

THE DESERET NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

NO. 2.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1867.

VOL. XVI.

The Deseret News:

IS PUBLISHED EVERY

Wednesday Morning.

ALBERT CARRINGTON, EDITOR

OFFICE:

CORNER OF SOUTH & EAST TEMPLE STREETS.

TERMS:

One Year.....\$5.00.
Six Months.....3.00.
Three Months.....2.00.

ADVERTISEMENTS, to insure insertion must be handed in by MONDAY NOON, and paid for in ADVANCE.

Calendar for January 1867.

New Moon, 5th day, 5h. 1m. Afternoon.
First Quarter, 13th day, 9h. 5m. Morning.
Full Moon, 20th day, 0h. 7m. Morning.
Last Quarter, 27th day, 7h. 18m. Morning.

D	M	W	Th	F	S	S	Signification of Signs.	Sun	Rises.	Sun	Sets.
1	T	25	M	06	Secret Members	7	25	4	43		
2	W	6	✓	56	Hips & Thighs	7	25	4	44		
3	T	18		48		7	25	4	45		
4	F	0	✓	44	Knees & Hams	7	25	4	46		
5	S	12		47		7	25	4	46		
6	S	24		56		7	25	4	47		
7	M	7	✓	12	Legs & Ankles	7	25	4	48		
8	T	19		37		7	25	4	49		
9	W	2	✓	12	Feet & Toes	7	25	4	50		
10	T	14		58		7	24	4	51		
11	F	27		58		7	24	4	52		
12	S	11	✓	14	Head & Face	7	24	4	53		
13	S	24		49		7	23	4	54		
14	M	8	✓	45	Neck & Throat	7	23	4	65		
15	T	23		01		7	22	4	57		
16	W	7	✓	37	Arms, Shouldr's	7	22	4	58		
17	T	22		27		7	21	4	59		
18	F	7	✓	24	Breast, Stomach	7	20	5	1		
19	S	22		21		7	20	5	2		
20	S	7	✓	06	Heart & Back	7	19	5	3		
21	M	21		33		7	18	5	4		
22	T	5	✓	35	Bowels & Belly	7	18	5	5		
23	W	19		11		7	17	5	6		
24	T	2	✓	20	Reins & Loins	7	16	5	7		
25	F	15		04		7	16	5	8		
26	S	27		28		7	15	5	9		
27	S	9	✓	36	Secret Members	7	14	5	11		
28	M	21		34		7	13	5	12		
29	T	3	✓	27	Hips & Thighs	7	13	5	13		
30	W	15		18		7	12	5	15		
31	T	27		12		7	11	5	16		

[Special to the DESERET NEWS.]

By Telegraph.

Queenstown, 31.

The New York yachts sailed from Osborne House on the 29th. The Queen witnessed their manoeuvres, expressing her approbation. At the desire of the Queen a match has been made between the Henrietta, Capt. Bennett, and the Duke of Edinburg's yacht Vicking. The race will occur in August next, and the course will be around the Isle of Wight. The Duke will sail his own yacht. The members of the New York yacht squadron have been invited to a banquet at Southampton. The dinner at Cowes was a very spirited and cordial affair.

London, 31.

A large portion of the Crystal Palace which has been used for the exhibition of tropical products was destroyed by fire early this morning; damage £300,000.

Madrid, 31.

The Cortes has been dissolved by the Queen.

London, 1.

The revenue and trade returns of Great Britain, are very satisfactory; they indicate that Mr. Disraeli, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, will be able to ex-

hibit a surplus revenue of nearly £2,000,000.

Paris, 1.

The *Moniteur* publishes a telegraph from the United States declaring that French ships are placed on the same footing as American vessels, in which case vessels bearing the American flag will be free of all navigation dues in French ports.

New York, 1.

The Legislature organized at Albany yesterday, and adjourned.

New York, 3.

Ashley will introduce a bill in Congress to impeach President Johnson.

Paris, 3.

The French troops will evacuate Mexico on the 1st of March.

Southampton, 3.

The steamer Bremen, for New York, is detained by a snow storm.

Madrid, 3.

The Spanish government has sent four ironclads to the Pacific.

Detroit, 3.

The State Legislature met at Lansing yesterday and effected an organization.

Jefferson City, 3.

Both Houses completed an organization to-day; David Bontam is President of the Senate, and Harlan is Speaker of the House.

Boston, 3.

The Supreme Court has ordered the return of the liquors seized, to the proprietor of the Chelsea House. Over five hundred liquor shops were closed during the past year. In this city all were closed on Sundays. In some counties the sale of liquor has been stopped altogether. Gambling houses have also been broken up.

Quebec, 3.

Emperor Napoleon subscribed £100 for the relief of the suffering by fire.

Washington, 3.

Howard gave notice of a motion to amend the bill relative to the selection of grand and petit jurors in Utah. It makes it a misdemeanor to solemnize marriage unless, authorized; also that no man shall claim society or services with any woman without marriage, or by any sealing ceremony consecrated without her consent. All children the fruits of any such pretended union shall be heirs of the mother, but not of the father. It also gives power to the woman to sue for services during any such sealed marriage. All persons at or assisting such ceremony are guilty of a misdemeanor, and all such cases are to be heard and tried by the District Court. Pending the question, upon Saulsbury's amendment to repeal the entire bill, it was postponed till to-morrow.

New York, 4.

The *Times* this morning says, at a private party of yachtmen on New Year's Eve, bets on the great yacht race were settled to the amount of \$195,000.

Washington, 4.

The Senate passed the bill repealing amnesty, ayes 27, nays 7. The bill having originated in the House and passed the Senate, now goes to the President.

Montreal, 4.

The sentence of the condemned Fenians is, by direction of the Home Government, commuted to twenty years imprisonment.

New York, 5.

The statement of the public debt shows the total to be \$2,675,062,505. And in treasury \$131,737,332; decrease \$10,000,000.

Paris, 5.

There has been a terrible earthquake at Geria; several villages were destroyed and many lives lost.

New York, 5.

Money is active; the stringency is passing off. A fire this evening, at the corner of Nassau and Beekman streets, burned the American News Co. building; loss \$70,000.

Boston, 5.

Manufacturing business is very dull; there are but few sales in cotton and woolen goods, and jobbers are endeavoring to go back to the credit system

prior to the war, instead of making 30 days' sales.

Berlin, 6.

The Duke of Augustenber has given in his allegiance to the King of Prussia.

AGASSIZ ON THE AMAZON.

Professor Agassiz, it has been known for some time, thinks that the valley of the Amazon will one day support so many millions of people that the valley of the Mississippi will be nothing to it, although the latter lies in the temperate and the former in the torrid zone. Lately he gave some of his reasons for this view in a public lecture. The facts he presented were most striking. He set out on this journey with every advantage that wealth, science, and good-will could afford. His expenses, and those of six assistants, were paid by Mr. Thayer, of Boston. Other assistants volunteered, and thus sixteen persons formed this most remarkable of scientific expeditions. Of two steamship companies, one gave this expedition a free passage to Rio, and the other placed a steamer at his disposal for a whole month. The United States Government sent a circular to all our naval officers on the station to render the expedition all the service in their power; and the Emperor of Brazil treated them with an impartial hospitality that arranged for the accomplishment of all their desires. A ship of war was placed at the service of the Professor for several months on the Amazon. He consumed 2,500 gallons of alcohol in preserving the specimens brought away, and was even able to bring home a fossil palm tree, to enable botanists to throw light upon the former vegetation and the climate of those American tropics. Humboldt, when he attempted to enter Brazil from the waters of the Orinoco, was stopped on the frontier and forbidden to enter, as a man whose principles were pernicious to society and inimical to religion. Strange contrast!

The banks of the Amazon form a peculiar specimen of tropical nature, quite unlike similar regions in Africa or Asia. There are no hills for 2,000 miles clear away across the continent to the foot of the Andes, and the river is 4,000 miles long, running from west to east, the valley being 1,800 miles wide and of the most amazing fertility, full of vegetable matter and irrigated by rivers where ships of war can sail for hundreds of miles. The climate averages but 82 degrees, though right under the line—72 degrees being the lowest, and 95 degrees being the highest ever known. The river runs just opposite to the trade winds, and thus makes this one of the most mild and healthful of all tropical regions. Yet it has a bad name, owing to the bad arrangements of the Brazilian Government, which sends out to these regions young officers, who misrepresent the climate to get away. All his company went and returned with comfort, and are now enjoying better health than usual. The woods are full of timber of the most valuable varieties. One hundred and seventy-eight different kinds of timber were counted in a small region. The river is not open at present, but soon will be. There is not a saw-mill in this noblest of rivers. In August and September the snows of the Andes melt, but the lower section does not feel the rise till the following March, and the river is highest from June to October. The rise is from thirty to sixty feet; sometimes the whole basin is under water, and the forests may be navigated.

This river has no delta like the Nile, the Ganges, or the Mississippi—not for want of mud, for it is of a sort of half-coffee, half-cream color, and tinges the ocean far out to sea. Instead of forming land, the sea is constantly encroaching on the shore. The river once extended three hundred miles beyond its present mouth, and a belt of that breadth has been swept away. Whether this is owing to the sinking of the coast, or the force of the current undermining, as at

Niagara Falls, is not certain; but rivers now empty into the Atlantic that used clearly to be tributary to the Amazon.

As to the prospect of this river soon being open to a profitable American commerce, it must be borne in mind that whatever may be the mildness of the climate for the tropics, yet fevers would appear certain to prevail. Fish are abundant in the river, but so are alligators; and serpents, jaguars, bears, panthers, and other wild animals are equally abundant. The tides at the full of the moon are more wonderful than in the Bay of Fundy. They do not rise so high, but much more suddenly, sweeping along like a mighty wave or tongue of water, ten or twelve feet high, uprooting trees and sweeping vessels most destructively. Still, where money is to be made difficulties will be overcome, and the interests both of the United States and the Brazilian Government are too closely connected with the opening up of this vast region to leave any doubt but that under the present enlightened Emperor of those vast, rich and important regions, the valley of the Amazon will be opened to prolific commerce and settlement.—[*Gold Hill News*.]

A THRILLING SCENE.—The Academy of Music was crowded with ladies and children on Saturday afternoon Dec. 15, to witness the performance of the troupe of Japanese jugglers and gymnasts. Everything went off admirably. Every trick of the juggler and movement of the gymnast was done with wonderful neatness and precision, till it came to the feat in which the little boy, the most interesting and astonishing performer of the troupe, had to climb a lofty bamboo rod, while it was balanced on the feet of another of the performers, who lay on his back on a table in front of the footlights. The little fellow, barefooted, and with no other contrivance than muscular strength and dexterity, climbed to the top of the pole, which bent and swayed under his weight like a reed before the wind. placing himself on his breast, on the very apex of the pole, at the highest point the proscenium would admit, nearly thirty feet from the floor, spreading out his hands and feet, he appeared like an impaled frog, struggling in agony, his movements causing the slender bamboo to bend and quiver to an extent that made it seem impossible that the man who supported it could maintain its equipoise. The boy, after performing a number of daring feats, which kept the ladies and children in almost breathless astonishment, finally attempted to stretch himself at full length at right angles to the pole, by placing his foot over a small cross bar, and the other on the rod about a foot below. The weight of the boy in such a position compelled the man balancing the pole to bring it so far out of the perpendicular that it formed a broad curve, and kept the child swaying backward and forward in a manner so extraordinary that it was a matter of doubt which most to admire, the man who balanced the pole, or the boy who performed upon it. It was an exciting scene to witness the child, swaying about, but when, by a movement of the rod, the man lost its balance and let it fall against the scenery, everybody thought the boy would be killed by the fall. Many of the ladies shrieked in horror, and the sternest held their breath in fear. Not a word was said by the Japanese, but with the agility of cats they rushed to the rescue of the boy, and caught him without sustaining any injury. Nothing daunted, the little fellow, who does not appear to be more than ten years of age, again mounted the pole and performed a number of tricks more daring than before, amid the plaudits of the audience and a shower of small change from some of the more enthusiastic, who probably thought the almighty dollar would be appreciated by the boy better than the clapping of hands, cheering and shouting. It was an exciting scene.—[*S. F. Weekly Times*.]