

led by the tinsel show and fair pretensions of the world, and beled away from the truth by the silken cords of the enemy of all righteousness; but they do not know the misery of the world. When they get into hell, they would be willing to be preached to that they might get out, if they could. It would be well for all who wish to apostatize, to do so, and give your room for others who want it. We are told that we must be tried in all things; there may yet remain a few things in which we have not yet been tried, and in some things we have been tried pretty well.

Who is for God and his kingdom? I can tell you truly that there is more for the kingdom of God than there is against it. This is a pleasing reflection. We have on former occasions made known to the people the state of the wicked after death; if they will not listen to the testimony of the servants of God, let them taste of the sufferings of the damned and drink of the bitter cup to the dregs, and then they will very likely call for mercy. May the pure in heart ever be enabled through the mercy of the Lord, to shun suffering, and not be obliged to pass through the great misery that many will who have turned away from the truth, forsaken the principles of life and salvation, and their souls, until they are destroyed. This we cannot help. Let the pure in heart and those who desire the truth magnify their calling and you will have all the sorrow and misery you want. Still, the faithful servants and handmaidens of the Almighty never have, nor never will suffer like the wicked have and will. The Latter-day Saints in all their drivings and persecutions, and sufferings in consequence thereof, have not begun to suffer the distress, the heart wringing, the great woe and slaughter that now spread gloom over our once happy land. If we could behold at one glance the suffering that is endured in one day, through the war which is now depopulating some of the fairest portions of the land, we should become sick at heart, and cry to God to close the vision. It is the kingdom of God or nothing with us, and by the help of the Almighty we shall bear it off triumphantly to all nations, gather Israel, build up Zion, redeem Israel, and Jesus Christ will triumph, and we shall reign with him on the earth, and possess it and all its fulness with him. May the Lord bless you. Amen.

OFFICERS ELECTED BY THE JOINT VOTE OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

For the information of the readers of the NEWS, we take pleasure in printing in this number, a list of the names and residences of the gentlemen elected to office by the joint vote of the Legislative Assembly.

Albert Carrington, Chancellor of the Deseret University.

Isaac Groo, John V. Long, Geo. W. Mousley, T. B. H. Stenhouse, K. G. Mauser, Joseph A. Young, Robert L. Campbell, Joseph W. Young, Henry I. Doremas, Wm. Eddington, Thomas Bullock, S. W. Richards, Regents of the University.

Thomas W. Ellerbeck, Treasurer of the University.

Robert L. Campbell, Superintendent of Common Schools.

D. O. Calder, Territorial Treasurer.

Wm. Clayton, Auditor of Public Accounts.

Theodore Mc Kean, Territorial Road Commissioner.

John D. T. Mc Allister, Territorial Marshal.

Albert Carrington, Attorney General.

Wm. Snow, District Attorney for 1st Judicial District.

Angus M. Cannon, District Attorney for 2d Judicial District.

Jesse W. Fox, Surveyor General.

Wm. C. Staines, Librarian.

A. P. Rockwood, Warden of the Penitentiary.

Fredrick Kesler, Reuben Miller, Feramorz Little, Directors of the Penitentiary.

Wm. Clayton, Recorder of Marks and Brands.

Nathan Davis, Sealer of Weights and Measures.

Kane County—Anson P. Winsor, Probate Judge; Sixtus E. Johnson, Notary Public.

Washington County—James D. McCullough, Probate Judge; James G. Bleak, Joseph E. Johnson, John T. Geary, Joseph L. Heywood, Notaries Public.

Iron County—Silas S. Smith, Probate Judge; Martin M. Slack, Notary Public.

Beaver County—Daniel M. Thomas,

Probate Judge; Wm. Barton, Notary Public.

Millard County—Thomas R. King, Probate Judge; Joseph B. Robison, A. W. Radford, Notaries Public.

Piute County—Edward Folton, Probate Judge; William Allred, Notary Public.

Sevier County—William Morrison, Probate Judge; R. Wilson Glenn, Notary Public.

San Pete County—Wm. F. Maylett, Probate Judge; F. C. Robison, George Spencer, Notaries Public.

Juab County—Jacob G. Bigler, Probate Judge; Thomas Ord, Notary Public.

Utah County—Zerubabel Snow, Probate Judge; John T. Hardy, Jacob F. Hutchinson, Charles D. Evans, Notaries Public.

Wasatch County—John W. Witt, Probate Judge; Silas Smith, Notary Public.

G. S. L. County—Elias Smith, Probate Judge; John T. Caine, W. W. Phelps, Patrick Lynch, Notaries Public.

Davis County—Hector C. Haight, Probate Judge; James Leithead, Notary Public.

Morgan County—Willard G. Smith, Probate Judge; John Boyden, Notary Public.

Weber County—Aaron F. Farr, Probate Judge; Wm. Critchelow, Notary Public.

Box Elder County—Jonathan C. Wright, Probate Judge; John Burt, Notary Public.

Cache County—Peter Maughan, Probate Judge; Henry Standage, James A. Leishman, Notaries Public.

Tooele County—John Rowberry, Probate Judge; Nelson Bates, Notary Public.

Summit County—George G. Snyder, Probate Judge; Henry Brizzee, Notary Public.

Green River County—Wm. A. Carter, Probate Judge, and Notary Public.

Richland County—Preston Thomas, Probate Judge; Richard R. Hopkins, Notary Public.

OUR ARMIES AND OTHER ARMIES.

Mr. E. B. Elliott, Actuary of the Sanitary Commission, and delegate to the recent International Statistical Congress at Berlin, prepared for that body a valuable monograph upon "the military statistics of the United States," which has been printed at Berlin. From a copy before us we extract some interesting facts concerning the constituents and the mortality of our armies. The observations of Mr. Elliott were extended over a period of fifteen months, from June, 1861, to and including August, 1862.

During this period the general rate of mortality was about 72 per annum for every one thousand of average numerical strength—20 per thousand killed in action or dying of wounds, and 52 from disease and accidents. The rate of mortality has invariably been greater in the western armies. It increased towards the close of the period of observation; but this may be accounted for by the fact that during the earlier part but little active campaigning was going on.

The rate of increase, in deaths from wounds or upon the battle-field, has been greater with officers than amongst the men; while, on the other hand, the men have suffered proportionably more from disease. Moreover, the rate of increase, in mortality from all causes, was greater in the East than in the West.

The rate of mortality in our armies (72 in 1,000) appears to be very much less than the usual mortality in European armies. It is about seven times greater than the annual death rate in this country and Europe amongst civilians of the military age, which is 9 or 10 per 1,000. It is considerably less than the mortality in our army during the Mexican war, which was 118 per 1,000, namely, 14 from deaths in battle and by wounds, and 104 from disease and accidents. During the active military operations on the Spanish Peninsula, under the Duke of Wellington, the death rate in the British army was 165 per 1,000; 52 from wounds, and 113 from disease. In the Crimean war, the death-rate in the British hospitals alone—not including the killed in battle—reached the enormous amount of 232 per 1,000; nearly four times the death rate of our armies, and more than four times, if the killed in battle should be counted in.

At the same time the death-rate from wounds—including killed in battle—during the Mexican war was nearly a third less than during the present war; but it is curious to learn that in this "brutal and bloody war," as our British friends call it, the death-rate from wounds and killed in battle was "considerably less" than in the British army

during the Crimean war. It was two and a half times greater during the war in the Spanish Peninsula than in our war.

Of 51,271 Massachusetts volunteers, including officers as well as men, one-eighth were under 19 years of age, more than a fifth were under 20 years; more than half were less than 24; and 75 per cent. were under 30. The average age of these 51,271 Massachusetts volunteers was 26 years; the "probable" age of any individual was 23½. It appears that our volunteers, taking these Massachusetts troops as an example, average a higher age than the British or Prussian recruits; but this is readily accounted for by the peculiar nature of our war, which has swept in more men of mature age than enlist in a regular army in time of peace.

The average height of nearly 26,000 men, including western and eastern troops, was found to be 5 feet 8 1-5 inches. This shows our men to be taller than European troops. The average height of over 27,000 recruits for the British army, in 1860 was 5 feet 6 1-5 inches. The average height of soldiers in the British army is stated at 5 feet 8½ inches; but this is still slightly inferior to the height of our own regular army before the war. The average height of French troops is 5 feet 6¾ inches.

The average circumference of chest in our soldiers is thirty-five and a half inches. The average with French soldiers is thirty-five and four-tenths; that of certain Scotch soldiers—picked men, probably—was forty inches. The average weight of 1,700 soldiers of the army of the Potomac was 147½ pounds; of 785 French mounted chasseurs 142 1-5 pounds; of British recruits, 129½ pounds—eighteen pounds less than our volunteers.

If then it be true, as the rebel journalists constantly assert, that our armies are made up only of the scum and refuse of our population, which yet appear to be taller and heavier than European troops, what must be the physical excellence of the remainder of our people?

Of over 26,000 volunteers, eastern and western troops, seven-tenths of the eastern and seven-eighths of the western troops were native-born Americans. Of the eastern recruits, born in the United States, two-thirds were natives of the States from which they enlisted; of the western, one-tenth only. Of these foreigners in the east seventeen and a half per cent. were Irish, five per cent. English and Scotch, four per cent. natives of British dependencies, and two and a half per cent. Germans. Of the foreign-born in the western armies three per cent. were Irish, four per cent. English and four per cent. Germans.

This is a commentary upon the assertions of the rebels and of some Englishmen, that our armies are made up almost entirely of "foreign mercenaries." If it is true, as is asserted, that we are constantly enlisting men abroad to fill up our armies, it does not appear that they enter the service when they get here.—[N. Y. Evening Post.

FOREIGN NEWS.

ITALY.

Reductions of the army are to be effected on a grand scale in Italy and Austria. It is said that the Italian reduction will be 85,000 men.

SPAIN.

The Spanish Cortes opened on the 22d of December. The Queen's speech gives hope of a prompt solution of the Peruvian question, but is silent on the subject of San Domingo. She says: "Spain has not any ambitious projects upon the South American republics." As regards Mexican affairs, the speech says the official communication of Maximilian's accession to the throne of Mexico is the commencement of a new era in the political relations between Spain and Mexico, which have been unfortunately interrupted. Another passage in the speech is as follows: "I am bound to state that the general condition of the monarchy, considered in all its extent, is not very satisfactory. To remedy this, I shall lay before you a bill of great importance." This is supposed to refer to San Domingo.

SAN DOMINGO.

From San Domingo we have dates to December 4th. The papers are filled with the proclamation of victories over the Spanish invaders.

The President of Hayti had offered his services to mediate between the hostile governments, and it was hoped that peace would be secured on the basis of the Dominicans' independence. If not, the Dominicans say that they will fight till not a man is left.

MEXICO.

Advices from Vera Cruz to the 23d of

December are received, which represent that Maximilian's troops are making great progress in various directions, having recently captured the towns of Manzanillo, Mazatlan, Colima, Tepic, Flocal, Ulam and various other places. Several additional victories over the Republican forces are also claimed.

A riot, growing out of a drunken quarrel, occurred at San Luis when the Imperial officers arrested 300 persons, over 30 of whom were shot on the spot. The customs of the country are evinced by the number of robbers, murders, etc.

The Belgian Legion, for service in the Emperor's army, entered the City of Mexico on December 10th.

The latest advices from Mexico state that Maximilian has issued a manifesto directing the revision by his ministry of the titles and claims under which the ecclesiastical property has been for some time held, and, in effect declaring that it belongs to the State, and that it is in the province of the Government to exercise superior control over it. It appears that he opened negotiations, while at Rome, on the subject; but to his great surprise finds the Nuncio, who has just arrived in Mexico, without instructions in regard to the matter. He therefore boldly adopts his own policy. It is said it was received with enthusiasm. 5,000 of the Belgian Legion had reached Mexico and more were coming.

We have nothing later from San Domingo.

TURKEY.

The Sultan of Turkey has prohibited the Circassian slave trade, firmans having recently been issued absolutely abolishing the trade, and forbidding the further purchase or sale of slaves of either sex.

SWEEDEN.

Accounts from Stockholm, Nov. 28th, state that the hurricane at that place has been succeeded by a fall of snow in such quantities that no one can now travel except in sledges. Winter seems to have commenced in earnest in Russia. A letter from Cronstadt of the 23d ult. states that the sea was then frozen there as far as the eye could reach. Six sailing vessels, in sight on the previous evening, were frozen near Tolbsken. The communication on the ice with Oranienbaum was practicable both on foot and horseback. Sledging had begun at Helsingfors, Kuopio and St. Michael. At Uleaborg the sea was frozen as far as could be seen from the shore.

POLAND.

There is trouble in Poland about the kidnapping of Jewish girls at Warsaw. The Jewish community had hitherto been silent about it, because none but the lower classes had hitherto been subjected to this treatment; but about three months ago the daughter of a rich Israelite having been enticed into a convent of Felician nuns, and then forcibly kept there, the father complained to the Bishops, and, after innumerable efforts his child was restored to him. She said there are about a dozen Jewish girls in the same convent.

HOW TO ACT WHEN THE CLOTHES ARE ON FIRE.—The following, which we copy from the *Scientific American*, should be cut out and preserved:

Three persons out of four would rush right up to the burning individual, and begin to paw with their hands without any definite aim. It is useless to tell the victim to do this or that, or call for water. In fact, it is generally best to say not a word, but seize a blanket from a bed, or a cloak, or any woollen fabric—if none is at hand, take any woollen material—hold the corners as far apart as you can, stretch them out higher than your head, and running boldly to the person, make a motion of clapping in the arms, most about the shoulders. This instantly smothers the fire and saves the face. The next instant throw the unfortunate person on the floor. This is an additional safety to the face and breath, and any remnant of flame can be put out more leisurely. The next instant—immerse the burnt part in cold water, and all pain will cease with the rapidity of lightning. Next, get some common flour, remove the water, and cover the burnt parts with an inch thickness of flour, if possible, put the patient to bed, and do all that is possible to soothe until the physician arrives. Let the flour remain until it falls off itself, when a beautiful new skin can be found. Unless the burns are deep, no other application is needed. The dry flour for burns, is the most admirable remedy ever proposed, and the information ought to be imparted to all. The principle of its action is that, like the water, it causes instant and perfect relief from pain, by totally excluding the air from the injured parts.