


under a tilt hammer called the shingling machine, where the whole is hammered into something like a homogenous mass. Several of these flattened lumps are piled on each other, heated again, and put under the same hammer, until the whole is welded together. Several of these larger masses are next subjected to the same process, until they assume the size and form requisite for being converted into a bar, a shaft, or a plate—only that when the lump of iron becomes too large for the ordinary shingling machine, it is forged under a steam hammer.—[Scientific American.]

## THE DESERET NEWS.

TRUTH,  LIBERTY.

ALBERT CARRINGTON.....EDITOR.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY:

Wednesday-----March 21, 1855.

ADVERTISEMENTS to ensure insertion in the current number, must be handed in previous to 1 o'clock, p. m., on Tuesday.

Advertisements sent to this office for publication, should be written with ink, and in a plain, legible style.

### The Last Eastern Mail

Left Independence Feb 1, and arrived in this city about 3 p. m. of the 16th inst. It started with one through and one way letterbag, both of which came to hand with their contents in pretty good condition. It also started with 4 canvass sacks in which papers, books, and documents are put, and merely tied up. Only 3 of these sacks were brought through, 1 of them full, 1 one half and the other one third full.

As these sacks are easily untied, and the latest London Times bore date Dec'r 12, while a Millennium Star of Jan'y 6 came in the same mail, and the New York Evening Post of Jan'y 18 was the latest paper from that city, and only numbers 7, 9, and 10 of The St. Louis Luminary have reached here since No. 1, and the New York Herald, London Times, and all exchange and subscribed for papers generally arrive with from one half to two thirds of their numbers missing, and Gleason's Pictorial, Harper's, Graham's, Godey's, and other magazines and illustrated papers seldom get through at all, and none of the large amount of back matter was brought on, it demonstrates to a certainty that Utah's population are very patient under gross abuse, and that the Eastern mail facilities furnished this Territory by our most kind Government, or our most loving Post Master General, are little more than a farce.

We are not yet able to prove who of those East of the Rocky Mountains are the most to blame in this matter, but presume that qu're a number have a hand in the business, and more especially those who are in and around the different post offices between here and Independence.

If the Government really design to have a mail carried on the route in question, let them allow a living compensation for the service to energetic, honorable, and responsible men, and furnish good, substantial bags for all kinds of mail matter, with locks on all bags containing through matter that the keys at the way offices cannot unlock.

This course will insure the transportation of the mail, and the arrival of all letters, papers, magazines, books, &c., that are put into it on leaving the frontier. All plundering and irregularity happening previous to that period we are perfectly willing to bear in common with fellow sufferers in the States.

In case the through bags should be cut or broken open, between the points of departure and arrival, let a secret mail agent be put upon the train; an officer long since due to Utah, and one she has often asked for, and should have been allowed, or at least the duty be assigned to one already appointed, and who could and would ferret out imposition, and plunderers.

This Territory is by no means alone interested in the correction of the abuses now complained of, but every publisher, every business man, and every lover of justice, order, and proper dispatch of public duties, residing east of her borders, is more or less concerned.

Did the mail arrive regularly, except elemental hindrances, and in good condition, and with just contents, hosts of our people would subscribe for eastern publications, and be gratified and benefited by their perusal.

But how has it been? Hundreds of dollars have been forwarded for magazines and papers, and only here and there has one made its appearance. Is it presumable that the fault is with the publishers? No. On the other hand,

is it supposable that we are always going to furnish money to provide the choicest publications to postmasters, and the loafers and pilferers that they allow to overhaul and plunder in their offices? We think not.

Finally, shall these evils be remedied by those who can, and should do it, or shall corruption, and injustice run riot, and increase? We will inform our readers of the result of the last question, so soon as it may be determined.

### Items from Latest Dates.

A fire in Valparaiso, S. A., Dec'r 23, destroyed buildings and other property to the value of 150,000\$.

Rich gold mines are reported to have been discovered in the Cordillera of Antuc, province of Auraco, South America.

James Harlan, a Methodist preacher, is reported to be elected to the U. S. Senate from Iowa, in place of A. C. Dodge whose time expired on the 4th inst.

Senator Norris of New Hampshire died at Washington, Jan'y 11, aged 56.

Jan'y 15 extensive failures were occurring at New Orleans.

Mr Pierre Soule, United States Minister to Spain, has resigned, and Mr. J. C. Breckenridge of Kentucky is appointed to fill his place.

At Fort Washington, ten miles from New York City, Jan'y 13, the dwelling of a Mr. J. A. Haven was totally destroyed by fire, and three of his daughters, women grown, perished in the flames.

A large cotton mill in Dorchester, Mass., was burnt Jan'y 11; loss 150,000\$, and 200 operatives thrown out of employment.

In compliance with the recommendation of Gov. Gardner to the Massachusetts Legislature, several military companies composed of foreigners have been disbanded.

Fort Des Moines is made the Capital of Iowa, and Omaha that of Nebraska. If we are not mistaken, Omaha occupies the site known to the Saints as 'Winter Quarters.'

The 'Rochester Union' states that the business part of the town of Le Roy, Genesee county, was burnt Jan'y 13.

An Earthquake, which lasted about half a minute, was distinctly felt at Hanover, N. H., and at Bradford and St. Johnsbury, Vt., about 6 p. m., of Jan'y 16.

The Missouri Republican, of Jan'y 26, contains Congress news to Jan'y 24, up to which date we have not been able to learn that they have done anything which would interest our readers. The three last days of January had been set apart by the House for the consideration of Territorial business.

The latest accounts mention that the winter in many parts of the States had been unusually cold, snowy, and boisterous.

The ranks of the Know Nothings are already becoming schismatic, and other secret political societies are organizing. In other words, the locomotives of political and religious confusion and corruption are beginning to raise steam finely, and since the tracks are laid, and being laid, for every point of the compass, and the tenders supplied with an immense amount and variety of inflammable material, the passengers are able to congratulate themselves upon the prospect of far more varied and rapid transits to destruction than have been enjoyed since the days of Noah.

A COMPLETE LIST OF THE KILLED AND WOUNDED in the British Army at the Battle of Inkerman is posted up on the second door South of the Post Office, for the information of those who may have relations or acquaintances engaged in the European War.

RETURN OF MISSIONARIES.—The Millennium Star, of Dec. 2d, gives the following list of the Elders who are to be released from their several fields of labor in Europe, and to return to America:

John S. Fullmer, William Glover, Israel Barlow, Benjamin Brown, Sylvester H. Earl, Andrew L. Lamoreaux, John Barker, Charles Smith, George W. Bramwell, John Mayor, Osman M. Deuel, Joseph Booth, Thomas Caffall, John W. Lewis, John Perry, Matthew Rowan, Henry E. Phelps, William Pitt, Isaac Allred, Andrew Ferguson, William Smith, Noah T. Guyman, George Simpson, James Pace, Joseph Westwood, Samuel Glasgow, John Robinson, William G. Mills, Joseph Hall, Elias Gardner, Moses Thurston, Martin Slack, John Dalling, Edward Sutherland, Edward Stevenson, Neilson, late of Hamburgh, John Parson, and L. A. Bertrand.

The taxes of the city of New York paid in the present year amount to five millions of dollars.

[From the Occidental Messenger.]

### The Independence and Salt Lake Route:

To-day we give an article from the New York Herald, upon the subject of the above route, and the prejudices of the Post master General to its contractors. We know nothing of the difficulty between Col. McGraw and the Pennsylvania pet, Col. Forney, of Post master General Campbell; but we feel well assured that the mail service in the West, is neglected by the Post Office Department. We attribute this neglect to a fixed rule of action, on the part of men tied on to the interest of the Atlantic States, to do nothing for the West, only as they are forced. Ever since the organization of the Federal Union, the Atlantic Sea-board cities have controlled every interest; by their immense patronage and commerce; but their glory is beginning to depart,—the Giant West begins to loom up before them, and before long will completely overshadow them. The valley of the Mississippi is the heart of the Union, and must furnish the life-blood of our political existence. Here will exist the great body of the population of the United States—bound together by common interests—it must of necessity attract, control and hold in check the remote parts of the nation; and well will it be for those remote parts, which now control, if they do not act in such a manner as to bring about a retribution at no distant day. The West is treasuring up wrath for the East, and it will be poured upon their heads without mixture, unless the "Wise men in the East" shall retrace their steps and change their policy toward the west. Millions of dollars are annually expended on Ocean Mail Steamers, whilst a few thousand, only, are eked out for our mail service across the plains. This same Eastern Yankee dynasty are very punctilious in demanding satisfaction from foreign powers for an insult, whether real or imaginary, offered the attache of some American Plunky, or vagabond foreigner, who has declared his "intention" to become a citizen of our government; yet they look coldly on, and do nothing to stanch the pouring out of the best pioneer blood by the murderous Indians.

Those sea-board tyrants must be put down—"crushed out"—before the West can have justice done it; and the sooner the work is commenced, the sooner the task will be performed.

[Pitch into the Old Mail Carrier, for he certainly does his mail carrying in the West, on the frontiers, and in the mountains, after a fashion that would not be endured by any other people, nor from any body but Uncle Sam; and if he does not behave better in the matter than he has, he will find himself entirely supplanted by express companies. Pass the Old Fellow round.—[Ed. of the Deseret News.]

[From the New York Herald.]

### Our Washington Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7, 1854.

Mr. Postmaster General Campbell does not disguise enough his partiality for sundry favorite mail contractors, and his strong prejudice against sundry other contractors who have proved too independent to toady to his imperious highness. His conduct touching the mail route between Mobile and Montgomery, in Alabama, and the mail route between Independence and Salt Lake, is very striking, and deserving of animadversion.

The favorites on the Mobile and Montgomery route, were getting \$38,000 per annum, asked for an increase of \$24,000 per annum, and desired the Postmaster General to recommend Congress to renew the contract for four years, at \$60,000 per annum. He complied most readily with their request, and Congress, upon his recommendation, renewed the contract as desired, accordingly. But as if this was not sufficiently kind and indulgent, in the shape of relief, of these favorites to carry the mail over the same route, by water, up and down the Alabama river, three times a week, for five months in the year, and six times a week for the remaining seven months, at a compensation of \$38,000 per annum. Of course this mail by water greatly reduces the weight and bulk of the mail carried by land between the same two points. The contractors have lost nothing by Indian depredations and murders; and yet, they have had readily granted to them all the extras they asked for.

How different the line of official conduct pursued by the Post Office Department towards the conductors for carrying the mail between Independence and Salt Lake!—Messrs. McGraw and Reeside contracted for carrying the latter mail monthly, at \$14,440 per annum—deemed a very low compensation. The route is 1,250 miles long, and the mail was to be carried in four mule carriages. The contractors started the enterprise on the 1st July last. They stocked the route at an expense of more than \$30,000, and made every necessary preparations for the winter, and had freighted out at different points on the route, grain for the mules and provisions for the men, built stations, made hay, &c., to the amount of \$9,000.

The Indian difficulties, now so terrible along that route, did not exist, and were not foreseen or anticipated, at the time the contract for carrying the mail was entered into.

Mr. McGraw, one of the contractors, has just returned from the route to the States. On his way in with the September mail, he learned near Fort Bridger, of the massacre of Lieut. Grattan and his party near Fort Laramie. This, however, did not deter him from making his best exertions to go on with and carry out his contract.—But on his arrival at Fort Laramie he found that his keeper, Auguste Lucian, had been killed by the Indians, thirteen mules run off, and that he had been deprived of his relay of fresh mules. With his tired animals he started on, and traveled into Independence from Fort Laramie, seven hundred and fifty miles, in nine days. He remained at Independence until within a couple of weeks past, completing his arrangement for the winter service. Believing that the necessary arrangements had been made to carry out the contract in spite of the Indian depredations, he left for the States, on a visit to his family in Pennsylvania. He arrived here, and received soon after the sad intelligence that the Pawnee Indians had attacked and seriously wounded his keeper, Frank Berry who was trying to save his stock amounting to seventeen mules. The Indians succeeded, however, after wounding the keeper, in getting ten of the mules within 300 yards of Fort Kearney, and in full view of Lieut. Heath, the commanding officer of that post. Lieut. Heath, from a lack of men and means, was compelled to be a witness of an outrage which he would, but could not, punish on the spot.

When Mr. McGraw first arrived here, he detailed the losses he had sustained in his enterprise, the difficulties and obstructions he had encountered, and the manner in which he and his men had been harassed by the hostile Indians, and suggested to the Post Office Department that it must either make further and better means for carrying the mail over the route in question, or he would be compelled to abandon and give up the contract. To neither of these propositions would the department assent. The Post master General would not allow more compensation for carrying the mail through in safety, nor yet consent that the contractors should surrender their contract.

Meantime, the melancholly intelligence has arrived, by telegraph, that three of McGraw's men, honest, faithful fellows, and a passenger, a Mr. Kinkadee, of St. Louis, with ten thousand dollars in specie with him, have been attacked, robbed, and murdered by a party of hostile Sioux Indians. This intelligence has nearly prostrated Mr. McGraw, who has gone to his family in Pennsylvania. He had gone over the long, rough, and dangerous route with these men, and shared with them in all its hardships and privations. He had found them, Jack Jamison, Tom Hackett, and Jim Wheeler, all honest and faithful, and now they are no more!

Intelligent members of Congress have expressed their feelings, in social circles, in a very plain and emphatic manner on this subject, and no doubt Congressional action will promptly be had in the matter. Our government seems very sensitive on the subject of redressing wrongs, outrages, and indignities, real or imaginary, inflicted on our citizens abroad; but here is a case of robbery and murder on our own soil, which the government seems in no hurry to avenge. Some sixty persons have been murdered by the hostile Indians between Independence and the Salt Lake within a year past. Why is it that proper and suitable provisions are not made for the safe transit of the mail over that route—a mail that averages from one thousand to eighteen hundred pounds in weight.

Why is it that Mr. Postmaster General Campbell neglects this mail route as he does, and takes such special and expensive care of the Mobile and Montgomery mail route? [Perhaps it is because he is a Roman Catholic and the majority of the population of Utah are Mormons!—[Editor of the Deseret News.] Is it because the contractors on the latter route are his favorites, whilst one of the contractors on the former route is the Mr. McGraw, who, a year ago, published a card in this city against Col. John W. Forney?

Does Col. Forney exercise supreme control over the Post Office Department, or not? Will he not let the Postmaster General do justice to Col. McGraw, because the latter happened to whip and put to flight the five or six Forney bullies who were set upon him last year at the National Hotel, in this city; headed by one of the editors of the Evening Star? EXPOSITOR.

[N. Y. Evening Post of Jan. 18.]

### THE WAR.

#### THE SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL.

The news from the seat of war may be again summed up in few words. Nothing new had taken place to the 20th December.

The Russians claim to be doing considerable damage to the enemy's approaches. Nevertheless, the French third parallel is mounted with cannon. To the 18th December, 18,000 French and English re-inforcements had arrived in the Crimea.

An official despatch in the Paris Moniteur, from Balaklava, says, "the situation of the allies is excellent." Gen. Liprandi, however, with 40,000 men, was manoeuvring in the vicinity of Balaklava. Menchikoff is sick, and Gen. Osten-Sacken commands in the meantime.

Five thousand Turks had landed at Eupatoria. The destination of Omer Pacha's army is kept profoundly secret, but it is thought they will invest the north side of the fortress and thus complete the line. The "Railway expedition" from England is already on the way, in seven steamers and two sailing ships, with all the materials for constructing a railway from Balaklava to Sebastopol.

#### THE RUSSIAN AND ALLIED FLEETS—SORTIE FROM SEBASTOPOL.

On the 6th December two Russian steamers, the Valdimir and Bessarabia, towing six gunboats, came out of the harbor of Sebastopol. One of these steamers, unheeding the French frigates Megere, which was cruising near, went close in shore to Strelitzka Bay, and commenced firing on a French steamer and bomb-ketch which were there.

On observing this, the English steam frigates Valorous and Terrible went to their relief, on which the Russian retired under shelter of the batteries. This sortie has proved that there is a passage left for egress between the sunken ships, although only wide enough for one ship to pass at a time.

The Russian fleet could, however, form in safety under cover of the batteries. A Russian announcement says that this sortie of the steamers was a mere reconnoissance. The allied fleets, excepting the cruisers, are now moored outside of the double bay of Chersonnesus, where the anchorage is better than at Katch.

#### POLAND.

Orders have been received at Warsaw to complete the additional works of the citadel within the first fortnight of January.

Marshal Paskiewitch has ordered the immediate enrolment of three parks of flying artillery. It appears that there are very few Russian troops in the two provinces of Russian Poland.

The recruits of the new levy are intended to create a second grand army of reserve, which is to be concentrated in and around Moscow.

From the continued concentration of troops along the frontier of Austria, it is evident that the Czar looks to the contingency of actual hostilities with Austria.

Twenty thousand men are occupied in fortifying Kiew.

#### THE BALTIC.

The governments of England and France have notified the Swedish government that they intend to withdraw the permission which they gave this year, for trade to be carried on between Finmark and the Russian harbors in the White Sea during the blockade of the said ports, and that the armed force of the allies, when it next appears in those seas, will have orders to put a stop to all commercial intercourse. The announcement was officially made known at Christiana on December 9th.