

THE DESERET NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

NO. 43.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1866.

VOL. XV.

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 Sept. 1866.

Last Quarter, 1st day, 4h. 40m. Afternoon.
New Moon, 8th day, 6h. 45m. Afternoon.
First Quarter, 16th day, 7h. 59m. Afternoon.
Full Moon, 24th day, 6h. 36m. Morning.
Last Quarter, 30th day, 10h. 40m. Afternoon.

D	M	W	Th	F	S	S	Signification of Signs.	Sun	Rises	Sun	Sets.
1	S	6	II	31	Arms, Shoulder's	5	27	6	33		
2	S	20	40			5	28	6	32		
3	M	4	45			5	29	6	30		
4	T	18	41			5	30	6	29		
5	W	2	28	Heart & Back	5	31	6	27			
6	T	16	02			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	55	Reins & Loins	5	36	6	19			
11	T	20	16			5	36	6	18		
12	W	2	np	24	Secret Members	5	37	6	16		
13	T	14	23			5	38	6	14		
14	F	26	16			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	18	Feet & Toes	5	47	5	59			
23	S	20	18			5	48	5	57		
24	M	4	32	Head & Face	5	49	5	55			
25	T	19	01			5	50	5	53		
26	W	3	38	Neck & Throat	5	51	5	52			
27	T	18	17			5	52	5	50		
28	F	2	53	Arms, Shoulder's	5	53	5	49			
29	S	17	20			5	54	5	47		
30	S	1	34	Breast, Stomach	5	55	5	45			

[Special to the DESERET NEWS.]

By Telegraph.

Washington, 22.

The President has decided, in consequence of the pressure of public business, that he will hereafter be obliged to decline receiving any committees or delegations whose principal object is to present programmes for removals and appointments to office; all such business must necessarily be referred to the appropriate departments.

New York, 22.

The steamship Borussa brought 2,608,844 francs in specie. The shipment of fifties to Europe is very large, ranging from one to three millions by each steamer, and the Atlantic cable is being freely used to make or countermand orders.

Money is quiet and easy. Gold is without material change.

Toronto, C. W., 22.

This evening's *Daily Telegraph* says a government circular has been issued to country attorneys and police magistrates, instructing the seizure of arms in possession of parties they consider dangerous to the public peace, and that all persons known or suspected of having connection with Fenians be vigorously prosecuted.

Liverpool, 22.

The steamship Persia takes out £53,000 in gold, on American account.

Quite a number of Fenians were arrested here today; arms and munitions of war, supposed to belong to the Bro-

therhood, were also found secreted in various parts of the city and were promptly seized.

New York, 23.

The *Herald's* Vera Cruz correspondent, Sep. 11, states that there are no indications of the withdrawal of French troops. The 81st French regiment was expected to leave for France on the 10th, but only one battalion came down from the Capital, and the remainder, 1,500 or 2,000 men, were ready to take up the flag of the Empire instead of that of France. French money was being expended in large amounts to increase the strength of the Imperial army.

La Revista, of Vera Cruz, says France permits the enlistment of volunteers, and will give to the Imperial government arms and munitions of war.

The *Estafette* says Maximilian has appointed a Minister to the Pope. It is true that Maximilian desires to leave, but French authorities, acting on instructions from France, object.

Some skirmishing had occurred just outside the walls of Vera Cruz. At night the Liberals come quite close to the city.

The Imperialists had met with a disastrous defeat in Michoacan. Report had it that the Imperial General had to abandon everything.

The people and merchants of Vera Cruz will have nothing to do with the new Maximilian stamped dollar.

The steamer Panama, from France, brought 11 officers and 157 men of the French foreign legion. The French are erecting fortifications on the land side of Vera Cruz. Col. Leron was within 9 miles of the city with a considerable force of Liberals, and had issued a proclamation to the inhabitants of the state to join him. The Liberals hold Cerro Gordo, Buente National and other points on the road to the capital.

Washington, 23.

Mr. Romero has received dispatches from Vera Cruz to the 12th, containing information most gloomy for Maximilian and the French. Their former partisans are deserting them by the hundred.

RESULTS OF THE LABOR CONGRESS.

The Labor Congress, recently in session at Baltimore, adopted a series of resolutions, which are, as a whole, admirable evidence of the progress the workingmen of this country have made towards a complete emancipation of labor, from the social chains which have hitherto fettered and controlled it. When we recall the commencement of this movement, the beginning of a few years ago, which has culminated in the holding of this National Congress, we are again reminded of the rapidity, with which history is made in this country, and the many benefits, which even a civil war confers upon a people animated by sentiments of political and religious liberty.

We have an evidence of this in the resolutions passed by the workingmen in council at Baltimore. These "representatives of labor" recognize the necessity of appealing to public opinion, and relying upon the reason and intelligence of their countrymen, to right those social questions which have hitherto been brought to public notice by means of disgraceful strikes, or intemperate discussions between capitalists and laborers. The workingmen now stand pledged to discountenance a resort to the "striking demonstrations" of former labor movements, and have thus taken a step in advance which cannot fail to secure the sympathy and support of the people at large. We hope the example of American operatives in this respect will be imitated by those of other nations, and from henceforth a more legitimate course taken to settle disputes which may arise between employers and employed.

Another advantage is secured by the more perfect organization of the different trade associations into one central assembly, which we hope to see composed of the most intelligent workingmen of the country, assured that the interests of labor, when committed to such men, will be promoted by judicious measures. Such an organization, if

properly directed, will take the lead in all "Labor Movements," and eventually become the authoritative voice of the working people in every reform demanded by the onward progress of events in our Republic. It will not—as some people assert—promote causeless disagreements between capital and labor, because its decisions must ultimately be founded upon principles of right and justice. "Eight Hours" for a legal day's labor, is considered the "grand desideratum," first in order to deliver the labor of the country from its thralldom to Capital; a proposition which will be favorably received by every friend of labor reform, and until this is secured very little progress will be made in the social elevation of the working people. The resolutions in other respects indicate a determination on the part of the workingmen to take a high position upon all matters connected with the interests of labor. They pledge themselves to an improvement in the condition of women compelled to toil for a livelihood. They resolve upon co-operation, and the establishment of reading rooms for intellectual and social culture. The question of tenement houses and improved dwellings is to be agitated, and recommendations are made concerning the settlement of public lands. Convict labor at low prices is considered injurious to honest toil; but the subject is treated as it should be, by a recommendation that the prison authorities demand sufficient wages for the work performed for contractors, by the inmates of prisons. The discussions upon other questions prove that sooner or later our industrial classes will correctly solve the difficult problems connected with "labor reforms," and arrive at conclusions which we hope will satisfactorily adjust existing differences, and place the operatives of the country in the high position they will be privileged to occupy by reason of their virtue and intelligence.—[N. Y. Sun.]

A STRIKE IN A LUNATIC ASYLUM.—The Dundee *Advertiser* of July 25th says: A very amusing circumstance occurred a few days ago at the asylum, Murthly. It is well known that the inmates work in the garden and about the grounds of the institution. A newspaper had been dropped accidentally which contained a detailed account of the strikes, etc., among the iron-workers on the Clyde. This was picked up by one of the inmates, who read the paragraph to his associates, and after some deliberation among themselves the whole struck work. The outdoor superintendent remonstrated with them in vain to resume, but they insisted that, until some arrangement whereby they could get shorter hours and more pay was entered into, they would work no more.

The state of matters continued for sometime, and ultimately Dr. McIntosh, the Medical Superintendent, was sent for to endeavor to get the men to resume. The Doctor, on hearing how matters stood, went to the men and suggested that they should send a deputation to address him on the subject. Immediately about a half a dozen marched up to the Doctor, stated their grievances at much length, and demanded more pay and shorter hours. The Doctor said it was perfectly true that they had a great grievance of which to complain—provisions were high in price, and the hours of labor by far too long in this warm weather, and then put his hand in his pocket and handed the deputation half a crown. This gave complete satisfaction; the deputation returned, informed their associates of their success, and the whole resumed work immediately. Though it might be expected, the joke did not end here. The Doctor happened to pass the men some hours later, when he was accosted by the man to whom he handed the half crown. He took the Doctor one side, and told him in confidence: "They were a set of disagreeable chields, and were quarrellin' and wranglin' whashud keep the half crown. There it's back to you, Doctor, to keep it for us yourself."

THE MISSOURI STATE Lunatic Asylum, located near Fulton, contains about two hundred and forty-five patients. The number is being increased daily.

A TERRIBLE EXPLOSION.—The Italian journals report a frightful catastrophe at Piacenza. A small powder-mill blew up, and communicated the fire to a factory of cartridges, which likewise exploded. About sixty young women, some soldiers, and several civil laborers who were employed on the premises, were all buried in the burning ruin. The exact number of the dead and wounded are not known.

A DESTRUCTIVE FIREARM.—On the 3d ult., Mr. Gale attended the Royal Marines Barracks, Portsmouth, for the purpose of displaying and explaining his new repeating firearm. The firearm was minutely examined and tested, and was the subject of unqualified approbation. It was shown to be possible to fire the arm eighty times within a minute, and that speed could be kept up for a period limited only by the industry of the firer and the extent of his supply of steel breech cases, into which the cartridge is placed, and once within which it is almost impossible that any accidental blow can explode them. The arm is very simple in construction, and the barrel remarkably easy to clean, being open at both ends, and the cartridge case and so forth is completely cleared out of the pistol or gun at each discharge.

GAVE IT UP.—Henry Clay Dean, who was at one time Chaplain to Congress had very strong objections to the custom of the members of his congregation looking round when any one entered the church.

Being worried one afternoon by this turning practice in his congregation, Mr. Dean stopped in his sermon and said:

"Now listen to me, and I'll tell you who the people are as they come in."

He then went on with his discourse until a gentleman entered, when he bawled out like an usher:

"Deacon A—, who keeps a shop over the way," and then went on with his sermon.

Presently another man passed up the aisle, and he gave his name, residence and occupation; and so continued for some time.

At length some one entered the door who was unknown to Mr. Dean, when he cried out—"A little old man, with a drab coat and an old white hat! don't know him. Look for yourselves."

The congregation was cured.

A MODERN COAT OF MAIL.—The Paris *Nord* says that the trial of a light coat impenetrable to musket shot, invented by M. Charles Bernard, was made a few days ago at the Belgian Tir National. The experiment was made with a cavalry carbine, charged with three grammes and a half of powder, and the conical ordnance ball for that arm. The carbine, after having been tested and regulated, was placed upon a stand pointed at the level of the breast. M. Bernard placing himself at the distance of a hundred metres, commenced by taking off his coat, and showed that between his breast and his capote there was absolutely nothing but his shirt and his waistcoat. He then put on his capote, which is a flowing garment falling to the ground, and covered his head with a steel casque, the shot was then fired. The public were greatly moved when they appeared to see M. Bernard stagger and fall. Happily he had only made a false step in stooping to pick up the ball, which had struck him a little above the waist and to the left side. The ball, deadened against the stuff, had fallen at his feet, and he came running towards us to show it. At a short distance he threw the ball to the marksman, crying to them not to approach. Not yet having taken out a patent, M. Bernard absolutely refused to let the garment be examined by which he obtained so marvellous a result. The ball was only slightly beaten out of shape, and bore on its point the impress of the stuff. The inventor offered to renew the experiment; but, in presence of the result obtained, those present declared a new experiment unnecessary. The coat is said to weigh very little, so that there can be no objections to it on the score of its burdensomeness.