

Weathered, and Fremont. Twelve persons were killed, about the 10th of March, at Los Hermanos, on Chagres river; supposed to have been by the boatmen, Carthaginian negroes, while the travellers were asleep. It is said that Dr. O. S. Leavitt, of Maysville, has discovered a process by which the finest linens can be manufactured from unrotted hemp and flax, as cheap as from cotton. Bellevue, in Louisiana, has been destroyed by a tornado. In relation to J. Davis' "Philosophy of Spiritual Intercourse," the "GEM OF THE PRAIRIE" intimates that all the spiritual knockings, rappings, bell ringings, table movings, and other mysterious phenomena, are attributed to Dr. Franklin's improvements in electric science, in which he is making rapid advances in the spirit world; so that his telegraph extends not to New Orleans merely, but to another world. It is reported that Mr. Elijah Slack, of Renfrew, has discovered a process by which coarse hemp, old bagging, jute, &c., are converted into the finest flax and flax cotton. It appears also that Mr. Dolan and Chevalier P. Claussen have made some discoveries of a like nature.—The Glasgow Post says, we have before us specimens of flax, flax cotton thread, animalized dyed flax, also a piece of fine lawn muslin, figured with the flax cotton, which has all the lustre and glossy appearance of silk. It is thought that a great revolution in the spinning and weaving world is at hand.

At Houquang, China, Jan. 1, 1848, the missionary reports, that during an inundation, a fire broke out in the shipping, when more than 3000 vessels, on the shore of the Kiang, were burned, many of them containing 40, 50, and 60 persons, 60,000 of whom were drawn out of the water, mutilated and disfigured. One man ordered 10,000 coffins. These vessels belonged to various parts of the kingdom, and were habitually occupied by their inmates wherever they were. The fire continued about 3 hours. Unparalleled.

PAROWAN, IRON COUNTY, }
July 2, 1851. }

To the Editor of the News.

Dear Sir:—Nothing of much moment has transpired since I last wrote you. We are progressing in our labors, though we received quite a burthen of additional crops to tend by the return of so many of the brethren. The water at this place has been limited because the streams have not risen this spring, and from appearances this is an uncommon dry season. To increase the water we have made a canal about seven miles in length, to bring in Red Creek, to water the lower surveys in our field. This has been quite a job, and had not the colony been weakened by the return of a part, this would have been completed one month earlier, thereby saving thousands of bushels of grain. It seems almost incredible the amount of labor that has been done, and yet much is before us, and every man is straining every nerve to accomplish the task before him. The Wire Grass Survey which was thought by the wisest farmers to need but little water, upon trial requires double the amount of the upland.

The Indians appear quite saucy lately, and imagine they have a right to our cattle, for they have foreclosed on a number of them; and we are under the necessity of having them herded. Our fort is not yet enclosed but will be as speedily as possible. All is peace and

quiet, and our crop looks well where there has been a supply of water, but the crop will be light from circumstances beyond our control at present. The lessons learned this year may not be lost upon many next, this being an untried country, many advantages are passed and disadvantages improved which will be altered the coming season.

I intend to return to the city so as to be there at conference, if nothing happens to prevent. Many of the brethren are intending to return at this time, and, from appearance, we shall find this point considerably weakened. Bro. Shirts continues his explorations, and reports large bodies of fine timber, &c. He started a few days ago, in company with Bro. Gould to find a place for a road through the mountains to Beaver Valley. They succeeded beyond their expectations, finding an opening for a road without a mountain, and easily worked, so that a good road can be had without difficulty, and expending far less labor than expected.

Our meetings on the sabbath are well attended, and all seem interested in them. Two of those who came with us, not belonging to the church have been baptized.

Respectfully, I remain your brother,
GEO. A. SMITH.

CALIFORNIA MAIL arrived this day and brought the following letter.

Honolulu, Oahu, Sandwich }
Islands, Jan. 27, 1851. }

DEAR BRETHREN:—Having an opportunity of sending a few lines to you, informing you of our whereabouts and prosperity, I embrace it with pleasure, thinking that it will not be uninteresting to you to hear from us. I arrived here in company with nine of the brethren on the morning of the 12th of December, 1850, after a passage of twenty days from San Francisco, all in the enjoyment of good health. We found affairs here a little different from what we had expected, not near as many whites as we thought there would be, and the majority of those that were here were fluctuating population, composed of California gold diggers and sailors.

My first proceeding was to ascertain the situation of the different islands.—I found that there were five principal islands in this group; and that all had more or less whites upon them, with American missionaries who preached to the natives.

On Sunday evening, after our arrival, I called the brethren together to select partners and islands, I chose Bro. Thos. Whittle to stay with me upon this island, the brethren having thought it best for me to stay here. We then, Bro. W. and myself, selected four of the remaining brethren to select partners, and cast lots for the islands; Molokai fell to Bros. H. W. Bigler and Thomas Morris; Kanai to Bros. John Dixon and Wm. Farrer; Hawaii to Bros. Hawkins and Blackwell, and Maui to Bros. Cannon and Keeler. They all started for their different islands the next week; from their letters I learn that they have had no success with the whites, there being but very few on any but this; those of them that are staying, are endeavoring to learn the language as fast as they can. The natives are nearly all educated so that they can read and write, and are very much under the influence of the missionaries; in fact they seem, (the government and the missionaries) to be linked together to a considerable extent, and every thing is left to their management; the

minister of public instruction for the nation is an ex-missionary, named Armstrong.—They have issued three or four editions of the Bible in the native tongue, and books of nearly all kinds, together with a paper printed for the natives weekly; we will have the influence of the press to contend with, as well as their personal influence; but we have no fear, the Lord will open the way, and will confirm the work by signs following.

I went and saw an agent of the government who had charge of the market house here, to get it to hold meetings in; he let us have it free of cost; I preached several times; a few turned out the first time, but they discontinued, and we gave up preaching. I am now trying to learn the language.

I have been blessed since I have been here by the Lord, and the signs have followed my administration. I have administered to several of the natives, who have been restored; this is in accordance with the blessing given me by Father Joseph Smith in Kirtland; he told me that I should be upon distant islands of the sea, and the power of God should be with me in administering the ordinances. I have had dreams and visions to encourage me in my ministry. I felt impressed by the spirit to fast and pray three days; I accordingly went on to the highest point I could find, and marked my name with the dates upon a tree that was close by; I have felt a great deal more inconvenience from doing without a meal, than I did from doing without and fasting these three days; the Lord, in answer to my prayers, has opened the eyes of my understanding, and I have had light upon the Scriptures, such as I never had before.

I got hold of an old copy of the "Prophet," published by Samuel Brannan, dated July 24, 1844; notwithstanding the editor having gone by the board, yet it fulfilled the words of Bro. Brigham, that we should be glad, and it would do us good to see one of the old papers published by our people.

If I were to consult my personal feelings about a mission, and the business of the kingdom to be engaged in, I should prefer to have charge of the emigration and the collection of means for the rolling forth of the kingdom of God, if it suited the feelings of those who are set to regulate the affairs of the kingdom on the earth; nevertheless, I am ever willing to bring my will in subjection to the will of the Lord in this, as well as every thing else.

I find the words of the Savior in regard to the pains they would take to make a proselyte in his day, making them two-fold more the child of hell than they were before; verified here, for they are guilty of all kinds of whoredoms and abominations, and the more men the women can accommodate the greater they consider the honor.

The brethren are pretty much all young, and as this is the first mission they ever took, I have felt to exhort them to be faithful and prayerful, lest they should be overtaken by the tempter; feeling ever desirous of taking the same caution to myself.

Ever feeling to solicit your prayers in my behalf, as well as my brethren, I remain your brother in the new and everlasting covenant,
HIRAM CLARK.

PRES'T. B. YOUNG.

For the News.

REPORT of the Committee on Municipal Laws, in relation to Fast Riding or Driving in this City.