

The War Feeling in the States.

By last mail from the East, the details of the war movements up to the 27th ult., were received. They are much more explicit than the statements received by the express, and evince the existence in every State, once composing the United States, of a spirit of war, revenge, and hate among all classes of people, from the beardless youth to the man of grey hairs, which is so intense that it seemingly cannot be allayed nor satiated by any means that can be devised, except it be by the shedding of blood.

To avenge their alleged wrongs by slaying those who have perpetrated the acts of which they severally complain, each sectional hostile party is avowedly determined, unless their opponents submit unconditionally to the terms proposed, and of that there are no prospects whatever. The people of the South are determined to have things their own way, and every opposition to their plans and schemes they denounce as tyrannical and subversive of their inherent rights; and the people of the North are equally as determined, that the spirit of rebellion against the Government of the United States, of which the seceded States are, as asserted, constituent parts, shall be crushed out. Coercion, with vengeance is proclaimed throughout the free States from the pulpit and the rostrum; the press universally endorses those sentiments, and urges on the fearful strife, which is spoken of as the death struggle of liberty; wives are urging their husbands to volunteer, and mothers encouraging and counselling their sons to go the battle field and fight to the death, for the "preservation of the Union," the suppression of rebellion and the restoration of peace, which has unquestionably been taken from the American States.

The cry of war is heard everywhere, and the wildest enthusiasm prevails among all ranks of society. The question is not, who will go forth to fight, but who will remain at home. Death and destruction to their opponents is proclaimed by both parties, and nothing, if expressions are indexes to their true sentiments would suit either the North or the South, as well as to have those they hate, swept from the face of the earth.

As a sample of the promptitude with which the North responded to the call of President Lincoln for troops, to march to Washington, may be mentioned the movements of the first regiment that was in the field, the Massachusetts' sixth, commanded by Col. Jones, of Lowell. He received orders to call out his regiment at 11 o'clock at night, on the 15th of April, in the midst of a driving storm. He immediately mounted his horse and rode all night through the towns, where his companies were, and the next day at noon, every company was in Boston, with full ranks, and if their arms had been ready could have left that evening for New York. It was subsequently determined to attach to the sixth, a company from Stoneham, Captain Dike, belonging to the seventh. The Captain, without any previous notice, received the order at four in the morning, of the 17th, and in six hours after reported himself and company at Faneuil Hall with every man uniformed armed and equipped, ready to march. The company left for New York that afternoon, with the sixth, to which it was attached and, on the 19th was in the fight at Baltimore, where Captain Dike and ten of his men were wounded, and one killed. It is spoken of as being a very remarkable coincidence "that the 19th of April should stand in the calendars of history, as the day of spilt blood" both in the war of the revolution and in the war between the South and the North, and that it flowed from citizens of the same locality in Massachusetts, as the troops under Col. Jones, that were attacked by the mob, in Baltimore, were from Middlesex county, embracing the battle fields of Lexington and Concord; and one or two of the companies it is said, were composed almost entirely of the lineal descendants of those, who fought at Lexington and Concord, on the 19th day of April, 1775.

TABERNACLE.

Sunday morning, May 19.—President Heber C. Kimball made remarks.

Afternoon.—The congregation was addressed by Elder James Lawson, Bishop L. W. Hardy, President Daniel Spencer, and President H. C. Kimball.

EXCURSION THROUGH THE SOUTHERN COUNTIES.

In accordance with previous arrangements, President Young, accompanied by President Wells; Elders W. Woodruff, J. Taylor, Geo. A. Smith, J. Young; Bishops Hunter, Smoot, E. D. Woolley, and Sharp, and a goodly number of other citizens, how many we know not, but enough to make up quite a respectable party, including several literary and scientific gentlemen, left the city on Wednesday morning last, on an excursion through the southern part of the Territory, which he has not visited before for many years, and not since the settlements in Washington county were made.

In the afternoon of Wednesday, at five o'clock, as per appointment, he dedicated the new and elegant meeting house, at American Fork. A large concourse of people are reported to have been in attendance. Staying there over night, the party proceeded onward next morning, and passing through Provo, went to Springville, where a meeting was held at two p. m. From Springville, the party went to Payson that evening, and were expected to be at Fillmore city on the Sunday following.

How long the President and party will be absent from the city we are not advised, but their return may not be expected for several weeks.

The Saints in the southern counties will unquestionably be highly pleased with the visit of President Young to their respective cities and settlements, from whom, and those with him, they will receive much instruction and counsel in matters temporal as well as spiritual; and if some improvements are not suggested, it will be because the people in that part of Deseret are much in advance of those residing in the middle and northern counties.

We wish the members of the party a pleasant and prosperous journey, and a safe return.

Departure of the Governor.

His Excellency Governor Cumming, accompanied by his lady, left this city on the evening of Friday last, on his return to the States, having, as understood, asked for, and obtained from the Department leave of absence for some six or eight months, and it is presumed that he does not expect nor intend to come back again and resume his official duties.

His entrance into Great Salt Lake City, on the 12th of April 1858, was attended with some considerable parade and ceremony, but, being somewhat eccentric, it seemed to be his wish to avoid any demonstration of his friends on the occasion of his departure, carefully concealing from them, as far as possible, the time when it might be expected to take place, and few, if any, knew when he went, as he was moving about briskly from place to place during the day closing up his business affairs, and late in the afternoon started out so unceremoniously, that it was not generally known that he had gone till the next morning.

In passing up Emigration canyon, on Saturday, at or near the last crossing of the creek before ascending the Little Mountain, by some unexplained operation one of his baggage wagons, as reported, was upset and its contents immersed in the creek. Fortunately some men were passing at the time, who rendered efficient service in getting the wagon right side up, and the wetted freight replaced therein, for which they received a liberal compensation.

Of the official acts of Governor Cumming as the Chief Magistrate of Utah, we do not wish to speak particularly at this time, further than that the straightforward course pursued in the discharge of his executive duties, and the independence he has manifested and maintained in the midst of the difficulties which have surrounded him at times, have secured for him many friends, by whom he will not soon be forgotten whatever the future may bring forth.

We wish him and his lady a prosperous trip across the plains, and a safe arrival at their dwelling place on the banks of the Savannah.

ARRIVALS.—Messrs. Robert Brooks, Amasa Merriam and Daniel Rathbun, arrived here on Monday with goods from California via San Bernardino.

The Oil Well Explosion.

The details of the oil well explosion, near Titusville, Warren county, Penn., on the 17th of April, are exceedingly horrific. There were many more men killed by the explosion, than reported by telegraph, and some thirty wounded.

Late in the afternoon, while drilling a well at the depth of over three hundred feet, a sudden rush of oil through the five and one-half inch tube, threw out the drills and gushed up in the air forty feet above the surface of the ground. By computation, it threw up from seventy to one hundred barrels an hour.—Above this mass of oil, the gas or benzine, rose in a cloud from fifty or sixty feet. As soon as the oil commenced gushing forth, all the fires of the engines in the neighborhood were immediately extinguished. At about half-past seven, as a large number of men and boys were about the well engaged in saving the oil, the gas from the well, which had spread in every direction, took fire from the engine of a well over four hundred rods distant, when in a second the whole air was in a flame, with a crash and roar like discharges from a park of artillery.

The head of the jet of oil took fire immediately, and in a furious blaze fell like water from a fountain, over a space one hundred feet in diameter, each drop coming down a blazing globe of oil. The ground was in a flame instantly, and a scene of indescribable horror followed: scores were thrown flat, and for a distance of twenty feet, and numbers horribly burned, rushed blazing from "the hell of misfortune," shrieking and screaming in their anguish. Within the circle of the flames, the bodies of five men were seen burning, and it was supposed that others were killed, as many strangers were present, besides those and the seven whose bodies were recovered before they were consumed. Mr. Rouse, one of the proprietors, after having been blown twenty feet by the explosion, got up and ran a short distance, encircled in the flames, and, on falling again, was dragged out of the fire, divested of his clothing, excepting his boots. He lived nine hours and made a will, bequeathing the fortune he had made by his oil operations for various purposes, among which was \$100,000 for the support of the poor of Warren county, but died without signing it.

At the time of the explosion, everything within sixty or seventy rods of the well, took fire, and shanties, derricks, engine houses, and dwellings were at once involved in flames, and the whole air was in a blaze. The jet of oil, rushing up forty feet, was almost a pillar of livid flame, while the gas above it to the distance of a hundred feet, was flashing, exploding, dashing towards the heavens, and apparently "licking the clouds with its furious tongues of heat." The explosions and burnings were so tremendous and continuous that they resembled the rushing of a tornado through a forest of timber. The heat is reported to have been intense, and the display grand and frightful in the extreme.

It was supposed to be beyond the power of man to extinguish the flames and that the conflagration would continue till the oil was exhausted. The loss to the proprietors of the five wells that were burned at the rate they had been producing, was estimated at \$25,000 per day.

Correspondence from New York.

By private letter from Elder William H. Miles, of New York, dated May 4th, we learn that the Saints there were making every exertion to reach Florence, in hopes of profiting by the assistance sent from this Territory, to escape from the troubles with which they were surrounded. The prospects of some were rather dark.

Elder Orson Pratt was at Philadelphia at that date, and Elder Erastus Snow was at New York, both of them well. William S. Godbe, Esq., had passed through New York on his way to Boston expecting to take the steamer there by the 1st of May for Liverpool.

Elder C. V. Spencer was expected to sail from Liverpool with the first ship of emigrants on the 15th of April; another company was expected to leave on the 22d, and another ship would be chartered at an early day after.

Elder Miles says the country was in an alarming state of excitement, and in constant apprehension of what was coming next. He gives us details, not sent over the telegraph wires, of the condition of things in New York, and of the general news of the country, which the lack of space alone prevents us from publishing.

Wind, Hail and Rain.

On Thursday last, in the afternoon, a severe wind storm swept over this valley, which raised clouds of dust, darkening the heavens, and obscuring out-door objects for some considerable length of time. A slight shower followed, attended with some thunder, and in places with hail, but not in quantities to do any particular damage. After nightfall there was a fine shower, which, although it did not water the ground to any considerable depth, washed the dust from vegetation, and made orchards, fields and gardens look fresh and beautiful next morning. A gentleman from Ogden, reported to us next day that there was a heavy rain there during the night, and that between that city and Farmington, on Friday morning, the roads were very muddy. The crops in Davis and Weber counties were thoroughly irrigated, and we understand that the same blessing was extended to the settlements in Box Elder county.

The New Contracts at Fort Crittenden.

On Monday forenoon, the "proposals" for 2,200 cords of cedar, and 2,000 cords of pine wood, 1,200 tons of hay, and 200 tons of straw, were opened by the acting Quartermaster, in the presence of the bidders, at that officer's bureau, and the contracts with the usual formality accorded to Mr. James E. Walker, at the following prices:

Hay, per ton, \$13; straw, per ton, \$9 25; cedar, per cord, \$3 50; pine, per cord, \$4 65

We strongly suspect Mr. Walker will make but a very small fortune at such prices, as the farmers are not likely to supply at those figures, when they can sell hay and straw probably to Livingston, Bell & Co. at much higher prices.

Special Notice.

Those individuals who have recently brought in and are now herding bands of horses on the Jordan range, near this city, are hereby requested to remove said bands of horses, from said range, without delay, as complaints are made that they are encroaching upon the rights of the citizens of Great Salt Lake City, and vicinity.

R. J. GOLDING,
S. D. HUFFAKER,
Selectmen of G. S. L. county.

New Advertisements.

MILLINERY GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED FROM CALIFORNIA,
A SELECT ASSORTMENT OF

FLOWERS, RIBBONS, LACES, BLONDES, TULL, BAREGE, ETC.

NEWEST STYLE OF BONNET-SHAPES.

MRS. STENHOUSE,

First house west of Tabernacle.

\$25 REWARD.

STRAYED from the subscriber at E. T. City, on the night of the 15th inst., two HORSES: one, an iron grey, or black with some white hairs intermixed, some white in face, white nose, some saddle marks on his back, four years old and branded H on left hip.

The other, brown; some white in face; white nose; five years old; branded J H on right shoulder, and H on left hip. Both horses were smooth shod.

Whoever will return them to me shall receive the above reward.
JOSEPH S. HUNTSMAN.

12-1

TAKEN UP WITH MY HERD.

ABOUT the first of May, 1861, a brindle COW, three or four years old; branded V on the left hip (as well as can be made out). Call on the subscriber, prove property, pay charges, etc.

JOHN YANCEY,
Seventh Ward.

12-2

FOR SALE:

10 ACRES of good grass land, inclosed with a good fence.

Also, a good Loom and all the fixtures, new and complete; warranted the best in the Territory. Inquire of the undersigned, in the 19th Ward, where he is carrying on the Loom, Wheel and Domestic Implement manufactory.

12-2

N. W. WHIPPLE.

LOST

A LARGE brown COW, lined back; slim neck and horns; nine years old; branded G S on the hip and G SNYDER on the horn. She was last seen on the 7th of May, near the Hot Springs north of this city. Any person bringing her to me, will be well paid for their trouble.

12-2

N. W. WHIPPLE,
Nineteenth Ward.

MRS. DENNING, MILLINER,

LATE OF NEW YORK,

ANNOUNCES TO THE LADIES OF GREAT SALT LAKE CITY AND VICINITY,

THAT SHE HAS COMMENCED THE MILLINERY BUSINESS,

In all its branches, and hopes, by her long experience and strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

RESIDENCE.—In the 13th Ward, nearly opposite the Assembly Rooms.
N. B.—All sorts of produce taken in payment. 12-3a.