, 1,300 deaths from cholera are estimated during the week. There was no report received for Saturday.

New York, 27.

A train, with 8 cars loaded with petroleum, collided with another train on the Erie railroad near Narrowsburg, N. J., yesterday. The oil caught fire and burned the train and destroyed the adjacent houses; loss of property by fire \$80,000.

Dean Richmond died last night.

Disbursements at the sub-Treasury today, on account of the temporary loan, reached nearly \$14,000,000 in currency.

The *Post's* money article says gold is secure lending at one-sixteenth premium. The loan market is easy, unsettled. The bank statement shows the increase of loans \$4,000,000; decrease of

specie \$600,000; increase of circulation \$161,000; increase of legal tenders \$500,000; increase of deposits \$3,800,000.

Berlin, 27.

The peace treaty signed at Prague will not be made public till ratified by the contracting powers; it is believed, however, that its general features are almost identical with the original preliminaries interchanged at Nickolsburg on the 26th of July.

Boston, 27.

Rev. John Pierpont died last night at his residence in Medford, aged 81.

Leipsie, 27.

A large and influential meeting here declared in favor of the union of Saxony with Prussia.

Birmingham, 27.

The reform demonstration today was an immense success, and passed off without disturbance of any kind. The platform adopted favors the residential manhood suffrage.

Chicago, 28.

Washington specials say that probably 400 appointments were made yesterday—27 of second class post masters and internal revenue officers. Randall has marked about 1,000 names of postmasters who have replied adversely to his circular, and appointments will issue as rapidly as they can be made out by the clerks.

The Pennsylvania removals have been finished, and Cowan is on the stump advocating Clymer's election as Governor.

Cornelius Wendell has been appointed public printer.

Washington which has been swarming with office hunters and politicians, will now enjoy two or three weeks dullness. There has not been such a time in Washington since the palmy days of the change of administrations between the Whigs and Democracy.

A call for a soldier's national convention at Pittsburg, Sep. 25, is issued, addressed to all who believe that treason should be made odious and traitors punished, to all who are opposed to the restoration of rebels to power and to the offering of premiums to treason and treachery, and who are in favor of the proposed constitutional amendment and of continuing Congress as the law making body of the government. A committee has been appointed at Pittsburg, Gen. James S. Negley Chairman, to make preparations for the convention.

The New York *Times* City of Mexico correspondent, Aug. 10, says all indications point to the speedy downfall of Maximilian's Empire. From Tehuantepec on the lower Pacific coast to the extreme northern frontier every seaport is closely besieged by his outlawed Liberal armies. The whole line of the northern frontier states as far east as Matamoros on the Rio Grande and Bagdad at that river's mouth is held by these people. On the coast of the Gulf of Mexico the Empire holds only one available seaport, and we are told that even Vera Cruz is kept in a constant state of alarm by the close proximity of large Liberal bands.

GOOD COMPANY FOR SHEEP.—Alonzo Wilson, Cerro Gordo Co., Iowa, says: "Get a good muley heifer, 1 or 2 years old—white or strawberry roan; let her wear the bell, she will give great satisfaction to the sheep, is readily seen by them, keeps the sheep from wandering, and will become very much attached to them, will greatly assist in driving sheep over streams, &c., and will be found to be of more benefit than I can detail. An old cow does well, but will not become so much attached to the sheep. The cow or heifer should have no horns." The idea is not new, but excellent.—[*American Agriculturist*.]

FRENCH EXPORTS OF CATTLE AND MEAT.—The export of meat and cattle from France has largely increased within the last two years. The meat exported to England, Belgium, Switzerland and Spain in 1864 was estimated at 9,000,000f. and the living animals at 22,000,000f. In 1865 the meat exported amounted to 11,500,000f. and the animals to 34,000,000f.

THE owners of an omnibus line in Gottenburg, Sweden, supply their passengers with cold water and the daily papers, so as to make life endurable while riding in their vehicles.