

THE DESERET NEWS.



ALBERT CARRINGTON:.....EDITOR.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY:

Wednesday-----July 18, 1855.

FOR DELEGATE TO CONGRESS,

HON. J. M. BERNHISEL.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

REGULAR TICKET FOR GREAT SALT LAKE COUNTY.

For Councilors:

HEBER C. KIMBALL,
DANIEL H. WELLS,
ALBERT CARRINGTON,
ORSON PRATT,
WILFORD WOODRUFF.

For Representatives:

JEDEDIAH M. GRANT,
WILLIAM W. PHELPS,
ALBERT P. ROCKWOOD,
SAMUEL W. RICHARDS,
JESSE C. LITTLE,
ROSEA STOUT,
EDWIN D. WOOLLEY,
JAMES W. CUMMINGS,
PHINEAS H. YOUNG,
WILLIAM SNOW,
CLAUDIUS V. SPENCER.

WHAT IS 'MORMONISM' OPPOSED TO?—Sin and Error. What are sin and error opposed to? Mormonism, more good, truth, or the everlasting Gospel. This is a plain, short and strictly correct statement of the case, and how think you, dear reader, the controversy will terminate? Why, even your school boy copybooks taught you 'great is the truth and it will prevail.' What are you agoing to do about it? Perhaps vituperate, abuse, slander, ill treat and even mob (if you are able) the Latter Day Saints. In all this are you aware of the spirit that is blinding you and stirring you on, and have you fully concluded to reap the reward of evil doing? If so, the downward way is broad and ever open, and agency is given to man, but when the fitting punishment begins to be meted out, do not complain if after having "sown the wind you reap the whirlwind," for every man "shall be rewarded according to the deeds done in the body."

THE 4TH OF JULY.—After waiting, past one number, for ALL the manuscript pertaining to our late celebration, it was a matter of disappointment that a portion failed to be furnished in time for this number. Had it not been too late to remedy, what is now published would have been set aside until the whole should be furnished, failing which it was known, to most, or all, of the parties concerned, that only an editorial notice would be published.

As it is, part is now printed and the balance has been definitely promised in season for our next, which taken together will preclude the necessity for any lengthy additional notice or remarks.

The assemblage was very large, the manœvering of the troops indicated a marked improvement in drill, and throughout the day we neither saw nor heard of a single fight, quarrel, or even dispute; and, what must amaze that portion of the enlightened and christian population of the States who so ridiculously assert that we are composed of knaves, fools and corrupt men, no instance of that drunkenness and disorder so common among our maligners occurred to mar the loyal and joyous celebration.

Upon what principle will our hypocritical traducers account for a course of praiseworthy conduct far above aught they have ever witnessed, on like occasions, in the midst of all their boasted progress and enlightenment?

TRIP TO PROVO.—Monday, p.m. of the 16th inst. Pres'ts. Brigham Young, H. C. Kimball, and J. M. Grant, Elders O. Pratt, Geo. A. Smith, W. Woodruff, and E. T. Benson, Prest. Joseph Young, Col. A. P. Rockwood, and several others, returned from holding a protracted meeting in Provo. The company left here on the afternoon of the 11th, reached Provo on the evening of the 12th, preached in that city during the 13th, 14th, and a.m. and p.m. of the 15th, and in the evening of the last date at Lake City, where they tarried during the last night out.

ARRIVED, passengers with the last eastern mail, Associate Justice W. W. Drummond and lady.

THE WEATHER, since the latter part of May, has been very warm and, with but few exceptions, very sunny, making the air and ground dry and hot and the streams very low, thus causing the loss of much of the small portion of grain and vegetables left by the grasshoppers. 17th inst., cloudy, with a pleasant breeze.

City Items.

The coping stone is laid upon three eighths of the wall around the Temple Block, and the workmen have commenced plastering the northern face of the adobe portion of the north line.

The stone foundation of the new Historian Office, or posite the Tithing Office, is receiving its stone water table, and will soon be ready for the adobe layers.

Prest. B. Young's large dwelling house is progressing rapidly; the walls, chimneys and roof timbers are all up, and the very tasteful granite and polished sandstone portico at the south end is ready for the handsomely carved stone lion which is to surmount it. This building is just west of the Governor's new mansion, both of which, together with the President's and Tithing Office, and the Governor's Office, are built upon the S.E. corner of the block east of the Temple block.

City creek affords far too little water for irrigating the numerous gardens and fruit and shade trees, but the canal from Big Cottonwood will in due time entirely supply all deficiency.

Los Vegas.

Br. Wm. Bringham writes from the Vegas that most of the company arrived there June 14th, and the balance would probably reach there by the evening of the 15th. The weather was very warm, and they had to take water several miles back on the road to some of their animals, in order to get them into camp. They travelled over dry drives during nights, on account of the excessive heat of the weather.

Texas.

By letters of April 16 and 26 from Br. Preston Thomas to Br. Joseph Cain, we learn that, since leaving Washington city, D. C., Br. Thomas had baptized five persons in Washington county; others were enquiring, and invitations to preach came from several different sections. His health was very good. Weather dry and hot, no rain having fallen since the 1st of Jan. Address, Vine Grove Post Office, Washington county, Texas.

ENGLAND.—By letters from Elder Wm. H. Kimball to his father, dated April 3d and 4th, 35 Jewin Street, London, we learn that his health was good. He also writes that the quantity of intoxicating drinks used in London in one year, is estimated to be sufficient to fill a trench 3 miles long, 12 feet wide, and 4 feet deep. By the census returns of 1853 it seems there are 1,500,000 more women than men in England, and the war is constantly increasing the great disparity in numbers. [How will the women LEGALLY manage to keep the first commandment, "multiply and replenish the earth," upon the ONE WIFE SYSTEM?—Ed.]

Elder Wm. G. Young writes to his father, Bishop L. D. Young, from 10 Bleck Street, Colbridge, April 3, that the Lord had blessed him in all things. His spirits are good, and his desires and determinations strong for accomplishing a good work, by the blessings of the Almighty.

IRELAND.—By letter from Elder James Ferguson to Col. H. B. Clawson, written in Belfast, April 24, we learn that a Conference was held in Belfast on the 22nd of April, at which 101 Saints were represented, including Elders Ferguson and McAllister. Seven had been baptized during the quarter, and five were baptized at the close of the meeting. Elder Ferguson's health and spirits were good.

Current Summary.

[From the daily New York Herald, including April 22 and May 26. May 1 and 25 missing.]

— 'Suicide is becoming very common' in the Athens of America; so says a Boston letter written under date April 14.

— The new boundary survey was progressing slowly, Feb. 12, in the neighborhood of the Colorado and Gila rivers.

— At a riot in Chicago, on the 21st of April, four men were killed and several wounded; cause, suits arising under the 'Main Liquor Law.'

— A fleet of over 30 vessels of war sailed for the Baltic from Spithead, England, on the 4th of April.

— A fire in Boston, April 27, destroyed buildings and other property to the value of over \$500,000.

— Fires in the woods were still raging in North Carolina so late as April 15. In Craven county a saw mill and lumber were burned, loss \$60,000; in Washington county timber and shingles, worth \$35,000, were destroyed; in Brunswick county, loss \$50,000; Bladen, \$20,000; Duplin, \$10,000; heavy losses in several other counties. It is said the turpentine crop will fall 50,000 barrels short, on account of the fires.

— A ship on the stocks and a large quantity of lumber were destroyed by fire in St. John's, N.B. on the 28th of April; loss \$150,000.

— In Montgomery, Alabama, April 30, Winter's iron works and mills were destroyed by fire; loss \$100,000.

— The Emperor and Empress of France visited Queen Victoria and Prince Albert, on the 16th of April and returned on the 21st. There was much parade on the occasion.

— Two shocks of an earthquake were felt at Cairo, Ill., on the 30th of April.

— In Springfield, Ill., May 12, a fire destroyed the best business portion of the city; loss \$150,000.

— Extensive fires were raging in the woods in Sullivan county, N. Y., from the 4th to the 8th of May, causing a great destruction of property, and burning 7 houses and 8 barns in the town of Fallsburg, and several houses in Callicoon.

— Ex-President Fillmore left New York, May 17, on the Steamer Atlantic for Europe.

— A fire at Evansville, Indiana, May 16, destroyed 16 valuable buildings and contents; loss \$100,000.

— Quite a severe snow storm raged at Wells river, Vermont, on the 21st of May.

RAIN AT THE SOUTH.—Dr. Posey, of Savannah, who has been employed by the Smithsonian Institution to take daily meteorological observations at that place, reports that only 37 inches and 796 thousands of rain fell from 1st of May, 1854, to 1st of May, 1855; whereas the average for the preceding ten years is 50.249—making a difference of 12.453, or about 1-4 less last year than the average for ten years. The Savannah Republican says:

The dry weather which has prevailed at Savannah the past twelve months, extended throughout this and adjoining States. In some portions of southern Georgia, planters have been compelled to haul their drinking water five and ten miles, and in some instances to drive their cattle from ten to seventy miles, to the nearest river or pond, and there leave them! Railway companies have found difficulty, in some places, in obtaining the necessary water for their locomotives, and the rivers have been so low, especially the Ocmulgee, Flint, and Chattahoochee, with the upper portions of the Savannah, as to interrupt navigation, and thus keep back produce beyond the usual time. This is true of other cotton growing States. Meanwhile the operations of planters have been very much retarded.

The Baton Rouge Gazette, of May 5th, says:

Since September last, a good and beneficial rain has not cooled the parched ground, or given a chance to vegetation to make any more than a sickly and withered appearance. In the northern part of this State, as far down as the cotton extends, the prospect of corn and cotton is distressing, and on many plantations the cotton has not been planted at all, nor even is it possible to break the ground until a good rain infuses a little life. Several of the planters in the Pine Woods, and even in the Felicianas, have to travel from five to eight miles to water their cattle. Every stream, rivulet and pond (many of which had not been known to dry, within the memory of the oldest inhabitant) are drained of their last drop.

In some parts of Livingston parish, immense cane lands have been on fire for more than a month, and it is doubtful whether the Colvel will be able to stop the ravages of the fire. The cracking and bursting of the cane can be heard at half a mile distance, and the whole appearance of that country is gloomy. Unless we have rain very soon, the raising of any crop this year in this section will be a visionary idea.

In some places the plant sugar cane thrives slowly, but the stubble is completely ruined.

Col. Kinney's Expedition.

As there seems to be a general misconception of the plans of this expedition, and at the same time, a curiosity to know something more of them, we will submit such information as we have been able to obtain from reliable sources, with the simple remark that we do not wish to be understood as recommending or dissuading any person into or out of a connection with the enterprise.

The steamship United States has been chartered to sail on the seventh of May with a party of perhaps five hundred colonists, under the guidance of Col. Kinney, to the port of San Juan. After a passage probably of about eight days and a voyage of forty-eight hours ride up the river San Juan, the adventurers will find themselves among the luxuriant forests and grassy plains which bound the northeastern shores of Lake Nicaragua.

According to the statements which we derive from Mr. Fabens, the United States Consul at San Juan, the "Nicaragua Land and Mining Company" have a valid title to one and a half million acres of land, principally in the mountainous district of Chontales, bordering on the large and beautiful lake of Nicaragua. Some of these lands have been purchased from the government and the church of Nicaragua, both of which, by reason of the incessant wars to which they are parties, frequently feel the want of ready money, and are consequently willing to sell their possessions cheap. The title to others rests in certain wealthy land-owners connected with the company, who are desirous of inviting settlers to their vicinity.

Within the domains of the company is the fine island known as St. George's Key, at the mouth of Great River, where the most extensive mahogany tracts, and where the sarsaparilla, the india rubber and the ebo, from the fruit of which a valuable oil is extracted, are found in great abundance.

Among the valuable woods in the main land district of Chontales are mahogany, rosewood, satin wood, black cedar, Braziletto, and the costly dye-wood known in commerce as the Lima or

Nicaragua wood. In some localities the ceiba or wild cotton tree flourishes, growing in a few years to such a size that a dozen men can hardly embrace it with their arms. Three crops of corn are easily obtained yearly, and tropical fruits of all sorts exist in profusion. Chontales is famous as a grazing country, having the best pasture lands in Central America. The traveller never loses sight of herds of cattle, with troops of wild deer frolicking on their skirts. Other game, such as wild turkey, quail and wood-cock, are also plentiful, and the mountain streams furnish trout of a delicate flavor.

Besides these, there exists mines of gold, silver, coal and other minerals, of which promising specimens have been exhibited in this city. When these sources of wealth are once fairly opened and developed, we may look forward to another California in this now neglected and thinly peopled region.

The climate of Chontales, we are told, is delightful, the temperature on the mountains being cool and invigorating, while upon the plains, where the thermometer ranges from 64 to 78 degrees, owing to the refreshing breezes from the great lake of Nicaragua, it is never oppressively hot. Such is the testimony of Squier, who says of Nicaragua that "its climate is so favorably modified by a variety of causes as to be rendered not only agreeable but quite as salubrious as that of any equal extent of country under the tropics."—[N. Y. Evening Post.

THERMOMETERS.—In making thermometers, the starting points of temperature taken, by the universal agreement of scientific men, are the freezing and boiling of pure water. The boiling temperature of pure water in rough metallic vessels is always the same, for the same degree of atmospheric pressure, as indicated by the barometer. As the preliminary, therefore, of graduating a lot of thermometers which have been properly filled and sealed, they are taken at a time when the barometer stands at thirty inches; and the bulbs being then plunged into pure boiling water in a metallic vessel, the point to which the mercury ascends is marked on each tube as the boiling point. They are then transferred to melting snow or ice, again the point to which the mercury descends is marked as the freezing point.

HARD TIMES IN CANADA.—The Kingston (Canada) News of Tuesday learns that in consequence of the price of flour having been raised to thirteen dollars per barrel, and other breadstuffs in proportion, the people of Smith's Falls have broken open the stores and helped themselves at pleasure. A great deal of suffering is said to prevail in the township of Marlborough and the adjacent townships, which were devastated by fire last August, many of the settlers being destitute of food and the means of procuring the seed for their spring crops. It is said a petition is about to be presented to Parliament, praying for aid for these people.

FOREIGN EMIGRATION, this year, shows a very large decrease as compared with last year, and much of this is attributed to the prevalence of Know Nothingism in the United States. Some of our journals have doubted that any influence was exercised thereby over immigration, but the following item, extracted from the Limerick, Ireland, Chronicle, of April 21st, rather establishes the fact:

"Yesterday (Friday) the ship Jessie, with fifty-six passengers, left for Montreal. The vessel is capable of accommodating five hundred, but the Know Nothing faction in America has deterred many from leaving for America."

A SHIP FLOUR MILL AND BAKERY.—It is stated in a London paper that the British ship Bruiser has been converted into a complete flour mill, capable of grinding from 700 to 800 bushels of wheat per day. The machinery is both ingenious and compact, and in moderate weather may be worked without suspending the progress of the vessel, notwithstanding it is all driven by the marine engine. The Abundance has been fitted up as a large bakery, and it is capable of turning out 20,000 lbs. of bread per day, with the aid of some very simple machinery. These vessels will be dispatched to the Black Sea with all haste.

CAMPFIRE AND INSANITY.—The Toronto Colonist says: "We are informed that no less than eight persons have been admitted into the lunatic asylum in a state of insanity, occasioned by consuming quantities of campfire to prevent cholera. Some of them carried it about in their pockets, and kept from time to time eating small quantities of it. Others took it dissolved in brandy. In all cases where it was taken in any quantity it produced insanity. It is a fact well known that a comparatively small quantity of camphor will set a dog mad, and that he will soon afterward die."

TWENTY TONS OF HAY PER ACRE.—It was stated by Mr. Cird, at an agricultural dinner given by Mr. Mechi, in England, recently, that twenty tons of hay had been raised on a single acre, in Scotland, the last season. It was Italian rye grass, which grows to a great height in the humid climate of Scotland, and he cut from seven to ten times, from March to December. In the instance named, it was cut ten times, but after each cutting, an abundant application of liquid manure was made.

IMPORTANCE OF VENTILATION.—Few persons are aware of the importance to health of ventilating sleeping apartments. It is stated that some years since, not less than 2,944 infants, out of 7,650, died in the Dublin Lying-in Hospital, in the space of 4 years, within a fortnight after their birth. It was at last suspected that this great mortality was owing to a want of fresh air, and accordingly a complete system of ventilation was adopted. The result was, the proportion of deaths was reduced to 279.