

[From the San Francisco Herald.]

The Finances of the Belligerent Powers.

The New York Courier and Enquirer gives the following interesting exhibit of the financial condition of the Powers now at war in Europe:—

Some inquiries have been instituted as to the existing public debt of Great Britain and Ireland. It is an interesting inquiry, because any sudden increase of that debt affects unfavourably our own market. The debt at the Peace of 1815 was £864,800,000, and had decreased in January, 1854, to £770,923,000. The total debt at 3 per cent. was £893,000,000, at 3 1-2 per cent., £218,000,000; and the debt of Ireland, £39,000,000; Miscellaneous, £5,923,000. Total, £770,923,000; with an annual charge of about £27,800,000.

France is burdened with a smaller public debt, but it may be well questioned whether her financial resources are comparable with those of the former. The public debt of France consists in Rentes at 3, 4 and 4 1-2 per cent., amounting in January, 1853, to 5,576,952,000 francs, or £223,078,000 sterling, viz:

4 1-2 per cent. Rentes . . . 3,467,088,000 . . . £138,683,112
4 per cent. Rentes . . . 59,297,000 . . . 2,371,911
3 per cent. Rentes . . . 2,050,577,000 . . . 82,023,086

Total 5,576,952,000 . . . £223,078,109

This debt is considerably less than in 1847-50; in consequence of the conversion of half the debt from a 5 per cent. stock to a 4 1-2. The progress of the debt during the last six years, is as follows:

1847 £228,591,000 1850 £208,785,000
1848 223,520,000 1851 213,825,000
1849 274,410,000 1853 233,078,000

The deficit in French revenues has been very extraordinary since the year 1840, amounting in the year 1847, to the enormous sum of 297,000,000 francs. In 1840, the deficit was 129,228,000 francs; in 1842, 106,980,000 francs; in 1845, it was 100,489,000 francs; in 1846, 162,200,000 francs; in 1847, 257,290,000 francs; in 1851, 100,728,000 francs.

The expenditures largely exceeded the revenue during every year from 1840 to 1853, except in 1852, when there was a small excess of revenue of 5,000,000 francs. During the year 1854, new loans were made and the debt still further increased.

Turkey is in a poor condition to withstand the heavy drafts for the current war. The war against Russia, which led to the treaty of Adrianople in 1829, left the Ottoman Empire greatly embarrassed. By that treaty, Russia not only stipulated to be paid an indemnity of 10,000,000 ducats for the expenses of the war, but brought in a bill for indemnity to Russian subjects and merchants to the extent of 1,500,000 ducats. The Provinces of Moldavia and Wallachia were to be kept as a security by Russia until these sums were reimbursed. By the treaty of 1834, Russia consented to a reduction of 2,000,000 ducats of this debt.

The revenue of Turkey arises mainly from an oppressive income tax; by which the Dime, or tithe, of all productions of the land, including fruit, grain, cattle, etc., was appropriated to the Government. This annual revenue at a late date was 731,000,000 of piasters, or £6,645,450 sterling.

The growth of wheat and other grains in Egypt has seriously declined of late years; while that of Turkey has increased from 78,000 quarters to 1,400,000 in 1853.

Austria is in a worse position than either of the three Governments before named. The deficit of revenue for some years past has been great, viz:

Florins.	Florins
1847 706,000	1851 6,222,000
1848 4,511,000	1852 5,344,000
1849 12,190,000	1853 6,500,000
1850 5,486,000	

And the budget for the current year, 1854, shows a deficit of 95,000,000 florins, or about \$70,000,000.

These tabular and official exhibits serve to show an increasing drain upon each, for some years. England is a borrower; so also is France, Turkey, and Austria. Each is in the market for heavy loans, as the mere beginning in the extraordinary expenses of the year, and these vast expenses will require years to liquidate.

While the public debt of Russia is specifically known, we are not so well informed as to the internal resources and wealth of that great Empire. It is known that the gold regions under the control of Russia yield very largely, and are a large source of revenue to the government. We have reason to believe that the financial affairs of the Empire are better managed than those of nearly all the European governments. The first Russian loan of any extent taken in England was contracted for by the Messrs. Rothschild in the year 1822, at five per cent. interest. Second by a sinking fund at one per cent. per annum.

Another loan of £5,500,000 was taken by Baring Brothers in 1850, being a 4 1-2 per cent. loan, taken at 93 per cent., and reimbursable by a sinking fund of 2 per cent. The interest on this loan is payable at their banking house, and the first set of bonds were repayable in January 1852. The public debt in the aggregate is relatively small, and has but slightly increased since 1849, viz:

Silver roubles.	Sterling.
January 1, 1849 326,675,000	£49,001,900
January 1, 1850 336,218,000	50,432,000
January 1, 1851 336,303,000	57,946,000
January 1, 1852 400,667,000	60,100,000
January 1, 1853 491,552,000	60,232,000
New loan of 1854	68,232,000

In addition to this, the government has a large sum of credit notes in circulation, guaranteed by the reserve of precious metals. This issue amounted in January 1853 to 311 millions of roubles.

The total imports and exports of Russia for 1848-1851, were as follows:

Imports.	Roubles.	Equivalent to.
1848	179,115,000	\$134,335,000
1849	192,335,000	144,250,000
1850	192,366,000	144,272,000
1851	201,132,000	150,850,000

Exports in 1851, 97,294,000 roubles, equivalent to about seventy-three millions of dollars. The Custom House revenues were in 1848, 31,210,000 roubles; in 1849, 31,960,000 roubles; and in 1850, 30,529,000 roubles.

The export of gold from Russia, in 1852, was 16,402,000 roubles. The quantity mined in 1852 was 1,422 pounds, or about 51,192 pounds—or upwards of ten millions of dollars.

The Lancaster Gun.

The Montreal Gazette gives the following description of this gun and of the principle of its operation:

"It is a well known fact that it is impossible to cast balls

or bullets in such a way that one side will not be heavier than the other, and it is also well known that this circumstance deflects the projectile from its right line. With small arms this difficulty is overcome by the groove in the rifle barrel, which, being spiral, acts upon the soft substance of the leaden bullet, and gives it a rotary motion before leaving the muzzle of the rifle, which continues until the ball is stopped. By this means the heavy side is alternately turned in all directions, so that any tendency in one direction is immediately counter-balanced by a revolution of the bullet which changes the position of the heavy side, and the result is that the ball flies in a direct line. Now, however well this plan may answer for small arms and leaden balls, the groove is impracticable for cannon and cast iron balls, and it has long been a problem to discover some means of making rifled cannon.

The Lancaster gun professes to have accomplished this by means of an elliptical bore, out of which is to be thrown an elliptical projectile, either shot or shell. Without plates we may not be able to make all our readers understand our explanations, but we hope most of them will do so. The gun is large, because it is at a long range that its great precision of aim tells best over the common gun, and its appearance is that of an ordinary large cannon, except that the mouth, instead of circular, is elongated like an egg, having one axis longer than another. We will suppose that the mouth is the largest up and down; that is, that the longer axis is vertical, so that the flattened ball fitting it would stand on its edge; but the bore winds gradually from the mouth to the breech of the gun, so that, when the ball is driven home to the proper position when the gun is loaded, it will have turned one-quarter around, and will lie horizontally; that is, at right angles to the longer axis of the mouth of the gun, and on its side. When the gun is fired, the ball must make one revolution for every four lengths of the gun, and thereby counter-balance any imperfection in its shape which would otherwise deflect it. Several of these guns have burst. This is perhaps attributable to the fact that they are used at very long ranges, and were probably overloaded, although it is quite possible, and in fact probable, that forcing the ball to take a rotary motion would increase the resistance offered so much as to increase the risk of bursting. Experience will soon test the question. We may remark that the same principle has been applied to small arms, and a decided advantage is claimed for the Lancaster over the common rifle."

NEWTON AND VOLTAIRE ON RAILWAY TRAVELLING.—Sir Isaac Newton wrote a book upon the Prophet Daniel, and another upon the Book of Revelations; in one of which he said that, in order to fulfil certain prophecies before a certain date was terminated—namely, 1260 years—there would be a mode of traveling of which the men of his time had no conception; nay, that the knowledge of mankind would be so increased, that they would be able to travel at the rate of fifty miles an hour.

Voltaire, who did not believe in the inspiration of the Scriptures, got hold of this, and said:—

"Now look at that mighty mind of Newton, who discovered gravity, and told us such marvels for us to admire! When he became an old man, and got in his dotage, he began to study that book called the Bible; and it seems that, in order to credit its fabulous nonsense, we must believe that the knowledge of mankind will be so increased, that we shall be able to travel at the rate of fifty miles an hour! The poor dotard!" exclaimed the philosophic infidel, Voltaire, in the self-complacency of his profound ignorance.

But who is the dotard now?—[Ex.]

AMERICAN SETTLERS IN PALESTINE.—About two years ago eight American Christians conceived and carried out the novel idea of planting an American colony in the Holy Land. They first located near Jerusalem, but subsequently removed to a place near Joppa, in the Plains of Sharon. Here they devoted themselves to the arts of Agriculture and to the cultivation of friendly relations with the Arabs. The New York Sun says they procured American agricultural implements from that city, and adds:

"The emigrants, in their letters home, give the most glowing and attractive descriptions of the fertility of the soil. They are able to raise three crops in the year—two in summer, by means of irrigation, and one in winter, when they have the aid of the winter rains. The crops grow luxuriantly, and yield more abundantly than in the United States; and nearly every kind of vegetable, fruit or grain raised in this country can be produced in Palestine."

Who Will Make a Good Wife?

When you see a young woman who rises early, sets the table and prepares her father's breakfast cheerfully—depend upon it she will make a good wife. You may rely upon it that she possesses a good disposition and a kind heart.

When you see a young woman just out of bed at 9 o'clock, leaning her elbow on the table, yawning and sighing, "Oh, how dreadfully I feel," rely upon it she will not make a good wife. She must be lazy and morose.

When you see a girl with a broom in her hands sweeping the floor, or with a rubbing-board, or a clothes-line in her hand, you may put it down that she is industrious and will make a very good wife for somebody.

When you see a girl with a novel in her left hand, and a fan in the right, shedding tears, you may be sure that she is unfit for a wife. Happiness and misery are before you,—which will you choose?

A GREAT GUN.—Some experiments in gunnery have been made recently at the Washington Navy Yard. The object was to test the metal (cast-iron) of which a heavy piece of ordnance is constructed, with a view to its adaptation to the navy. The gun is the largest in the country, with a bore of 11 inches, and weighing 16,000 lbs. Upwards of one thousand and forty rounds have been fired thus far—generally thirty a day. Fifteen pounds of powder serves for a single charge, and the shot average each one hundred and sixty-eight pounds. Twelve men are required to work this mammoth piece of artillery. The effects of each discharge on the metal are carefully noted. —[Scientific American.]

RAILROADS IN THE UNITED STATES.—In 1821 there were 3 miles of railroads in the United States. In 1830, 41; in 1840, 2169; in 1850, 7353; in 1851, 17,317 miles, and about 5,000 miles of canals; the total cost of railroads \$459,603,128; number of miles in construction 12,526. Total miles constructed in Great Britain, 7,638; Germany, 5,340; France, 2,450.

GRASSES.

BY E. JESSUP JAMES.

Green and graceful Grasses,
O'er the wide earth springing,
In luxuriant masses,
Thoughts of Spring-time bringing;
In the dewy meadow, white and crimson Clover,
With the purple Burnet, gem the ground all over.

In the shady wildwood,
Waves the *Melic* tender,
And that joy of childhood,
Snake Grass, in soft splendor;
Timothy and *Footail* nod their silken plumes,
Golden-tinged *Trefolium* with snowy *Milkweed* bloom ing!

Shoots the yellow *Rattle*,
From beneath the hedges;
And the *Chervil* brittle,
Growing in green ridges;
Sharp and shining *Sword-grass*, slim and slender
bladed,
With perianth *Clover*, by its length o'ershaded.

Along the little runnel,
Willow-wort is springing;
And the *Red Grass* vernal,
Side the stream is singing;
Sweet Flags in the marshes, for whose purple flow-
ers
Perils were encounter'd in my school-girl hours.

Darnels and *Dog-Daisies*,
By the wayside blowing;
In the thicket's mazes,
The rough *Coltsfoot* growing;
And the purplish *Blue Grass*, springing on the
Prairie,
In short-tufted branches, or tall bladelets airy!

Pale green *Ribbon Grasses*
Streaked with silver beauty,
Bloom in clustering masses,
Doing Garden duty;
While the graceful *Agrostis* in the orchard bendeth
And its tiny leaflets with the *Goatsbeard* blendeth.

Pasture-land and orchard,
Wood, hillside, and valley—
Each small spear is nurtur'd
In green lane and alley;
'Tween the rock-vent crevice, on lowland and moun-
tain—
In the dewy glade, and by moss-loving fountain.

Green and graceful Grasses,
O'er the wide earth springing,
In luxuriant masses,
Thoughts of Spring-time bringing,
Oh! if God so clothe the Grass that fades to-mor-
row,
Thou 'Heart of Little Faith, from these' a lesson bor-
row.

FAST MEN.—The vicious die early. They fall like shadows, or tumble like wrecks and ruins into the grave—often while quite young, almost before forty. The wicked "liveth not half his days." The world at once stifles the truth, and assigns the reason by describing the dissolute as "fast men;" they live fast; they spend their twelve hours in six, getting through them while others are in the glory of life. "Their sun goes down while it is yet day." And they might have helped it. Many a one dies long before he need. Your men of genius, like Burns and Byron, to whom, when dissipated and profligate, thirty-seven is so fatal; and your obscure and nameless "wandering stars," who waste their youth in libertine indulgence—they cannot live long. They must die early. They put on steam till they blow up their boilers. They run at such a rate, that the fire goes out for want of wood. The machinery is destroyed by reckless speed and rapid wear. Nothing can then save them. Their physical system cannot stand the strain they put to it; while the state of their minds is often such that the soul would eat the substance of the most robust body, and make for itself a way of escape from the incessant hell of its own thoughts.—[Ex.]

A GEM TOAST.—Blessings on the man who owned the land, that raised the corn, that fed the goose, that bore the quill, that made the pen, that wrote the Declaration of Independence.

NOTICE.

Arza Adams has made reconciliation to the Branch in which he lived and to the Presidency of the Seventies, and is restored

ROBERT CAMPBELL,
Clerk of Seventies.

G. S. L. City, March 12th, 1855.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TAKEN UP.—A small speckled PIG; enquire of 1-1t G. B. GARDNER, 19th ward.

LOST.

ABOUT 3 months ago, in Provo, a Brown Horse, branded with N. P. M. on all the four feet. The advertiser, N. C. Christian, Adole layer, lives in the Second Ward, G. S. L. City. 1-3t

TAKEN UP.

A RED and white cow, and calf, about 5 or 6 years old; small white star in her forehead, and white under her belly. Brand invisible. The owner can have her by applying to P. P. Pratt, and defraying expenses. 1-2t

TAKEN UP.

A SORREL Pony, supposed to be 8 or 9 years old; branded A on the left shoulder; also branded with a Spanish Brand on the right hip. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take him away. 1-3t
ENOCH DANIELS,
South Cottonwood Ward.

NOTICE.

THERE will be a session of the Coun-ty Court of Great Salt Lake County, held at the Clerk's office, on Monday, the 26th inst., pursuant to adjournment, commencing at 10 o'clock a. m.; when persons feeling themselves aggrieved by the assessment of the current year can attend and be heard. 1-2t
J. W. CUMMINGS, Clerk.

MULES HORSES AND PONIES. THE Subscriber has 50 head of Fine Mules, Horses and Ponies for sale or to exchange for Good Cattle at fair prices. Our Stock is in good condition, near the City, and can be seen at the herd West of Jordan. The Mules are fit for working, packing or riding; those wanting good Mules either to ride, work or pack across the plains this season will do well to give us a call. We have both Spanish and American Mules and Horses; our herd is mostly Mules and are No. 1. For further particulars enquire of 1-3t J. & E. REESE.

\$20 REWARD.

STRAYED or Stolen from the Herd 7 months ago, one Yoke of Oxen; 1 pale red brockle face, a brand B F P on the horn; 1 dark brindle, some white spots on him, large horns, no brand. Any person bringing the same to the subscriber will be rewarded. J. C. BUCKWALTER, 9th Ward. 1-2t

NOTICE

IS hereby given to the Members of the 5th Quorum of Seventies, that a meeting of the Quorum will be held in the 19th Ward School House on the 6th day of April next at 6 o'clock P. M., to transact such business as may be brought before them; a punctual attendance is requested of the Council and all the members within the reach of this notice.

ALVIN WINEGAR,
A. H. RALEIGH,
Presidents in G. S. L. City.

WAR WITH THE FLATHEADS

THE undersigned hereby give notice that they will sell at Public Auction on Saturday the 17th inst., a fine lot of Flat Head Horses and Mules, of first rate quality, and in good condition. Also a number of Good Wagons suitable for the California Market. Stock or Wagons sold on Commission—Sale to commence at 1 o'clock P. M., in front of the Deseret Store. J. M. HORNER & CO., T. S. WILLIAMS, Auctioneer. 1-1t

A FAIR WARNING.

ALL Members of the 10th Quorum of Seventies are hereby notified that a meeting of this Quorum will be held on the 3d Sunday in March (18th,) at half past 4 o'clock P. M., at the House of Royal Barney, 18th Ward.

Members residing in this city, or elsewhere, who do not attend, or report themselves to the Quorum, will be dealt with accordingly.

Meetings will be continued every two weeks from the above set time. ROYAL BARNEY,
1-1t President, residing in G. S. L. City.

THE DESERET MEAT AND

GENERAL Provision Store, East Tem-ple Street, hitherto carried on by W. Jennings, will from this time be carried on by W. Jennings & J. R. Winder, who hope by an increased effort to accommodate the inhabitants generally, that they may continue to enjoy that share of patronage hitherto so liberally extended.

We intend to have always on hand the finest quality of Beef, Mutton, Pork, Hams, Bacon, Bologna Sausages, Dried Beef, Tongues, Tallow, Lard, Butter, Cheese, Candles, Eggs, &c., &c., to be sold at Low Prices, Small Profits and Quick Returns, being our motto.

In addition to the above we have commenced Tanning in all its Branches and shall require a quantity of Bark and other Tanning Material.—Also, Hides and Skins, for which we will pay Cash or its Equivalent to suit the customer.

N. B.—Cash paid for Fat Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Butter, Cheese, Eggs, &c., &c.
Five thousand pounds of dried Bacon & Hams for sale low for CASH! WILLIAM JENNINGS,
1-1t JOHN R. WINDER.

GARDEN SEEDS FOR SALE:

THE Subscriber offers for sale a gene-ral assortment of Garden Seeds, raised in his garden last year 1854. Every attention has been paid to grow seeds from such kinds of Vegetables that are the most productive and best adapted to the Valley; it can therefore be depended upon as fresh and best quality, which will be sold at moderate prices for Cash, Flour, Grain Butter, Eggs, &c.

N. B.—Work in Garden and manure will be taken in exchange for Seeds on liberal terms.

EDWARD SAYERS,
47-2m 12th Ward.

To Traders, Emigrants, and Freighters.

MESSRS WARD & GUERRIER, at Sandy Point, 7 miles west of Fort Laramie, on the main emigration road, would inform travelers to and from the States, and the public generally, that they will constantly keep on hand at their station, a good supply of fresh animals, groceries, provisions, and general assorted merchandise, which they will furnish on reasonable terms. They will also trade for cattle, mules, and horses. 36tf WARD & GUERRIER.

United States Mail to Manti.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the citizens of Utah, that the United States Mail Coach, for passengers and parcels, will leave B. Hawkins' Hotel Great Salt Lake City, every Thursday, at 6 a. m., and arrive at Manti every Saturday at 6 p. m.; will leave Manti every Monday at 6 a. m., and arrive at G. S. L. City every Wednesday at 6 p. m. Passengers or parcels to Union, Drapersville, Lehi, American Fork, Pleasant Grove, Provo, Springville, Palmyra, Payson, Nephi, Fort Ephraim, and Manti, will be carried on reasonable terms. 47tf JOHN DAILY.

Mail and Passenger Coach

BETWEEN G. S. L. City and Independence, will leave Hawkins' Hotel in G. S. L. City, and the Noland House in Independence, Mo., on the 1st day of each month at 8 a. m., stopping a short time at the following way-stations, viz:—Fort Bridger, Green River, Devil's Gate, Fort Laramie, Ash Hollow, Fort Kearney and Big Blue.

Every facility and attention will be extended to passengers to render their trip speedy, and comfortable.

For further particulars apply to the following agents: J. M. HOCKADAY,
G. S. L. City, Utah.
ISAAC HOCKADAY,
Independence, Mo. and 24-24-1y

ADAMS & CO'S

G. S. L. CITY Express will be despatched, on or about the first of every month for California, Sandwich Islands, Australia, Atlantic States, and Europe. All treasures, valuable packages, and parcels forwarded to destination in charge of Messengers, without detention. Exchange for sale, on London, New York, and San Francisco, to a limited amount. Letters, papers, and collections will receive the utmost care. Particular attention will be paid to the purchasing and forwarding of any goods that may be ordered from San Francisco. Office—with Livingston, Kinkadee, & Co. ADAMS & CO. 43tf per FELIX TRACY, Jr.

UNITED STATES MAILS.

BY the present arrangements made by the Department, the Mails are to leave and arrive at Salt Lake City as follows:—

The Southern mail to Manti will leave every Thursday morning, and arrive every Wednesday evening. The California mail, via Falmore, Parowan, and Cedar City, U. T., and San Bernardino, Cal., to San Diego, will leave the 1st day and arrives by the 25th of every month. The mail to Tooele City leaves every Monday and Thursday morning, and arrives every Tuesday and Friday evening.

The Ogden mail leaves every Monday and Thursday morning, and arrives every Tuesday and Friday evening. The Eastern mail leaves the first, and should arrive by the last day of each month.

The Eastern and California mails are closed as 4 p. m., the last day of each month—which correspondents will do well to remember. 41tf E. SMITH, P. M.