

[SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.]

By Telegraph.

GENERAL.

San Francisco, 18.—The verdict of the coroner's jury on the Western Pacific Railroad accident, of Sunday last, attributes the collision to the result of ignorance or incompetency on the part of Bernard Kane, the switch tender, at Simpson's Station; they also find that he deceived the officers of the company, whose duty it was to instruct him in his duties, as to his inability to read.

The schooner *H. L. Ternan*, with lumber for this port, was wrecked in Casper Creek, Nov. 11th. The crew escaped, but the vessel became a total loss.

Northern Arizona advices, of Nov. 6th, state that Governor Safford is visiting Prescott, and intends to proceed to Washington to secure additional troops for the defence of the Territory.

Mines back at La Paz are paying largely. Indians are quiet in the northern part of the Territory, but unusually active in the southern part, in the vicinity of Tucson and Sonora. A large number of immigrants, from all parts, have sailed from Bridgewater to New York.

Richmond.—To-day the workmen struck the light in the tunnel between White Sulphur Springs and Covington, on the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad. The tunnel is to be completed in a few days.

The *Post*, of to-day, says that the religious ceremonies in connection with the opening of the Suez Canal, were very solemn. A blessing was pronounced on the canal by Rev. Baues Almer. He preached a sermon in which he congratulated the world on this grand enterprise, and thanked Rehedine, who, he said, had unmortgaged his name and reign by co-operation in the greatest undertaking of modern times. He dwelt in terms of lively gratification on the liberty of worship which had been granted to Christians, and thanked the Empress Eugenie for the sympathy she had shown, and also M. De Lesseps, for the exertions he had made to bring the work to so successful a completion; also the illustrious personages who had honored the occasion with their presence. The Emperor of Austria and the Empress Eugenie, the Viceroy of Egypt, the Princess of Prussia, and many foreign envoys assisted at the ceremonies. There was a great multitude of spectators, and immense enthusiasm was manifested.

San Francisco, 17.—Banks and all public offices will be closed to-morrow and business generally, will be suspended.

The location of the islands discovered by the steamer *Newbern* was incorrectly given yesterday. It should be, 59, 25 north latitude; 146, 5 west longitude.

The Truckee railroad was completed to Virginia City, yesterday. There was no celebration owing to the funeral obsequies of Judge Baldwin.

There has been a big storm between Chicago and Omaha, also all along the line from Omaha to Corinne.

San Francisco, 19.—The California Immigrant Union will soon appoint agents to the principal cities of Europe.

Another tin mine has been discovered a few miles north east of San Bernardino. The ore is pronounced to be superior to that of San Jacinto.

The line of the Virginia City and Truckee railroad was inaugurated yesterday by an excursion to Carson City. The road has commenced carrying ore to Yellow Jacket Mill, Empire City.

The heavy rains have caused great damages in Oregon; the rivers are overflowing the country and threaten to inundate Oregon. The Central railroad bridge over Clockamas river was carried away by the flood.

Arizona advices state that the expedition under Col. Barnard was recently repulsed by the Indians, but had been re-inforced from Camp Bowie.

The eminent Mowry silver mines, that have been closed and in the hands of the military for years, are about to be re-opened. Flour quiet at from \$1.37 to \$1.50; Legal tenders 79.

FOREIGN.

Madrid.—Five steamers have sailed for Havana since Sunday, carrying from three to four hundred Volunteers.

A Republican Committee consulted with General Prim in relation to Republican prisoners in Cuba. Prim replied he would consult with his colleagues before any final action was taken.

The Bishop of Havana, on arriving at Cadiz embarked for Gibraltar, but he was arrested aboard the steamer and was taken ashore. He is now detained at the Palace of the Governor of Cadiz.

Lisbon.—Advices from Monteridio report a revolt at Sonthem Platia, and that thirteen vessels have been wrecked; names unascertained.

London.—The *Times*, in speaking of the effect that the Suez Canal will have on British interests, says: We are aware that in Paris and Florence and even at St. Petersburg there is great exultation at the prospect that, by opening the Canal, trade may be turned into new channels.

In an article to-day, referring to the movement of American bonds to Europe, it observes: It is necessary to recollect that people sued for debt are apt to complain of its burthen, forgetting the benefit it brought them. An annual heavy payment made to foreigners has more dangerous elements of unpopularity than would exist in case the liabilities were held at home.

Berlin.—Government announces its intention of reforming the laws controlling the public press.

San Francisco.—At Honolulu, on Nov. 2nd, there was a large meeting to consider the subject of Coolie emigration. Resolutions strongly condemnatory of the importation of Coolies were passed.

Reports have been circulated of earthquakes on the Koua coast. A bright light was observed on the slope of Mauna Loa and singular tides visited Hilo Bay and along the coast of Hawaii.

Important commercial news from the Arctic whaling fleet, of Sept. 20, states that the water was literally filled with whales; but the weather was intensely cold. The whalers arrived at Honolulu from the Arctic seas with the following cargoes: *Kohola*, 800 barrels of oil, 15,000 of bone; *Oriole*, 1,250 barrels of oil, 14,000 of bone; *Norman*, 1,000 of whale and 120 of sperm oil, with 17,000 of bone; *Onward*, 1,000 of oil, 15,000 of bone; *Wilhelm* first, 1,300 of whale and 100 of sperm oil and 65,000 of bone; *J. D. Thompson*, 900 of oil and 18,000 of bone; *Eagle*, 1,400 of whale, 25 of sperm and 24,000 of bone; *Mm. Ritch*, from Ocho-tasik, 100 of sperm, 100 of coconut, 450 of whale and 2,000 of bone.

The *Sea Breeze* was damaged forward; the *Heber Swan*, rudder split; the *Vineyard Stove* was leaking badly when last seen and was in tow of the *Julian*, which, it is supposed, will bring her to Honolulu. The *Ofeil* was lost at Cape Franklin.

WHAT SLEEP WILL CURE.

The cry for rest has always been louder than the cry for food. Not that it is more important, but it is often harder to get. The best rest comes from sound sleep. Of two men or women, otherwise equal, the one who sleeps the best will be the most moral, healthy, and efficient.

Sleep will do much to cure irritability of temper, peevishness, uneasiness. It will cure insanity. It will build up and make strong a weary body. It will do much to cure dyspepsia, particularly that variety known as nervous dyspepsia. It will relieve the languor and prostration felt by consumptives. It will cure hypochondria. It will cure the blues. It will cure the headache. It will cure neuralgia. It will cure broken spirits. It will cure sorrow. Indeed, we might make a long list of nervous maladies that sleep will cure.

The cure of sleeplessness, however, is not so easy, particularly in those who carry grave responsibilities. The habit of sleeping well is one which, if broken up for any length of time, is not easily regained. Often a severe illness, treated by powerful drugs, so deranges the nervous system that sleep is never sweet after. Or, perhaps, long continued watchfulness produces the same effect; or hard study, or too little exercise of the muscular system, or tea and whisky drinking, and tobacco using. To break up the habit are required:

1. A good clean bed.
2. Sufficient exercise to produce weariness, and pleasant occupation.
3. Good air and not too warm a room.
4. Freedom from too much care.
5. A clean stomach.
6. A clear conscience.
7. Avoidance of stimulants and narcotics.

For those who are overworked, haggard, nervous, who pass sleepless nights, we commend the adoption of such habits as shall secure sleep, otherwise life will be short, and what there is of it sadly imperfect.

A North Carolina widow lately took out a marriage license in blank.

AFRICAN SPORT.

A party of Englishmen returned to Grahamstown, C. G. H., last August, after a hunting expedition of eighteen months in the Lake Ngami region. They succeeded in bagging eighty-two elephants, eleven white rhinoceros, thirty-seven black rhinoceros, six giraffes, twenty-eight buffaloes, four koodoos, nine oryx, seventeen elands, twenty-one sea-cows, two leopards, ten lions, and a host of smaller game. Their wagons were heavily loaded with tusks, horns, skins, &c., of these animals. One of the party had a narrow escape from a lioness. He had shot an eland and some other game, and while dressing it to take back to camp, his horse ran away. After a long chase the animal was recaptured and mounted. The rider's subsequent adventure is thus described: 'I reached the drift and caught a glimpse of my game, with a lioness and two cubs in possession, growling fearfully. My horse had been drinking in the drift as I walked quietly through, but no sooner did we reach the side than, catching the scent, off he went with a mad bound. I managed to head him in the right direction, and turning round, I saw, to my horror, the old lady close at my heels, and tearing along like mad. With my knife I cut the thongs that held my koodoo relics, and thus lightened my horse bounded along more freely. Her majesty stopped for a second to smell the skin, but evidently wanting something more in the French taste (hippology) she again gave chase. I held my nag in as well as I was able, letting her come tolerably close, and then giving him his head, gained on her for a little. My rifle was not loaded, but even if it had been I should not have dreamed of firing, as I should have only enraged her with a wound that was not fatal, and what chance could I have of that, fleeing at a break-neck pace over ground that was rough, in many places concealing holes of ant-eaters or wild dogs? I had still four miles to run at least, and you may be sure my eyes were strained to catch a glimpse of a fire in the rapidly declining twilight. At last I saw the wagon tops over the bush, and the fire blazing, and didn't I shout and no mistake; and just as I felt myself secure, my horse fell with a quivering motion, and I over his head. I gained my legs unhurt, but my poor horse was dead. His over exertion to save either his life or mine had cost me dear.'

FOOLISH PREJUDICES.

Nothing is more absurd than prejudice. We must judge individuals, not classes. True, the same manner of life, the same amount of ignorance or education, and the influences of climate and custom will cause men to assimilate, but not to such a degree as many may appear to suppose; inwardly, each man is HIMSELF, and not one of any class, party, or country.

How absurd, then, to say, Oh, he will do this thing, or be this thing, because he is English. He is a Yankee, and must make wooden nutmegs and swap penknives. He is Irish, and has kissed the blarney stone. He is Scotch, and would skin a flint to save a farthing. He is German, and cares for nothing but lager and pretzels. He is French, and so of course without morals. He is Spanish, and 'must brag.' He's an old man, and of course spiteful. He's an old bachelor, and hates babies. Or, as strong-minded women declare, a man; and so a tyrant; and, quoting the thoughts rather than the words of many men: 'A woman, and so something of an idiot.'

Now we all know Yankees who are above trickery; we know Irish folk who prefer abuse to flattery, generous Scotch people, lively Germans, and strictly proper and pious Frenchmen and women; excessively humble Spaniards; old maids who are so angelic that no living man is worthy of them; bachelors who devote their spare moments to their nieces and nephews; men whose yielding tenderness, where woman is concerned, is almost a fault; and women who have solid heads and brilliant minds, and power to think and act which men might envy.

Knowing all these exceptions to accepted rules, it is absurd to give them credence even in our speech, and so foster the false feeling engendered by them. It is as absurd to hate a man because he belongs to any country or any class, as it would be to detest him because he had a wart on his chin.—*Indianapolis Commercial*.

Impudence, to-morrow, is the road to ruin.

Correspondence.

POTTSVILLE, SCHUYLKILL CO.

1st Nov. 1869.

President Brigham Young:—Dear Brother.—Myself and Elder George Moesser have labored mostly in Schuylkill and Luzern counties, amongst the Saints, and also seeking after those that are scattered through the coal regions of Pennsylvania. Two branches of the Church were organized by Elders Brown and Stewart, one at this place—Pottsville, and the other at Hyde Park, Luzern Co., Pennsylvania.

I have the pleasure to say, that both of these branches are in a prosperous condition, the Saints feel well, and rejoice in the blessings of God. We still find a few who believe our testimony, and go forth with humble hearts and obey the same, for which we feel to thank our Heavenly Father. I have also the pleasure to say, that many of the prejudices that once existed amongst the people against the Latter Day Saints, have given room to better feeling. There is an inquiry to know something about the faith and practices of the Latter Day Saints. The Saints have rented halls for worship, and in Hyde Park the house is generally filled.

We held a small conference in Pottsville on the 25th day of October. The house was well filled, and we enjoyed much of the spirit of God in our meetings. The authorities of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, in all the world, were presented before the Saints, and were unanimously sustained.

The Church at Pottsville consists of fifty-five members. We have baptised thirteen, and there are a few more applicants to be baptised in a short time.

The kingdom is onward and the work of the latter days is spreading its light through all the dark regions of Sectarianism, in fulfilment of ancient and modern prophecies.

Myself and Elder Moesser are well and feel well.

If work continues with the brethren through this winter, most, if not all will be able to emigrate this coming season.

I remain your co-laborer and servant,
HENRY RUDY.

MOSCOW, SANFORD CO., ALA.,

October 26th, 1869.

Pres. Brigham Young:—Dear Bro.—

The demoralizing influences consequent upon war are visible in all circles. There seems to be a stagnation in all branches of business.

In the rural districts the amount of arable land has greatly diminished since the close of the war. Both dwelling and out-houses present the appearance of dilapidation and decay; very little or no improvements whatever going on. Corn and cotton are the principal products of this land. The long drought and incessant hot weather in July and August have cut short the yield. Farmers will have to be economical and saving to have corn to last them till another harvest, and many will fail to be thus blessed. There are but few who are not in debt to the amount of their entire crop, and, in many instances, the merchants have liens on the crop before it is grown; and the planter is forced to go in debt for his year's supply of boots, shoes, groceries, etc., thus keeping him one year behind. The cotton crop this season will average about 400 lbs. of seed cotton per acre. In most cases the apples have rotted on the trees; the peach crop has been a failure; the potato crop very light and small. Wheat has yielded from one to two bushels per acre.

A disease that has been prevalent among hogs of late years has destroyed large numbers this season, thereby making them scarce, and they command high prices. Seldom one will see a beef on the range that would be passable in our Utah market; and there is a very small amount of sheep in proportion to the number of inhabitants.

There is quite a spirit in the people to emigrate west, mostly to Texas. There seems to be a fearful looking for something, or some great change or event to take place in political affairs; but the smartest and wisest of men are at a loss to know what is wrong or tell what will make things right, and cause the blessings that they once enjoyed in this land to return to them again.

We often tell them what has caused this state of things, by referring them to the rise and progress of the Kingdom of God, under the direction, care and supervision of the Pro-