

THE DESERET NEWS.



ALBERT CARRINGTON.....EDITOR.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY:

Wednesday-----July 11, 1855.

FOR DELEGATE TO CONGRESS,

HON. J. M. BERNHISEL.

It is customary in the States, when a paper hoists its flag in favor of a nominee to an important office, to blackguard every other aspirant to the same station, and laud to the skies its own candidate. This singular, unwise, unjust, and rabid course is happily entirely unnecessary in Utah, as our faith, policy, and politics are one, at least with few, if any, exceptions.

Furthermore, it is universally known that the Saints firmly believe in selecting upright, honorable, trustworthy, able, and proven men for offices of trust and responsibility, and we personally know from long acquaintance that Dr. BernhiseL possesses these qualifications in an eminent degree, and for this cause he received the nomination and unanimous vote of the large assembly which met in this city on the 4th inst. to celebrate the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, and will, at the ensuing election, receive the unanimous vote of Utah.

GENERAL ELECTION.—For fear of oversight or accidental mistake, we publish the following list of Counties, with the officers each is entitled to vote for at the next General Election to be held on the FIRST MONDAY OF AUGUST NEXT, as furnished by James W. Cummings, Clerk of the Probate and County Courts of G. S. L. County.

All the Counties, one Delegate to Congress for Utah Territory.

Great Salt Lake and Tooele Counties, five councilors to the Legislative Assembly.

Great Salt Lake County, eleven Representatives.

Tooele County, one Representative.

Davis County, one Representative and two Councilors.

Weber County, two Representatives and two Councilors.

Carson County, one Representative.

Green River County, one Representative.

Utah and Juab Counties, two Councilors.

Utah County, three Representatives.

Juab " one "

San Pete County, one Representative and one Councilor.

Millard County, one Representative and one Councilor.

Iron County, two Representatives and one Councilor.

In addition to the above, all vacancies in County or Precinct offices will be noticed by the County Clerk where they occur, and will be included in his election notices, which must "be put up in two public places in each Precinct, at least six days before the time of election."

RESOLUTION APPORTIONING A REPRESENTATIVE TO CARSON COUNTY.

Be it resolved by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah:—That Carson County is entitled to one Representative in the Legislative Assembly; and that Weber County elect one less than heretofore.

HEBER C. KIMBALL, President of the Council.

J. M. GRANT, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Approved January 19th, 1855.

BRIGHAM YOUNG, Governor of Utah Territory.

EMIGRATION FROM THE STATE OF CAL. has been occasionally passing through the city during the last few days, though only some dozen or two as yet, and the probability is that the passing emigration will be very light this season.

A large number are still going through on their way from California to the States, and some of them have ox teams, a circumstance that in 1849 would hardly have been supposed among the events that could possibly happen. But from all we can learn, money is scarcer and business duller in Cal. than in any other part of the Union, and it is really becoming quite a question as to where the restless and gold seeking spirits will next find a locality adapted to their tastes.

THE 4TH OF JULY proceedings are necessarily omitted until the next number, on account of the large amount of manuscript and the late hour in which it came to hand.

A FROST at Manti, Sanpete County, on the 28th of June, killed vines, potato tops, &c.

THE EASTERN MAIL arrived on the 9th inst. at 7 A.M., bringing 22 sacks, only one of them with a BRASS LOCK; no way sick. The energetic and gentlemanly Postmaster at Independence, P. McClenahan, Esq., has advised the Department of the necessity of having BRASS LOCKS on all through mail matter, and urged their being furnished. We trust the Postmaster General will comply with this reasonable request so often presented, and by a very trifling expenditure prevent much plundering, loss, and disappointment.

Hon. John M. BernhiseL will please accept our thanks for many valuable public documents and packages of seeds.

Summary.

[From the last Eastern Mail.]

A severe frost on the nights of the 15th and 16th of May did much damage to fruits and vegetables in Illinois and Missouri, and in the States lying north of them; it was also severe in Indiana and Ohio on the 7th and 8th of May, forming ice 1-4 of an inch thick at Dayton and other places; and at Toledo and Ravenna, O., there was a snow storm on the 8th, and in Western New York and Pennsylvania almost winter prevailed.

Drouth was prevailing extensively in Tennessee, Mississippi and Arkansas, during the forepart of May, varied by frosts in several localities.

Flour at Independence, Mo., on the 23d of May, was selling at \$13 a barrel.

In New Mexico, at latest dates, the U. S. troops were still skirmishing occasionally with the Indians.

The rebellion in China is still going on, the imperialists having rather the advantage of late.

An Italian fired two pistols at the Emperor Napoleon in the streets of Paris on the 28th of April, fortunately or unfortunately, neither shot did any damage.

The peace negotiations at Vienna have ended without accomplishing any thing.

Telegraphic communication is open between London and Lord Raglan's quarters at Sebastopol.

Snow fell in Fredonia, N. Y., May 7, to the depth of six inches.

Kansas Territory, Missouri, several of the free States, Gov. Reeder, and the administration are in a fair way to have quite a time over the slavery question in Kansas, since the election, and the destruction of the Parkville Luminary, noticed heretofore.

THE WAR.

With regard to the siege of Sebastopol, no advantage decisive enough to warrant an assault had been gained, and it is generally believed that the siege operations must be abandoned for the present.

No general attack has yet been made by the fleet on the sea forts, though each night a single steamer has been enabled to approach sufficiently near them to throw both shot and shell to advantage.

The army before Sebastopol is in good condition: the troops are healthy, well fed, housed and clothed. Though reinforcements were constantly arriving up to the latest dates, the allies were neither numerous enough, nor sufficiently well provided, to undertake a long campaign in the interior of the Crimea.

According to the latest accounts, the bombardment was virtually suspended.

PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF'S ACCOUNT OF THE BOMBARDMENT.

The Invalide Russe publishes Prince Gortschakoff's account of the bombardment to the 15th, and by telegraph the Russian official accounts are brought down to the 14th April. Prince Gortschakoff describes the cannonade which was opened by the allies on the 9th, as being tremendous; its object being to dismount the Russian guns. The besieged replied with success, and on the 10th, in less than four hours, silenced fifty of their opponent's guns. From this circumstance, Prince Gortschakoff judges that the loss of the enemy must have been considerable. Some of the Russian guns and gun-carriages were dismounted, but were immediately replaced by others, and all the damage done to the equipments and batteries were successfully repaired.

"From the 11th to the 13th," he says, "notwithstanding the enemy continued to cannonade the fortress with great energy, during the day, and to bombard it during the night, we have not had many guns dismounted, owing to the fortifications having a sufficient number of traverses, and to the batteries being sheltered by blindages. All our damage is actively repaired during the night; the dismounted guns are replaced by new ones, and the losses of the garrison made good by reinforcements; so that on the 15th, Sebastopol was as strong as before the bombardment."

The allies, he states, mount 350 guns, of which 80 are mortars. He also states that the skirmishes undertaken to defeat the trench and mining operations of the besiegers, have been generally successful, and that they are "quite to the taste" of the Russian volunteers, as they offer them an opportunity of displaying their valor. The garrison, he says, is intrepid, and even gay. The loss sustained by the garrison from the 11th to the 15th of April is set down at 7 subalterns, and 536 men killed, and 6 superior and 34 subaltern officers, and 1,899 men wounded.

In his dispatch of the 24th, Prince Gortscha-

koff says: "The fire of the enemy continues, but is slack. The damage done to the fortifications, and the losses of the garrison are also less in proportion."

ENGLISH AND FRENCH ACCOUNTS.

The official dispatches from Lord Raglan are to the 17th April only, and from General Courboret to the 16th. Lord Raglan states that the condition of the army before Sebastopol continued to improve, and mortality from disease to decrease. The fire of both the English and French armies had been continued; but though superior to that of the enemy, Lord Raglan admits that it had not produced that effect which might have been anticipated from its constancy, power and accuracy. The list of casualties is not heavy.

SORTIE FROM THE FLAGSTAFF BATTERY.

The correspondence which has come to hand since our last, gives a description of the furious sortie from the Flagstaff Battery on the French lines, on the 13th. A long and desperate struggle took place. Twice the Russians succeeded in entering the parallel in advance of the battery, and twice they were repulsed,—the second time with such loss as to compel an immediate retreat. The French made no attempt at pursuit, as the enemy were within a stone's throw of their own batteries. General Bizot was wounded in this affair, and having been struck also with a chance bullet after the close of the fight, has since died. In this sortie the French lost between 50 and 60 killed and wounded; the Russians a far greater number.

On the 14th the French fired three mines under the Flagstaff battery with partial success. The Russians, fearing an assault, opened a furious cannonade along the whole line. On the night of the 17th the French succeeded in making a lodgment in a portion of the battery, but on the 19th they were compelled to yield their position.

BRILLIANT EXPLOIT AT THE RIFLE PITS.

On the same night, the English succeeded in capturing the first of the enemy's rifle pits, from which much annoyance and loss to working parties has been caused. Col. Graham Egerton, the field officer in command of the trenches, who led the attacking party, was killed in the desperate action which took place afterwards for the protection of the trenches. In the last affair, 50 British soldiers secured the trenches against a column of Russians 1,000 strong.

The total loss of the English was 2 officers and 21 men killed, and 5 officers and between 40 and 50 men wounded. The enemy lost about 50 killed and twice as many wounded.

On the night of the 20th, an attack was made upon the second rifle pit; but the pit was almost immediately abandoned by the Russians.

The Turkish corps took part in a reconnaissance on the 19th, which was undertaken towards the valley of the Chernaya with the view of showing Omar Pacha the ground.

TEMPORARY SUSPENSION OF THE SIEGE—GATHERING OF RUSSIAN REINFORCEMENTS.

Telegraphs from Sebastopol to the 28th ult., state that on that day the allied commanders had suspended their fire, so as not to exhaust their ammunition, and that they were awaiting reinforcements, which were hourly expected. A Russian despatch, however, dated the evening of the 28th says:

"The fire of the enemy is moderate. Their approaches progress slowly. We have established at 100 yards from bastion No. 4, a row of rifle pits, which serve to form a continuous branch of communication."

The information with regard to the gathering of the Russian reinforcements, is obtained from a telegraphic dispatch from Lord Raglan. The dispatch itself has not been published, but it was stated in the House of Commons on the night of the 1st, that it contained an announcement of the Russian army in the neighborhood of Sebastopol, between Balaklava and Mackenzie's farm, having been reinforced by two divisions of fresh troops. According to the statements of two Polish deserters, there are 100,000 Russians in the vicinity of Sebastopol, 60,000 of whom have arrived from Simpheropol.

THE NORTH FORTS—A GENTLE HINT.

The correspondent of the Morning Herald, writing on the 15th, says:

"Fort Constantine and the forts North of the harbor for the first time, took part in the contest to-day, firing clear across the harbor and town into our own and the French lines. Their shot appeared to be of immense weight, and their guns of considerable range, as no undue elevation apparently was given. About one hundred rounds were fired. Our officers take it as a gentle hint that, even after storming the South side will be untenable while the North remains in their hands."

IMMENSE EXPENDITURE OF AMMUNITION.

During the first week of the bombardment, the English trenches alone fired away between 15,000 and 17,000 32 and 68 pound shot and shell; 7,800 13-inch shells; and 4,500 10-inch shells; making in all about 2,200 tons of shot, and 500 tons of powder. The English trenches mounted, on the 15th, 154 guns and mortars; the French 230; so that during the first week's bombardment about 6,000 tons of shot and shell, and 1,500 tons of powder were expended.

THE LATEST NEWS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, May 4, 7 P.M.

A sharp engagement took place on the night of the 1st of May, in front and left attack. The whole of the Russian Rifle pits were taken, eight light mortars and 200 prisoners.

The Daily News, under date of May 5th, says: On the night of Wednesday last, May 2d, the French under General Pelissier, having taken up a position before the Quarantine Bastion, advanced briskly upon the Bastion No. 4, attacked the advanced works, which the Russians had raised to protect that Bastion, and carried them at the point of the bayonet. In this attack the

French took twelve mortars from the enemy. The engineers immediately occupied the ground and began to carry on a flying s.p. At day-break they had succeeded in establishing themselves in the conquered works.

Last night (Thursday) the Russians made a general sortie, with the object of re-taking the lost ground. After a sanguinary conflict, they were driven back. Our losses have been great, but bear no proportion to those of the enemy, nor to the advantages gained.

This morning (Friday) the Russians have neither a man nor a gun outside the regular enclosure of the place.

THE INSURRECTION IN LITTLE RUSSIA.

Private letters from St. Petersburg confirm the telegraphic announcement of the insurrection of the peasants in the Ukraine, and state further that it has already extended to the governments of Poltawa, Tchernogoff, and Harkoff. The names of twenty landed proprietors, whom the maddened Moonjiks have destroyed, together with their wives and children, have reached St. Petersburg.

The Times contains a paragraph under the head of Military News, in which it is stated that an expedition of 25,000 French and English artillery and infantry will be sent out immediately to assist in the operations about to be resumed against the Russian fortresses in the gulfs of Finland and Bothnia, and the Baltic.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The conduct of the war alone seems to interest the British public, and the mismanagement of affairs hitherto, both at home and at the seat of war, is exciting universal uneasiness and distrust, both in Parliament and out of doors. A direct communication has been opened between the Crimea and Great Britain, but Government keeps the transmission of all messages in their own hands, and give little or no information. Throughout the country a strong feeling against the ministry is being manifested; "indignation meetings," regarding the conduct of the war, have been held in Derby, Sheffield, and other places; and to day a meeting of the inhabitants of London will be held, at which an "Administration Reform Association" is proposed to be organized. Similar meetings, promoted by the principal men of all political parties, are to be held in Liverpool and other towns.

Lord John Russell and M. Drouyn de l'Haye have returned to London and Paris, the negotiations having failed.

Lord John Russell took his seat in the House of Commons on Monday night (the 30th ult.) on his re-election for London, and his return from Vienna. He stated to the House the substance of the several negotiations which had taken place and failed; and intimated that government intended to lay the protocols on the table.

The Loan Bill (£16,000,000) was read a third time and passed, on the night of the 1st, by the House of Commons, and on the same night was ordered to be committed by the Lords.

The Budget has virtually passed, with but little discussion, and with slight opposition from any of the political parties in either House.

A SECOND EARTHQUAKE AT BROUSSA.—BROUSSA, April 11.—Yesterday evening, shortly before 8 o'clock, two or three violent shocks of an earthquake were felt here, and caused universal terror among the inhabitants. Every one called to mind the fearful scenes which had occurred hardly a month since, and was struck with the apprehension of the coming calamity, unhappily often too fully realized. In five minutes from that time every public monument and building in Broussa was a heap of ruins.

Complete details of the catastrophe are still wanting; but it may be said, in brief, that the city is destroyed—fire having devoured what relics the earthquake had left. Among other noble monuments that have perished is the magnificent mosque of Oulou Djami, the pride of the city. Two minarets of this edifice were overthrown in the former earthquake, and the cupola cracked. It is now wrecked from top to bottom, leaving nothing but a pile of crumbled stones, amidst which the celebrated turbes of the first Sultan are buried.

All the other mosques have experienced a like fate. No stone-built house in Broussa has resisted the terrible shocks. Enormous masses of earth and rock were detached from the flanks of the mountain above the upper streets of the place, and rolled down upon the Jews' quarter, whose destruction they completed.

As to the wooden houses, which escaped with less damage from the earthquake, they have been destroyed almost totally by a conflagration. The flames broke forth at many points simultaneously, about 9 o'clock, and are still raging. The scene is awful. The Bazaar, and the whole quarter of the city around it, presents nothing but heaps of smouldering ashes. The European quarter has suffered least. The houses of the Franks are built in the plain, and have in many instances, withstood the shock. But what misery is around us on every side! If the Government does not afford assistance promptly and energetically, hundreds of families who are left destitute of food, shelter or clothing, must perish miserably.

Noon.—The conflagration still rages; the night has been fearful. Shocks of earthquake have not ceased to be felt, and are still recurring. More than 150 have been counted, of greater or less violence. The population seem paralysed with terror, and are plunged into a state of indescribable stupor. The number of victims it is impossible to reckon. Who, indeed, can give an account of them?

News has arrived that the village of Tikindji, situated about a league from Broussa, has been totally destroyed. Several hamlets and farm houses in the vicinity are also reported to have been wrecked by the convulsion.

LATEST YET.—"Sebastopol not taken, and Brigham Young, Governor of Utah!"