

THE
DESERET NEWS

"TRUTH AND LIBERTY."

ALBERT CARRINGTON, EDITOR.

FILLMORE, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23.

ARRIVALS.—Ex-Governor Powell and Major McCulloch, Commissioners appointed by President Buchanan to visit Utah, and Dr. Forney, Utah Superintendent of Indian Affairs, arrived in G. S. L. City on the 7th of June. The Superintendent wintered at Camp Scott (known as Fort Bridger.) SECRETARY HARTNET, who went from Camp Scott to the States last winter, arrived in G. S. L. City on the 13th.

CONFERENCE WITH THE COMMISSIONERS.

On the 10th of June Presidents Brigham Young, Heber C. Kimball and Daniel H. Wells, the majority of the Quorum of the Twelve and several other citizens visited G. S. L. City. During the afternoon, the First Presidency made an informal call upon His Excellency Governor Cumming; and in the evening, in reply to a note from Commissioners Powell and McCulloch, President Brigham Young signified his readiness to meet the Commissioners in conference, and appointed the meeting at nine a.m. of the 11th, in the Council House.

Pursuant to appointment, Presidents Brigham Young, Heber C. Kimball and Daniel H. Wells, Elders W. Woodruff, Geo. A. Smith, John Taylor, Amasa Lyman, Ezra T. Benson, Charles C. Rich, Lorenzo Snow, Erastus Snow, Franklin D. Richards and several other invited citizens met the Commissioners in company with Gov. Cumming and Superintendent Forney, who were introduced to the assembly by Pres. Young.

Ex-Governor Powell stated the object of their mission to be to use their best exertions to effect an amicable adjustment of the "unfortunate difficulties" existing between the General Government and Utah, in which statement, in a few words, Major McCulloch concurred. After a frank and friendly interchange of views and feelings, pertinent to the object of the meeting, in which Pres. Young, the Commissioners, Elder E. Snow, Pres. Wells and others participated, the Conference adjourned.

On the 12th, at nine a.m., the Conference again convened, and the doors were opened to the public. Elders John Taylor, Geo. A. Smith and James Ferguson expressed some of their feelings, and President Young addressed the audience at some length, when the Conference adjourned to five p.m., to hear an address from ex-Governor Powell.

At five p.m. ex-Governor Powell addressed as large a number of citizens as could be convened in and around the Council House, publicly announcing the high gratification it afforded him and his colleague, Major McCulloch, to be able to proclaim the satisfactory adjustment of "all difficulties," and that too in a manner highly honorable to both parties. At the close of the address, the Conference adjourned without date.

We tender our thanks to President Buchanan for pardoning acts committed in holding the wrist to a hand grasping a weapon to destroy our lives, and that too for no breach of law on our part, for we emphatically affirm that all allegations of our disobedience to the Constitution and laws of the United States are untrue.

The participation of Gov. Cumming in the Conferences was highly gratifying to all present, for he had enough manliness, humanity, Americanism and sound judgment to cause him to advance beyond bayonet points and cannon mounds, in proceeding to the field of his duties; and from the time of his first arrival he has constantly been as energetic as any one could be, in efforts to compass the present amicable adjustment of the late "difficulties."

Commissioners Powell and McCulloch felt to assure the people of Utah that General Johnston and his command would not in any way infringe in the least upon the person, rights or property of any one, or locate near any of our settlements; and it is expected that the U. S. officers and troops will comport themselves in accordance with the Constitution and laws, for the inhabitants of Utah will most certainly do so, as they ever have, in which event all "difficulties" will remain peacefully ended.

Ex-Governor Powell was convinced that the troops, now concentrated on the frontiers, were absolutely needed at other points; and expected that they would be detailed to other places, without it be a small portion to pass through Utah to the Pacific, or to be stationed on the road for the protection of emigrants.

Undoubtedly General Johnston, through his superior judgment, will locate his command in Cache valley, that being the most suitable point, and the best supplied with grass, wood and water, of any other in this part of the Territory; and the citizens in that valley are willing to sell their improvements to the Quartermaster, for the convenience of the troops.

A full report of the sayings and doings at the Conferences will be furnished by the reporters, as soon as they can transcribe their notes.

COMMISSIONERS POWELL AND McCULLOCH visited Provo on the 15th of June; and ex-Governor Powell, on the 16th, addressed an audience of some 4,000 persons in the Bowery in Provo.

On the 17th the Commissioners started on their return to G. S. L. City, designing to address the citizens of Lehi at five p.m. of that date.

HIS EXCELLENCY GOVERNOR CUMMING returned from Camp Scott to G. S. L. City, June 8.

Through the courtesy of Gov. Cumming, we are enabled to furnish a few news items gleaned from the *Missouri Republican* of dates to May 18.

LUCKNOW, India, was captured by the English, March 12.

A DESTRUCTIVE STORM of thunder, wind, rain and hail visited Peoria, Illinois, May 13, dismantling hundreds of public and private buildings, blowing down all the church steeples, destroying the Presbyterian college and several school houses, wrecking a steamer and drowning two men, one woman and three children. Loss of property estimated at \$200,000.

INFORMATION WANTED.—George W. Cooper, Nankin, Wayne county, Michigan, wishes to communicate with Mr. George Cummings concerning his wife's share of her deceased father's estate; and James Lombard, Salem, Essex county, Massachusetts, wishes to communicate with Nathaniel Taylor, or his children, in regard to his claims as a soldier in the war in 1812.

THE WEATHER.—Early on Thursday morning last this city and valley were visited by a storm of rain, accompanied by thunder and lightning, which lasted with but little intermission, throughout the day. The earth was thoroughly soaked, and crops have been much benefited thereby.

TO THE PEOPLE OF UTAH.

THE Commissioners of the United States, deputed by the President to urge upon the people of this Territory the necessity of obedience to the Constitution and laws, as enjoined by his Proclamation, have this day informed me that there will be no obstruction to the administration and execution of the laws of the Federal Government, nor any opposition on the part of the people of this Territory to the military force of the Government in the execution of their orders. I therefore feel it incumbent on me, and have great satisfaction in doing so, to assure those citizens of the Territory who, he learns, apprehend from the army ill treatment; that no person whatever will be in any wise interfered with or molested in his person or rights, or in the peaceful pursuit of his avocations; and should protection be needed, that they will find the army (always faithful to the obligations of duty) as ready now to assist and protect them, as it was to oppose them while it was believed they were resisting the laws of their Government.

(Signed) A. S. JOHNSTON,

Colonel 2nd Cavalry & Brevet Brigadier General Commanding.

Head Quarters Department of Utah.

Camp on Bear River, June 14, 1858.

POWER OF THE SUN.—A distinguished chemist, in a recent lecture, while showing that all species of moving power have their origin in the rays of the sun, stated that while the iron tubular railway bridge over the Menai Straits in England, 400 feet long, bent but half an inch under the heaviest pressure of a train, it will bend up an inch and a half from its usual horizontal line when the sun shines upon it for some hours. He stated that the Bunker-hill monument is higher in the evening than in the morning of a sunny day. The little sunbeams enter the pores of the stone like so many wedges lifting it up.

NEWS ITEMS.

Mr. Clark of Mo., made an adverse report to the people of Utah, asking for admission as a State into the Union. [U. S. Senate, May 13.]

There was a heavy gale of wind in Rochester on the 18th of March. Houses were unroofed, steeples blown down, telegraph wires broken down, and a flood in the Genesee Valley.

A FIGHT WITH GRASSHOPPERS.—The Gonzales (Texas) Inquirer has an amusing account of the invasion of that city by grasshoppers, and the attempt of the citizens to repel the intruders:

"Everybody turned out—men, women and children, white and black—everybody, with fire and sword, brushes and brooms, blankets and buckets, carried on the deadly conflict, but to no avail; the hoppers hopped on, and the defending forces were obliged to beat an inglorious retreat, leaving the barbarians in possession of the conquered city."—*Mo. Repub.* May 13.

DEVASTATING STORMS IN NORTHERN ILLINOIS.—We have information of the prevalence of extraordinary and destructive hurricanes in various sections of the Northern portion of Illinois, May 13 and 14, accompanied by very heavy falls of rain. At Kappa, twenty-one miles above Bloomington, on the main line of the Illinois Central Railroad, several freight cars were upset by the wind and thrown from the side-switches across the main track. Two or three houses were also blown down. At Peoria Junction one car was blown across the track. Three cars on the Peoria and Oquawka Railroad were upset; one end of the Central Hotel, at the Junction, torn out and six or seven houses leveled. At Panola, four miles above, eight or ten cars were sent abroad in all directions, and the force of the wind was such that three cars were carried a distance of a mile and a half North, with the brakes down tight. At this station there were no houses blown down, but all were more or less moved from their foundations.

Friday afternoon at Okaw, fifteen miles above Mattoon, on the Chicago Branch Road, six buildings were tumbled down, including a large new store containing \$5,000 worth of goods. The freight depot of the Illinois Central Company was unroofed. At Prospect City, Thursday night, sixteen buildings were blown down, including a store and a small hotel. A good deal of damage was also done at Gilman, on the Peoria and Oquawka Road. At Ashkum, seventy-three miles below Chicago, six or eight buildings were completely riddled, and it is reported that three or four persons were killed.

—*Mo. Repub.* May 17.

Serious Injuries Little Felt.

It is not generally known how little pain is sometimes caused by a very serious accident. The unconsciousness of the sufferer with regard to the extent of the damage, is probably due in part to the fact that there are comparatively very few nerves within the system, but a very sensitive network extended over the surface; and in part to a benumbing of the injured portion. The latter alone can be made available to explain the fact that men have often felt little or no inconvenience for a considerable period when fatally scalded. We see it reported that during the recent riots in this city, a man received a bullet in his side, and remained in utter ignorance of his wounded condition for nearly three-quarters of an hour. He walked some distance through the streets, turning several corners, and finally took one of the Eighth Avenue cars, and it was not until the car stopped and he attempted to rise and take his departure that he discovered that he was shot. He was assisted to his home, and there attended by a physician, but subsequently died from hemorrhage produced by the wound.

The Harrisburg Telegraph details another case, in some respects more singular than this, but which, at last accounts, had not terminated fatally. It appears that a few nights since, a canal boatman named Tomach, while asleep on the deck of his boat, came in collision with a bridge near Highspire, Pa., which struck him on the back part of the head, knocking therefrom a parietal bone, which was found shortly after as free from extraneous substance as if it had been extracted by the hands of a demonstrator of anatomy. The wounded man was, of course, instantly aroused by the concussion, and what is most remarkable, rose to his feet, perfectly unconscious of the extent of the injuries he had received by the collision. The slight pain in the back of the head gave no trouble whatever. It was only after he had dressed himself and one of his comrades had found the bone on the deck, that he was made aware of the unfortunate mutilation of his caput. After this discovery, the wounded man was taken to Highspire, where a surgeon was summoned, who, after washing the brain, replacing the parts, and arranging the splinters of the adjacent parts of the skull in a proper manner, informed him that was all he could do for him. With this the wounded man departed, in a perfectly rational state, to his home at Loyalsock. —*Scientific American.*

How lovely, how majestic is simple truth! It seeks no retirement, stands in need of no defence, is ever consistent with itself, ever inspires with courage him who practises it.

Abundance, in numerous cases, is quite as prolific of ruin as destitution is.

A TAME BABOON.—My friend M., before mentioned in connection with my first acquaintance with elephants, possessed a most interesting young baboon, whose fun and tricks frequently afforded me amusement. The baboon used to be allowed to run loose and accompany us in our quiet walks, and would follow like a dog. It was difficult to restrain his mercurial temperament; at one moment he would jump on one of our backs, holding on by our coats, and then bolt away, as though he never meant to return. His great delight, however, seemed to lie in bullying and frightening the Kaffir women. Did he, with his eagle glance, discover one of these, he would rush at her, with fierce expression and threatening barks. Away she would run, dropping her basket or hoe. He would soon catch her, and, holding on to a leg, would move his eyebrows about, and stare at her, as though he were the veriest vampire on earth. Sometimes this scene would be viewed from the kraal near, and a mangy, spectre-looking Kaffir cur would be bidden on to the rescue. Now the tables were turned, and Jacko would have to scuttle away for his life to some tree, amongst the branches of which he would spring with wonderful agility, until with a rapid twinkle of the eye he discovered that he was high enough to be safe from the gnashing teeth of the infuriated dog below. Instantly becoming calm, he gazed upwards and around, with a quiet and contemplative air, as though he had sought this elevated position for the sole purpose of meditating on the weakness of baboon and animal nature generally, but more particularly on the foibles of excited Kaffir curs.

I was much amused in watching this creature's revenge on a crow that had frequently robbed him of tit-bits which, by accident, had gone beyond the reach of his chain. He watched this bird flying around him, settling, and walking nearer, and again flying; so he left his meal, and laid himself down, as though the wished-for food was entirely beneath his notice. The crow settled near, and carefully watched the proceedings. First, he inspected the chopped potatoes and meat, and then the sleepy baboon. Again the tempting morsels attracted his hungry appetite, and, after one or two retreats, he at last came fairly up to the tin dish; not a move from the baboon. Crow gobbled down a bit, and looked suspiciously round; still all was safe. Again a mouthful was bolted; then, as if satisfied that it had entirely mistaken the character of the hairy little creature about whom he had been suspicious, but who was really at heart a very generous fellow, the bird dived its beak well amongst the good things. An attentive observer might now see the hair on the back of the baboon rising up in a very curious way, while his body seemed to be slightly writhing. Suddenly, with one spring, he was upon the bird, who had scarcely time to open its wings. With a chorus of triumphant barks he held the crow by the neck, while he swung it about at arm's length, so that any expostulating "caw" that might have been uttered was strangled before it could be circulated, like a disloyal article in a continental newspaper. —*Sporting scenes in South Africa.* By Captain Drayson, R. A.

CATALEPSY.—A gentleman, crossing a street in Paris, was noticed suddenly to utter the cry, "O, my God!" and to fall upon the pavement. He was taken by those passing near him, into an apothecary's shop, when he was found to be pulseless and apparently dead. Attempts having been fruitlessly made to restore him, and having been pronounced by a physician dead, of an apoplectic stroke, he was taken to the Morgue, as no means of identity were found about the body. After having removed the clothing, as customary, and allowing the body to remain naked some little time, one of the attendants thought he noticed motion in one of the eyelids, and, approaching for closer examination, saw the other lid open. Stooping to ascertain if he breathed, he was astonished to see the man extend his arms and grasp him about the neck. In a few minutes he completely recovered, and then stated he was accustomed to such attacks of catalepsy, was aware when he uttered the cry of what was to happen, and was conscious all the while of what had been done.

WARM BATHING.—The warm bath is a grand remedy, and will cure the most virulent of diseases. A person who may be in fear of having received infection of any kind, as for instance, having visited a fever patient, should speedily plunge into a warm bath, suffer perspiration to ensue, and then rub dry, dress securely to guard against cold, and finish off with a cup of strong tea by the fire. If the system has imbibed any infectious matter, it will be certainly removed by this process, if it be resorted to before the infection has time to spread over the system. And even if some time has since elapsed, a hot bath will be pretty sure to remove it. —*Medical Journal.*

Deal Gently with the Little Ones.

He who checks a child with terror,
Stops its play and stills its song,
Not alone commits an error,
But a grievous moral wrong.

Give it play, and never fear it,
Active life is no defect;
Never, never break its spirit,
Curb it only to direct.

Would you stop the flowing river,
Thinking it would cease to flow?
Onward must it flow for ever;
Better teach it where to go.