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ADVERTISEMENTS

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

By Telegraph.

Washington, 24.

Gen. Grant's report of the active military operations for 1864-65 is concluded, and will soon be sent to the Secretary of War. It is reported that Wirtz has been found guilty of the charges for which he has been on trial, and that he will be sentenced on Monday.

New York, 25.

A correspondence between Secretary Seward and Gov. Perry is published, in which the latter, in response to inquiries as to when he shall cease to exercise the functions of his office, is informed that he is expected to continue to act until relieved by the order of the President.

Accounts from every part of South Carolina indicate that Wade Hampton has been elected Governor. In the city of Charleston the vote stands for Orr 785, and for Hampton 661; in the parishes the vote stands 225 for Hampton to 61 for Orr, leaving Hampton a majority of 400 votes in this district alone.

Gen. Howard, Commissioner of freedmen's affairs, on the 18th, in an address explanatory of the objects of the Freedmen's Bureau and his present visit to the south, delivered in presence of Major McGrath, the common counsel and prominent citizens of Charleston, spoke of the hostile feelings towards the Bureau in Charleston. The Major acknowledged it, and said he had no hope for the country until civil government was restored. The General said it was the clamor of the politicians, but he had generally found the planters favorable to the continuance of the Bureau. He himself, as well as the President, wished that civil law should be again untrammelled by military power, but the negroes, having lost the protection of their masters, need some guarantee for the safety of their interests, and until the State allowed the freedmen to testify in courts, he was free to say the Bureau would continue. The President, he said, would be very clear of surrendering the State to civil law, until a stop was put to the outrages on the blacks. The General gave encouraging replies to the planters who are seeking the restoration of the property. He said he hoped to see wholesome laws, guaranteeing the rights of the freedmen, passed by the legislature. When the present difficulties between the two races are settled, he announces his purpose of establishing courts, to consist of an army officer and two citizens, to take cognizance of the present complaints by or against the colored people. Gen. Howard subsequently addressed the negroes, and then took his departure for the capital, to confer with Gov. Perry.

The South Carolina legislature, lately elected, assembles in extra session to-day. The State conventions of Florida and Georgia meet to-day in extra session. Texas is the only Southern State, lately in rebellion, which has not elected members and called a convention for the purpose of reconstruction under the proclamation by the President.

New York, 28.

Rankin, alias Finch, the counterfeit-er, was found guilty, yesterday; during the trial the fact was elicited that nearly \$40,000 in counterfeit notes had been sent to Ohio and other western States; several counterfeits on the Mechanic's Bank of New Haven and the Fishkill Bank, New York, was found on the prisoner.

Toronto, 27.

The Leader to-day has an article urging the government to take the arms

from the vaults, lest the Fenians should get them, and to establish patrols on the frontiers and inaugurate a passport system. A fearful state of alarm exists here. The jury in the Saunderson kidnapping case are still locked up. A raid on the Canadian banks, by the Fenians, is expected. We have 4 inches of snow here and still falling.

New York, 28.

The Post's Washington special says the President has not yet made a decision in the case of Henry Wirtz.

Senator Crogan, of New Hampshire, had an interview with the President yesterday, when the President substantially reiterated the sentiments expressed in the Stearns's letter.

By the President of the United States of America, a proclamation:—Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God, during the year which is now coming to an end, to relieve our beloved land from the fearful scourge of civil war, and to permit and secure the blessings of peace, unity and harmony, with a great enlargement of civil liberty; and whereas our Heavenly Father has also, during the year, graciously averted the calamities of foreign pestilence and famine, while our granaries are full of the fruits of an abundant season; and whereas righteousness exalts a nation, while sin is a reproach to any people, now, therefore, I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby recommend to the people thereof that they do set apart and observe the first Thursday of December as a day of national thanksgiving to the Creator of the universe for these deliverances and blessings; and I do further recommend on that occasion the whole people to make confession of our national sins against His infinite goodness, and with one heart and one mind implore the divine guidance in the ways of national virtue and holiness. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington, this 28th day of October, in the year of our Lord, 1865, and of the Independence of the United States the 90th. Signed, ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President;

W. H. SEWARD,

Secretary of State.

The Commercial says money is easy; lenders are anxious to employ their surplus, and are again seeking borrowers, though in no case lower than 7 per cent. on call loans.

Ft. Monroe, 27.

The U. S. steamer Rock Island sailed hence for Havana, to convey the old steamer Shenandoah to Washington.

The Elizabeth city county court is in session at Hampton, Va., under orders from Maj.-Gen. Miles.

Washington, 28.

The Tunis ambassador spent some time yesterday evening with the Secretary of State, at his residence; they will be formally presented to the President on Monday.

Nashville, 28.

Parties have for several days, been exploring the subterranean passages under Nashville. Mr. A. Stewart yesterday descended 120 feet, from a cavern under Church Street, into a chasm below, and was drawn out nearly suffocated by foul air. Several relics have been discovered, fossils, bones, buttons, stones resembling eggs, and also a gate and marble. The grand chamber of the cave, is 40 feet high, 30 feet wide and 80 feet long. Further explorations are being made.

New York, 18.

The senate of the Fenian Congress reassembled at the Astor house, the chair being occupied by the President, Col. W. R. Roberts. The session was strictly private, and the attendance was confined to members. It is ascertained, however, that the principal business transacted was in relation to the sale of the bonds of the future Irish Republic, which will be ready for delivery next week. Several members stated they had received pledges from prominent citizens that they would subscribe for the bonds in various amounts. The senate intend to establish their headquarters permanently in a large hall in this city, in a few days.

The police constables to-day made a formal complaint against street constables for non performances of duty.

Miscellaneous.

HOW THE COOLIES LIVE IN CHINA.

—It is surprising how cheap the common Coolie lives. I have a fellow who before he had the honor of serving a "foreign devil," was decidedly "hard up;" the cause, the universal one—gambling. After putting him through a course of treatment to rid him of certain parasites, and after he had been polished up generally, I found him quite valuable in finding out the various Chinese methods of solving that interesting problem, how to make "two ends meet." It may interest those who, like Solon Robinson, were fond of proving before the war, that a live American "could live on one dime a day." My coolie—and he is the type of millions in China—can buy a very fair breakfast for five cash, and the same for dinner; while for ten cash—one cent—he will fare sumptuously. Both of the meals are taken walking.

The Chinese are great cooks, and perambulating cooks, all their stock-in-trade on their shoulders, are a legion. He stops one and buys a sweet potato plunged into rice, of another a cup of tea, and still another, who deals in bits of strong pork, and the stronger the better. This latter fellow has an arrangement very like the one mentioned by Eugene Sue, in his *Mysteries of Paris*, when he describes a low cabaret in the *Ile de la Lile*—a big cauldron; the forks are chained to prevent their being stolen, and the seeker after food dips in, blind as it were; there is only one dip and you may impale a chunk of meat, and you may catch nothing. "I takes your money, and you takes your choice," Sue, in painting this inimitable scene, was not aware that its counterpart may be witnessed any day in Hankow.

If our coolie wants a pair of shoes, he buys straw sandals for four cash; his hat—although he goes most of the time bare-headed as his skull is thick—will cost 100 cash, and his mat to sleep on, 50; his clothes, of the inevitable blue, may all be bought for \$1; and so he lives low and gambles day and night; squeezes when he can; buys a wife for \$5 or \$10, if she can help him to live; and he jogs on, being shaved once a week, for a few cash, and dies early, making no sign. And like unto him are millions of others in this vast empire. Looking on them, it requires much faith to believe that "all men are brothers."

Two great vices curse China, and have steeped the entire land in moral corruption—licentiousness and gambling. All classes, rich and poor, are infected with these two cardinal sins; and without any religion, what hope have you for the people?—[*Cor. S. F. Bulletin*.]

A SPUNKY WOMAN.—One rum place in this city was recently closed by a woman in a summary manner. Her husband would drink to intoxication, and the rum-seller would furnish him and encourage him to drink. A few days ago, while she was at the wash-tub, she knew that her husband was drinking in the neighboring den. She sent a little girl to call him home, but she refused to go. "I will go after him myself," she said; and away she went. The rum-seller concealed the man and refused to say where he was. Being enraged, she seized a water-pitcher from the bar and let the "break of day" upon his brain, felling him to the floor. A second man came to the rescue, but he found himself in the like horizontal position. Then rushed in the wife of the rum-seller, cautioning her, like Mrs. Jeff. Davis when her husband was captured, that the rum-seller was a dangerous person and she had better escape. Her reply was that he would not hurt anybody when she was done with him; and as he began to move she gave him another rap on the head. She then left and made a complaint against him for keeping a liquor nuisance, but the warrant not being served until the next morning, the officer found that the place had been closed and the keeper had gone.—[*Newburyport Herald*.]

The steam frigate Neshaming, the largest vessel ever launched in Philadelphia, was launched there, Oct. 5.

VERY SHAKY.—Eureka, Humboldt Bay, was visited by an earthquake, at 9 o'clock, Sunday morning, October 1st. The shocks lasted several seconds, creating the utmost consternation. All the citizens fled in terror from their buildings. Scarcely a chimney in the place that was not either thrown down or cracked. Goods, in stores, were tumbled from the shelves, and the estimated damage to property was several thousand dollars.—[*Golden Era*.]

—"Billy," said a benevolent vender of food for stoves, as with a cheerful visage he sat down to his matutinal repast, "It is cold?" "Werry cold, father," was the reply. "Is the gutters froze, Billy?" rejoined the parent. "Werry hard, father, they is," was the response. "Ah!" sighed the old gentleman, "put up the coal two pence a pail, Billy. God help the poor."

—Mrs. Samuel Sellers, residing in Collinsville, Pa., was lately burned to death. She was in the act of filling a lighted lamp with oil, when the flames communicated to the oil and thence to her clothing. In this condition she ran into the street, and the flames were only subdued when her clothing had nearly all been consumed and her body burned to a crisp.

—Baltimore has expended \$9,000,000 on her Druid Hill Park. Property in the vicinity of the Park has increased in value one hundred per cent. in nine years.

—The Japanese say that an electrical current always precedes earthquakes in that country, and they have a magnet so placed that it falls against a metallic bowl when struck by this current, and the people rush into the street.

GOVERNOR Fenton has received from the national government the sum of \$262,763 17 on account of the claims of New York for moneys advanced in 1861 for the equipment of regiments, &c., for the war.

In the resumption of mail service in the South, continued evidence of the despoliation of the land by the rebellion is brought out. An employee of the Post Office Department, now superintending mail matters in Arkansas, writes that "on the mail route from Fort Smith, in that State, to Caswell, in Missouri, there is not a house nor habitation where a mail carrier could refresh himself or beast in a distance of nearly two hundred miles. From Fayetteville to Caswell by the old mail road the distance is seventy-five miles, and there is not a house or garden fence left standing, nor a field under cultivation." Throughout the whole State the restoration of postal service is hailed with delight and thanks.

A PITTSBURG paper says the extent of the bituminous coal-field surrounding Pittsburg is fifteen thousand square miles, or eight million six hundred thousand acres. The upper seam of coal in this area, rating it at an average depth of eight feet, is estimated to contain 53,516,430,000 tons of coal, which at two dollars per ton, or a little over seven cents per bushel, would be worth \$107,032,860,000—a sum equal to the payment of the national debt nearly twenty-seven times, supposing it to be four thousand millions; or an amount equal to the gold and silver products of California and Nevada for more than a thousand years, even if they yielded one hundred millions annually.

THE Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer makes the following statements:

"The President has decided to approve the change of location of the Union Pacific Railroad west from Omaha, proposed by the company, on condition that the grade be reduced to thirty feet to the mile between the Missouri River and the Platte Valley. This change from the route originally contemplated will add about nine miles to the length of the road, but the great advantages gained in the reduced grade will more than compensate for the increased distance. The new route will have an easy grade of not more than thirty feet to the mile from Omaha to the base of the Rocky Mountains.