

[Continued from page 181.]

cer's work with reference to the climate of the Crimea, which had reference to the summer.—He never dreamed of applying those observations to the winter; for if well housed and fed, and not overworked in the trenches, there was nothing in the constitution of an Englishman to prevent his living and being in health in the winter in the Crimea.

But in the summer, according to the best authorities, it was hardly possible for an Englishman in the Crimea, unless the most careful precaution was observed, to escape the intermittent fever which prevailed in July, August, and half of September. Those were the fatal months.

If any one sinned against the most careful rules of diet; if a man went out in the mid-day sun or was exposed to the night dews; if he took cold water when heated, or ate new corn or fruit—all these things brought on the intermittent fever, and all these precautions soldiers, of all other men, disregarded. He dreaded the fate of the army in July, August and September.

ELDERS' CORRESPONDENCE.

26 ISLINGTON, LIVERPOOL, }
25th May, 1855. }

DEAR BROTHER GEORGE A. SMITH:—

As the busy season of Emigration is now over for the present, I hope I shall be able to make some little return for the valuable correspondence with which you have favored me, from time to time. I shall not undertake to apologize for past deficiencies, but desire you to accept my hearty thanks for your occasional friendly calls upon my family, which they also have gratefully acknowledged in their letters to me, and for the promptitude with which you have kept us posted up in the general and particular news from Utah.

Please accept the accompanying invoice, settled, as a slight indication that we meant it when we voted to sustain you in our council at London last June as Historian, &c. A package of papers containing "spicy items" from the various Editors in this country during the last twelve months was forwarded in the case to Br. Brigham, designated for the Historian's office.

When Br. Willard lived, he had 2 files of the Star, one bound in calf, gilt, which was his private property, another bound in half calf, which was the property of the office. This file may be known by one of the books being cut a size smaller than the rest, the volumes of which it is composed having been previously bound and cut, it also includes Vols. 1 to 9. At the same time as this file was forwarded there were also sent files containing the same number of volumes and in the same binding to Brs. Brigham and Heber. I hope they are all in the proper hands, and that you will name any works which you would like to have forwarded you from this country, and I shall have pleasure in endeavoring to execute your wishes. Black book containing Pension List and Zadkiel's Almanac for 1854 are out of print. Hanny & Dietrich's, and Nautical Almanacs are standing orders, do you wish them re-duplicated?

The general aspect of things in this part of the world is indeed gloomy in the extreme, except to those who look beyond the present to a bright future. In many parts of Britain the people have suffered much from hunger and privation. The Saints have suffered in common with others. With the return of spring it was expected that matters would permanently improve, but while the departure of winter has relieved the extreme pressure, the resources for labor and consequently the means of living are daily becoming more contracted for the poor. This certainly can be attributed only in part to the stoppages of the trade with Russia.

The great difficulty lies in the fact, that the time has come when men's hearts fail for fear of the evils of the future. Men begin to hoard up their treasures as they did in the days of the Nephites, in the hope of saving them until a more favorable time to launch out in commercial transactions. These evils must increase as long as the present dark clouds cover the political horizon of Europe.

To the suffering masses there is no bright ray of hope for the future. I suppose that some of the Nabobs of the land look upon the subject with considerable self complacency, as a necessary evil productive of great good, in one respect at least, as it compels thousands to enlist for the field of slaughter, who would otherwise prefer the peaceable avocations of life.

There are several powerful causes operating at present to produce revolutions in this country. One is the evident unfitness of the aristocracy to longer lead in the government. The people are becoming sick of the venality and corruptions of the higher classes, and there is a deep feeling engendered, of down with the aristocracy! The rapid increase of Popery, infidelity, and the numerous sects of Dissenters, is rapidly undermining the stability and influence of the established church, and this, and the established aristocracy, must inevitably go down together. In fact the premonitory symptoms daily become stronger, that Britain is rushing on to revolution, anarchy, and confusion, and everything tends to urge the gathering out of the Saints, before the impending storms overtake them.

As to War News, SEBASTOPOL IS NOT TAKEN, and the Allies appear to be no nearer the accomplishment of their task than they were six months ago. A great waste of ammunition, money, labor, and human life, seem to be the only results obtained by either party as yet. The taking and retaking of a few rifle pits, or spiking of a few guns; the state of the weather, the health of the troops, the increase of their numbers, make up the principal items of news. As usual great things are expected to be done, but when, appears to be quite as indefinite as ever.

Gen. Canrobert has been succeeded in the chief command of the French army in the Crimea, by General Pelissier, while Canrobert takes the place of the latter as commandant of Division. General Pelissier is said to be a stern and active soldier, of considerable experience in the war with Algiers. Of course some important change for the better is expected in Crimean operations from this alteration; but this is most emphatically a day when the wisdom of the wise is brought to naught, and the calculations of the prudent ones fail.

It is supposed that the French army in the Crimea amounts to about 100,000 men; the remainder of the allies, consisting of English, Turks, and Sardinians, of about

90,000; and still reinforcements and supplies are urged forward to swell the tide of war. The cholera has again appeared in the French camp, although its ravages are as yet not very extensive. This disease is also raging in the vicinity of Constantinople, the deaths from it amounting to about 150 persons a day. Surely there is every indication that death will reap an abundant harvest in that section of the world the present season.

The Vienna Conference broke off on the refusal of Russia to limit her naval power in the Black Sea. Russia is evidently still as able to dictate the terms of peace as the allies. Austria either does not want to, or is afraid, to take the field against Russia. Probably a little of both. A Russian army of 250,000 men on her frontier, no doubt, has a very pacific effect on her policy.

In the midst of war, pestilence, famine, political intrigues and convulsions, the Lord's work is steadily gaining ground on every hand, except in the military stations and the Oriental countries. The Saints and Elders throughout the British Conferences, seem to be thoroughly waking up to the idea that there is still a great work to do right in their midst, and the spirit to preach and testify of this work, is evidently being renewed upon the faithful. The last year has been one of labor and effort among the Conferences to straighten up their financial affairs, and get them in a healthful condition. This to a considerable extent has been accomplished, and matters are now assuming a more healthy condition for spreading the work in new localities, by preaching the first principles, bearing testimony, distributing tracts, &c., and I cannot but feel that the Lord will bless the means that are being used to the salvation of many souls the coming year. The Lord is greatly increasing the knowledge and faith of the Saints in these lands, and the increasing power of the Priesthood in Zion is sensibly felt and realized by a corresponding increase here.

Every mail we get from the Valley strengthens our spirits, and adds vigor to the power and efficiency of our labors, and we rejoice in common with you that the hand of the Lord is so gloriously made manifest in overruling the evil designs of our enemies for good, and in producing so powerful an influence in favor of Zion and her interests through the public functionaries residing in her midst. The Lord be praised for this and all his benefits to his young but thriving people, and may He continue to hasten the conquests of truth until her triumphs extend from the Lake to either Sea.

In one common cause, I am your fellow servant,
F. D. RICHARDS.
Mr. G. A. Smith, Great Salt Lake City,
Utah Territory, U. S. A.

Celebration of the 24th of July, 1855, at Manti.

Committee of Arrangements:
James Richey, George Peacock,
George P. Billings, George Snow.
Day-break was announced to the inhabitants of our pleasant and peaceful city by the firing of canon, after which, a general serenade by the Manti Band.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

9 O'CLOCK, A.M.—The procession was formed at the Bowers, under the direction of the Marshal of the day, as follows:—

1. Manti Band, with Banner.
2. First Presidency and High Council.
3. Bishop and Council.
4. Pioneers and Mormon Battalion, Banner, "Holliness to the Lord."
5. County Judge and Officers.
6. Reporters of the Day.
7. Mayor and City Council.
8. Male Persons over the age of 30 years.
9. Ladies with Banner, "Mothers of Israel."
10. Young Ladies with Banner, "Daughters of Israel."
11. Men under 30 and over 18 years of age, with white Banners.
12. Young Men under 18 and over 6 years of age, with Banner, "Sons of Zion."
13. Young Ladies with numerous Banners, different inscriptions.

The Procession being formed, marched through some of the principal streets of the city, during which the band played lively marches.

HALF PAST 9, cannon fired, during the passing of the procession; after which, all returned and were seated in the Bowers.

10 O'CLOCK.—Choir sang a hymn. Prayer W. Chapman, Chaplain of the Day.

An address was delivered by Hon. George Peacock, upon the rise and progress of the Church, and the Constitutional rights of Utah.

Band played Hail Columbia.

R. Wilson Glen, delivered an address, showing the unjust persecutions of the Saints.

Music by the Band.

Many humorous Toasts were then read, after which a few remarks were offered by James Wareham and Titus Billings, upon the subject of the Day, &c.

Singing by the Choir. Benediction by James Wareham; after which the assembly were dismissed until 2 o'clock, p.m., and retired to their respective places of appointment for dinner, under the direction of the Bishops.

2 O'CLOCK, P.M.—The assembly were again called together; and after prayer and singing, old and young joined in the dance.

Thus passed the remainder of the day, until 5 o'clock, p.m. Closed by Benediction by James Richey.

JOHN EAGER, Reporter.

Deseret Typographical Association.

G. S. L. CITY, Aug. 2, 1855. }
Tuesday, 6 P.M. }

Elder J. McKnight presiding.

Opened by prayer by Elder J. G. Chambers.

Communications read—among which was one from Hon. John M. Bernhisel, accompanied by a handsome contribution of books for the Library.

On motion, a committee, consisting of J. McKnight, G. Hales, and H. McEwan, were appointed to draft By-Laws for the Association, and general regulations for the Typographic Art in this Territory.

Elder Geo. D. Watt, of the Committee on the Deseret Alphabet, presented a Preamble and Resolutions, which were unanimously adopted as follows:—

Whereas, the Regency of the University of Deseret, assisted by the First Presidency of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, have invented a new Alphabet—

Whereas, the present system of English orthography is very imperfect, and inadequate to the end it is designed to serve;—and,

Whereas, the Deseret Alphabet supplies a simple character to most of the simple sounds of the human voice, substantially correcting the absurdities of English spelling,—rendering more definite the pronunciation of words, and more easy the acquisition of other languages, and lessening to a very great extent, for the rising generation, the labor of learning to read;—therefore,

Resolved, that this Association hail the Deseret Alphabet as a forerunner in that series of developments in philology which shall prepare mankind for the reception of a pure language.

Resolved, that justice to ourselves, and to our posterity, demands that our serious attention and endeavors be directed towards rendering universal in our midst the practical adoption of this New Alphabet.—And that we may be more capable of fulfilling this resolution,

Resolved, that Elder Geo. D. Watt be solicited to instruct this Association in the principles of the Deseret Alphabet.

Elders A. C. Brower, J. V. Long, and J. McKnight presented for consideration suggestions for the good of the Association, and the individual improvement of its members.

Elder Geo. D. Watt gave notice that he would give his first lesson in the New Alphabet to the members, and others, on Thursday next, 9th inst., at 6 p.m.

On motion, adjourned to special meeting, two weeks from this evening, Thursday, 16th inst.

J. G. CHAMBERS, Clerk.

DESTRUCTIVE STORM IN KENTUCKY.—GREAT DAMAGE TO CORN AND WHEAT CROPS.—On Monday afternoon, about half-past four o'clock, a small section of Shelby, bordering on Franklin county, was visited by the most violent storm of wind, rain, and hail ever experienced in that region. In the vicinity of Christiansburg, Bagdad, and Consolation, it raged with unprecedented violence. On the farms of some ten gentlemen the wheat was so completely prostrated as to make it unfit for harvesting; and the corn was damaged to almost an equal extent. Large fruit trees were blown down, and fences carried off by the sudden rising of streams of water that were never before known to run so full. The storm came up suddenly and passed off in a very short period. In the railroad cut near Bagdad the water run in a stream so deep that it reached above the trucks of the cars coming at full speed despite the fury of the elements. Capt. Taliaferro and other gentlemen in the cars state that it had been raining but three or four minutes, yet so violently that gullies and beds of streams perfectly dry before the storm, were roaring out with water three and four feet deep. The hail also drifted in some places five and six feet high. We heard yesterday \$100,000 fixed as the probable extent of the pecuniary damage caused by the storm. This we esteem a low figure, judging by the almost unparalleled marks of devastation that we visited yesterday, in passing by on the cars. Over three hundred acres of wheat were entirely ruined, and almost as much corn. Mr. Basket and Mr. Taylor were heavy sufferers. The storm was a very erratic one. It pursued no particular line or course, being zig zag in its progress. A large wheat field of one gentleman was destroyed, his adjoining corn crop was untouched, while a field of wheat belonging to a neighbor, and only separated from the corn by a fence, was devastated.—[Louisville Courier, June 14.]

DIED:

In this City, on Friday the 10th day of August 1855, at 25 minutes after 11 a.m., ELIAS SMITH GEE, son of Elder George Washington and Mary Jane GEE.

He was born in Fishing River Township, Ray county, Missouri, on the 30th May, 1838. His introduction into this vale of tears was in the midst of persecution and mob violence, driving his father and mother from county to county, and before he was one year old, he was banished from the State under the despotic edict of extermination of the modern Nero, Lilburn W. Boggs, into the State of Illinois—subsequently settled at Ambrosia, in Iowa, where in 1841 he came near losing his life by his clothes taking fire; he was so severely burned that for several weeks his life was despaired of, and was several months in recovering. His father died while on a mission to Pittsburg, Penn., on the 20th Jan. 1842, leaving him and a younger brother to the care of his mother.

In the year 1846 his widowed mother with her two children were driven from their homes into the western wilderness, continuing his wanderings under the parental care and guidance of his Uncle Judge Elias Smith, arriving in this city on Sept. 28, 1851.

On the 10th day of July 1854, he entered the Post Office as a clerk, and proved himself very trustworthy and efficient. He was attacked with a cough which terminated in a consumption; he left the office on the 5th day of June, 1855, and took to his room, where he remained 66 days; he died in the arms of his uncle, without a struggle, like one falling into a pleasant sleep. He had a weak constitution, and was always feeble in health.

He was a member of the 27th Quorum of Seventies, and was very exemplary in his habits; and although he had very little privilege of attending school, under the instructions of his mother he acquired a good common education.

He was buried on the 11th, and was attended to the grave by a large circle of relatives and friends, the President and Clerk of his Quorum, and the members of the Nauvoo Brass Band, who played appropriate solemn music the whole distance, affording all the consolation in their power, to the bereaved mother, brother, and kindred.

In this city, on Sunday, 12th inst., of AUC, PHINEAS H., son of Brigham H. and Cedenia G. Young, aged 23 months and 6 days.

While we deeply sympathize in this bereavement of our friends, as saints we have strong consolation in the midst of all our afflictions, in that our heavenly Father controls and overrules for our good, even those dispensations of His providence. We are also persuaded that the separation will be for a short time, when our children and friends will be restored to us, and us to them, in all the beauty and bloom of life, and immortality.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED. At Provo City, 24th July 1855, by the explosion of a cannon, at 5 a.m., WILLIAM H. NIXON, son of Stephen and Harriet Nixon, born in Leek, Staffordshire, England, aged 24 years, 9 months, 11 days.

He has been in the church 14 years, and was a member of the 34th Quorum of Seventies. He was one of those persecuted saints who were driven from Nauvoo for religious opinions by the Illinois mob in 1846.

He was a dutiful son, a loving brother, and beloved by all that knew him. His death threw a deep gloom over the whole city.

The following is the order of the funeral procession which took place at 11 a.m. 26th inst.

1. Capt. Collins and 20 of his military students, firing party (reversed arms).
 2. 12 Men, carrying party.
 3. Small Banner, Stars and Stripes embroidered in black, drooping. Wm. Wall.
 4. Martial Band.
 5. Doctor and Undertaker.
 6. Corpse.
 7. Chief Mourners.
 8. President of the Stake and Council.
 9. Bishops and Council.
 10. 24 Young Men in black.
 11. 24 Young Women in white.
 12. Friends and Neighbors.
- A hymn by the choir previous to starting.
Band playing appropriate airs, to and from the grave.

On arriving at the burying ground the firing party rested upon their (reversed) arms, while the procession passed through, bringing up the rear and forming on each side the grave.

After a hymn had been sung by the choir, and some appropriate remarks by President Snow, 3 rounds of blank cartridge were fired, as also one on their return to the house.

Procession was dismissed after prayer by brother Carter.
STEPHEN NIXON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

To the Tax Payers of Great Salt Lake County.

YOU are aware that unless your Territorial and County Taxes for the current year are punctually paid on or before the first day of September next, you will be liable to be charged ten per cent., and a higher rate should the Court order, on the amount of tax, to defray the expenses of collection.

The law passed at the last session of the Legislature and approved January 19, 1855, makes it obligatory upon every person owing taxes to pay the same at the office of the Assessor & Collector by the first day of September, and they had better do it, and save the percentage that will surely be exacted if the taxes are not thus paid.

The financial affairs of the County are such that no leniency can be extended to the Assessor and Collector by the County Court, and if the taxes are not collected and paid over within the prescribed time, the amount of delinquency will be charged to the Assessor and Collector; in that event, the payment is secured by his official bond.—It is sincerely hoped that the few days that remain for the payment of taxes without costs will be improved and the expense of collection saved to those who have not walked up like men and paid before the eleventh hour.

E. SMITH, Probate Judge.
S. MOORE, R. MILLER, S. D. HUFFAKER } Selectmen for Great Salt Lake County. 23-1t

DESERET STORE.

MESSRS. T. S. WILLIAMS, & CO.

Would respectfully inform the citizens of this Territory that they will introduce the largest and best selected stock of

STAPLE MERCHANDISE

which has ever been brought to this place. They have purchased of the best houses in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Pittsburg, and St. Louis. Strict reference has been had to the taste and peculiarities of this market. It will be their endeavor as hitherto, to sell as low as the contingencies of the trade will allow. They invite the patronage of their friends and buyers generally till the arrival of the first part of their train of near 100 WAGONS, which will shortly arrive. 23-1t

REMOVAL!

MESSRS. THOMAS & PUGH, beg to announce that they have removed their stock of goods from Holladay and Warner's old stand, to the premises two doors south of Messrs. Reese & Co's. original store, East Temple Street.

They would take this opportunity of tendering their thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed upon them since their commencement in business, and trust by strict attention and honorable dealings to merit a continuance of the same.

On hand and for sale—an extensive stock of excellent Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Tobacco, &c., just received, also a variety of Dry Goods, Hosiery, Cutlery, Hats, Caps, &c. Lumber, Lath, Shingles, and Merchandise of various descriptions. 23-2t

Daguerreotypes for \$1.50.

WE will sell SIX LIKENESSES, including a good Morocco Case for each, for nine dollars; so now by clubbing with your neighbors you can get them at a rate you cannot complain of. Attend to it soon, as the chance is not likely to continue long. 23-1t
CHAFFIN & CANNON.

STRAYED,

FROM the range between Neff's Mill and Little Cottonwood, about the middle of May last, a large red ox, some white on his belly, large horns pointing up, dewlap cut, and branded on the left hip with 21.

+ and is five or six years old. Whoever will find said ox, or give information that will lead to his recovery will be liberally rewarded by Bishop Lee, Holladay's Settlement. 23-2t

WANTED.

**AT THE DAVIS COUNTY Tan-nery, Wheat, Flour, Butter, &c., also Hides and Skins of all descriptions, salted and cured in the shade, also oil and grease suitable for leather, for which I will exchange Boots, Shoes, Harness and Saddle leather, &c. I will warrant my leather as good as any manufactured in the Territory. I also want Bark and Sumac. 23-1t
THOS. WEIR, Farmington.**

A STRAY.

I HAVE in my care a dark blue roan HORSE, seven years old, hind feet white half up his legs, small white stripe in the face, a brand on the right side of his neck but not plain. The owner is requested to come prove property, pay charges, and take him away. C. BOREN, Pound Keeper. Provo City, August 3, 1855. 23-1t

NOTICE.

I AM NOW OPENING AT THE Valley Store a general assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries of all kinds, which I will sell as low as any house in the City for Cash, Wheat, and Flour. 23-4
JOHN H. CLARK.