

THE  
DESERET NEWSAND LIBERTY.  
ALBERT CARRINGTON, EDITOR.

FILLMORE, WEDNESDAY, JULY 21.

**SOMETHING TO BE PROUD OF.**—A citizen of Palmyra, Utah Co., has a full suit of clothes made of excellent home-made linen cloth, which accomplishes a double saving in the right direction. Many other residents of that city are more or less clad in home-made linen garments.

**JULY FOURTH** was celebrated in G. S. L. City on Monday, the 5th, by the firing of cannon, hoisting of flags, and music by the bands.

**ARRIVED** in G. S. L. City, July 9th and 10th, a company of Elders from their missions in the States and Foreign lands.

**THE VIGILANCE COMMITTEE** in New Orleans, having been organized solely, as the *N. Y. Tribune* of June 12 states, for political effect, quietly disbanded after the municipal election, satisfying themselves with some plain, true and ugly testimony concerning the abominable condition of society in that civilized and Christianized city.

**STORMS AND FLOODS**, in May and the forepart of June, did and were doing much damage to crops, bridges, buildings, dams, &c., in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri and Iowa.

## THE EFFECTS OF HARDSHIPS, &amp;c.

It is surprising to see the effect that hardships or unfavorable circumstances will sometimes have on the faith and practice of some who profess to have a knowledge of the gospel. When they first embrace the truth, and while surrounded by circumstances to which they are accustomed, they rejoice in it, testify that it is true, and feel willing to endure all things rather than part with it. But no sooner do their circumstances change, and they forsake the beaten path which they have pursued for years than their feelings on this subject undergo a corresponding change, and they cease to realize the benefits and blessings which they formerly enjoyed.

This people have witnessed this from the first organization of the Church on the earth until the present time. Men have embraced the gospel in the States, or in Europe, who while there have been faithful to its requirements and enjoyed the Spirit, and have seemed to place a higher value upon it than upon life itself. Yet when called upon to travel to the place appointed for the gathering of the Lord's people, they have been so tried by the annoyances of the journey and by the hardships they have had to contend with after reaching the place of their destination that they have lost all love for the Spirit, and have turned round and denied the truth of that which they had formerly declared to be the power of God unto salvation. So long as they could remain in a situation where there were no new trials to be contended with, where they were surrounded by the comforts and conveniences which they had been accustomed to enjoy, all would be right; but when thrown out of that position, and placed in circumstances where their faith and patience would be tried, they preferred apostasy to enduring the trial.

It is not because the Spirit can not be enjoyed, nor because the gospel has lost its power, under the new circumstances in which they may be placed that causes this; but because they do not take a course to retain the one or enjoy the other. If a man, after becoming acquainted with the principles of salvation and the gift of the Spirit, take a course to retain the latter and enjoy the blessings which attend the former, it will make no difference whether he be on the continent of Europe, in the East, in the West, or in this Territory. The country he may be in, or the circumstances by which he may be surrounded, will not have the slightest effect on the truth and power of the principles of eternal life. They will be just as true in this country as they are in any other; the heavens will be as accessible to the prayers of the faithful and humble, and the Spirit be as freely bestowed when sought after in this country as in any other. The man that receives a testimony, while in dis-

tant restored to the earth and that he has been put in possession of it, can still have that testimony here. Neither the quality of the soil, nor the inclemency of the climate of Utah can in the least invalidate or destroy it. The actions of his brethren and the hardships and unfavorable circumstances he may have to contend with, will not affect it, if he will but keep right himself. This every faithful man and woman in this Territory has proved satisfactorily.

It is folly for men to be influenced in their estimate of truth by the hardships and unfavorable circumstances they may have to contend with, or the actions of others. They are acting for themselves, and if they have the approval of the Spirit of God in their own bosoms, they have no cause to be troubled or offended. When they gather they do it by God's command, and if they have the Spirit of the gospel which they have embraced, they will have the testimony that it is right, and that it is not only right to gather but to stay gathered, despite hardships or unfavorable circumstances.

## NEWS ITEMS.

**ANOTHER GREYTOWN AFFAIR.**—ARREST OF COLONEL KINNEY.—On the 25th of April, at Greytown, Col. Kinney, with men armed to the teeth, harled down the Mosquito flag, hoisted in its stead the Nicaraguan colors, forced his way into the Mayor's house and forcibly dragged him out as a prisoner. The citizens were up in arms directly, and a message was sent to Capt. Kennedy, of the U. S. vessel Jamestown, for assistance, who came on shore immediately, with five cutters filled with men. As the citizens generally insisted upon it, Capt. Kennedy took Kinney and his band prisoners off to the Jamestown, from thence to be sent up in the British steamer to Aspinwall, which was done. The Colonel and his party had arrived at Aspinwall.

**THE FATHER OF WATERS.**—A correspondent of the Presbyterian, under date of "Mississippi River, April 30th," writes as follows:—

"All we have read in the newspapers as to the almost unprecedented flood in the Mississippi, has been realized. Though we have sailed some seven hundred miles on the Father of Waters, we have scarcely seen the ordinary banks at any point. Everywhere it has been the same wide waste of waters, losing itself on either side in interminable forests, or in some luckless planter's cotton fields; or worse still, in his kitchen, bedroom and parlor. Many of the dwellings seemed to have been put out to sea, there being not a foot of dry land anywhere near them.

**THE ILLINOIS TORNADO.**—The stories told of the freaks of the late tornado in Illinois are quite as astonishing as the hurricane must have been to the frightened inhabitants. The *Peoria Transcript* tells the following:—

"At Kappa, two ladies were blown away, and have not since been heard from. They probably wore hoops. At Chenoa, it demolished a house completely, and yet left a book case that was in it, without a scratch, or a broken pane of glass. It carried a large mirror sixty feet and laid it down unbroken. The next morning after the storm a man was seen to crawl from under a barn, who, after being questioned, stated that as he was coming across the prairie the wind picked him up and carried him half a mile, setting him down in a pond of water four feet deep; he waded out and got on a little rise of ground, when the wind took him again and hurried him with violence against the side of the barn, under which he crawled and spent the night.

The most wonderful feat of all, however, occurred at Chenoa. A farm house was blown at two jumps no less than three hundred feet from where it stood, and set down so easily that the plastering was not cracked, or the dishes knocked off the table, which was set for supper. A similar occurrence took place at Gilman, where a kitchen was blown from the side of a house into a slough, without a plate being broken; and when our informant left, the inmates were journeying back and forth on a raft to get the cooking utensils for breakfast."

**MONUMENT TO GOV. FORD DESTROYED.**—We learn that the beautiful marble monument in the city cemetery, erected by the State of Illinois to the memory of the late Gov. Ford, was blown over during the late terrible gale, and broken so badly as to be almost entirely ruined.—*Peoria Transcript*, May 25.

**ANOTHER GROCERY SHUT UP.**—The President of the United States Senate has closed the refreshment (?) room adjoining the Senate. The immediate cause of this closing of the "bar" was the disorder in the Senate Chamber growing out of the potations of Senators. Mr. Slidell, of Louisiana, interrupted Mr. Douglas by coughing and laughing, and when Mr. Douglas protested against such interruption, Mr. Slidell stepped close to Mr. Douglas and said his language was insulting and impertinent.

On the same day a "flare up" occurred between Green, of Mo. and Clay of Alabama, and then the President of the Senate cut off the Senatorial grog.—*Cleveland Herald*, June 9.

**HARD TIMES AT THE WEST.**—In some districts in Illinois there is said to be scarcely enough money to pay the taxes. Michigan, Iowa and Minnesota are even worse off. There is no currency at the West other than the bank notes, which have but little or no specie value, yet are kept in circulation of necessity. The commercial cities, St. Louis, Chicago, Cincinnati, Detroit, St. Paul, Dubuque, Davenport, Indianapolis, etc., absorb all the actual money, because the country is greatly in debt to them, and is constantly drained to pay its liabilities.

Money is so scarce there that it can be readily loaned out at from 20 to 40 per cent. per annum—with the prospect that it will stay loaned out for years to come. Where money commands such exorbitant rates of interest the country certainly cannot be in a prosperous condition. Farm produce is worth almost nothing. We read a letter several days ago from a former citizen in a town in Wisconsin. He says butter is selling there at 10 cents a pound; eggs 5 cents a dozen; potatoes 12½ cents a bushel, and other things in proportion, and as to money, he does not believe the whole population of the town, numbering some 2,500, could raise over \$500 in cash.—*Eastern, Pa., Argus*.

**"WHO WAS ASSASSINATED LAST NIGHT?"**—The *True Delta* under this head gives a revolting picture of New Orleans, and, we should suppose it to be a true portrait, taking the records of crime as the means of judging.

The *Delta* says: The trade of murder, as the period for holding a city election approaches, is attaining its usual briskness; assassination is rife; the knife, the slung shot and the pistol are nightly doing their work, and citizens in this place, which claims to be human, civilized and enlightened, preface their morning salutations with the question of how many murders cry to heaven for vengeance from the going down of the setting sun to his rise on the following morning.

Miscreants, upon whose ruffian hands the blood of their last victim is scarcely dry, walk our streets defiantly, patronized by officers of justice and men claiming decent and high social position, their belts garnished with pistols, knives, and the other instruments of their infamous calling, as if the profession of the cowardly assassin established claims to honorable recognition, and secured to its votary the honors we have been taught to believe were exclusively reserved for virtue, intelligence, industry and integrity.

We have seen within a few months the vilest miscreants elevated to offices of important trust in our jails and in our police, and we have seen in our criminal tribunals the most notorious criminals, the vilest human scum, treated with considerate distinction, while the atrocious farce of arraigning them for murder was being played, with a full consciousness on the part of all the actors that, by the day of trial, the witnesses upon whose testimony their guilt must be established, would have either been bribed or frightened away, or been put to death like numerous preceding witnesses whose integrity was proof against venal approach, and whose courage was equal to the duties of true citizenship. So affluent are we here in New Orleans in villains, that neighboring parishes, taking pattern after our example, borrow our assassins, official and unofficial to regulate their domestic election, as our readers would observe in the decision of the Carrollton election case by the intelligent and honorable Judge Burthe, which we published in our columns. That upright judicial servant in setting aside the election held in Carrollton, for fraud and violence, tells the public that assassins, employed as police in this place, were brought to that village to intimidate, outrage and destroy peaceful, law-abiding and worthy citizens who should appear at the ballot boxes to exercise their constitutional rights in the selection of their municipal officers, in opposition to the views and wishes of a secret organization of men banded together to obtain the control of public affairs. In this way murder, open, bold, and horrifying, has come to be the pastime of villains grown old in crime, and of half-grown cubs of fellows emulous of deeds which dignify their perpetrators, and lead to office and reward.

**THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.**—It is stated that the paying out apparatus constructed by Mr. Everett, of our navy, is pronounced by the English engineers to be just the machinery required, and that Mr. Hughes, our ingenious inventor and electrician, has succeeded in transmitting currents of electricity through twenty-six hundred miles of cable without difficulty, thereby solving satisfactorily a problem that had baffled the science of the company's electricians.

**CONDITION OF THE BIG SHIP.**—The *Leviathan*, it is stated, will not be able to get to sea short of an additional expenditure of £172,000, which sum, added to the present liabilities of the company amounts to £211,282, to meet which, the directors proposed to issue debenture preference shares to that sum, on such terms as were most expedient. The total cost of the ship would be £804,522, or at the rate of £34 per ton, taking the ship at the builders' measurement, 24,000 tons. The directors regretted that they were unable to complete her equipments before the ensuing autumn, when it was intended to make several preliminary voyages to America, for the purpose of testing the ship's capabilities, and in the spring to commence her voyages to India or Australia.

**THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.**—A week from to-morrow the Niagara and Agamemnon are to start from Ireland to make the second great attempt to lay the Ocean Cable. Each of them has half of it on board.

This time they are to proceed to the middle of the Atlantic before commencing operations. Arrived at the proper point the two ends will be spliced together, and dropped into the sea, both vessels "reeling out." Both are to remain stationary until the splice has well settled to the bottom, which is only a distance of a mile and three quarters!

They are then to set sail the one for Newfoundland, the other for Ireland. If the weather is fair, five days steaming will safely land both ends of the Cable. If it is foul, and the sea runs so high as to create danger of breaking the cable or wrecking the ship, large Buoys capable of keeping the end floating on the water are to be attached, and it will then be cut. There will thus be three chances of saving to one of losing it:—1st, That both vessels may arrive safely. 2d, That one may safely land its end of the cable, even if the other end is lost. 3d, That even if both vessels are obliged to cut it, the Buoys will keep the ends floating, and conspicuous, when they can be found and rejoined on the return of fair weather.—*Albany Journal*, June 5.

**BLESSING SHIPS.**—On the first of May, Cardinal Wiseman performed the solemn blessing of four ships at Deptford, England. These ships are to be employed against the slave trade. It is the first blessing of a ship in England since the "Reformation."

**DANGER OF ICE CREAM.**—A "Down-East" editor has had a visit from a Vermonter, who bears the name of Ethan Spike. This genius has been experimenting upon the luxury known in Gotham as ice cream, and the following is given as the result of his first experiment:

One day, toward sun-down, I was goin' by a shop in Middle Street; there was all manner of candy an' jossamints, an' what-not at the winder; an' there was signs with gold letters to 'em hangin' round the door, telling how they sold soda, mead, an' ice cream there. I sez to myself—I've heard a good deal about this ice cream, an' now blow me if I won't see what they are made of. So I put my hands intew my pockets, and walked in kinder careless, and sez to a chap standin' behind the counter:

"Do you keep any ice creams here?"

"Yes, sir!" sez he; "how much will you have?"

I considered a minnit on't and sez I:

"A pint, sir?"

The young feller's face swelled out, an' he like to larfed right out; but after awhile he asked:

"Did you say a pint, sir?"

"Sartin!" sez I; "but p'raps you don't retail

—so I don't mind takin' a quart!"

An' I gin him a look that made him look sober in about a minnit; an' when I clenched my fist an' looked at him—here Mr. Ethan Spike favored us with a most diabolical expression of his countenance—he hauled in his horns about the quickest, an' handed me a quart of it, as perlite as could be! Wal, I tasted a mouthful of it, an' found it as cool as the north side of Bethel Hill in Jennewary! I'd half a mind to spit it out, but just then I see the confectionary chap grinnin' behind the door! Gall smash it all! thinks I—I'll not let that monkey think I'm afraid; I'll eat the darn stuff, if it freezes me! I tell ye what, I'd rather skinn'd a bear or whipped a wild-cat, but I went it—I ate the hull in about a minnit! Wal, in about a quarter of an hour I began to feel rather grippy, continued Ethan, an' kept on feelin' no better fast, till at last it seemed as though I'd a steam-engine a sawin' shingles in me! I sot down in a cheer, an' bent myself up like a nutcracker, thinkin' I'd grin and bear it; but I couldn't set still—I twisted about like a fish-worm on a hook, till at last the chap that gin me the cream, and who had been lookin' an' snickerin', sez to me:

"Mister, what ails you?"

"Ails me?" sez I; "that are darned stuff of yours is freezin' up my mouth!"

Ethan required a great deal of "doctorin'" before he was "set to rights," after the quart of ice cream.

**PUNCTUALITY.**—A committee of eight gentlemen had been appointed to meet at twelve o'clock. Seven of them were punctual, but the eighth came bustling in with apologies for being a quarter of an hour behind the time. "The time," said he, "passed away without my being aware of it; I had no idea of its being so late." A Quaker present said: "Friend, I am not sure that we should admit thy apology. It were a matter regret that thou shouldst have wasted thine own quarter of an hour, but there are seven besides thyself whose time thou hast also consumed, amounting in the whole to two hours, and one-eighth of it only was thine own property."

**WIND PUMPS NEAR SACRAMENTO.**—It has been observed that residents of this city and suburbs, as well as throughout the valley of the Sacramento, have in many instances erected wind mills, with which to pump water for purposes of irrigation, etc. The arrangement affords a cheap and reliable power, and has been found to be eminently serviceable. We understand that the demand this season for such apparatus has increased in a remarkable degree in this vicinity, and that the size of the wheel has been considerably increased over that formerly generally used.—*Sacramento Union*.