

THE INSURRECTION IN BENGAL.

The insurrection which has broken out in Bengal, India, is composed of the Santals and other tribes, occupying the Rajmahal Hills—a bold and hardy race. They number from 30,000 to 50,000 men, acting in fire parties, and are armed with axes, poisoned arrows, and a few firearms. They have spread over the country a hundred miles in extent, destroying everything European, and pretend that they are led by their god in person. The few Europeans have entrenched themselves until assistance shall arrive. The insurrection was so little anticipated, that there were not a thousand troops within a hundred and fifty miles.

CHINA.

All was quiet in Siam and Canton. The insurgents were losing ground in the north.

[By Eastern Mail.]

Gen. Simpson, in a dispatch dated Sebastopol, September 9th, says: "Sebastopol is in the hands of the allies. The enemy evacuated the South side of the city after exploding magazines, setting fire to the town and burning all the ships of war except three steamers. The bridge communicating with the north side was destroyed. A dispatch to the French Minister of War says: 'Harel Faya and the south part of Sebastopol no longer exist.' The enemy, perceiving our solid occupation of the Malakoff, evacuated the place, after blowing up nearly all the defences. The chief honors of the day are due to Generals Bosquet and McMahon.

A dispatch from Varna says, the Malakoff and Redan batteries were carried by storm.

On seeing the French Eagles floating on the Malakoff, Gen. de Salles made two attacks upon the central bastion, but failed.

Prince Gortschakoff telegraphs on the 9th that Sebastopol, after sustaining a most infernal fire, and repulsing six successive assaults, found we could not drive the enemy from the Malakoff, of which they had possession. Our troops resisted to the last extremity.

The enemy found nothing in the Southern part of the town but blood-stained ruins. When the intelligence of the fall of Sebastopol reached London and the Provincial cities, demonstrations of joy were made at all the Theatres and other places of amusement. When the facts were officially announced at each place the bands struck up the National anthem.

Gen. Simpson reports that the casualties in the attempt on the Redan were very heavy. No general officers killed. The English loss at the Redan is estimated at 2000 killed and wounded. It is rumored that the allies found 1200 guns within the walls of Sebastopol; also, that the Russians were fallen back on Bekehtzev.

French rumor says that Gortschakoff will certainly hold the North side of Sebastopol to the last extremity; also, that the allied Admirals have sent a dispatch saying it is not expedient to enter the harbor of Sebastopol until Fort Constantine is silenced.

The allies were repulsed six times, and lost 20,000 men, the Russians 10,000.

The Russians blew up the defences and fleet, fired the city, and evacuated it.

Five French Generals, including Gen. Bosquet, were among the slain.

The bombardment of Sebastopol continued without intermission from the 5th to the 8th, when the assault commenced. The French attacked Malakoff and Carénage Bay; the English assailed Redan. Six repulses were sustained by the French before Malakoff, but on the seventh attempt they carried the works, and hoisted their eagles in Malakoff. The slaughter was terrific. It is estimated that 2,000 English, 15,000 French and as many Russians were killed—making an aggregate of upwards of 30,000.

During the night succeeding the assault, the Russians evacuated the entire South side, first blowing up the defences, sinking all the ships, firing the town, and leaving nothing but smouldering ruins.

The Monitor has the following dispatch:

CAPTURE OF MALAKOFF.—The assault was made at noon of the 8th, and its redoubts and Redan carried by storm amid shouts of *Vive L'Empereur!* We immediately occupied our lives in lodging there, and succeeded in doing so at Malakoff. Redan and Carénage Bay not being, owing to the heavy fire of the artillery which poured upon the first occupants of the work. On beholding our Eagles floating on Malakoff Tower, Gen. de Salles made two attacks on the Central Bastion, both of which were unsuccessful. Our losses, meanwhile, were very heavy.

The plan of the attack was, that the British troops should storm the Redan, and the French the Malakoff. The extreme right of the French made a diversion on the little Redan, and the united attack of the English, French and Sardinians was made on the Central bastion. All these attacks appear to have been made simultaneously, with great spirit and energy. But the one eminently successful, and which eventually decided the fate of the day, was that made by Generals Bosquet and McMahon on the Malakoff. Both the Redan and Central Bastion were several times in the possession of the storming parties, but so accurately did the guns of the enemy cover these works that, as soon as the Allies gained possession of the work and the Russians retreated, the fire which opened upon them was so murderous, that they found it impossible to hold the position so gloriously won.

The French Eagles, however, once floating over the Malakoff the victory was half gained, and the bombardment continued with increased impetuosity and fierceness. Having now the Southern part of the town within range, the English and French mortars opened their infernal fire on the doomed city, and the effect was such that the whole place in a short time was in flames and literally reduced to ashes.

Great rejoicing followed the announcement of the victory in England and France. Bells were rung, guns fired, and all Paris was illuminated.

Highly Important from Europe.

SCHEMES AGAINST THE UNITED STATES—DENMARK TO JOIN THE ALLIES—THE SOUND DUES MAINTAINED.

PARIS, Thursday, September 8, 1855.

There are facts transpiring at this moment in Paris of very grave import to the United States—facts which will influence so largely the exterior relations of the country for years to come, that too much importance cannot be given to the subject while yet in its infancy. The people of the United States are upon the eve of a presidential election, and to those abroad who see with anxiety the complications which are arising for the future of their country, the importance which is given to sectional questions at home and the little attention paid to exterior relations only serve to increase their anxiety.

There are at this moment in Paris, two special commissioners—the one from the government of Denmark, and the other from that of Spain—who are daily closeted with the French minister of foreign affairs, endeavoring to arrange treaties of alliance, offensive and defensive, against Russia on the one hand, and the United States on the other.

The Spanish alliance, which already has been sufficiently discussed, and whose features and objects are already known to the American public, meets with complications in its adjustment in religious questions and questions foreign to the interests of the United States, which very much retard its consummation, and which even render the issue of the negotiations doubtful. It is none the less true, however, that such negotiations are going on, and that they had for primary and sole instigation, the Cuban question.

The other negotiation, however, that with the government of Denmark, makes more rapid progress. It is now three weeks since the emissary of the Danish government arrived in Paris, bringing with him an entering wedge into the good graces of the French government—the order of the Elephant, as a present from the King of Denmark to the Emperor of France. Owing to the confusion attendant upon the queen's visit, negotiations were not entered upon till a week after the arrival of the commissioner, and the interviews with Count Walewski have taken place ever since.

The French government is not only listening with an attentive ear to the propositions which Denmark offers, but there is imminent danger that it will accept them. Denmark agrees to enter the alliance against Russia, on condition that England and France will, first by a threatening attitude, and secondly by cannon, if necessary, aid her against the United States, and after the close of the war, protect her against Russia.

The Danish government is determined not to submit to our demand, for to yield to the United States would be to give up the principle on which it bases its claim, and all nations would at once enjoy the same right.

Denmark is deeply involved in debt to Russia, and France is holding out to her the idea that if she will join the alliance, the success of the allies will be proportionally insured, and at the close of the war, such a settlement will be made as will release Denmark from her ties to Russia. Without the Sound Dues Denmark would soon be so completely insolvent that her independent existence as a nation would be in imminent peril.

Do not these facts very clearly point out the probable termination of the negotiations which are now going on in the cabinet of the French minister of foreign affairs?—[N. Y. Tribune.]

THE DESERET NEWS.



ALBERT CARRINGTON:.....EDITOR.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY:
Wednesday----November 28, 1855.

Navigation.

Since the publication of the article, in No. 37, headed, "To those who are engaged in freighting on the western waters," we have been informed by Mr. James Baudiere, an experienced mountaineer from Green river co., that steam boats have been run to the Great Falls on the Missouri, which is, comparatively, within a stone's throw of this city.

Mr. Baudiere further says that, after the portage at the Falls, keel boats can come far up the tributaries to the right bank of that river, which interlock with the head waters of Lewis' Fork of Snake river and those of Green river, from which point freight could be wagoned a short distance to where flat boats would take it down Green river to the immigrant road, or perhaps better to the head of Bear river where it could be boated directly to this city.

He also says that there is a good wagon route from here to the Falls, either by way of Weber canyon, Cache valley and the head of Bear river, by way of Box Elder into Cache valley, &c., or through the Malade valley, in which case wagons can, if necessary, load at the Falls, which will be found of great benefit over the present mode, even though keel and flat boats are not used.

Timber, good soil, grass and other facilities, for the necessary posts, are said to be abundant on the Upper Missouri and its branches,

and we know that they are plenty on this side of the mountains.

A party will start, in a few days, to view the route from here to the Falls, and their report will enable us to write more definitely concerning the precise course, number and location of the required forts, length and position of portages, &c.

THE CAL. MAIL OF NOV. 1 arrived on the 23d inst., at 5 p.m. As usual, of late, the mail steamer had not reached San Pedro, and was not expected until the 7th, hence there were no Upper California exchanges of so late a date as those brought by the Express, which arrived on the 12th.

A mail from the West virtually once in two months would not be so severely outrageous and annoying if, when it did come, it actually contained what it should. How or why it does not we have not been able to learn, but hope to at an early date.

Again, notwithstanding the punctuality and care with which our friend J. W. Sullivan puts up and forwards his packages, 20 numbers of late N. Y. Herald, 10 numbers of Graham's Magazine for Oct., several copies of London Illustrated News, London Panch, &c., &c., have not come to hand, and only some two dozen of old exchange papers arrived, except a Liverpool Albion of Sept. 3.

The inconvenience of this mode of procedure needs no comment; in the meantime we trust that those who exchange with the 'News' will not flare up, nor get out of patience, if we do not favorably notice and quote from papers which we never receive.

THE EASTERN MAIL for Sep. 1, and Oct. 1 arrived Nov. 26 at 1 1/2 p.m., bringing 47 brass-lock sacks and 1 with an iron lock. This was the complement started with, except 2 iron-lock way sacks and 1 way pouch, which were probably left at Laramie on account of having nothing in them for any part west of there.

There was no trouble with the Indians on the route, and fortunately no prospect of any, hence it is presumed that greater punctuality will in future attend the transmission of this mail.

The mail for Sep. 1 started out and reached Fort Kearney in due time, but the command there refused an escort, and gave the carrier a certificate that it was not safe to travel without, hence he stered it and returned.

Oct. 2. Mr. J. M. Hockaday left Independence with the mail for that month, and brought both mails through faithfully and in good condition, though we have not yet learned why he did not make better time.

P. McCLANAHAN, Esq., the gentlemanly Postmaster at Independence, supplied Judge Smith with liberal files of the latest St. Louis, frontier and other dates by each mail. The courteous man of the file by the Oct. mail enabled us to furnish the latest war news, but the mails arriving so near our present going to press prevents making up the summary, until our next, though we have not noticed or heard of any event of an extraordinary, unexpected, or very startling nature.

DEPARTURE.—His Excellency, Gov. Young, and the Great Salt Lake County members of the Legislative Assembly, will start for Fillmore on Monday next, Dec. 3, to be in time for the opening of the Session on the 10th, and will remain there during the allotted term of 40 days.

As that operation includes us, the 'News' will be left in the care of Judge Elias Smith during our temporary absence.

HOME ITEMS.—The walls of the Court House in this county are finished, and the workmen are busily engaged in putting up the roof and dome timbers; hundreds are at work on the Big Cottonwood canal; other improvements are rapidly progressing, and peace, plenty and prosperity continue to attend the onward and righteous course of Utah.

Slanderers put that in your pipes, and then write, 'No news of importance from Utah.'

PURIFIED ELEMENTS.—Br. Lohr, chemist, has shown us beautiful specimens of stick and flint sulphur, which he refined from the specimens brought from the sulphur bed near Cove Creek, in Millard County. He used the poorest pieces that he could pick out, and they yielded 50 per cent of as fine an article as we have ever seen.

He also exhibited a specimen of most excellent rosin, and the residuum of some Lake salt which he had been refining, and proposes shortly to make a few pounds of gunpowder, by way of experiment.

The residuum from the salt will make an excellent ingredient in glazing, enamelling, and glass manufacture, and that from the sulphur will

make a beautiful red paint. Owing to the high price of candles and tallow, br. Loba proposes to furnish alcohol from potatoes, at a rate which will greatly reduce the expenditure for light, and have a direct tendency to lessen the price of soap.

The sulphur and other elements are at hand in abundance (except the saltpetre which is now rapidly forming) to supply Utah with gunpowder, brimstone, rosin, tar, turpentine, red paint, glazing, glass, soap, &c., &c., so fast as men and facilities can be got ready to develop our varied resources.

Who will gradually turn their attention to those channels for wealth and convenience, aid those who are so doing, and thus curtail the heavy drawback of so many importations?

THE HON. J. M. BERNHISEL, Delegate from Utah, arrived at Independence on the 28th of Sep., en route for Washington. The party met with no accident, and saw only one wild Indian.

News from Elders.

By letter from Prest. Silas Smith, dated at Honolulu, S. I., Aug. 27, we learn that the Elders on the Islands held a conference during five days, beginning July 24th, the minutes of which will be printed. On the 5th July a vessel put into the harbor at Honolulu for repairs, having on board 72 saints from the Australian mission, under the Presidency of Elder Burr Frost. After repairing she put out, but in 3 days came back, leaking worse than before. In throwing her down she sunk, and was condemned and sold for a mere trifle, thus setting the saints on shore with little or nothing to help themselves with, as nothing could be recovered from the vessel by way of damages. About 30 of the company sailed for San Francisco, July 13; the balance have fair prospects of soon being able to continue their journey to San Bernardino.

Elder Geo. Q. Cannon writes from San Francisco, Oct. 1, that himself and Elders Boil and Wilkie were well, and progressing rapidly with the publication of the Book of Mormon.

Prest. William Bringham writes from Los Vegas, Nov. 7, that all were in good health and spirits, and abundantly blessed in their labors. Stock was very low in Southern Cal. They have raised enough grain and vegetables to last until another harvest, and have got into their houses inside of the Fort, though it is not altogether finished. The writer suggests that all passing travelers would treat the Indians kindly there would be no difficulty.

FORT LIMBI.—By letter from Elder B. F. Cummings, dated at Fort Limbi, Oct. 20, we learn that the brethren there were all in good health and spirits. They had sown 20 bushels of wheat, and were preparing ground for sowing more when it should come to hand. The weather was pleasant, and there had been no rain.

SUMMARY by the last Cal. mail:—

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(These 0's are pretty figures, but then it seems to follow that when a figure's circular it's so eternal hollow.)

Why? Because the Pacific Express matter brought in by Mr. J. Y. Green forestalled all received by mail, except some war news clipped from the Liverpool Albion of Sep. 3, which accidentally came by way of the Isthmus, and that will be found under its head in another column.

MAGAZINES AND NEWSPAPERS.—It would give us much pleasure to notice them regularly, and according to their merits in our judgment, but when they are stopped by the way, for we presume they are duly forwarded, it is out of our power. Suffice it to say that Harper's and Graham's Magazines and Godey's Lady Books continue to sustain their well-earned reputation, though we never receive our exchange number of Harper, and only once-in-a-while a Graham or Godey, hence have to depend upon those which we buy in San Francisco. This fact we trust will sufficiently explain to those who exchange with us, any seeming lack of Editorial courtesy.

TO ARRIVE.—We learn by 'The Mormon' of Sept. 15, that Mr. T. S. Williams, of the firm of T. S. Williams & Co., and Elders Martin H. Peck and son are on their return, and we understand that they may be expected in by the next mail.

THE GENERAL HEALTH has improved, since the hot dry weather has been supplanted by showers, occasional snow squalls and a cool, bracing air.

THE WEATHER is extremely pleasant, Nov. 27, and but few thin, small patches of snow on the lowlands. A slight rain mingled with snow began to fall about 11 p.m. of the 22nd, and there was quite a fall of snow on the 23rd, but it mostly melted as it fell.