

The mob formed under the bank of the creek, below their tents, and fired upon us all their guns, bro. James Hendricks fell wounded near me on my left, and bro. Hodges fell wounded on my right. Capt. Patten ordered the company to fire, which was obeyed immediately, after which a calm succeeded for a moment. I commenced calling our watch-word, 'God and Liberty,' in which all the companies joined. Capt. Patten ordered us to charge—the enemy fired a few shots and fled, two lingered behind, bro. Patten pursued one, and I the other; the man that he pursued wheeled and shot him. Bro. Patten wore a white blanket coat which made him a conspicuous mark.

The mob left all their animals and camp equipage and dispersed in nearly all directions, and were so completely routed that almost every one of them reported that Bogard's whole company were destroyed and he alone was left to tell the tale.

We took three of our brethren whom they had prisoners, one of whom was severely wounded by the mob; we gathered up Captain Patten and the others who were wounded and put them in a wagon, and left for Far West; the sun was not yet risen. After traveling a few miles, bro. Patten's sufferings became so great he wished to be left; he and bro. Seeley were then placed upon litters and carried by the brethren. When we arrived near Log creek, we met President Joseph Smith, Hyrum Smith, H. C. Kimball and others. At this place bro. Patten became so ill, he was not able to be borne any further, we rested a short time.

Elder Kimball's journal has the following:—

"Immediately on receiving the intelligence that bro. Patten was wounded, I hastened to see him. When I arrived he appeared to be in great pain, but still was glad to see us. He was conveyed about four miles, to the house of bro. Stephen Winchester, during his removal his sufferings were so excruciating, that he frequently desired us to lay him down that he might die. But being desirous to get him out of the reach of the mob, and among friends, we prevailed upon him to let us convey him there. We carried him on a kind of a bier we fixed up with poles.

He lived about an hour after his arrival, and was perfectly sensible and collected until he breathed his last, at ten o'clock at night. Although he had medical assistance, yet his wound was such, that there was no hope entertained of his recovery; this he was perfectly aware of. In this situation, while the shades of time were lowering, and eternity with all its realities were opening to his view, he bore a strong testimony to the truth of the work of the Lord, and the religion he had espoused.

The principles of the gospel which were so precious to him before, were honorably maintained in nature's final hour, and afforded him that support and consolation at the time of his departure, which deprived death of its sting and horror. Speaking of those who had fallen from their steadfastness, he exclaimed, "O that they were in my situation! for I feel I have kept the faith, I have finished my course, henceforth there is laid up for me a crown which the Lord, the righteous Judge shall give to me."

Speaking to his beloved wife who was present and who attended him in his dying moments, he said, "whatever you do else, O, do not deny the faith! He all the while expressed a great desire to depart. I spoke to him and said, 'Brother David, when you get home I want you to remember me.' He exclaimed, 'I will.' At this time his sight was gone. We felt so very much attached to our beloved brother, that we beseeched the Lord to spare his life and endeavored to exercise faith for his recovery. Of this he was perfectly aware, and expressed a desire, that we should let him go, as his desire was to be with Christ which was far better. A few minutes before he died he prayed as follows:—'Father, I ask thee, in name of Jesus Christ, that thou wouldst release my spirit and receive it unto thyself; and then said to those who surrounded his dying bed, 'Brethren, you have held me by your faith, but do give me up and let me go I beseech you.' We committed him to God, and he soon breathed his last, and slept in Jesus without a groan.

This was the end of one who was an honor to the church and a blessing to the Saints; and whose faith, virtues and diligence in the cause of truth will be long remembered by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance, and his memory will be had in remembrance by the church of Christ from generation to generation."

[From the Weekly Dispatch, London, Dec. 6, 1867.]

Progress of the Launch of the Leviathan.

The attempt to launch the monster steamer was resumed on Saturday, and continued throughout that and the following day. When the men left work on Sunday night, she had been moved 23 feet 4 inches forward, and 21 feet 4 inches aft, in advance of her previous position. On Monday the attempt was resumed, but stopped by the bursting of one of the hydraulic rams. The preparation for obtaining extra hydraulic power, and fixing two of Trotman's patent anchors, occupied Tuesday and Wednesday, during which no further attempt was made to move the enormous mass.

In spite of the utmost endeavors which were made to get everything forward in time on Thursday morning, it was found impossible to fix the hoses of the new hydraulic rams with sufficient strength to warrant the recommencement of work at half-past 2 o'clock.

By that hour, however, all was ready, and the presence of an unusual number of visitors, among whom were their Royal Highnesses the Dukes de Joinville and d'Angule, the Marquis of Stafford,

Sir Joseph Paxton, Mr. Penn, the dockyard authorities, etc., showed that, notwithstanding the recent mishaps, the confidence and curiosity of the public were still as great as ever. Almost with the first efforts the Leviathan moved slightly, and after this her tendency to the water was still more marked than heretofore, the only difference being that she was rather disposed to slip or run away for some distance. During one of the slipping movements, the greatest distance that she has ever shifted at one time took place. Almost directly the rams were applied to her she dropped with a slow and equal motion for 10 inches, the next time she moved 13, and the third time only one inch. Each of these movements, however, was a distinct slip, the mere first start being sufficient to set her off.

A few minutes before 3 o'clock another push was given at the Leviathan, when she suddenly slipped away from the rams, and with a beautifully regular motion and with very little noise glided down 6 feet 7 inches. This great step was made so quietly that it took the whole yard completely by surprise, every one looking on in mute amazement while the tremendous structure glided softly away at the rate of six inches in a second. The strain and friction caused by unwinding the enormous drums as she moved slowly soon stopped her. After this the next efforts were with some delay renewed and continued till 4 o'clock, when the result of the two hours' work was 14 feet 9 inches forward and 12 feet 7 inches aft.

At the commencement, the figures of total progress stood 418 inches forward and 427 inches aft. Thus, then, the stern seems to have gained upon the bows during Thursday afternoon alone nearly three feet. Her total distance moved since the first attempt on Saturday is 48 feet 7 inches forward and 49 feet 7 inches aft. She has still, therefore, nearly 250 feet more to go before she will be entirely clear of the launching ways; but it is thought quite within the limits of probability that she will accomplish this distance in a very short time.

On Friday the operations were renewed as early as 7 o'clock, Mr. Brunel, Captain Harrison, Mr. Yates, Mr. Hepworth and Mr. Dixon superintending the arrangements. Almost instantly the ship yielded, progressing at the rate of about an inch a minute, until 8 o'clock, when she took a sudden start and bolted some six feet bodily down. Mr. Brunel gave the customary signal to check her, and almost at the same moment the immense cable on the ponderous drums brought her up, the ship's whole frame quivering again under the power applied. Some minutes elapsed ere the appliances could be again brought into play, additional balks having to be placed, to fill up the space the ship had gone from the rams. Again she readily obeyed the pressure, taking 'starts' of a foot, and eight inches at times.

At 12 o'clock she had cleared, since the morning, 21 feet down the ways. About this time the operations were retarded by the breaking of a link in the fore, or bow hauling-in chain. As soon as it was made good, the signal was given to the men to heave away, and the ship answered again. It was high water at 4 o'clock, at which time her bottom was at least two feet in water, and a general impression prevailed in the yard that it was the intention of her architect now to start her, as no fear was to be apprehended of her doing any mischief to herself or to anything else. The river was kept quite free, and almost every one present was in expectation of seeing her go. She made a start, and another, but Mr. Brunel had her checked immediately. The tide soon fell, and the people were doomed to disappointment. At dusk the order was given to stop pumping, and all further operations ceased for the day.

The exact extent she had gone since noon did not transpire, but it was understood to be some 14 or 16 feet, making in all about 88 feet. It was a general opinion that, had the ship been allowed to go when she started as she did, she would have safely reached the full extent of the ways, and been afloat.

The launching of the Leviathan was resumed yesterday morning, but the result of the day's exertions was not so favorable as might have been expected from her somewhat rapid progress as compared with her previous movements of the preceding day. Her stern had gone down some distance more than her stem, and it was desirable to get her in a straight position. As soon as she felt the great power put on she started eight inches in as many seconds. A short pause here took place to refix the balks against which the rams acted, and put the screw-jacks in position. She then made another move of four inches, and came up dead, but whether by the check being put on or not we have not been enabled to ascertain.

About this time (11 o'clock) her Royal Highness the Princess Royal, accompanied by the Dutchess of Athol, Colonel Phipps and Captain Du Platt, arrived at the yard in a carriage and four, preceded by outriders. Her Royal Highness was received by Mr. Brunel and Mr. Gates, the secretary, and by them conducted on to the platforms by the cradles upon which the hydraulic rams and jacks act. The Princess seemed much interested in what was pointed out and explained, and expressed a strong desire to go on the deck of the ship; and it was only from the great inconvenience and indeed difficulties that her Royal Highness might experience that the wish was abandoned. After a stay of three quarters of an hour, her Royal Highness retired from the yard, and returned to town.

During the Royal visit the workmen were actively engaged in completing the arrangements for continuing the operations, and at 12 packed off for dinner. Before 1 the men were again at their respective stations, and the hydraulics, screw-jacks and chains were applied, but the monster showed an unwillingness to move. At length it was determined to wait until near the approach of high water, half-past 4, which, as it would flow some 3 or 4 feet above her keel,

would materially assist in relieving the great weight upon her cradle. The men, however, never ceased the work, and seeing that all would be perfect shortly before 4 o'clock, by which time the tide had flowed well under the ship, the order was at once given to commence operations.

At length, about half-past 4, a hearty heave of the jacks and the hydraulic pressure moved the ship, in a second or so, 2 feet 7 inches, the bow gaining again as she brought up. This start appeared to give, as it were, new life to the workmen, and, indeed, to all around. The ship was not 'in a fix,' and all renewed their labor with increased energy. Again were the jacks put on and the hydraulics applied, and the ship made another start of 13 inches. After a short delay in readjusting the machinery she moved at once a foot. This favorable progress quite dispelled all conjectures as to her tardy movement in the early part of the day; and although the tide had commenced to ebb and darkness had closed in, the exertions were continued. The yard and platforms were lighted by numerous large flares of gas, and the scene altogether was of a very novel and, indeed, extraordinary description. About 6 o'clock the ship made her final move for the day, and like her former works, went off suddenly 9 inches forward and 7 aft, making her day's progress between 5 and 6 feet. The launching will be resumed on Monday morning.

There is now no doubt as to the perfect solidity of the ways; and as the ship, by her sudden starts, appears bodily, as it were, to be off, it is believed that her progress, now she is so well down the incline, will be quicker than even on Friday, and that on Tuesday she may be floated.

THE DESERET NEWS.



ALBERT CARRINGTON, EDITOR.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24.

"UNCIVILIZED MODE OF WAREFARE."—At a Special Conference held in the Tabernacle in this city, on the 21st inst., it was unanimously agreed to abandon 'Sebastopol' to our enemies, without the consent of Lord Raglan, if they persist in carrying out the unconstitutional policy adopted by the present Administration.

TYPOGRAPHICAL.—On Friday evening, 19th inst., at the meeting of the Typ. and Press Association, br. Martin Lenzi read an essay on the curing, manufacture and effects of tobacco; lecture on geography by br. J. G. Chambers; remarks and recitations by brs. Phineas Richards, Joseph Foreman and H. Walker; interspersed with dialogue between the Reverend and the Boy, songs and music by the serenade band. Adjourned to Friday evening next, seven o'clock.

MASS MEETING.

HARMONY.

At a mass meeting of the citizens of Harmony, Washington county, U. T., and vicinity, it was Resolved, that the policy adopted by Governor Brigham Young, in placing this Territory under martial law and forbidding all armed forces to enter our borders under any pretence whatever was wise, humane and just.

Resolved, that we approve the acts of the late Legislative Assembly, in drafting resolutions to sustain Gov. Young in resisting the present force sent by the Government of the United States to enforce upon us corrupt officials, contrary to our wishes at the point of the bayonet; also, in memorializing Congress and the Chief Magistrate of this nation not only to withdraw their forces from our Territory, but to redress our wrongs and grievances, being to justice the murderers of Joseph and Hyrum Smith and Parley P. Pratt, who were honorably acquitted by the courts of this nation, to restore to us our homes and possessions that we have bought and paid for according to the requirements of Government, and to extend to us our constitutional rights, as American citizens, lest, by a continuation of insults and abuse, they force us to become their enemies.

In view of the treatment we have already received from the Parent Government, we are hereby

Resolved, as a portion of the people called Latter Day Saints, to stand by Governor Young and sustain him in carrying out all measures that he may deem necessary for the preservation of this people and for maintaining their rights.

And, furthermore, we pledge ourselves, our lives, our fortunes and our all to stand by each other and back up Governor Young in contending for the constitutional rights, purchased with the blood of our Revolutionary sires, and extended unto us as the rich boon of heaven.

And, in conclusion we are Resolved to follow the examples of our illustrious revolutionary sires, and our motto, from this time forth, shall be LIBERTY or DEATH.

JOHN D. LEE,

WM. R. DAVIS,

E. H. GROVES,

Committee on behalf of the people.

J. R. DAVIES, Clerk.

Fire proof paint may be made by taking common clay—dry, pulverize, and run it thro' a sieve, and mix with linseed oil. The color will be a delicate drab. By burning the clay slightly, a light red may be obtained; and the greater the heat it is subjected to, the brighter will be the red.

[From the Olive Branch.]

Labor.

BY S. M. H.

"Labor is worship, the robin is singing;
Labor is worship, the wild-bee is singing;
Listen! the eloquent whisper uprising,

Speaks to thy soul from out nature's great heart;
From the dark cloud comes the life-giving showers;
From the rough sod blow the soft-breathing flowers;
From the small insect the rich coral bower,
Only man, in the plan, shrinks from his part."

Labor, though a much despised word to some, yet how valued by others, and much it should be, by all. How much it contributes, to our health, contentment and prosperity. Some of the greatest, the wisest and the best, have been those the most actively, constantly and industriously employed. The employment of agriculture so much decried by some, by others has been deemed one of the most laudable and honorable of occupations; and from the wise, the good and the great, has received much commendation from their pens and their tongues, and still more by their actual engagement in its work. How much has been accomplished by patient, hopeful, uncomplaining labor, and by it, what cannot be accomplished? By labor, combined with industry, the beautiful words of scripture might be cited in the present tense, as expressively descriptive. 'The mountain is brought low, and rough places made plain. The wilderness becomes a fruitful field, and the desert rejoices and blossoms as the rose.' What tends more to call forth emotions grand and sublime, than the sight of some noble edifice, or towering granite structure, whose work occupied many years, of many hands, industriously and laboriously employed? Who does not admire to see the Pantheon, though in ruins; and with what a deep sense of awe and of grandeur do we gaze upon that unequalled edifice—Saint Peter's church?—Every thing may be accomplished by patient, untiring industry combined with much labor. How beautiful and true the oriental proverb—'With time and patience the mulberry leaf becomes satin.' Do we ever become disposed to indulge in idleness or yield to discouragement? We may notice in the animal and insect-worlds specimens of more untiring industry than that of some of ours, and when so inclined, would do heed the advice of pope, when he said:

"Go, from the creatures thy instruction take."

The scholar as well as he who is engaged in manual labor has need of persevering habits of labor (of mental labor, which is really as hard as any) and of industry.

As one has said, 'It is no idle thing to be a scholar, indeed.' But we have examples where the two kinds of labor, giving a certain portion of time to each, and thus improving in the best possible manner both the mental and physical powers.—Let such a course be pursued, and would not the world of science and the world of labor be mutually benefited? By the healthful exercise of labor the mind would become more active and energetic, and by the pleasant and elevating influence of study, labor would be relieved of its tedium and monotony, and become more honorable and agreeable. With much earnestness, my heart responds to the sentiment expressed so well by another:

"Thank God, for human labor,
That man can plough the soil,
And in the mighty fields of THOUGHT,
Search for the hidden spoil.
O, I'd rather never know repose,
Than never think, and toil."

FACTS IN HUMAN LIFE.—The number of languages spoken is 3,064. The number of men is about equal to the number of women. The average of human life is 33 years. One quarter die before the age of seven. One half die before the age of 17. To every 1,000 persons, one only reaches 100 years. To every 100 only six reach 65 years; and not more than one in 500 reaches the age of 80 years. There are on earth, 1,000,000,000 of inhabitants. Of these, 33,333,333 die every year; 91,824 die every day; 7,760 every hour, and 60 every minute—or one for every second.

These losses are about balanced by an equal number of births. The married are longer lived than the single; and above all, those who observe a sober and industrious conduct. Tall men live longer than short ones. Women have more chances of life previous to the age of 50 years than men, but fewer after. The number of marriages is in proportion of 75 to 100.—Marriages are more frequent after the equinoxes, that is, during the months of June and December. Those born in spring are generally more robust than others. Births and deaths are more frequent by night than by day. Number of men capable of bearing arms is calculated at one-fourth of the population.

ANOTHER LARGE PEAR.—E. L. Beard, Esq., has left at our office another mammoth Pear, weighing 3 1/4 pounds, and measuring about the size of ordinary melons grown down-east. It is of the old iron pear variety, Black Pear of Worcester, grown at the Mission orchard, by Henry Ellsworth, Esq., who has raised many the present year of extraordinary size, even larger than the present specimen. Mr. Ellsworth now has this famed orchard in possession, Mr. Beard having located on the Salinas Plains, the large Ranch formerly owned by J. B. Hill, Esq., who raised the great Barley crop of '53—149 2/3 bushels to the acre.—[Cal. Far., Dec. 18.

TO PREVENT SKIPPERS IN BACCIN.—When the meat is taken out of salt, wash it clean in cold water, and cover the flesh part of each joint with about one teaspoonful of flour of sulphur, rub it in well and hang it up to smoke. The sulphur is an effectual prevention of skippers, and does not affect the taste of the meat in the least.