

that such was the case, with a view to prevent that wholesale plundering which Utah had been so long subjected to. But it would seem that even government brass locks are no bar to some itching fingers still lurking at Laramie. Can any one give information as to how the above named TRANSFER, to use no harsher term, was made, in defiance of law and of rights supposed to be secure under brass locks?

### Fences and Animals.

This heading represents a trite though none the less useful topic, for after all that has been experienced, said, done and written, there are too many poor fences and too much carelessness as to the whereabouts of animals. The elements and every indication have been and are still so favorable and flattering for an abundant harvest of hay, grain, vegetables and fruit, that it does seem that a sufficient exertion and care might be used to put all fences in proper condition, and we know that the owners of animals should see to it that they do not at any time trespass.

Knowingly and carelessly placing temptation to sin in another's way is nearly, if not quite, akin to sinning. Now a poor fence between grain and short feed is very tempting to an animal outside, and that animal, not being familiar with all the laws concerning the rights of property, and its owner not being overly careful as to whether it is ranging on good grass or not, very naturally walks into the enclosure. Mark the result, crops are injured and destroyed, the owner thereof is angered and prone to think hard, even if he refrains from hard speaking, and much time is lost before the animal is again placed in the care of its owner, who is liable to pay a bill of damages which is not very savory to the smoothness of his sayings and the equanimity of his feelings, nor profitable to his income.

What is the short summing up of the result of an animal's going over or through a shiftless fence to procure a tempting feast? 1st, injury to the good habits of an otherwise well behaved animal; 2nd, the cutting off fond anticipations by the loss of crops; 3d, loss of the field owner's time, crops, and placid temper, even should he not go so far as to think or speak roughly of his neighbor; 4th, a considerable disturbance in the brain and perhaps with the tongue of the animal owner, if he cares anything for the just rights, feelings and property of his brother, and for the welfare and good habits of his beast, even should he escape with paying but a small amount for damages.

All this arises from poor fences and careless herding, which cause destruction, expense, ill feeling, hard sayings and embittered neighborhoods. As it is a "day of deeds and not of many words," comments on so plain a subject are made brief for the accommodation of time, attention and money, trusting that all parties concerned will at once exert themselves to remedy the evil.

GARDENS, that have been diligently tilled, are furnishing a healthful and abundant supply of asparagus, pie plant, salad and radishes, which will soon be followed by currants, gooseberries, peas, beans, turnips, &c.; and at a later date potatoes, green corn, peaches, plums and the great variety of fruits and vegetables will please the palate, give health to the body and buoyancy to the mind, thus most amply compensating the industrious, aside from having afforded a doubly profitable occupation to those women and children who have the leisure and judgment to engage in the many light operations pertaining to gardening.

Notwithstanding the prudent have, and will have, the above-named and other productions in in a greater or less seasonable quantity, can those who have been too careless, or too slothful, to raise for themselves purchase them? Not to any great extent, even if they have the means, for the producers of such articles generally raise them for their own use. But granting that a few bunches of asparagus, a little salad, &c., &c., could be bought at a high price, how much cheaper and better by far for each one to raise enough to at least supply their own wants, so far as in their power by using all reasonable forethought and exertion.

These remarks have been drawn out by seeing an old resident, one who has health, strength, fitting ground, wives and children, obliged to get radishes from the tithing office because he had neglected to repair his fence in time for early tilling his lot.

But better late than never; and there is yet ample time for spading, plowing, fencing, planting and sowing, all of which operations are most cordially commended to the attention of those who are behind the times, that they also may have an abundance of sauce and vegetables, without depending upon the tithing office or an empty purse.

None are more diligent in the labors pertaining to the garden and farm, and in devising ways and means for the production of an abundance of sustenance, than are the First Presidency; and if others expect to share with and like them in the rich products of the soil, it is no more than reasonable that they use similar exertions, each, old and young, male and female, according to their means and ability.

Fields and gardens have never looked more promising, at this season of year, than they do now, and it is an old proverb that "A cold and wet May fill the barn with grain and hay;" then let all, for their own sakes and for the welfare of the expected immigration, see to it that the greatest possible breadth of land is tilled to the best possible advantage.

**SUGGESTIONS TO FISHERMEN.**—Fish oil is well known to be an excellent article for dressing leather, and our tanners will give a fair price for all they can get, then why do not fishermen extract the oil from the fishes' heads and entrails, or dispose of them to those who will? Fish oil is too scarce and valuable an article to be thus wasted. In case those who would save it do not know how, if any person will furnish the cheapest and best method for its extraction, we will publish it in the 'News.'

**HON. J. M. BERNHISEL**, Delegate from Utah, will please accept our thanks and those of his friends in this Territory, the latter class including all our population, for very acceptable public documents and numerous packages of valuable seeds furnished by the Patent Office. Only a few of the books have yet come to hand, though we trust that our Delegate will not weary in well doing, but will continue to forward until Utah receives her share of interesting government publications, and is well supplied with the many kinds of useful and ornamental seeds adapted to her great varieties of soil and climate.

**RAIN** during the forenoon and evening of the 10th, also thought a part of the 11th, and showery during the afternoon of the 13th. The soil is well watered, and all kinds of vegetation are growing finely. Insects are as yet doing no damage, except the slight ravages by wire worms in one or two localities.

### Summary.

The contested delegateship, by Reeder and Whitfield of Kansas, after having occupied much time, has been temporarily disposed of by the appointment of a committee by Mr. Banks, Speaker of the House, to proceed to Kansas and take the evidence necessary to determine the question. The committee are Campbell of Ohio, Howard of Michigan, and Oliver of Missouri, as found in The Occidental Messenger of March 29. It is said that \$10,000 have been appropriated to defray the expenses of their investigations.

Covent Garden Theatre, London, was consumed, with nearly all its valuable contents, by fire on the 5th of March. The building alone is stated to have cost \$700,000.

Emigrant Aid Societies, both north and south, are busily engaged in forwarding emigrants to Kansas.

The Free State Kansas Legislature convened at Topeka, on the 4th of March, and after a short session, during which they heard Gov. Robinson's message and elected Reeder and Lane Senators to Congress, adjourned to the 4th of July.

The Peace Conference commenced its session at Paris on the 25th of Feb. Secrecy is enjoined upon the Plenipotentiaries, hence all that had transpired of their proceedings, up to latest dates, was the understanding that they had formally accepted the Five Propositions as the basis of their deliberations.

A fire in St. Martinsville, Louisiana, Feb. 17, destroyed property valued at \$200,000. Twelve persons were killed by an explosion of gunpowder in one of the burning buildings.

Some sixty persons lost their lives by the burning of a Philadelphia and Camden ferry boat on the evening of the 15th of March.

### The Basis of the Peace Conferences.

#### I.—DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES.

Complete abolition of the Russian Protectorate. The Danubian Principalities shall receive an organization conformable to their wishes, to their wants, to their interests; and this new organization, respecting which the population itself will be consulted, shall be recognized by the contracting Powers, and sanctioned by the Sultan as emanating from his sovereign initiative. No State shall be able, under any pretext whatever, under any form of protectorate, to interfere in the question of the internal administration of the Principalities; they shall adopt a definitive permanent system, demanded by their geographical position, and no impediment can be made to their fortifying, in the interest of their safety, in such manner as they may deem advisable, their territory against foreign aggression.

In exchange for the strong places and territories occupied by the allied armies, Russia consents to a ratification of her frontier with Turkey in Europe. It would commence in the vicinity of Chotym, follow the line of the mountains, which extend in a southeasterly direction, and terminate at Lake Sasik, [see map subjoined.] The line (trace) shall be definitely regulated by the general treaty, and the conceded territory would return to the Principalities and to the suzerainty of the Porte.

#### II.—THE DANUBE.

The freedom of the Danube and of its mouths shall be efficaciously assured by European institutions, in which the contracting Powers shall be equally represented, except the particular positions of the lords of the soil on the banks, (des riverains) which shall be regulated upon the principles established by the act of the Congress of Vienna, as regards the navigation of rivers.—Each of the contracting Powers shall have the right to keep one or two small vessels stationed at the mouths of the river, destined to assure the execution of the regulations relative to the freedom of the Danube.

#### III.—NEUTRALIZATION OF THE BLACK SEA.

This sea shall be open to merchant vessels—closed to war navies, (marines militaires.) Consequently, no naval military arsenals shall be created or maintained there. The protection of the commercial and maritime interests of all nations shall be assured in the respective ports of the Black Sea, by the establishment of institutions conformable to international law, and to the customs sanctioned in such matters. The two Powers which hold the coast engage themselves to maintain only the number of light vessels of a fixed force necessary for their coast service. This convention, concluded separately between the two Powers, shall form part as an annex of the general treaty, after receiving the approval of the contracting parties. This separate convention cannot be annulled or modified without the consent of the signatories of the general treaty.—The closing of the straits will admit the exception applicable to the stationary vessels mentioned in the preceding article.

#### IV.—CHRISTIAN SUBJECTS OF THE PORTE.

The immunities of the Rayah subjects of the Porte shall be religiously preserved, without infringement on the independence and dignity of the Sultan's crown. As deliberations are taking place between Austria, France, Great Britain, and the Sublime Porte to assure to the Christian subjects of the Sultan their religious and political rights, Russia shall be invited, when peace is made, to associate herself thereto.

The belligerent Powers reserve to themselves the right which appertains to them of producing in a European interest special conditions over and above the four guarantees.—[N. Y. Tribune March 7.]

### Affairs in the Crimea.

#### BLOWING UP OF FORT SAINT NICHOLAS.

SEBASTOPOL, Feb. 4, 1856.

MY LORD—Marshal Pellessier informed me a few days ago that this day Fort Nicholas would be destroyed; and he sent again to say that at 1 o'clock p. m. the mines for this purpose would be fired.

The view over the whole harbor is well obtained from the interior slope of the Redan hill, and from other points within the Russian lines.

The day was magnificently clear; every sentry on the opposite side could be seen, every working party watched, every soldier that was lounging in the sun; occasional shot and shell were sent from the enemy to the Karabelnaia and the town, but otherwise nothing disturbed the usual appearance of quiet, almost of desolation.

On our (the south) side, we looked down on the large ruined barracks in front, on the inner creek of the dock-yard, the quay and the remains of Fort Paul, the spacious inlet from the harbor on our left, beyond which stand the roofless buildings of Sebastopol itself. There, also, is the well remembered long line of pointed arches, the casements of the interior of Fort Nicholas of which the embrasures in double tier pointed to seaward and away from us.

It juts out into the harbor built on an inner tongue of land, Fort Constantine forming a similar but more outward defence for the sea approach on the north.

The scene and feeling of expectation were of great interest, for another tangible proof of power and success was to take place, and 106,000 pounds of powder were in the several mines.

At the hour named a burst of smoke, dark and thick rolled from our left of the building, it was followed by another; the heavy sound arrived, the stones were shot into the air and to the sea; the explosions of the extreme right and the centre mingled at little intervals into one drifting cloud, which veiled the destruction below.

The light of the sun played beautifully on the mass of smoke, of which the lower part lay long and heavily on its victim. The breeze passing it away over the remains of the town showed that a low line of ruin was all that remained of the pride of Fort Nicholas, and one standing menace of the harbor lay buried under its waters.

The state of the docks has been given in detail in my letters. They are all destroyed, while the earth surrounding them is shaken into cracks; basin, docks, masses of broken granite, capstons, gates, beams of iron, and of timber are tumbled into one mass of destruction.

I have, &c.,

W. J. CODRINGTON, Gen'l Com'g.  
To Lord Palmerston, &c.

### Spain.

MADRID, Feb. 17.

The cholera, which raged throughout Spain during the last two years, with nearly the same intensity as in the first year of its invasion of the

west of Europe, and had but lately ceased its ravages, has already reappeared in the South, in the province of Huelva, where it is causing great havoc in various districts. There is a general apprehension that it will spread again this year over the country, with the forthcoming heats, on account of the heavy rains that have fallen for five consecutive months, turning everywhere the fields into swamps.

The inundations have been general, and have caused fearful loss of lives, property and cattle, but no where more so than within the reach of the Guadalquivir. The streets of Seville remained for a week under water. The roads have been everywhere destroyed by the rains, and the communications, if not altogether intercepted, rendered very difficult. The articles of first necessity have risen in consequence to unheard of prices. Violent storms have reigned during the last month, all along the coasts, especially on the eastern and southern coasts, causing a vast number of shipwrecks.

To complete this picture of public calamities, various shocks of earthquakes have been felt in different parts of the kingdom. In Grazelema, a district not far from Seville, seven shocks took place in the space of an hour, causing whole hills to disappear.

It is reported that extensive coal mines have been discovered lately in the South, on the coast between Cadiz and Seville.—[N. Y. Her.]

### Kansas.

St. Louis, March 12, 1856.

The correspondent of the Republican telegraphs that the Kansas Legislature met and organized at Topeka, on the 4th inst.

Governor Robinson's message reviews the history of Kansas, and endeavors to justify the action of the free soil party. He says it is understood that the Deputy United States Marshal has private instructions to arrest the members of the Legislature and State officers for treason, and that in such an event no resistance will be offered. He adds, "Let what will come, not a finger should be raised against the federal authority until there be no hope of relief but revolution." Exposed as the people are to the scalping knife on the Western border and bowie knives and revolvers on the Eastern, a thorough organization of the military is called for.

A correspondent at Independence telegraphs as follows:—

The Free State Legislature has adjourned to Lawrence, and was in session there on Saturday, the members fully determined to carry out their measures. Gov. Shannon has gone there to ascertain what is being done. Violence is apprehended, but there is but little excitement along the border. One hundred Sharp's rifles and two cannon have been intercepted at Lexington, and will be held subject to the order of Gov. Shannon.—[N. Y. Herald of March 13.]

KANSAS.—The free State Legislature of Kansas, on the 8th inst., elected Governor Reeder and General Lane to the United States Senate, the former for six years and the latter for three years.—[N. Y. Herald of March 19.]

### Cold Weather in March.

The weather was bitterly cold yesterday, as the following thermometric record will show:—5 a. m., 4 deg.; 7 a. m., 8 deg.; 11 a. m., 10 deg.; 4 p. m., 19 deg.; 10 p. m., 18 deg. This makes yesterday the seventh in order of the coldest days this winter. Here is the record of temperature at sunrise:—

January 9.....	5 deg. below zero.
" 10.....	2 " "
Feb'y 14.....	3 " above zero.
" 4.....	3 " "
" 3.....	4 " "
" 13.....	4 " "
March 10.....	4 " "
" 9.....	8 " "

ALBANY, March 10, 1856.

The thermometer in this city ranged from zero to 7 deg. below zero, this morning.

Boston, March 10, 1856

At sunrise this morning, the thermometer in this city stood at zero.

At White River Junction, Vt., the mercury was 26 deg. below zero.

PHILADELPHIA, March 10, 1856.

The mercury, at daylight this morning, had fallen to zero.

BUFFALO, March 10, 1856.

Yesterday and to-day were the coldest days of the season that we have had here. The thermometer this morning stood at fifteen degrees below zero. At Cleveland it was ten degrees below zero.

MONTREAL, March 10, 1856.

The mercury stood at 12 degrees below zero in this city this morning. Railway travel is much interrupted.—[N. Y. Herald of March 11.]

### Fatal Disaster.

PHILADELPHIA, March 16—4 p. m.

The terrible calamity on the Delaware last evening opposite this city, by the burning of the ferry boat New Jersey, has thrown a gloom over the city which will take many years to efface.

The boat left Walnut street ferry at 8 o'clock last evening, for Camden, with certainly not less than one hundred passengers, and when in the canal cut through Smith's Island, mid way in river, was impeded in her progress through by ice. In backing out she took fire in the hold, midships, and instead of grounding, the boat immediately attempted to return, but in less than ten minutes the vessel was enveloped in flames.

The roars, shrieks and cries of those hapless passengers can easier be understood than expressed, and despite every effort to save, at least some thirty lives have been lost. Fifteen bodies were recovered last night and this morning, and as I close this, four more have been got up.—[N. Y. Herald.]