

## GIBRALTER MISSION.

BY ELDER EDWARD STEVENSON.

## LETTER NO. 2.

In 1704, Gibraltar was wrested from the dominion of Spain by the English, under Admiral Sir George Rooke. This officer had been sent into the Mediterranean with a strong fleet, in the spring of 1704, to assist Charles Archduke of Austria, in obtaining the crown of Spain. Nothing of importance being done, he held a council of war on the 17th of July, 1704, near Tetuan. Several schemes were proposed, particularly a second attack on Cadiz, but for want of sufficient land force, resolved on a sudden and vigorous attack on Gibraltar.

On the 21st of the same month, the fleet arrived in the bay, and 1800 men, English and Dutch, commanded by the Prince of Hesse, D. Armstadt, were landed on the isthmus. The garrison was summoned, and the governor refusing to surrender, on the 23rd, by daybreak, the ships appointed were at their several stations, the admiral gave the signal, the cannonading commenced with great vivacity and effect, so that in 5 or 6 hours, the enemy were driven from their guns. Capt. Hicks and Jumper, who lay next the mole, pushed ashore with their pinnaces, whereupon the Spaniards sprung a mine, blew up the fortifications, killed 2 lieutenants and 40 men, and wounded 60. They advanced and took a small redoubt half way between the mole and town.

The Marquis de Salines, who was governor, being again summoned, thought proper to capitulate. Hostages were therefore exchanged, and the Prince of Hesse, on the 24th of July, 1704, took possession of the gates. Notwithstanding the works were very strong, mounting 100 pieces of ordnance, well appointed with ammunition and stores, yet the garrison, at most, consisted of only 150 men exclusive of the inhabitants.

The loss of the English was 2 lieutenants, 1 master, and 57 sailors killed; 1 captain, 7 lieutenants, 1 boatswain, 207 sailors wounded.

The Prince of Hesse remained governor; Sir George Rooke steered for Tetuan to wood and food, then up the Mediterranean, and on the 13th Aug. off Malaga, engaged the French fleet, the engagement ended in a drawn battle, and Sir George returned to Gibraltar; thence on the 4th Sept. on his way home, leaving 18 men of war at Lisbon, to succor the garrison if necessary.

The courts of Madrid and Paris were greatly concerned at the loss of so great a fortress as Gibraltar. Therefore a grandee of Spain was ordered to siege and endeavor to retake it. A fleet of French ships landed 6 battalions, which joined the Spanish army. On the 11th of Oct., 1704, the trenches were opened against the town. On the 29th, Sir John Leake, unexpectedly entered the bay with his fleet: surprised 3 frigates, a fire ship, 2 English prizes, a tartan and a store ship; then landed reinforcements, supplied the garrison with 6 months provisions and ammunition, also 500 sailors.

On the night of the admiral's arrival, it was resolved to attack the town at 5 different points, by land and sea, having assembled 200 boats for the purpose from Cadiz. Though disappointed on the 31st of Oct., 500 volunteers took the sacrament never to return until they had taken Gibraltar. Fortune favored the party, so that by the aid of a goat herd, they lodged themselves in St. Michael's cave, on the west side of the rock, scaling the rock from the west by aid of rope ladders, in the night.

This cave I have visited, and it is about 10 by 15 feet at the entrance, opening into a large cave supported by pillars of congealed water. At a short distance it becomes dark. Many explorations have been made by aid of torches and rope ladders, but the depth has not been ascertained. One officer descended, finding many large rooms and curiosities, leaving his sword, gold watch, &c., offering them to any one who would descend and obtain them, claiming to have descended lower than any one previously.

The succeeding night they scaled the wall, surprised and put to death the guard at Signal and Middle hills, but being discovered, they were attacked, and 160 of them killed and driven over the precipice or back of the rock. A colonel and 30 officers, with the remainder, taken prisoners.

These brave but unfortunate adventurers were to have been supported by a body of French troops and some faints to have been made to engage the attention of the garrison, but the officers disagreeing, they were left to their fate.

On the 9th Dec., 2000 men with provisions and ammunition landed on the rock. On the 11th and 12th of Jan., 1705, a vigorous attack was made on the garrison, but was repulsed. Soon after, the garrison received 6 companies of Dutch and 200 English soldiers, with provisions and stores. The English ministry having been informed of the enemies' arrangements, ordered a reinforcement to join Sir John Leake, at Lisbon, and on the 6th of March, sailed with 25 English, 4 Dutch, and 8 Portuguese men of war, having on board 2 battalions.

Sir John Leake, on entering the bay of Gibraltar, gave chase to 5 sail, and 3 French ships of the line were taken and the other 2 run ashore and burnt. On the 19th, returned to Gibraltar; the enemy retreated, forming a trench across the isthmus, to prevent the garrison from ravaging the country. In the course of this siege the enemy did not lose less than 10,000 men, including those who died of sickness, and the garrison about 400.

The garrison received aid to its fortifications. The Prince of Hesse then joined the Archduke Charles at Lisbon, where the combined fleets of England and Holland were assembled to support that prince in obtaining the crown of Spain. In August, 1705, the archduke was received by the garrison as lawful sovereign of Spain and proclaimed by the title of Charles III. Soon after, Roger Elliot became governor, and Gibraltar was made a free port, by order of her majesty Queen Anne.

In 1720, the garrison was in much danger, having only 8 weak battalions, and only 14 days provisions in the stores, and many Spaniards in the town, with a fleet before its walls prepared with scaling ladders. At this critical time, Colonel Cane, governor of Minorca, arrived with 500 men, &c., which caused the Spanish fleet to sail, though the colonel thought Gibraltar at this time might have been taken by a general assault.

The garrison remained at peace until the latter end of 1726. On the 20th of Jan. following, the Spaniards began to erect a battery on the beach. The Spaniards were

ordered out of the garrison, and their galleys forced to anchor under their guns. Count de Las Torres commanded the Spanish forces amounting to near 20,000 men, and advancing within reach of the garrison, was ordered to withdraw. The Count's answer was, that as the garrison could command no more than it was able to maintain, he should obey his catholic majesty's orders, and encroach as far as possible.

In February, the garrison received reinforcements. On the 10th, the enemy came to the neutral ground; the garrison called a council—sent a parley asking the reason of his breaking ground so near? The answer was, he was on his master's ground and was only answerable to him. The outguard was withdrawn, and the succeeding afternoon 2 batteries opened fire on their workmen, although they still resisted. On the 17th, some of the enemy deserted to the garrison, by which useful information was obtained.

On the 22nd, the count opened fire upon the garrison with 17 cannon, besides mortars. March 3rd and 8th, the enemy opened two new batteries, one of 22 and one of 15 cannon. The garrison continued operations above the fleet, but the bursting of the old ordnance caused more casualties than all the fire of the enemy.

On the 27th the garrison received more assistance and recruits. April 31st, the Spaniards still added to their approaches and the garrison received more help, with 375 barrels of powder from Lisbon. June 3rd, a further supply of 980 barrels of powder and 500 13-inch shells from Mahon. The firing continued till the 12th at 10 at night. Colonel Fitzgerald beat a parley, and was admitted into the garrison, delivering letters from the Dutch minister at the court of Madrid, of a general peace, when hostilities ceased on both sides. The garrison lost 300 killed and wounded, and 70 cannon with 30 mortars burst. During this siege it was computed the enemy lost near 3000 men.

In the year 1760, two British regiments formed a conspiracy to surprise, plunder and massacre their officers and surrender this fortress into the hands of Spain. The number that joined the conspirators was 730. A quarrel in a winehouse divulged the scheme. A private in the 7th regiment was executed on the Grand Parade as the ringleader, and 10 others condemned.

About this time the garrison was strengthened in its fortifications. One battery of great annoyance was called by the enemy the devil's tongue, and the entrance into the garrison was also called the mouth of fire. In the beginning of the year 1763, there were 663 pieces of artillery in the garrison, including cannon, mortars and howitzers.

## ANCIENT PUNISHMENT FOR SCOLDING WOMEN.

—In England there was formerly a punishment for scolds and shrews, which consisted of ducking them in the water. The apparatus used was called the cucking-stool, or ducking-stool, and was formed by a chair or stool being placed at the end of a long pole. In this the offending female was placed, and then immersed in some river or pond. This punishment is mentioned in the London Evening Post of April, 1745, in the following business-like paragraph: "Last week a woman that keeps the Queen's Head ale-house, at Kingston, in Surrey, was ordered by the court to be ducked for scolding, and was accordingly placed in the chair and ducked in the river Thames, under Kingston bridge, in the presence of two or three thousand people."

When done under a bridge the chair was generally held by a pulley fastened to a beam, and the woman thus let down into the water. It was customary to get up these chairs with taste, and to ornament the backs of them with drawings of devils laying hold of scolds, &c. Various records of women adjudged to this punishment are to be found among the proceedings of the courts of England.

The churchwardens' accounts at Kingston-upon-Thames, for the year 1572, contains a bill for the expenses of making one of these cucking-stools, which is a curiosity in its way. The cost was 23s. 4d. sterling.

This punishment appears to have been of remote origin, and was known under the names of tumbrel, tribrich, trebuchet and thew. It does not seem to have been confined to England, but was practised in Scotland at a very early day. What effect it had upon "the strong minded women" of those times we can hardly now determine, but it appears probable that it was quite effectual. The following lines, said to have been written by Benjamin West, of Northamptonshire, England, contain the only poetical description of the cucking-stool punishment we ever encountered, though Gray refers to it in one of his pastorals:

"There stands, my friend, in yonder pool,  
An engine called a ducking-stool;  
By legal power commanded down—  
The joy and terror of the town.  
If jarring females kindly strive,  
Give laughing-room, or mix the strife—  
If noisy themes should once begin  
To drive the house with horrid din,  
'Away!' they cry, 'you'll grace the stool!'  
We'll teach you how your tongue to rule."  
The fair offender fills the seat,  
In sullen pomp profoundly great:  
Down in the deep the stool descends—  
But here, at first we miss our end:  
She mounts again and races more  
Than ever virgin did before.  
So, throwing water on the fire,  
Always makes it burn up higher.  
If so, my friend, play let her take  
A second turn into the lake;  
And, rather than your patience lose,  
Thrice and again repeat the dose.  
No bawling wives, no furious wenches,  
No fire so hot, but water quenches."

Beside this, there was another punishment for scolds, known by the name of 'branks,' which consisted of a head piece, enclosing the head of the offender, and of a sharp iron that entered the mouth, and restrained the tongue. It was fastened on by means of a pallock, and was literally a bridle on the tongue. The women condemned to this punishment were compelled to promenade through the town, wearing the instrument, attended by an officer, and it was not taken off until they exhibited signs of humiliation and amendment. —[N. Y. Sunday Times.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.—There is

never in the States of the Holy Catholic Church any want of miracles to confirm the doubting, and to strengthen and inspire the faith of those who believe. Events of an unusual although not of an unprecedented nature, are often seized upon and arrayed before the eyes of the people, as miraculous works.

The Rome correspondent of the Newark Advertiser says that the great object of wonder in the Roman world at the present time is the "miraculous conservation" of the body of an humble and pious woman who was, in the year 1839, buried in a cemetery without the city. This woman, as appears by a widely diffused memoir of her life, after a profligate and sinful youth, became a conspicuous example of penitence and penance, and wore hair cloth for forty years, with a girdle of iron thorns; soon after her first chastisement of herself, she was endowed from heaven with a "gift comparable to the endowments of the most eminent of the saints, and from that moment she had constantly before her eyes the Divine Presence in a most wonderful image, which afforded her a knowledge of the world to come, and in which she could see the interior of souls."

After her death her name was enrolled in the calendar of saints, and the ordinary introductory process of canonization was terminated a few days ago in the exhumation and legal recognition of her body. Then to the surprise of all the witnesses, it was found perfectly intact, the eyes and hair unchanged, and the vestments as white and proper as when it was interred sixteen years ago! The coffin was re-closed and sealed; solemn services befitting the occasion were appointed for another day, and at a late hour of the night the sacred remains were transferred to the church of the Roman clergy. Notwithstanding the precautions taken to secure secrecy and quiet, such multitudes followed that it was impossible to proceed with the ceremonies without closing the doors. The official report of this "miracle" contains the following passage:

"Anna Maria, led into temptation, sinned in marriage, and in a manner the most grave. But behold! to-day, after long years of expiation, this flesh formerly guilty, appears intact, and without corruption! She appears such as we see only in the sanctuaries of Italy, this land blessed of God; such as we see the body of St. Margaret of Cortone, the penitent; of St. Catharine of Genoa, the chaste wife separated by the love of God from her husband, by mutual consent; of St. Catharine of Bologna, pure virgin, whose face still shows the glorious trace of the kiss the Lord gave her."

Another miraculous Madonna, more wonderful, if possible, than either of the winking ladies of Bologna and Civita Vecchia, has turned up at Caiona, in Tuscany. During the recent devotions of the household in whose possession it was, it was noticed to open its eyes and drop its arms, "as if tired with holding the blessed infant." Crowds of people from Florence and other towns of the vicinity have visited the place to refresh their faith.

"SAM" PICKLED IN ATTIC SALT.—Mr. Atticus Bibb, in a speech lately delivered in Frankfort, Ky., gives Sam's history thus: "Sam was an immaculate conception. He was born in Philadelphia on the 4th of July, 1776. He was born talking. His first words were found in the declaration of independence, which shook the thrones of Europe to their centre.

King George, while he was young, undertook to whip him because he was 'sassy.' With the help of George Washington he licked the king's forces, and took as much land as he wanted. Sam married an American woman called Constitution, and has had by her thirty-one sons and daughters, all of whom are now living, and occupying, from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean. Constitution has five or six young ones still at the breast. Sam's family, however, are peculiar. They all feed, fatten and thrive upon Constitution's republican milk, and obey their mother. Sam protects his family by throwing around them a great flag, glittering with stars and red with the blood of the martyrs of liberty. Sam and his family are now the greatest people on the face of the earth. Sam, like other men of large family, has had his troubles. The northern boys kick up occasionally because the southern boys own 'niggers.' Sam says to them—'we must have cotton; we must have rice and sugar; these 'niggers' seem to have been made by the Lord to stand the climate of the south, and we can't get along without them.' So the boys hear the old man, and look Constitution in the face, and agree to have no further quarrel.

Sam is also troubled about the foreign people. So many of them are coming over here to his plantations who don't like and don't understand his republican ways, that he is afraid that some day they will pull down the old republican mansion. Sam says to the children—'Always be united, and don't suffer the old house to be pulled down.'

GEN. WASHINGTON'S LAST VOTE.—The following interesting circumstance is related by a correspondent of the Charleston Courier:—

'I was present,' says this correspondent, 'when General Washington gave his last vote. It was in the spring of 1799, in the town of Alexandria. He died the 11th of December following. The court house of Fairfax county was then over the market house, and immediately fronting Gadsby's tavern. The entrance into it was by a slight flight of crazy steps on the outside. The election was progressing—several thousands of persons in the court house yard and immediate neighboring streets; and I was standing on Gadsby's steps when the father of his country drove up, and immediately approached the court house steps; and when within a yard or two of them, I saw eight or ten good looking men, from different directions, certainly without the least concert, spring simultaneously, and place themselves in positions to uphold and support the steps should they fall in the General's ascent of them. I was immediately at his back, and in that position entered the court house with him—followed in his wake

through a dense crowd to the polls—heard him vote—returned with him to the outward crowd—heard him cheered by more than two thousand persons as he entered his carriage—and saw his departure.

There were five or six candidates on the bench sitting; and as the General approached them, they rose in a body and bowed smilingly; and the salutation having been returned very gracefully, the General immediately cast his eyes towards the registry of the polls, when Col. Denzle (I think it was) said—'Well General, how do you vote?' The General looked at the candidates, and said—'Gentlemen, I vote for measures, not for men,' and turning to the recording table, audibly pronounced his vote—saw it entered—made a graceful bow and retired."

THE SUN HAS RED FLAMES.—Prof. Henry, before the American Association of Science, gave odd results touching the existence of red flames, or, as his paper was entitled, colored projections from the sun, as observed during solar eclipses. These projections of red flames were observed again in May. A black-board representation of them was given—a circle with eleven tongues of fire. During eclipses, it appears, remarkable appearances of these flames have been observed since the year 1838, when Alexander and Henry were astronomers together at Princeton. One used a yellow glass, the other a red. It was found that these flames could only be observed through the red glass. To test this, last spring, when the great eclipse happened, Mr. Henry experimented at Washington. He took a large burning lens, such as are used in light-house service, and concentrated the rays of the sun upon a shingle—the wood began to burn, when, presto! the same sort of flame appeared, of a beautiful pink color. A range of different colored glasses were brought to bear—but through none of them; yellow, green, nor anything else but red, could flames be seen. Mr. Henry called in the architect of the Smithsonian Institution, and bade him look. He was oblivious of the existence of the flames, till the red glass came. A candle was taken up, and it was invisible through the red glass.

The inference is that this phenomenon is real. The pink, according to Mr. Henry, is a subjective color—a color in the eye.—[N. Y. Sun.

PARENTAL HOROLOGY, OR WARNINGS BY A WATCHMAKER.—A son, like a watch, should be very carefully regulated; if he be too fast, do not attempt to make him suddenly slow; and if too slow, do not too violently urge him to rapidity. Slowness engendereth surely, whilst rapidity frequently leadeth to ruin. Wind him up carefully with the key of thy counsel and take care that thou dost not break the spirit of thy offspring by the haste of thy temper. The night air damageth the most excellent works; so doth the latch-key often open the door to mischief. Good hours are the nucleus of good days, and he who goeth to bed early will early rise in his profession.

Look after the doing of thy son rather with the lantern of love than with the bull's-eye of duty; for as the clock is said to be slower than the sun, so is a son sometimes faster than a watch.

CALIFORNIA WALNUTS.—The State Journal has been shown some specimens of Walnuts which came from the ranch of Elam Covington, Esq., Deputy Controller of State. They are a new species of black walnut. In taste they are precisely similar to the common black walnut of the Southern and Western States, but the nut is not as large, nor is the outer rind as thick as on the common walnut, nor is the shell of the nut as rough. Except in size and shape it appears to be much more nearly allied to the English walnut of commerce.

A FRENCH ADMIRAL'S IDEA OF PROVIDENCE.—Admiral Bruat, in his official dispatches respecting the affair at Swaborg, says: "It seemed as if Providence watched over us; it evidently did in the following occurrence: a red hot ball passing through the deck of the Aigrette, got into the powder-house, and lodged between a copper canister and the wood work, which it began to consume, when water from the pump being thrown upon it, put out the fire and cooled off the ball!"

## NOTICE.

THE Big Cottonwood Canal, to be dug for the purpose of floating granite to build the Temple, is being surveyed, and the completion of all that portion north of Little Canyon Creek, between it and its terminus in Great Salt Lake City, by David Wilkin has been appointed to superintend, and to dispose of the lands adjoining.

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BRIGHAM YOUNG.

## Mormon Battalion, Right about Face!

UNDER the sanction of President YOUNG.—The Annual Festival of the Mormon Battalion will be held in the Social Hall, on Feb. 9, 1856, at 2 p.m. It will be conducted on the Pic Nic plan and all who wish to participate will furnish themselves suitably provisioned, and cash to meet expenses of room, lights and music.

T. S. WILLIAMS, } Managing  
ELISHA AVERETT, } Committee.  
D. B. HUNTINGTON, }

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## GEORGE GODDARD'S REFRESHMENT SALOON, Bakery and Confectionary Establishment.

Hot Dinners from 12 till 2 o'clock every day, and other refreshments at all hours, with Tea and Coffee at 5 cents per cup.

Roast Beef - - - 10 cents per plate.  
Vegetables - - - 5  
Bread - - - 5  
A cup of Coffee - - 5

25 cents, making a moderate meal for a moderate appetite at a moderate cost.

Thirty couple can be comfortably seated in a warm room with a good supper, well cooked and genteelly served up, whenever required, at

THIRTY couple can be accommodated in Goddard's Hall, with good music, for a dance on Wednesday, Thursday or Friday evenings.

Suppers prepared to order at G. G.'s. Merchants and pedlars supplied with all kinds of Candles on liberal terms by

Cash paid for Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Fat Turkeys, Chickens, Ducks, Hares, Geese, Pigeons, Corn Meal, Flour, Parsley, Winter Savory and Thyme.