

THE
DESERET NEWS.

"TRUTH AND LIBERTY."

ALBERT CARRINGTON, EDITOR.

FILLMORE, WEDNESDAY, JULY 28.

COL. THOMAS L. KANE passed through Boonville, Mo., on the 15th of June.

TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY LIVES were lost by the explosion of the steamer *Peinssylvania*, 75 miles below Memphis, Tenn., on the 13th of June.

CORRECTION IN SPELLING.—The names of the four persons killed by the Indians in Salt Creek Canyon, June 4, by Hans Jensen of Manti writes should have been printed brother and sister Gorgenson and Mrs. Jens Terkelson and Christian E. Kjerulf. The remains of the Gorgensons were interred in Fort Ephraim, and those of Terkelson and Kjerulf in Manti, San Pete county. Thirteen Indians are said to have been engaged in the massacre.

SALVATION ATTENDING OBEDIENCE.

The circumstances this people have been called to pass through since their organization as the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, have been well calculated to teach them to bring their wills and desires into complete subjection to the will of God. The first time they heard the gospel preached, they began to learn the lesson. God's will is that man should believe on His Son, repent, and be baptized for the remission of sins, etc. Man's will sometimes conflicts with this; he can not always, in the commencement, see why this should be so, and it is a struggle to submit to it. But if he wishes salvation, he soon perceives that the only way to obtain it, is by being obedient and bringing his will in subjection to that of the Lord. This first submission on the part of man to the will of the Lord secures to him salvation from his sins, and by continually persevering, and not permitting his will to conflict with the will of his God, being obedient to it in all things, he continues to secure to himself salvation both spiritual and temporal. Every step that he takes makes more plain the propriety of this course, and the good results flowing therefrom.

It is a difficult thing, however, for many, even after they have obeyed the Lord's first requirements, to learn to thus continue to submit. They might not perhaps acknowledge that they would not obey the will of God, if He, himself, were to make it known unto them; but when it comes through His servants, who are but human, they are loth to submit. They can not see the propriety of being so submissive to those who are but men like themselves, even though they are His recognized servants. It seems too much, they think, like giving up their agency, the bare thought of which they can not brook. They do not always appear to realize that God's will is no less His will because given through His servants, and that man's submission to it is not in the least incompatible with the exercise of his free agency. Neither do they appear to understand that man exercises his agency equally as much in doing right, and being obedient, as he would were he to be disobedient and refuse to submit to the will of God; and that it is not necessary for him to rebel and go to destruction to exercise the free agency granted unto him by the Creator.

The experience this people are continually gaining should remove all erroneous ideas on this subject from their minds. They can see, by reflecting upon their past experience, that whenever they have been perfectly willing to obey and conform to God's will they have been blessed, and obtained salvation from the evils by which they were threatened; and that when they have not taken this course, the opposite has been the result. This all who know anything about the history of this people, know to be true. Nothing has ever stood in their way to prevent them from receiving the blessings of the Almighty so much as their neglect of this principle. It has been a complete barrier in the way of their progress, and has been the cause of many scourges and chastisements.

When the people will not be governed, will not submit to the authority which God has placed on the earth, and will not obey the counsel He may give for their guidance, He is compelled by His justice to chasten them, and

the evils which otherwise would be averted comes upon them. It ever has been so, and it ever will continue to be so. This people should understand this now, after witnessing the scenes they have. We can warrant every Latter-day Saint that there is no evil so threatening, no danger so imminent but what can be easily averted by submitting to the counsel of the Lord through his servants. They will experience the most complete and perfect salvation from every spiritual and temporal evil by taking this course. But if they set up their own will, and in the exercise of their agency, disregard the will of their God, and disarrange by their stupidity and rebellion the plans He has formed for their deliverance and complete salvation from every evil, they may rest assured that they will experience chastisement, and its severity will be in proportion to the opportunities they have had of knowing His will.

We surely can not expect that the Lord will bear with us in our disobedience and heedlessness now, as He did in the days of our inexperience. Then ignorance might be pleaded as an excuse—now it can not be. The repeated proofs that we have had of His determination to bless and deliver all who obey His counsel, and to chastise all who rebel, for ever deprive us of the excuse of ignorance. Moreover, the knowledge we have, or should have by this time, of our religion and its requirements, ought to cause us to be eager in obeying all counsel that may be given. This people should be as much interested in comprehending the designs and will of God, and in obeying His counsel, as those through whom that will or counsel is revealed.

HAIL STORM.—This city was visited on Monday afternoon by a heavy hail storm, accompanied by considerable thunder and lightning. The hailstones were very large—larger than ever fell in this valley since its occupancy by the whites—many of them measuring between three and four inches in circumference. The storm has considerably damaged the gardens; but did not extend to the farming land.

THE HEGIRA OF THE MORMONS.

The news of the departure of the Mormons from Salt Lake City, which, judging from Gov. Cumming's despatch, is now a fixed fact, is attended with some features of a melancholy interest. These men, as absurd and even barbarous as are their so-called religious tenets, have after all that spirit of sincere enthusiasm which always commands respect. They have been driven into the wilderness now for the third time since the founding of their church, and rather than succumb to the powers that be they have each time welcomed the sufferings of the wilderness, and the privations of a dreary pilgrimage. To suffer affliction under such circumstances has seemed to them a pleasure; and, under the guide of their leaders, they have gone forth they know not whither.

There has no doubt been many lies told about the Mormons by Yankee bookmakers, who have gone there, and with a keen eye to profit, wrote books concerning them, to sell, without a strict regard to truth. Indeed, Gov. Cumming in his very first despatch says that the stories about the destruction of the records of the Courts, the territorial library, &c., are incorrect. Then, too, how often has the story been rung in our ears that there were hundreds in Utah who would gladly escape from the tyranny of Brigham Young if they had the power, and yet only fifty-six men and thirty-eight women with seventy-one children presented themselves to Gov. Cumming and stated their desire to leave the territory. And it does not seem that even these were restrained of their liberty, but wished to return to the States because they thought they could better their condition. Such are the facts which Gov. Cumming's first brief despatch presents. He says he was received everywhere with every demonstration of respect. It may be that Young found that quiet submission was better than stubborn opposition, especially as the army was close upon the heels of the Governor and could enforce authority if it were not submitted to. There is, however, something melancholy in the following from Gov. Cumming's despatch:—

"The people, including the inhabitants of this city, are moving from every settlement in the northern part of the Territory. The roads are everywhere filled with wagons loaded with provisions and household furniture, the women and children, often without shoes or hats, driving their flocks they know not where. They seem not only resigned, but cheerful. It is the will of the Lord, and they rejoice to exchange the comforts of home for the trials of the wilderness. Their ultimate destination is not, I apprehend, definitely fixed upon. 'Going South' seems sufficiently definite for most of them, but many believe that their ultimate destination is Sonora.

Young, Kimball, and most of the influential men have left their commodious mansions, without apparent regret, to lengthen the long train of wanderers. The masses everywhere announce to me that the torch will be applied to every house, indiscriminately, throughout

the country, so soon as the troops attempt to cross the mountains."

Thus it seems that the religious fanaticism of this singular people almost reaches the sublimity of the early martyrs. It appears strange that such a combination of impiety and beastliness as the Mormon religion, should find followers in this the nineteenth century, and stranger still that it should flourish despite the efforts of the clergy and the strong arm of the civil power.—*N. Y. Day-Book*, June 19.

Mr. Day-Book, when you again allude to what you term the 'Mormon religion', and assert, like the rabble, that 'impiety and beastliness' are connected with it, be so good as to specify wherein, for we pronounce your assertion to be entirely FALSE. As to its flourishing 'despite the efforts of the clergy', know ye that your 'clergy' are but blind guides and 'sounding brass', as we know from long experience; and what shadow of business has the strong arm of the civil power with any religion, save to protect all persons in the rights of conscience?

Which of our 'religious tenets' are 'absurd and even barbarous'? Be kind enough to enlighten us.

NEWS ITEMS.

TROOPS.—Washington, June 13.—Lieutenant Gen. Scott has been in consultation with the Secretary of War as to army movements, in view of the late occurrences in Utah, and orders have been sent by express to a large portion of the troops now on the march across the plains to turn in the direction of various localities requiring protection. The immense magazines of supplies will, however, be forwarded to Utah.

HOW THE DEFICIENCY BILL WAS WORMED THROUGH THE HOUSE.—The passage of the Deficiency bill after its rejection by eighteen majority, was achieved by a liberal use of inducements as to the acceptance of new regulations. Kentucky gave several votes on this consideration, and Ohio two or three. The administration feel greatly relieved and elated.—*Weekly Wisconsin*.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN BOSTON.—Boston, June 13.—A destructive fire occurred in Milk street at an early hour this morning, involving a loss of from \$150,000 to \$200,000.

PROSPECTS OF CROPS.—The constant spring rains have had a very disastrous effect upon many kinds of expected crops. We find that in some localities the potato is completely rotted, and the bean crop entirely destroyed. Immediately at and after planting time, the drenching rains soaking the ground, and chilling the seeds, destroying their vitality, and their not starting has obliged the farmer to go over the planting operation a second time. From April 1st to May 25th a constant weekly succession of cold showers have visited this section, and continues up to the time of writing; how much longer they are to continue, we cannot tell, but much disappointment will ensue to the agricultural community.—*N. Y. Day Book*, June 19.

THE STORM AT BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, June 12, 1858. A tremendous rain storm set in here at five o'clock yesterday evening, continuing all night. It set in again in the morning and afternoon with great violence. The flood at Jones' Falls is very great, and the streets at the lower end are completely flooded. Baltimore street this afternoon, near the bridge, was flooded with two or three feet of water. The falls this evening are foaming down a fearful flood, carrying down quantities of timber, fencing, &c., from above, indicating great destruction of property above. During the afternoon Charles street bridge was carried away, and fears were entertained for a time of the safety of other bridges. The market space is flooded, and cellars are filled. The waters are now subsiding.

BALTIMORE, June 13, 1858. The damage done by the storm and flood on Saturday, was very severe. Not less than twenty tannery bridges on the falls and their vicinity were swept away, with fencing, &c. A horse and wagon were swept into the flood, two negro women were drowned, and a white man who was engaged in fishing timber from the stream was drowned. Many stores were flooded, and considerable damage sustained thereby.

FLOOD IN THE OHIO AND ITS TRIBUTARIES.

CINCINNATI, Friday, June 11, 1858. There have been heavy rains within the last eighteen hours, though the strength of the storm has now abated. The thermometer has fallen twenty degrees since yesterday. The Ohio is rising at the rate of two inches per hour, and all its tributaries are rising rapidly. There are now thirty-eight feet of water in the channel here, and a great flood is probable. The track of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad has been washed away six miles west of Cincinnati, and other roads are injured more or less, but the particulars are not known. It is feared that the crops are injured seriously, particularly that of wheat.

CLEVELAND, Saturday, June 12, 1858.

The Ohio river at Cincinnati has risen five and a half feet since noon yesterday, and still continues to rise very rapidly. All its tributaries are also very high. It rained here steadily, but not very heavy, all last night. To-day the weather at Cincinnati has been cloudy but dry.

At Dayton the Miami river rose two feet last night, but was stationary at noon to-day. McPherson town is completely inundated. The weather here is wet and drizzly. The track of the Pittsburgh railroad is washed away for half a mile on the lake shore.

LAFAYETTE, IA, JUNE 11.—It commenced raining here at twelve o'clock on Wednesday noon and poured down almost incessantly until this Friday morning. The Wabash river rose with frightful rapidity, and the inhabitants on the river bottoms awoke in the morning to find their homes filling with water, and were obliged to escape in boats and by swimming on horses. The Wea and Wild Cat creeks, two small streams, rose in a few hours to raging floods. The Toledo, Wabash, and Western Railroad across the Wea creek was entirely swept away, doing damage to the amount of \$20,000.

There are two more breaks West and not less than five culverts East, on the same road, are also gone. There are besides these other serious breaks.

It is impossible to estimate the damage to the Wabash and Erie Canal. At Walcott the feeder for the level four miles east of the lock and dam and five hundred feet of the embankment are gone. The State Bridge is also gone and there are seven breaks between here and there. There are also several large breaks at Attica, Delphi, Logansport and Wabash. It will be impossible to use the canal again this summer.

LAFAYETTE, 7 P. M.—The Wabash river is still rising, and immense quantities of saw logs, rails, &c., are sweeping past. No trains or mails can leave for several days. Whole farms are under water. A large quantity of grain stowed in barns will be a total loss.

DISASTROUS FLOODS AT THE WEST.

St. Louis, June 14. Despatches from Cairo, Illinois, state that on Saturday afternoon a crevasse opened on the Mississippi side of the town, through which the water poured at a fearful rate, filling up the whole space between the levees; and it is now running over the embankment on the Ohio side, about one thousand feet. The Illinois Central Railway is washed away on the south wing. A part of the new hotel fell in on Sunday, and the balance is expected to fall during the night. Nearly all the houses are tumbling down, drifting away or sinking. Scarcely a building in the city is expected to withstand the flood. The water is two and a half feet deep in the second story of the Taylor House, and is still rising rapidly. Mound City is also in danger of being overflowed. The water at this point still continues to rise, and all the upper streams are pouring out floods.

THE FLOOD IN THE MISSISSIPPI.—The levee at St. Louis is under water. High water is coming down the Mississippi from all the upper rivers, and in fearful quantities. Drays and wagons of all kinds are engaged in removing freight, but much property will be totally destroyed or floated down the river. Early on Saturday morning the water of the Mississippi forced its way through into the country at Madison, which is on the Illinois side, about fifteen miles above St. Louis. This event did not happen in 1844. The water rushed through the gap in a perfect torrent, and will find its way all over the American Bottom.—*N. Y. Evening Post*, June 19.

THE STORM AT NEWFOUNDLAND.

BOSTON, JUNE 12. The French packet from St. Pierre to Sydney reports a heavy gale previous to the first inst., on the banks of Newfoundland, attended with immense loss of life and property to the French fishermen. Besides the loss and damage of vessels, it is said that no less than three hundred men perished during the storm. Orders had been sent to Halifax for 3,000 fathoms of chain cable.

RUSSIA.

The *London Times* says:—Telegraphic news from St. Petersburg, dated 28th May, says that the whole population of the Little Tschetsind, in the Caucasus, amounting to 12,000 or 15,000 souls, were emigrating into Russia under the protection of the Russian troops. They had burnt their auls, or fortified villages. Schamyl was collecting troops. His movements were closely watched by the Russians.

HOW TO COOK RHUBARB OR PIE PLANT.

Get the Linneus Rhubarb. It is larger, more tender and better flavored than any other, requires less sugar by one-fourth, and has no skin to be taken off. Do not attempt to peel it, but cut in pieces, as long as the thickness of the stalk, and put them with sugar in an earthen dish without water; cover it to retain the flavor and place it in an oven and cook till quite tender without stirring or breaking the pieces. If too much cooked it assumes a disgusting stringy appearance, and loses all fruity character. The rosy color of the stalks will give your dish an attractive appearance, and the dyspeptic will find in it a powerful aid to digestion.