

bers from Virginia were admitted under the same law which governs this case; the only difference being as to the number of votes.

Messrs. Riddle and Fessenden spoke in favor of, and Mr. Sheffield against Mr. Upton's claim. There was no action taken and the subject was laid over.

The House concurred in the Senate amendment to the bill fixing the number of representatives, namely: there shall be 241 members under the census of 1860, and an additional representative for Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kentucky, Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Vermont, Rhode Island, owing to large fractions of the established rates.

CORRESPONDENCE

GRUMBLER AGAIN—HIS PROGRESS.

DEAR NEWS:—Since last writing, I have been guilty, "a looker on in Venice", awaiting the departure of the winter King, and watching the course of events, and wondering what such miserable mortals were made for—go in to find out. In looking over the pages of the good Book, I find it is there made imperative that mankind should eat their bread by the sweat of their brow—meaning we should earnestly and constantly labor, and remembering the teaching of our wise President, "none are excusable from labor," I concluded something must be done; so I commenced experimenting upon capacity upon capacity and material in conjunction with each other, and proceeded to seek out some of the nice pine and and fir lumber we are so abundantly blessed with, then from their hidden recesses, drew the old "kit" in all their glory of dustiness, sharpened the planes, filed the saws and commenced. The first day, to be sure, I felt a little sore, but being determined to conquer and produce by my industry sundry articles of convenience and comfort.

The human mind seems a strange and incomprehensible structure; when we once make up our mind and start in a certain direction, we are impelled forward from one degree to another, either for good or evil, and we begin to wonder we were not always in the same state of mind. This was the case with me and I began to wonder why I had not more appreciated the benefits, and pleasure of labor—viz, the mind at ease, good appetite, sweet sleep, strength of body, elasticity of mind, better enjoyment of spirits and pleasures, and a general satisfaction with one's own self;—so with me; and thus began the good work; I felt the pleasures deepening as I advance, and life becoming a blessing; so further usefulness was sought.

With leather and a few tools easily picked up, I found another source of pleasurable usefulness for my evenings in providing for dry, warm and comfortable feet for my family, and finding obstacles giving way before a determined mind, and that, although I was not bred to "pegs", that pegs might bring me bread, if I would use them. So with shoving the plane, driving the awl, reading and scribbling, I found the time very pleasantly occupied. Yet not contented, I offered my limited knowledge for the improvement of others, and in gaining a large class of pupils, whom I was expected to instruct in the intricate science of language and art of chirography, besides in various ways to teach the young idea how to shoot or expand and learn to choose the good from the evil. Thus a new field of thought and exertion was added for evening pleasures, and yet more satisfaction was gained, as I felt that in every attempt at advancement I was successful, and this thought stimulated me to further exertion.

In casting about, for the most ready and convenient means of adding to my useful amusements and a little more change, I discovered along the water courses great quantities of fine basket willows, which were gathered, prepared, and receiving the kindly instructions of a boy who had seen baskets made, I soon succeeded in "setting up" one of those institutions, called baskets, yet if a drawing of the first had been fairly taken, a marginal note of reference would have been necessary to have informed the admirer that the cut was a basket. The second and third were an improvement, and thus I progressed, and spent the odd hours till I became quite an adept in that art, and ready for other emergencies and still further usefulness.

Thus my experience proves to me that all may become useful to themselves and community, by converting the native elements around them into beauty, and the necessities of life, if they only will it and set themselves determinedly to work to accomplish what they desire, and thus, by continued action, energy and industry they may become independent.

PARVO IN MULTUM.

NEWS FROM OGDEN.

OGDEN CITY, March 5th, 1862.

EDITOR OF DESERET NEWS:

Hitherto, we, of Weber County, have remained silent in the News regarding our proceedings relative to the important move which the people of Utah Territory are now making to be admitted into the social compact of the Federal Union; but during our silence we have not been disinterested, nor inactive, nor yet less loyal to our interests as a people, but, on the contrary, ever since our delega-

tion returned from the General Convention held in G. S. L. City, animated with the spirit that pervaded that memorable assembly, our efforts have been renewed with more vigor and determination to those inestimable blessings and privileges which were bequeathed unto us by the fathers of our country, but which we have been deprived of since the imposition upon us of a Territorial form of government.

Caucus meetings were held in all the precincts in the county, and delegates appointed to meet in convention in this city, to make nominations for the election.

On Monday the 24th, ult., they met, and after organizing, business was promptly attended to, and the recommendations for Governor, Lieut. Governor and Representatives to Congress, made at the General Convention, were unanimously approved, and Lorenzo Snow for Senator and Lorin Farr and Chauncy W. West for Representatives to the General Assembly were also nominated without opposition.

Monday, the 3d, was a day of unusual interest, among the citizens in Ogden city and also in the other precincts, if we can judge from the numbers, who, though the weather was very unfavorable, went to the polls to exercise the right of franchise. In Ogden city there was a rush to the polls during the day, and never since the organization of this county have the people displayed such a desire to use that right.

When the result of the election became known it was found that there was not one dissentient vote, although we, as a community have never gone in for opposition at our elections, but our efforts have ever been to make a selection of men for offices made elective, that would be satisfactory to the people, and who would faithfully labor for their interests; neither are we particularly fond of change for the sake of change; but, when we find men whose interest is the interest of the public, and who labor for the general weal, we are inclined to continue our confidence in old friends, instead of changing to try new ones. It will scarcely be necessary to say that such has now been the case, as the result of our election proves it.

Respectfully,

W. THOMPSON,

ANOTHER BATTALION PARTY.

OGDEN, March 10, 1862.

EDITOR OF DESERET NEWS:

Being a guest at the Battalion Ball held at Plain City, and being requested by the committee to furnish you with a summary of the proceedings, I accordingly transmit the following abridged report, which is at your disposal:

MORMON BATTALION FESTIVAL AT PLAIN CITY.

March 7, 2 p.m.—After partaking of a hearty repast, provided by Joseph Skeen Esq., the company repaired to the dancing hall, which was elegantly and tastily arranged for the occasion, under the supervision of Joseph Skeen and Joseph Taylor, Committee of arrangements.

The enjoyments of the dance were indulged in apparently to the satisfaction of all present, continuing till a late hour, interspersed by speeches from Major Hunt, Captains Brown, Skeen, Richardson, Taylor, and others; songs, recitations, etc.

Nothing transpired to mar the festivities of the evening, but all appeared gayety, buoyancy and hilarity, which seemed to bespeak "let joy be unconfined," which was truly the case at this social recreation.

Respectfully,

J. A. BROWNING.

ELECTION AT NEPHI.

NEPHI, March 4th, 1862.

EDITOR OF THE NEWS:

Last Monday the Election day, (being the first election held under the Constitution of the State of Deseret,) was an interesting time in this city, and through out this county. At an early hour, Capt. J. Hawkins' Brass Band serenaded the streets. About ten a.m., a large number of citizens had assembled themselves at the meeting house, and the general feeling was that they would spend a portion of the day together—the house was soon in order, and Charles H. Bryan was chosen chairman, and Samuel Pitchforth, secretary of the meeting. The "Star Spangled Banner" was played by the Band. To be brief Mr. Editor, we enjoyed ourselves much, hearing speeches, songs, toasts and some first rate music from Hawkins' Band—a strong Union sentiment prevailed. We were favored with short speeches from the following well known gentlemen: Hon. Hosea Stout, Timothy B. Foot, Esq., Dr. Matthew McCune and John Borrowman, Esq., (Prosecuting Attorney for this county) all spoke in favor of sustaining the Constitution of the United States, and the Constitution of the State of Deseret, and considered that this people had proved themselves worthy of a State Government.

With due respect, I remain,  
SAMUEL PITCHFORTH.

STATE ELECTION AT SPANISH FORK.

EDITOR OF DESERET NEWS:

On the morning of the 3d inst., the firing of guns, and unusual excitement of the people, indicated that a day of importance had arrived.

At the usual hour, the poll was opened in the North wing of the Social Hall—from the

top of which was waving the banner of the "Stars and Stripes." The poll was soon thronged by a large concourse of citizens, manifesting the greatest anxiety for the privilege presented, of casting in their votes, for the establishing of a "State Constitution," the appointment of men of their own choice, for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Representatives to Congress, and other State officers.

At 10 o'clock, the people assembled in the Hall; and were called to order by President Berry. After music by the Spanish Fork Brass Band, and prayer by George W. Wilkins, the assembly was highly entertained with speeches, from Mr. Thomas C. Martell, Hon. Albert K. Thumber, and others; music, songs, &c. intervening.

Three hearty cheers were then given for the "State of Deseret," and the assembly was dismissed, universally expressing their feelings, that on no previous occasion had a few hours been more cheerfully spent in Spanish Fork.

W. W. ROCKHILL.

Tremendous Inundation in Germany and France.

The Augsburg Gazette contains letters from Munich, Nurnberg and Stuttgart, stating that all the rivers are overflowed. Between Salzburgh and Linz railway communication is cut off. The waters of the Isar have left their bed, and at Nuremberg, the Peignitz has become a great river, so that many of the streets and squares of the city are completely inundated. A temporary bridge connects the two portions of the city, and the Nuremberg Correspondent could not appear on the 31st of January, because the building in which it was printed was flooded with water. At Cornstadt, the Necker has risen nine feet above its usual height, and at Halle, boats were playing in the market place and crowds of people had to make their escape from the lower floors of their houses in skiffs.

The Carlsruhe Gazette publishes a letter from Mannheim dated the 3d of February, stating that the waters of the Neckar were still rising, and that every spot was overflowed clear to the Heidelberg turnpike. The Rhine, too, was ten feet higher than usual, and still rising. At Roxheim an arched bridge had been carried away, and the great dyke at Rheingennheim was broken. The Neckar was filled with wreck, among which barrels, doors and various domestic utensils were seen floating off. At Wertheim, the Main rose eight feet in twenty-four hours, and people were navigating the streets in boats.

In France and Belgium, the floods were still more disastrous. In the latter country, the whole valley of the Meuse is desolated, the great accumulations of snow on the Vosges mountains in France having melted very rapidly under the influence of the late rains and mild weather, and precipitated themselves into the Meuse river. The floods of the latter stream swollen by the Ourthe and the Vesdre, had overspread the whole city of Liege; in many places to the depth of several feet, filling cellars, cutting off all circulation in the streets, and in many places undermining walls, such was their violence. Some 150 feet of the grand quay of the Ourthe were carried away with a terrible crash, and it was feared that the whole length, with all the warehouses and residences that border it would go.

The entire valley of the Meuse, from Dinant to Maestricht, is inundated, presenting the spectacle of a vast sheet of water stretching to the foot of the mountains. An immense number of houses had been flooded and many carried off, farm lands ruined, and cattle drowned. The railways between Namur and Dinant had been greatly injured, and between Namur and Liege the water had risen over the rails.

In France, the department of the Aisne chiefly suffered, and the valley of the Olse is ravaged. In Germany, the greatest loss occurs in Bavaria and Baden.

Floods so extensive have never occurred before within the knowledge of the living, in the countries inundated.

The Ear and Cannon Firing.

Dr. Von Mosckzisker says that many of the injuries to which gunners and others are exposed by loud explosions may be obviated by saturating a piece of cotton well in a solution of glyceric acid and belladonna—say about one ounce of glycerin to fifteen grains of belladonna, and place it in the ear as far possible. This solution forms a coating in itself on the membrane; and with the addition of the cotton, protects the drum of the ear to the utmost extent. When the cotton is removed, the coating can be readily washed out by syringing the ear with a little warm water.

There is no doubt that numerous cases of ruptured membrane, with more or less permanent deafness, will be found among soldiery returning from campaign. Gunners—particularly those of the fleet—aware of the great danger to which the organ of hearing is exposed, plug their ears well with wool. This precaution may somewhat diminish the amount of injury which would otherwise be endured; nevertheless, the wool as generally plugged in the ear, does not protect the membrane. The effect of position with reference to the gun is peculiar—those men who stand nearest the muzzle feel the report most, but those who are to leeward suffer more than those to windward. Some protection is afforded to the ear by keeping the mouth open when listening to heavy firing.

ABSTRACT

Of Meteorological observations for the month of February, 1862, at G. S. L. City, Utah, by W. W. Phelps.

MONTHLY MEAN.

Barometer.\*

9 a.m.	2 p.m.	9 p.m.
25	25	25

Thermometer attached.

9 a.m.	2 p.m.	9 p.m.
35	38	37

Thermometer in open air.

9 a.m.	2 p.m.	9 p.m.
25	38	30

Dry Bulb.

9 a.m.	2 p.m.	9 p.m.
36	35	29

Wet Bulb.

9 a.m.	2 p.m.	9 p.m.
33	37	34

Highest and lowest range of Thermometer in the open air:

Max. 29°. Min. 4°.

The amount of rain and snow water was .300, which is 50 over one-fourth of an inch. The snow was a little over four inches. The prospect for irrigation is fair, as the canyons and mountains present a fair supply of snow. \*Barometer not in repair.

MONTHLY MEAN.

1. A. M. clear; p.m. hazy.
2. A. M. cloudy; then clear; evening cloudy.
3. Cloudy and thawing.
4. Cloudy; snowing at 2 p.m.
5. A. M. hazy; p.m. clear.
6. A. M. cloudy; p.m. clear and cold.
7. Clear and cold.
8. do
9. do
10. A. M. hazy; p.m. clear.
11. Clear and pleasant.
12. Fine, warm day, mostly clear.
13. Clear and pleasant.
14. Clear and cool.
15. Cloudy, strong south wind.
16. Cold snowy day.
17. Mostly cloudy and cold.
18. Cloudy.
19. Partially clear.
20. Cloudy and windy.
21. do
22. Cloudy and wind increasing.
23. Cloudy.
24. Stormy. Hail shower.
25. Cloudy and stormy.
26. Cloudy and warm.
27. Hazy and warm. South wind.
28. Stormy and cold.

Great Assembly of Roman Catholic Bishops by Order of the Pope.

The Pope has issued the following circular inviting the Roman Catholic Bishops throughout the world to assemble in Rome, for the purpose of assisting in the ceremonies connected with the canonization of the Japanese martyrs:

Monsignor,—No command could be more agreeable to me than that which I now have to inform your grandeur that his Holiness has determined to convoke in May next, a meeting of two semi public consistories, and that after these consistories and on Whit Sunday the canonization will take place of the twenty-three blessed martyrs of Japan of the Franciscan order of Observant-Minors, that is to say, of the blessed Peter Baptist and his companions, and of the blessed Michael de Santis, Confessor of the Order of the Holy Trinity for the Redemption of Slaves. His Holiness following the example of his predecessors, would have desired to bring all the bishops of Italy to Rome by virtue of his authority, in order to hear their advice in a matter of such importance, and in order, by their presence, to enhance the éclat of such a solemn occasion. But, considering that the calamities which now effect the greater part of Italy do not allow all their pastors to leave their flocks at present, he has thought fit for this once to depart from the established usage. Therefore, the Sovereign Pontiff has deigned to order me to send this letter, not only to the bishops of Italy, but to all the bishops of the Catholic world, to convey to them the happy news of this canonization, and at the same time to say that such of them, whether in Italy or elsewhere, as may be able to undertake the journey to Rome without injury to their flock, and without any special inconvenience to themselves, will confer a pleasure upon his Holiness by their presence at those consistories and the solemn canonization which is to follow. Moreover, this their journey to Rome in cases where it can be undertaken, is intended by his Holiness to count as a visit *sacrorum liminum*. I beg to express to your grandeur my profound sentiments of respect, and to wish you all divine prosperity.

Rome, Jan. 18, 1862.

(Signed) CARDINAL CATERINI,  
Prefect of the Congregation of the Council,  
By command of the Pope.