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## European Affairs.

The long expected collision between France and Austria at latest dates to all appearances was about to take place, and there is little doubt that ere this the dogs of war have been let loose, to decide a question that diplomacy failed in settling without a resort to arms.

The following taken from our exchanges will be read with interest:

"An alliance between France and Russia is announced. A treaty, offensive and defensive, was concluded by them on the 22d of April, and according to it, Russia is to make her first mobilization of four corps d'armee, two of which are to be advanced towards Austria and two towards the Prussian frontiers."

The London Times of the 27th remarks that "the alliance is most startling. Although it has been so often hinted at, this event, on this avowal, has changed in a moment the whole aspect of affairs. We now understand the proposition of a congress which opportunely interrupted Lord Cowley's mediation."

The London Post asserts that the policy of the English Cabinet forced France into the arms of Russia, and compelled an alliance which cannot be regarded without sincere apprehension.

ST. JOHNS, N. S., May 9.

Steamer Adelaide arrived to-day, with dates from Galway to the 30th ult.

Austrians had crossed the Ticino, 100,000 strong. French troops were pouring into Piedmont. Tuscany had gained the latter.

The London Times proposes to give the provisions of a treaty between Prussia and Russia, threatening serious consequences. It is regarded as a menace to England. Russia offers the service of her fleet to the Mediterranean and Baltic, and an army of observation on the Austrian frontier.

The King of Sardinia has issued a proclamation to the army, stating that he regarded the ultimatum of Austria as an insult. It had been enthusiastically received. He had gone to join the army.

Tuscany was in revolt. The army called the Grand Duke to join Sardinia. He refused. The army revolted, and he fled. A military Dictatorship was declared.

LONDON, April 30.

The report that the Austrian troops had crossed the Ticino on the 26th is incorrect.—They had received orders to do so, but the order was countermanded. They remained on the east bank of the river. It is asserted that the advanced posts had been crossed, and that the main army would cross on the 28th.

The Austrian official journals contain an impartial manifesto explaining the necessity of a war with Sardinia, and authority denies the existence of such treaty between Russia and France.

The ship Panama, from Liverpool to New York, was wrecked off Wexenford on the 17th. The crew and three of her passengers (names unknown) were saved. She had on board over 400 souls. The loss of life had not been ascertained.

The parliamentary elections had commenced, and were progressing quietly. An Austrian manifesto had been issued tantamount to a declaration of war.

PARIS, April 30.

The Austrian troops have crossed the Ticino, and have commenced hostilities. This intelligence is officially received. England is busy making warlike preparations—sending ammunition to the Mediterranean, &c.

The regiments which quitted Paris for the frontiers were enthusiastically cheered by the people. The London Post complains that the policy of the English Cabinet had forced France into an alliance with Russia. A dispatch from Vienna asserts that the French troops had already violated the neutral territory. It was also announced that the French troops had arrived at Genoa, and entered the Sardinian Territory. The Imperial Guard of France had been placed on a war footing. It is reported that the French Minister of Marine has sent orders to all the seaports of France, forbidding the departure of any more boats for the deep sea fisheries, as a measure preparatory to enlisting their crews in the French navy. The question of Regency of France was agitated. The Prince Jerome and Empress were spoken of.

Russia has marshalled 4 corps, two of which were to be advanced towards Austria, and the other two towards the Prussian frontiers. The London Times, speaking of the Russian and French alliance, says that this is most startling, changing in a moment the whole aspect of continental affairs.

## Loans to the Fighting Powers.

Europe is on the brink of bankruptcy. From the telegraphic news from Europe by way of Quebec, published in yesterday's Herald, it appears that Louis Napoleon asks for a loan of 500,000,000 francs (\$100,000,000) to carry on the campaign in Italy, in which he is to

take the command in person. The loan lately put in the market by Russia, now the ally of Napoleon, is \$60,000,000. Besides these there are in the market a loan for Austria of \$30,000,000, which hitherto she has been unable to sell, but has seized instead the metallic currency of the Austrian banks; a loan for Sardinia of \$25,000,000, which she has succeeded in obtaining; a loan for Prussia of \$45,000,000, and a loan for England in behalf of India for \$30,000,000.

The total amount of new loans in the market is \$290,000,000, besides over \$10,000,000,000 already due by these governments. The effect of the coming war will be to make them all bankrupt. The annual interest on the debt of England alone is \$120,000,000. The annual expense of her army and navy is \$157,500,000. Her whole annual expense is \$340,000,000.

Russia owes \$980,000,000, and the annual expense of her army and navy is \$73,500,000. France is in a similar predicament. They will not be able to pay the interest, and a crash will take place that will shake all Europe.

The effects, on the contrary, upon the United States, will be to enable the government to pay off our national debt. The demand for agricultural produce will greatly increase with the war, and consequently a vast amount of manufactured articles will be sent over here to pay for the food of the fighting armies. Our revenue will be so increased from the duties on these goods, that soon the national debt will be wiped out, while the nations of Europe will be involved in a bankruptcy from which they can never recover, and thousands upon thousands of fundholders will be ruined. Already the funds in England have rapidly fallen, and forty stock brokers have failed. This is but "the beginning of sorrows."

War is not a productive, but a destructive art. Not only is a vast number of men taken away from the cultivation of the soil and all the arts of industry, but the growing crops are laid waste, agriculture is neglected, the operations of trade and commerce are interfered with, an immense property is destroyed by the armies who are maintained by toil of civilians. But this cannot always last—poverty and bankruptcy inevitably ensue. This is the legitimate consequence to which wars of aggrandizement lead those nations who permit their rulers to spend their money and shed their blood like water for the purpose of gratifying a guilty ambition, a base revenge, and other selfish passions of human nature.—[New York Herald.

## End of the Mohave War.

By the steamer Senator, which arrived on Saturday, we have Los Angeles papers to the 3d of May. We learn from the Vineyard that on the 1st inst. Brigadier General Clark received by express, dispatches from Col. Hoffman, of date 24th ultimo. Col. Hoffman informs Gen. Clark that at the appointed hour on the day previous the chiefs to the Mohave band of Indians, with a large number of their people, promptly presented themselves in his camp, and made an unconditional submission. Col. Hoffman then laid down the following conditions to be rigidly fulfilled and observed by them. That they must offer no opposition to the building of posts or roads in and through the county by them occupied, and that the lives and property of whites traveling in an through the country, must by them be held sacred.—That they should give up from each band, one of their numbers to be held as hostage for their good conduct. That the chief who commanded the threatened attack upon Col. Hoffman's escort in January last, and three of those engaged in the attack on the emigrants last summer must be delivered up to be dealt with as justice might demand.

They complied with great alacrity with all the requirements except the last, which they said could not be, as the Indians who attacked the emigrant party were Wal-upies, who had followed them from the interior, and that only seven Mohaves were engaged in the attack, and that they were all killed. They, on being required by Col. Hoffman, gave up three Indians of their nation to be sent to Fort Yuma, and await the orders of Gen. Clark. So ready were the Indians and the chiefs to submit, that, misunderstanding the condition of one chief from each tribe, for all the chiefs but one of all the bands, the whole number of chiefs, saving one, immediately came forward to surrender themselves.

Of those in the hands of Col. Hoffman, numbering nine individuals, one is a principal chief, two are sons of chiefs, four are brothers, and two are nephews of chiefs.

They manifest a strong desire to be at peace, and the promptness with which they accepted and complied with the demands made upon them, gave indications of sincerity on their part.

Col. Hoffman speaks flatteringly of the services rendered by Pascual and Jose Maria, (especially the former) two Yuma chiefs who accompanied Mr. Heintzleman, Indian Agent, up the river with the expedition. Col. Hoffman could not find any property taken from the emigrant party last summer, it probably having been all destroyed.—[Weekly National.

AN ITALIAN SCENE.—Heedless of the broiling sun that made the boats and small craft glisten again, a naked little boy stood on the very edge of the water, which washed his brown feet. He looked hot and happy, and kept his hands clasped above his head. In the foreground a group of fishermen were quarreling with the most passionate vehemence. A sack of Indian corn was the subject of dispute. With great trouble, two men placed it on the back of a third; he submitted quietly, but scarcely was it fairly on his shoulders, when he threw it down on the sand, leaped upon it, trampled it under his feet, and poured forth a perfect storm of furious speech. The screams of his companions, their dramatic gesture, dark faces, and black limbs, were more African than Italian. At length they calmed. Again the sack of corn was hoisted, and again, after another pause for reflection, it was indignantly cast down and trampled upon. Three times it underwent the same fate, before the dispute could cease. I had never seen such fury; but no one minded them, nor looked on. The little naked boy splashed his feet in the sea water, and gave it a lazy kick, but he never turned round, he never moved from his place in the sun; the whole time the quarrel lasted he never took his clasped hands from his head, or deigned to give the quarrelers a particle of his attention. He was in his way a thorough little Diogenes.—[A Summer and Winter in the Two Sicilies.

A RARE PRINTER.—A western paper contains the following advertisement:—"Wants a situation, a practical printer, who is competent to take charge of any department in a printing and publishing house. Would accept a professorship in any of the academies. Has no objection to teach ornamental painting and penmanship, geometry, trigonometry, and many other sciences. Is particularly suited to act as pastor to a small evangelical church, or as a local preacher. He would have no objection to form a small but select class of interesting young ladies, to instruct in the highest branches. To a dentist or chiropodist he would be invaluable, as he can do almost anything. Would board with a family if decidedly pious. For further particulars inquire of Col. Buffalo, at Brown's Saloon."

ORIGIN OF THE TITLES OF ENGLISH PEERS.—Duke is derived from the Latin word *dux*, a leader. Marquis: this title was conferred upon those who held the command of the *marches*, as the boundaries between England and Wales, and England and Scotland, were called, when those countries were hostile to this nation. Earl is a title derived from the Saxon word *eorl*, noble. The earl formerly had the government of a *shire*. After the Conquest, earls were called counts, and from their shires having taken the names of *counties*. Viscount, or *vice comes*, was the deputy of the earl. Baron: the title of baron is the oldest in point of antiquity, although the lowest in point of rank, of any order of nobility.

HOW CORN IS PRESERVED IN RUSSIA.—At a late meeting of the Academy of Sciences, held in Paris, a letter from a Russian land-holder was read, describing the manner in which corn pits are made in that country.

The pits are dug in a dry hill, and instead of masonry, the earthen sides are hardened by a long continued exposure to a wood fire. Before the corn is introduced, the air in the pit is rarified by burning straw in it, after which the grain is thrown in, packed close, and the pit is tightly enclosed. Corn has been preserved in such pits for forty years.

SNOW SPOUTS.—A singular performance of the wind is noticed on the hillsides near Monte Cristo; air currents strike a snow drift, and piercing it, catch the dry flakes, bringing them forth and rising in the shape of water spouts at sea. Frequently, a number of the spirals form and unite at a height of from thirty to fifty feet when they separate and fall like water spray. This phenomenon, while it resembles the water spout as perfectly as could be, is more astonishing, and it certainly belongs to the most remarkable order of natural wonders.—[Sierra Citizen.

HONEY LAKE.—We learn that the citizens of the Valley convened lately in mass convention, to take into consideration the question whether they should claim protection under the laws of Utah, or under those of California; their position with regard to the legal jurisdiction of the one or the other being in doubt. It was determined, by a large majority, in favor of the former, and a memorial was drawn up, praying Gov. Cumming for the formation of a county, and the appointment of a Probate or County Judge.—Sac. Union.

LIFE WITHOUT TRIALS.—Would you wish to live without a trial? Then you would wish to die but half a man. Without trial you cannot guess at your own strength. Men do not learn to swim on a table; they must go into deep water, and buffet the surges. If you wish to understand their true character—if you would know their whole strength—of what they are capable—throw them overboard! Over with them—and if they are worth saving, they will swim ashore of themselves.

Where a man's business is, there is the place for his religion to manifest itself.

CURIOUS CEREMONIES AT NAPLES.—Among the materials (says a Naples correspondent) which go to make up the olla podrida of events that take place in Naples, I must not omit the fete of St. Antonio, the renowned god of fire and of four-footed beasts. Early last week, piles might be seen at the distance of every fifty yards, in the streets of Naples, composed of the wrecks of every kind of household furniture. Here and there were placed tables. On one the bust of the saint was placed, with lighted tapers before him. A facchino stood by, and, with sack or box, begged for St. Antonio. Two days before, they were the images of the King and Queen which were thus honored; but by a substitution easy among those whose names are registered in heaven, St. Antonio had now replaced them.

In the evening, many hundred piles were blazing through the streets. They were a sacrifice to the god of fire.

During the week, and the following Sunday, other scenes were being enacted at the further end of the city. Almost every kind of four footed beast was being driven to the church of St. Antonio. In the suburb of his name, there to receive the sprinkling of the priest and the benediction of the saint.

While I was there, a lad rode into the court on the very extremity of a consumptive donkey's tail, but thinking perhaps that money would be thrown away upon him, hastily rode back. A sorry white mule, however, stood his ground, as did five donkeys and a half dozen horses. The Sacristan having given a peep, went in to report there was a batch sufficiently large to justify a move, and then their priests came out, and kissing his stole, put it on his shoulder, and proceeded to pray and to sprinkle. "Something for the Padrone," exclaimed Sacristan, and rattled his box. The obous is paid, the figure of the saint is placed by the animal's ear, two strings of biscuits are put over his neck, and the operation is over.

"Do you know," said a friend "in whose gift the church of St. Antonio is?" "No," I replied, "It is under the patronage of the Cappellano Maggiore of the Royal Chapel who lets it out to the highest bidder at 10,000 or 12,000 ducats a year. Don't be sceptical; it's a matter of public notoriety."

DON'T SWEAR.—"Your father would not have punished you, my child; if you had not used profane language and swore."

"Well, father swears!"

"I know he has been in the habit of it, but he has left off now."

"It's a pity he hadn't done it before he taught Bill and me to swear, and then we should have been saved many a darned licking!"

OVERACTING.—An actor in Georgia, in the course of a play, kissed the wife of a brother actor once oftener than the authorized version of the play required, and was thereupon severely whipped by the original husband. Having been a "star" before, and now being provided with the "stripes," he thinks he is entitled to represent the flag of his country.

A NEW religious sect has sprung up in the vicinity of New Bedford, Mass. Among their peculiarities is, the minister salutes the sisters with a kiss. A writer says he recently saw a brother kissing the sisters with an unction, and warning their husbands to flee from the wrath to come. We should think this course would bring wrath less distant than the future world.

GARRICK said of Sir John Hill, the physician and author: "The worst I wish the doctor is, that he may be compelled to take his own physic and read his own verses." "You must reverse the punishment," said a wag, "any man who takes the doctor's physic won't live to read his rhymes."

Those orders were laconic, which Frederick II wrote to General Salmon, commander at Claves: "If the Austrians come into my territories, tell them they have mistaken their way; if they begin to argue, make them prisoners; if they make any resistance, cut them in pieces."

It is said that the new Medical Council have resolved that, in future, there shall be one uniform Pharmacopoeia for England, Scotland, and Ireland; and that prescriptions shall be written in intelligible English, instead of unintelligible Latin.

The best description of weakness that we have ever heard is contained in the wag's query to his wife, when she gave him some chicken broth, if she would not try to coax that chicken just to wade through the soup once more.

A LADY, writing from Texas, speaks of waking up one morning and finding herself in bed with a serpent. A great many ladies have found themselves in the same predicament—and some gentlemen.

A COTEMPORARY wants to know the exact number of toes in the foot of a mountain. Also the number and color of teeth in the mouth of a fever.

A reasonable gathering, and a reasonable spending, make a good housekeeping.

If you spend the day profitably, you will have cause to rejoice in the evening.