

## GIBRALTER MISSION.

BY ELDER EDWARD STEVENSON.

## LETTER NO. 5.

May 11, a general attack is expected by land and sea, 20,000 French and Spanish are to join those already before the garrison.

Three store ships entered the bay and by aid of French colors deceived the enemy, and landed 1900 barrels of powder. Soon after two deserters sought to descend the back of the rock by aid of ropes, and they being several yards too short, both were dashed to pieces.

July—over 100 of the enemy's sail entered the bay.

June 11, an unlucky shell from the enemy blew up a large magazine; the explosion shook the whole rock, 29 were killed and wounded by the accident. Desertion was quite prevalent; also quite a number executed by the rigorous garrison orders. One soldier in his endeavors to desert got down some distance on the east side of the rock, and could get down no further, neither could he return. After some time, he alarmed the guard as his last resort, and was rescued, and soon after executed as a deserter.

An extraordinary instance of gallantry and coolness occurred with an artillery man worthy of notice. While engaged filling shells with composition, &c., one of them by some means caught fire in the operation, although surrounded with unfixed fuses, loaded shells, composition, &c., with the most astonishing presence of mind, he carried out the lighted shell and threw it where it could do little or no harm, and in two seconds after it exploded. Thus through his coolness, saved the lives of many, as well as the laboratory and fixtures. He was handsomely rewarded by the governor.

The enemy is making great preparations to attack Gibraltar by sea and land, but chiefly by sea, by aid of floating batteries, gun and mortar boats, bomb ketches, covered by a squadron of men of war. Brother to the king of France and other great persons are to be present at the attack. The camp amounts to 40,000. The enemy's defenses by land are quite strong. In one night a defence was raised containing 4,000,000 bags. So sanguine were the enemy of success at one time, on some special occasion they raised on the main top gallant mast head of the admiral's ship, the British ensign with the Spanish ensign flying triumphantly over it.

Some brisk firing continued on both sides; 743 shot and 33 shell in 24 hours. By the enemy 90 barrels of powder was the exchange of the garrison, as this amount was burnt during the 24 hours. The strength of the garrison including the marine brigade was about 75,000, upwards of 400 of whom were in hospital. The number daily on duty was 1091. In an action where the French lost 140 killed and wounded, also many of the Spanish sharing the same fate, one of the British officers, Major Martin, had a fortunate escape from a 26-pounder, which shot away the cock of his hat close to the crown. I insert this because it is generally believed a cannon ball passing so close to the head is fatal to the person. The major was considerably stunned, but received little further injury.

The enemy is now prepared for their general attack, and the scene presents a dreadful appearance:—47 sail of the line, with battering ships, carrying 212 cannons; also frigates, zebeques, bomb ketches, cutters, gun and mortar boats, and smaller craft for disembarking men,—these were assembled in the bay.

On the land side, stupendous works and strong batteries and works mounting 200 pieces of heavy ordnance, protected by an army of about 40,000 men commanded by a victorious and active general, animated by two princes of the royal blood of France, with other dignified persons, and many of their own nobility were present.

The enemy's anticipations of success was so great that it was thought criminal even to whisper a doubt of success. The garrison scarcely numbered 7000 effective men, including the marine brigade; although weak in comparison, knowing their natural defence, felt assured of success.

Just previous to the general attack, nine line of battle ships passing in front of the garrison, fired a few broadsides, and the land batteries opened fire with 60 mortars, followed by a general discharge of 170 pieces of ordnance of heavy calibre, which filled the air with shell and shot presenting a most singular appearance. 5527 shot and 2302 shell, exclusive of those fired by the men of war, was expended by the enemy on this occasion.

The governor being satisfied by the movements of the enemy of their approach, ordered the batteries manned and the grates for heating shot to be lighted, and every necessary arrangement for their reception. The admiral in a two-decker moored about 900 yards from the batteries, the others taking distance north and south of the flag ship in a masterly manner, the most distant from the batteries being 1100 to 1200 yards. Every preparation was made without molestation until the first anchor dropped, when the artillery commenced, which was about 10 o'clock a.m. The firing became tremendous from sea and land. Pen cannot describe the scene. Upwards of 400 of the heaviest artillery were playing at the same moment. About 12 o'clock incessant showers of hot shot, can cases and shell of every species flew from all quarters. The masts and rigging presented a distressed spectacle. Artillery-men in the garrison, dead, mangled and wounded, were strewn in great numbers along the batteries. About 2 o'clock p.m., the admiral's ship was on fire and others smoking, and confusion manifested, which gave a new impetus to the garrison.

About 7 o'clock the firing abated. About midnight several ships and also about 6 battering ships were on fire; so brilliant was the conflagration that, with the addition of the flashes of cannon, the whole rock was highly illuminated, forming a scene of sublimity and terror. Soon afterwards several of the ships began to blow up with a dreadful crash, and others were burnt to the water's edge—the magazines being wet.

The garrison relieved many of the distressed enemy with their boats, taking many prisoners. About 2000 men including the prisoners, were killed and wounded of the enemy, and about 84 killed and wounded in the garrison; 5260 men were engaged by sea exclusive of those by land, having 323 guns at play, whilst the garrison had only 80 cannon, 7 mortars and 9 howitzers. The amount of prisoners taken is ascertained to be about 357, many of whom were dreadfully wounded, but were conveyed to hospital and kindly treated. Many valuables were washed ashore

after the blowing up of the ships, amongst which was a Spanish officer with a purse of money and a gold watch in his pocket. He was buried with respect, two navy officers attending the funeral, and the next day a flag of truce was hoisted by the enemy. The money and watch were returned to his friends.

A heavy gale from west loosed several ships from their anchors; some were run ashore, one or two missing from the bay, and the St. Michael, a two-decker, being disabled, coming under the batteries after two balls passing through her, surrendered, hoisting the English Jack over her colors; 534 men were made prisoners from her; she was considered one of the fastest sailers in the Spanish navy—a new and splendid ship.

Some firing and feints were continued by the enemy, although the poor soldiers began to be much discouraged from their bad success and long siege, and in a short time the immense army began to break up, although sufficient remained to keep up a continual annoyance with their gun boats, &c.

On the land side they advanced under cover of the rock, and were preparing an extensive mine, hoping to lift a battery by the explosion, which mine was not sprung as on the 2nd of February.

The enemy forwarded letters to the governor informing him of the preliminaries of a general peace, a treaty having been signed by Great Britain, France, and Spain. When the boats met, the Spaniards rose up with transports of joy, crying out, "We are all friends!" delivering the letters with the greatest apparent satisfaction. Just previous to the delivery of the letters, a general volley was discharged but none after. The garrison also ceased in the evening.

On the 5th, Duc de Crillon, of the enemy, informed the governor that the blockade by sea was discontinued, in consequence of which a placard was published in the garrison signifying that the port of Gibraltar was again open. About noon an elevated gun was wantonly fired over their works, which was the last shot fired in this siege. Joy and tranquillity pervaded all parties, as ships and boats arrived loaded with provisions, which soon became so plentiful as to reduce the price.

Jan. 20, the treaty was signed at Paris, and Gibraltar was to remain in possession of England, making a siege of 3 years, 7 months, and 12 days. A schooner from Barbary (Africa), brought a letter and a present of bullocks to the governor requesting a renewal of peace. The duke sent from Spain as a present to the governor a grey Andalusian horse. The governor soon dined with the duke at San Roque, a neighboring town in Spain.

Soon after the duke was received into the garrison and dined with the governor. While viewing the works and batteries he said—"Gentlemen, I would rather see you here as friends than on your batteries as enemies, where (added he) you never spared me." After viewing the garrison, he returned through the gates, where he was saluted with 19 cannon.

A grand procession wound up the scene, as the governor was to receive the most honorable order, of the Bath as a mark of approbation for his defence of Gibraltar; he also received a pension for life. A colonnade was erected where the victory was gained. Martial music and a general procession brought them to the battery, where an authentic declaration transmitted by the secretary of state was read, highly applauding both officers and soldiers for their grand defence, &c. After the whole of the performance a grand feu de joie was fired by the line, each discharge commencing with a royal salute of 21 guns: three cheers closed the ceremony, and all retired back into peaceable life once more, to reflect on the amount of blood which had been spilled for so small a portion of God's footstool.

The amount of shot, shell, &c., expended by the enemy was 258,387; expended by the garrison, 295,328. The garrison expended about 8,000 barrels of powder; the enemy's waste of powder was not ascertained.

The following is an estimate of prices of a few articles during the blockade:—

A calf's head and feet,	£1 14s. 11-2d.
A calf's pluck,	0 14 71-2
Head quarter with head and tail of a sheep,	7 10 0
Head and feet of a sheep,	0 14 71-2
A bullock's head and feet,	1 3 41-2
A bullock's heart,	0 9 9
A goat's head,	0 8 11-2
Onions per pound,	3 2 6
A cabbage for	0 1 91-2

An English milch cow, 50 guineas, reserving to the seller one pint of milk a day, and other things in proportion.

**HOW TO DETERMINE THE CAPACITY OF CISTERN.—**A simple rule, by which farmers and others can determine the contents of a cistern, circular in form and of equal size at top and bottom, is this: find the depth and diameter in inches; square the diameter, and multiply the square by the decimal 0034, which will find the quantity of gallons (231 cubic inches being a gallon) for one inch in depth. Multiply this by the depth, and divide by 31½, and the result will be the number of barrels the cistern will hold. For each foot in depth, the number of barrels, answering to the different diameters, are—

For 5 feet diameter . . . . .	4.66 barrels.
.. 6 .. . . .	6.71 ..
.. 7 .. . . .	9.13 ..
.. 8 .. . . .	11.83 ..
.. 9 .. . . .	15.10 ..
.. 10 .. . . .	18.65 ..

By the above rule, the contents of barnyard cisterns, and manure tanks, may be calculated for any size.—[Prairie Farmer.

**CAPACITY OF BOXES.—**A box 24 inches by 16 inches square, and 23 inches deep, will contain a barrel, (5 bushels.)

A box 24 inches square, and 14 inches deep, will contain half a barrel.

A box 26 inches by 15.2 inches square, and 8 inches deep will contain one bushel.

A box 12 inches by 11.2 inches square, and 3 inches deep, will contain half a bushel.

A box 8 inches by 8.4 inches square, and 8 inches deep, will contain one peck.

A box 8 inches by 8 inches square, and 4.2 inches deep, will contain one gallon.

A box 7 inches by 8 inches square, and 4.8 inches deep, will contain a half gallon.

A box 4 inches by 4 inches square, and 4.1 inches deep, will contain one quart.—[Farmer's Journal.

**A PLAIN SPOKEN WINNESS.—**"Facts are stubborn things," said a lawyer to a female witness under examination.

The lady replied:

"Yes, sir-ee, and so are women, and if you get anything out of me, just let me know it."

"You'll be committed for contempt."

"Very well, I'll suffer justly, for I feel the utmost contempt for every lawyer present."

## MARRIED:

In this city, on the 18th inst., by President Brigham Young, Mr. W. H. WILSON and Miss MARY ANN RUFF.

## DIED:

In this city Feb. 3rd, 1856, of diarrhoea, ALMA, son of Edward and Sarah Taylor, aged 1 month, 2 weeks and 5 days.

In Ogden City, Feb. 12, 1856, of chronic disease of the liver, MARY ANN LLOYD; formerly from Longport, Staffordshire, England.

## [COMMUNICATED.]

## MINUTES of a Quarterly Conference held in Tooele City, Feb. 2 and 3, 1856.

Feb. 2, 10 a.m.

Singing. Prayer by President Eli B. Kelsey. Singing. President Zera Pulsipher, the only 'home missionary' present, addressed the congregation upon the necessity of keeping a celestial law, by all who desire to inherit a celestial glory.

Benediction by Bishop John Rowberry.

2 p.m.

Prayer by Elder Peter Maughan. Bishop Rowberry spoke upon the design of the saints being gathered here.

Benediction by President Kelsey.

6 p.m.

Prayer by President Z. Pulsipher. President Kelsey contrasted the elders of Israel with the priests of the world, the natural with the spiritual minded man, &c., and was followed by President Pulsipher and Elder Alfred Lee.

Benediction by Bishop Rowberry.

Feb. 3.

Singing. Prayer by President Kelsey. President Pulsipher spoke upon the principle of tithing, commended the spirit which prevailed, and the improvements which were made within a brief period, &c., followed by President Kelsey.

Benediction by Elder Thomas Atkins.

## [COMMUNICATED.]

## Seventies' Jubilee,

Held at North Willow Creek ward, Box Elder county, on Tuesday, Feb. 12, 1856, 10 o'clock, a.m.

The Seventies met in the new school house, and were addressed by Prest. Salmon Warner, Elders T. S. Wells and Wm. Bradbury, and by Patriarch C. Hyde.

2 o'clock p. m.

Prest. O. H. Dudley, Elders D. Harding, A. Zundel, M. W. Dalton and G. W. Ward, occupied the time in an interesting and instructive manner.

6 o'clock p. m.

Concert and dramatic performances, which were well sustained, considering the time that the committee had to prepare.

At half past 9 p.m. the audience was dismissed with prayer by Prest. S. Warner.

E. A. WILLIAMS, } Committee  
M. W. DALTON, } of  
E. MALORY, } Arrangements.

## REPORT OF THE 29TH QUORUM.

## PRESIDENTS:

Augustus Farnham, on mission, New South Wales.

Miles Romney, G. S. L. City.

Samuel B. Hardy, do.

John W. Norton, do.

John Murry, Davis county.

Wilford Hudson, Tooele.

Daniel Southerland, G. S. L. City.

## MEMBERS:

John Haslem, John Horlick, Henry Moon, Charles N. Smith, Thomas Haywood, Thomas Terry, John H. Mercer, Josiah G. Hardy, Edward K. Roberts, Hugh Hiltom, John Mayers, George Ranney, William Evans, Charles Evans, Philip Sykes, Robert Warner Reeves, Samuel Thomas, Charles Kehmish, G. S. L. City.

Rufus C. Allen, on mission to the Indians.

Henry G. Boyle, San Bernardino.

Daniel P. Foster, Albert H. Foster, California.

Lewis Gaultier, Weber county.

Thomas Gray, David Halliday, Andrew J. Workman, San Bernardino.

Benj. Jones, Weber county.

John S. Lott, John R. Murdock, Lehi city.

John C. Hall, John Sanders, Michael Shaw, on missions to England.

Henry W. Hales, Cedar Valley.

William Turpin, Jordan mills.

Stephen Whight, Cottonwood.

Phineas B. Right, Tooele.

Joseph Webb, California.

David M. Williams, Davis county.

John A. Lewis, John Nickolas, Box Elder.

Anthony Brown, Joseph G. Brown, John Crisman, Samuel Carter, Orlando Carter, W. Coon, James E. Daniels, Jackson Dacey, Jacob Hannshel, John Linsey, James McBrice, James McKee, Waldo McAlaster, Richard B. Pane, Edward L. Page, Alva Strothers, Francis Smith, Wm. W. Sleeper, Edward Taylor, Levi Thomas, Thomas Williams, Asa P. Waldo, Wm. Wilson, Nathaniel F. Wilson, Edward Dacey, residence unknown.

The quorum meets regularly every Tuesday evening at the house of Miles Romney, 14th Ward. Those who live in the city or the valleys of the mountains are requested to be punctual in meeting with us, and those whose residences are not known are requested to report themselves and give their genealogies immediately to the clerk, or they will be dropped and others taken to fill their places.—By order of the council,

AUGUSTUS P. HARDY, Clerk.

## EISTEDDFOD GYMREGYDDOL.

A festival was held by the Welsh on Friday the 8th instant, at D. Jeremy's house, 15th Ward, G. S. L. City, T. C. Martell presiding; Thomas Jeremy, Judge of treatises; W. Lewis (Gwilym Ddu) Judge of poetry. Competitions were handed in on the following subjects, viz.: Treatise on the priesthood.

Poetry 1.—Welcome the Presidency and associates home from Fillmore; 2nd, Song on the redemption of Zion.

3.—Dialogue between John and Thomas, one for visiting the gold mines, and the other for remaining in Utah.

4.—Dialogue between two lovers according to the celestial order.

5.—Dialogue between a married man and an old bachelor.

6.—Stanzas to the Temple.

Orations were delivered on the degeneracy of the world from the purity of the gospel. Also, on the present condition of the saints.

The place was thronged with attendants, all of whom were highly gratified.

For the Deseret News.

## An Enigma.

With the aid of my first, so delicate and nice,

We often discover both virtue and vice;

Without it fair maidens would languish and die,

Not seeing their lovers, though lovers were nigh.

A scourge is my second, to man and to brute,

And apply it who may it never will suit;

But we feelingly object to the pains and the smart,

Its prompt application so sensibly imparts.

A shield is my whole, and protects the sight,

As pendant curtains shut out the light.

Now solve my riddle, ye who are riddle wise,

And you'll find the solution before your eyes.

Feb. 18, 1856.

CHARLIE.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

## SPEED THE PLOUGH.

150 HODGES' PLOUGHS for sale

50-2m

HOOPER & WILLIAMS.

## FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers to exchange for stock or money, his farm of 39 acres on Big Cottonwood, east of the county road. Any one wishing to purchase a first rate farm near the city, will do well to call and see

50-3t

C. A. HARPER.

## TAKEN UP,

A RED and white COW, white in her forehead shape of a flat iron; a small speck of white near the end of her nose; no mark or brand visible; about 9 years old. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

50-3t

J. W. CROSBY, 17 ward.

## HIDES, HIDES.

THE highest price will be paid for hides, tallow, and butter this coming season, by

IRA AMES.

ALSO WANTED—Provisions of all kinds, for which we will exchange leather and shoes, at 25 per cent less than our cash price.

50-3t

IRA AMES.

## CAME INTO

MY enclosure about the 1st of December last, a red STEER, 4 years old last spring, branded P. H. on left horn; has been branded on both hips, not legible. The owner is requested to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

50-3t

HOSEA MERRELL, South Cottonwood.

## LOOK HERE.

THE undersigned have made arrangements through competent agents at Washington to collect and prosecute claims against the United States. Those holding claims against the government for return pay and subsistence, extra pay, or for depredations by Indians, can have their papers made out for their claims and every effort to collect them. Charges reasonable.

50-2m

HOOPER & WILLIAMS.

## NOTICE.

THE members of the Big Field, Union Fort, G. S. L. county, met in the school house according to appointment. Motioned, seconded, and carried, that the fences belonging to said field be put in good repair, to wit: a ditch 3 1-2 feet wide, 3 feet deep, with 3 good poles, or a wall 4 1-2 feet high, 2 1-2 feet thick at the bottom, 9 inches at the top, by the 20th day of March next; in case of failure, the committee to do it at the expense of the owners.

JOHN COX, Chairman.

JOSEPH GRIFFITHS clerk.

50-1\*

## NAIL FACTORY—AT NEPHI.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Utah Territory, that he is prepared to cut nails of sizes from a shingle nail to 3 1-2 inches in length.

Band iron made up at the rate of 50 cents per hundred, or 30 cents per pound.

Store and fitting orders, produce, cash, &c., taken in payment for work.

50-4t

SAMUEL L. ADAMS, Nephi City.

## Combined Drilling Machine and Cultivator.

CHARLES KING respectfully invites the attention of the farming community of G. S. L. City, and its settlements, to a drilling and cultivating machine, which he has got up, on a new principle, at a reasonable cost, and can be seen at his shop on Emigration street. It not only combines the double advantage of driller and cultivator, but will save 3 or more pecks of wheat to an acre. The machine will seed, and water course 10 acres per day. It can be used for other seeds.

Call and examine for yourselves. Carriages and wagons made and repaired; blacksmithing in all its branches by J. CARR.

50-6t

## LEATHER LEATHER.

WE take this method of informing the citizens of this place and surrounding country, that the 15th ward Tannery is now in operation, and designs keeping on hand a large and well assorted stock of leather of every description, which shall not only surpass anything heretofore manufactured in the Territory, but shall equal if not surpass anything brought to this market for sale.

The mechanical branch of this business will be carried on under the direction of A. L. Tonssig, who having been engaged for years in the manufacturing of leather in Austria, Russia, France, England, and the United States, has thoroughly satisfied himself by trial, that the very best article of leather can be furnished from the material with which this country abounds.

Call at Townsend's building, East Temple st., 2 doors above Kimball's store, and satisfy yourselves by a thorough examination of the article.

Hides of every description purchased.

50-6t