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TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

NO. 45.

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ALBERT CARRINGTON, EDITOR

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Calendar for October. 1866.

New Moon, 8th day, 9h, 6m. Morning.
First Quarter, 16th day, 1h, 55m. Afternoon.
Full Moon, 23rd day, 4h, 43m. Afternoon.
Last Quarter, 30th day, 7h, 16m. Morning.

D	M	of	Moon's	place	Signification	Sun	Sun
			of	at	of	Rises.	Sets.
			Noon.		Signs.	h m	h m
1	M	15	☉	45	Breast, Stomach	5 56	5 43
2	T	19	☾	26		5 57	5 42
3	W	12	♊	43	Heart & Back	5 58	5 41
4	T	25	♋	54		5 59	5 39
5	F	8	♌	52	Bowels & Belly	6 0	5 37
6	S	21	♍	35		6 1	5 36
7	S	4	♎	07	Reins & Loins	6 2	5 34
8	M	16	♏	27		6 3	5 33
9	T	28	♐	38		6 4	5 31
10	W	10	♑	40	Secret Members	6 5	5 29
11	T	22	♒	36		6 6	5 28
12	F	4	♓	28	Hips & Thighs	6 7	5 26
13	S	18		18		6 8	5 25
14	S	26		11		6 9	5 23
15	M	10	♈	11	Knees & Hams	6 10	5 22
16	T	22	♉	21		6 11	5 20
17	W	4	♊	46	Legs & Ankles	6 12	5 19
18	T	17	♋	32		6 13	5 17
19	F	0	♌	40	Feet & Toes	6 14	5 16
20	S	14	♍	14		6 15	5 15
21	S	26	♎	15		6 16	5 13
22	M	12	♏	41	Head & Face	6 18	5 12
23	T	27	♐	28		6 19	5 10
24	W	12	♑	28	Neck & Throat	6 20	5 8
25	T	27	♒	34		6 21	5 7
26	F	12	♓	34	Arms, Shouldr's	6 22	5 5
27	S	27		21		6 24	5 4
28	S	11	♈	50	Breast, Stomach	6 25	5 3
29	M	25	♉	25		6 26	5 2
30	T	9	♊	37	Heart & Back	6 27	5 0
31	W	22	♋	55		6 28	4 59

[Special to the DESERET NEWS.]

By Telegraph.

New York, 5.

The Post's money article says the loan market is unchanged, with few bills offering; the demand being in excess of supply. Stocks are irregular, and opened with much less excitement. Governments are firmer.

Washington, 5.

The Assistant Secretary of State, F. W. Seward, has been appointed Secretary of State, *ad interim*, owing to the sickness of his father.

The following is a statement of the public debt of the United States on the 1st of October, 1866:—Debt bearing coin interest, five per cent. bonds \$198,091,350; six per cent. bonds of 1867, \$8,183,323,591; six per cent. bonds of 1881, \$283,788,750; six per cent. five-twenty bonds, \$798,162,250. Navy pension fund \$11,750,000. Total, \$1,310,065,941. Debt bearing currency interest, six per cent. bonds, \$8,922,000; temporary loan, \$22,500,000. Three year compound interest notes, \$155,512,140; three year 7-30 notes \$743,996,050; total \$930,930,190. Matured debt not presented for payment, \$2,330,237,214. Debt bearing no interest, \$399,165,292. Fractional currency, \$2,702,927,333. Gold certificates of deposit, \$11,057,640. Total \$43,725,220,533. Total debt, \$270,150,070,927. Amount in treasury. Coin \$8,625,990,935. Currency \$4,195,385,824. Total \$12,821,376,759, amount of debt less cash in the treasury \$257,333,694,168. The

foregoing is a correct statement of the public debt as appears from the books and treasurers returns in the department on the 1st of October, 1866.

(Signed,) HUGH McCULLOCH.
Liverpool, 5.

The breadstuff market is dull and declining; mixed western corn, 28.

London, 5.

The money market is easier. Consols 89½ for money.—American securities five-twenties, 70½.

New York, 6.

The Herald's Ottawa, C. W., special says, the Canadian Volunteers have commenced disbanding.

The Civil Service Corps have been disbanded at Ottawa. The Herald's Montreal special says, in the billiard match between Dion and McDevitt, for the championship of America and the provinces, Dion won at 12 o'clock last night by 226 points.

The Times Washington special says, Louis N. Bogy, of St. Louis, was to-day appointed Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in place of Cooley. This appointment is made by request of the citizens of St. Louis, who claim that the Commissioner of Indian Affairs should be selected from among gentlemen whose experience has enabled them to comprehend the interests and necessities of Indian tribes.

London, 6.

By the treaty between Italy and Austria, the former acquires the Venetian frontier, while the latter assumes the debt of thirty-five millions of florins.

A complete amnesty has been accorded by Italy to all political prisoners.

Washington, 6.

Much solicitude is expressed concerning the condition of Secretary Seward. It will be gratifying to his friends to learn his health is improving.

Gen. Dix has formally accepted the French mission, and will leave for Paris towards the close of the present month.

Attorney-General Stansberry yesterday gave his opinion that the contract entered into by Mr. Harlan, late Secretary of the Interior, with the Connecticut Emigration Company for disbursing of 800,000 acres of the reserve lands of the Cherokee Indians in Kansas, at one dollar per acre, cannot be sustained.

Chicago, 7.

The New York papers are full, complaining that the wires across Newfoundland are getting out of repair too often, but they are now connecting Newfoundland with Nova Scotia, and will be soon opened.

The New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company will place in thorough repair immediately all their telegraph lines and build an entire new line from Port Hood to Heart's Content as soon as it can possibly be done.

The New York Times to-day comes out distinctly for Gov. Fenton and the Regular Republican nominees.

The reports of the famine in India are confirmed, especially in regard to Calcutta.

Miscellaneous.

THE PRUSSIAN SOLDIERS AND THEIR NEEDLE GUN,

AS SEEN BY AN AMERICAN WAR CORRESPONDENT.

George Alfred Townsend, who saw a good deal of the great war in this country, writes to the New York World, from Frankfort-on-the-Main, of the appearance of a regiment of Prussians, and their favorite and famous rifles, as follows:

These troops, which I am assured are representatives of the Prussian rank and file, are small, fuzzy complexioned men, not so large, so quick, nor so clean, as any representative regiment of ours seen in the field during the war. They look like men of low birth or whipped intellect; their greenish suits are roughly fitted over the common hide shoes of a field soldier; their square knapsacks are of untanned cow's leather; their green coats have little tails to them like a bib-apron, embroidered with two edges of white cloth, and set with half

a dozen brass buttons; they wear a white band on their sleeves to distinguish them in action, and their head coverings are hemlets of varnished leather, nobbed with brass, and buckled under the chin by a brass corselet.

It is this hemlet alone, odd head gear for a foot soldier, that gives their height at all; they look not unlike dismounted cavalry or lancers, and between their officers and themselves there is not only a disparity of expressed intelligence, but apparently a difference of half a foot in height. The officers are high, imperative, insolent to the rank and file, mere cattle drivers dismounted, and better examples of the professionally discourteous soldier than I ever saw on either side in our rebellion. With rigid but prompt uniformity the manual of drill with the musket goes on, and as the steady tramp dies around the turn of the street, I see the knot of quartermasters' teams in the open square near by, bow-covered, and painted black, looking like an American charcoal team.

All the American officers whom I have seen pronounce against the needle-gun. It is awkward to handle, and to be fired rapidly must be held against the thigh and pointed by instinct. For close fighting it is valuable as a revolver; but at long distances the Springfield rifle is more destructive.

The cause of its efficiency here seems to have been the headlong and altogether brutal manner of warfare. There has not yet been a single exhibition of grand strategy, save what I may call the Briarean way in which Prussia surprised half a dozen States at once, nor any example of ingenious corps handling whatever. The opposing armies seem simply to have marched down upon one another; and had the corps of Austria and the confederation maneuvered to fight at rifle distances, the needle-gun would probably have been as suddenly discarded as was the "repeater" or coffee-mill battery that Mr. Lincoln and Cyrus Field gave to the Army of the Potomac. The needle-gun has doubtless been described to you ere this. It is very heavy, and is always used with the bayonet fixed before going into action; the knob at the breech, which must be manipulated to load it, is plainly seen at thirty rods distance.

THE MORAL MARKET.

The following report in the moral market has been made. We hope it is not entirely correct:

Honor—Scarce. Old stock exhausted, and the new will be a complete failure.

Virtue—The old growth is nearly all consumed. Young growth—prospects very unpromising.

Honesty—None in market.

Patriotism—First-quality scarce; none to be disposed of. Second-quality easily bought on speculation at 100 per cent. discount.

Prudence—All in the hands of old stockholders.

Modesty—Stock badly damaged. None for sale.

Vice—Market overstocked.

Pride—Market glutted.

Politeness—Cheap. Holders unwilling to dispose of stock at present rates.

Scandal—None at wholesale. Dealt in chiefly by hawkers and peddlers at retail.

Religion—None genuine on hand. Stock generally adulterated. Very few investments—mostly by the proprietors of political newspapers.

Love—None offered—except for greenbacks.

Talent—Scarce article. Sold exclusively for cash.

Consistency—Out of fashion.

Charity—None in market—kept at home.

WHAT THE ENGLISH THINK OF OUR MONITORS.—The Engineer, a scientific paper of very high authority, utters an emphatic opinion in favor of the Monitor Miantonomah: "Whenever she has cast anchor she has been regarded with almost unparalleled curiosity, and an interest not devoid of awe. We dived her sides with the unavoidable impression that she is the very incarnation of a fell power—an impression resembling, we fancy, that with which ancient marines heard the tale of the Kraken, a tale of a monstrous fish floating just at

the surface of the water, covering acres with its flat body; intangible, mysterious, and setting the power of the slayer at defiance. After all, a comparison between the Miantonomah and the Kraken is not very far-fetched; and we feel certain that in powers of destruction she would far exceed anything which even the Kraken, according to Norse legends, was capable of accomplishing. Any doubts to which we may have continued to cling, as regards the good qualities of the Monitor system, disappeared before we left the Miantonomah. We confess, with humiliation, that it is impossible to visit her without carrying away the conviction that should it ever be our hard fate to try conclusions at sea with our American cousins, the fifty-six Monitors which they now possess would probably produce on our naval power very much the same effect as that produced on Austria by the Prussian needle-gun."

SINGULAR PHENOMENON.—Recently at Ozendyke, near Ulleskelf, a singular-looking cloud, of the shape of an elephant's trunk, appeared in the air just overhead. It was wide at the top, and tapered off to a very small point at the bottom, within 150 yards from the earth. This appearance continued about 15 minutes, all the time revolving very rapidly, and making a noise like a large manufactory at work. It was apparently extending and getting nearer to the earth with its tail, when all at once it seemed to burst and emit what we thought water, causing a great mist, though it was more like a large steam-pipe when the steam is let off. Immediately after there was an alarming whirlwind, or tornado, tearing up everything before it. The first thing we saw it strike was a large poplar tree on Mr. Farrar's farm, which it nearly stripped of its branches, breaking off the boughs, many of which would weigh more than a quarter of a ton each. These it carried more than a hundred yards high, and afterwards dropped at a distance of 100 to 300 yards, forming a circuit round the tree. It afterwards went in the direction of Mr. Farrar's orchard, where it did great destruction to the fruit trees. These it twisted like a corkscrew, although many of them were as thick as a man's body. It afterwards passed in the direction of the river Wharfe, which it crossed, taking a large quantity of water up to an immense height. After crossing the river, it laid the meadow in Bolton Ings (about 100 yards wide) quite flat in a straight direction. It then recrossed the Wharfe near Bolton Clough, and was seen again to take a quantity of water up higher than the loftiest tree in the neighborhood. All this took place in the presence of eight or ten people.—Leeds (England) Mercury.

SCIENCE AND RELIGION IN SPAIN.—The minister of public instruction in Spain has published a circular, from which the following is an extract:—"The Catholic religion is the only state religion—as it has always been—in Spain. To attack Catholicity is to wound what is most deep and precious in our social organization; it is to conspire against the happiness of the country. The person who does this is not only a wretched infidel, but deserves the name of a bad Spaniard. Constitutional monarchy is another of the fundamental principles of our society. If it is not allowed to any one to raise his hand or voice against an institution so sacred, it is still less permissible to the professor who exercises his high mission in virtue of a solemn oath of fidelity, and bears on his breast a medal illustrated by the august name of Dona Isabella II. Upon this point, as well for the interest of science as of the pre-eminence, the government is determined to show itself inexorable. The government will aid and encourage scientific progress by every means in its power, but it never will permit science to be converted into an instrument of political propagandism or to become a danger for social truths, and still less for religious truths. The government respects science, and for this very reason it desires to see it pure and elevated, and not made the instrument of senseless rancors."