

THE DESERET NEWS.



ALBERT CARRINGTON.....EDITOR.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY:

Wednesday-----July 25, 1855.

FOR DELEGATE TO CONGRESS,

HON. J. M. BERNHISEL.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

REGULAR TICKET FOR GREAT SALT LAKE COUNTY.

For Councillors:

HERBER 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,
HOSEA STOUT,
EDWIN D. WOOLLEY,
JAMES W. CUMMINGS,
PHINEAS H. YOUNG,
WILLIAM SNOW,
CLAUDIUS V. SPENCER.

TAKE NOTICE.

PERPETUAL EMIGRATING FUND.

In the midst of wars and the distress of nations, it is the highly commendable duty of every lover of the truth, in the valleys of the mountains, to extend all reasonable aid for gathering the oppressed Saints from every clime where they are to be found. But to do this requires cash, an indebtedness on the part of the Church, or available articles that can at any time be converted into money. This fact should be constantly borne in mind by those who are desirous of sending for their friends or relatives, and then they will not waste their time and ours by continually running to the President's Office to know whether this, that, or the other person can be sent for, until they have deposited or have in hand the full amount necessary for the transportation of those desired to be sent for, and that too in money or its equivalent.

The necessity for this course is obvious to all who feel disposed to assist in the great work of the gathering, and in relieving their brethren from a deep and untold distress which is constantly increasing, and to counteract which, increased efforts should be constantly made, and an awakening from that ease upon the subject which is so prone to seize upon many, after they are comfortably located in our midst.

With this plain statement to the people, it is expected that no one will again present requests to send for their friends without being prepared with the requisite means.

BRIGHAM YOUNG,

President of the P. E. Fund Company.

THE CALIFORNIA MAIL arrived at 7 p.m. of the 21st; this mail runs with strict regularity, and makes excellent time. We would be much pleased to be enabled to say as much for the eastern mail.

ARRIVED, from their missions to Hindostan, the Sandwich Islands, and in California, on the 15th instant, Elders Chaney W. West and Reddick N. Alfred, and on the 21st, Elders William McBride, Henry W. Biger, Nathan Tanner and William Farrar.

The brethren feel well in again enjoying the society of their families and the Saints, after the self-denial, privations and hardships of their arduous missions.

MISSIONARIES.—By the Millennial Star of April 14, we learn that Elders Wm. Glover, Benj. Brown, S. H. Earl, E. Gardner, C. Smith, W. Pitt, J. Mayer, N. T. Guyman, J. Hall, and G. Mayer, are returning home.

Elder James F. Bell, late Prest. of the Malta Mission, is on his way to the mountains, and has in charge a company of Saints from Piedmont, Italy.

In the Star of 5th May we find the following en route for home by the S. Carling, which cleared April 21, and closed the through emigration for this season, viz.:—I. Barlow, J. Barker, J. Robinson, and M. Thurston.

Elder W. W. Willes, who has been laboring for some time in East Indies, was a passenger in the same ship, and is on his way here.

Mr. Howard Egan arrived from Sacramento on the 21st inst. He left that place on the 4th, and brought a large file of papers of later Cal. and Eastern dates than any received by mail, for which we are much obliged. Mr. Egan saw Elder O. Hyde, Marshal J. L. Heywood, and Judge Stiles at Sacramento, all well. Elder P. P. Pratt had started for home by the north route. Mr. Egan deviated very much from all the previously traveled routes, with the view of reconnoitering for a way that would avoid the Goose Creek Mts of one route and the miry places, in wet seasons, of the Beckwith trail; we are not yet informed of his success.

THE PACIFIC EXPRESS Co. have placed us under obligations by courteously forwarding large files of California papers, which came to hand on the 21st inst., and for which we tender them our thanks.

ENGLAND.—By letters from Elder Edmund Ellsworth, written at 111 Warston Lane, Birmingham, May 3, we learn that the Birmingham Conference were enjoying the Spirit of the Lord, and the work is steadily and firmly progressing in that section. Elder Ellsworth's health was good, and his feelings excellent.

LOS VEGAS.—By letter from Elder Wm. Bringham to Elder Joseph Cain, dated July 10, the health of the camp was generally good, and the weather very warm. We extract, "our crops look remarkably well; we think that we can see the corn grow, at any rate it does grow one and one half inches in 24 hours."

FORT SUPPLY.—Br. Lewis Robinson reports that the crops at the Fort looked finely when he left there on the 18th inst., and as yet the grasshoppers had done no damage in the fields. The brethren were all well and in good spirits.

UNFORESEEN circumstances have prevented our printing any more of the proceedings of July 4th in this city.

ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED on the 14th of July, while bathing in the pond near Elder James Bennett's house in Bishop Wm. Kay's Ward, brother Frederick Robbins, aged 25 years, 3 months and 9 days. He was the son of Edmund and Elizabeth Robbins, and late from Cheltenham, England. [Millennial Star please copy.]

Wanted at this Office a few tons of Hay.

The Storm of the 31st December, 1854.

By the politeness of Mr. Alexander S. Taylor of the Pacific Express Co., we are enabled to furnish our readers with the following interesting article from the San Francisco Herald, May 11:—

By a curious coincidence, suggestive to meteorologists, it appears from recent and reliable accounts, that the great storm, which at the same hour visited California, Oregon, the Colorado country, Utah, Lower California and the Sandwich Islands, and was prolonged in the succeeding days on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of Mexico and Central America, was experienced also in the countries lying upon the Baltic Sea, in England and in India.

On January 1st, says the Illustrated News, a heavy gale of wind was experienced in London from the southwest, accompanied by rain. It will be recollected the storm of wind and rain commenced in California about midnight of 31st of December.

This hurricane it would seem made its appearance also at Bombay, on the Malabar coast of India; precisely at the same time it fell on the North Pacific coast. Bombay is in about 75 deg. east of Greenwich, San Francisco is 123 deg. west of Greenwich, making the two places about 187 deg. of longitude apart; that is to say, some 11,020 geographical miles. San Francisco is in latitude 37 deg. north and Bombay in latitude 20 deg. north.

The storm (called typhoon in Asia, or as meteorologists say, Cyclone) visited Bombay after midnight of December 31 with tremendous force, and is recorded in the Telegraph and Courier of that city as "one never to be forgotten by those who experienced such a visitation for the first time. At daylight the various directions in which the tall Palmyra palms had fallen, afforded a palpable indication of the rotary character of the storm." It wrecked the steamers Phlox, J. Jeebhoy, Sir George R. Clerk, Snake, and Assaye, with eleven other heavy craft in the harbor, besides doing immense damage to buildings and property.

The storm at Bombay opened about midnight, which, as before observed, was its time of appearance in California, the Great Salt Lake Valley and Honolulu. It commenced in all these places by blowing from the southeast. "At 7 o'clock in the morning (at Bombay) it had veered completely round to the opposite side of the compass, at west-northwest, which was its character also on the Pacific, as far as we have learned."

Notices of this cyclone appeared in the San Francisco Herald of 16th January and 12th of March last. In Bombay, where there are several gentlemen in the East India Company's Marine Service, of great attainments in the science of meteorology, it appears to have been observed with much attention. It is probably the most widely extended storm of wind ever recorded in the annals of history.

A. S. T. of M.

General Summary.

[From the Sacramento Weekly Union of June 2, 9, 16, and 30, (23rd, missing) and the Daily Union from July 28 to July 4 inclusive.]

One John Ogden, member of a band of robbers, has stated that there is a gang of 300 men, completely organized for stealing stock and robbing in general, stationed in different parts of California from Marysville to the Colorado. —A fire in Auburn, the county seat of Placer county, on the 4th of June, destroyed 75 houses; loss 250,000\$.

The weather is said to be unusually warm in South Australia, the sun's rays even cooking apples upon the trees.

The people of Oregon have voted in favor of erecting that Territory into a state.

The smut and grasshoppers have done much injury to wheat, fruit crops and other vegetation in many localities in California.

—A liquor riot occurred in Portland, Maine, July 2, in which one man was shot dead, and five were wounded.

[From the Weekly State Tribune of July 5.]

—Hon. H. A. Wise is elected Governor of Virginia.

—It is said that the Kinney expedition is abandoned.

—Two government vessels sailed from New York on the 3d of June in search of Dr. Kane of the Arctic Expedition.

—A fire in Baltimore on the 26th of May destroyed 300,000\$ worth of property.

We also clip the following items of foreign news from the Tribune:

FROM EUROPE.

The latest dates from England are to May 19. From the Crimea, officially, to May 10—and telegraphic dispatches to the 17th.

Nothing important had occurred at Sebastopol. The Russians made two sorties on the 15th, and were vigorously repulsed.

A dispatch dated the 16th, to the French Minister of War, states that an attempt to smoke the enemy out of some of their nooks, by stink pots, had perfectly succeeded.

Heavy rains had filled the trenches with water, and rendered a complete cessation of operations necessary.

A force of 15,000 Turks, French and English, hastily embarked on board ship at Balaklava, and stood away towards the sea of Azof, and on the third day returned again.

The secret of this movement was not known.

Gen. Canrobert has resigned the chief command of the French army, and at his request Gen. Pelissier, the Arab Roach in Africa has been appointed in his place.

Gen. Canrobert retains command of the former corps of Gen. Pelissier.

It is understood that Canrobert has been civilly cashiered by the Emperor. Drouin de l'Huys, has resigned, it is said from an unwillingness to protract the war. He is under displeasure of the Emperor because he favored Austria too much in the recent negotiations. It is considered certain now, that the Allies can hope for nothing from Austria. Count Cavour, the Austrian Commander-in-Chief, has declared martial law in the Principalities. Austria and Russia are drawing closer, in their relations to each other. It is thought that Sweden will join Russia.

The Baltic fleet has not made any demonstrations yet.

Eight Russian merchantmen have been captured.

The first Sardinian war division had arrived at Balaklava.

The Russian government has ordered another levy of 12 men out of each 1000 inhabitants in the 17 western Provinces.

In the British House of Lords there has been an extraordinary amount of democratic speaking, and the Queen had condescended to publicly bestow medals on the returned private soldiers in the streets of London.

There are rumors of dissensions in the Cabinet of England. Lord John Russell being the cause. The Paris Industrial Exhibition opened on the 15th of May, and as a spectacle, was a failure.

Pianori, who attempted to assassinate Napoleon, has been guillotined.

Mount Vesuvius is in full volcanic blast with a splendid action and rivers of hot lava.

One of the new shot proof floating batteries and the building has been destroyed by fire.

Twelve square miles on the river Theiss, in Austria, has been submerged by a great flood, and the crops mostly destroyed.

The Allied forces in the Crimea for field operations are now estimated at 143,000 infantry and artillery and 7,500 cavalry.

The Russians at 120,000 infantry and artillery and 20,000 cavalry.

MORMON ITEMS.—We always enjoy an hour with the Deseret News; generally receiving six or eight numbers together. In this paper is found the progress of this wonderful people, and the advancement made in their secluded valley. Reports are given from their missions in the British Isles, Australia, Sandwich Islands, China, Germany, Turkey, and all over the world, showing a spirit of perseverance and endurance beyond that of any other people under the sun. Mormon papers are being established in our large cities, New York, St. Louis, Washington, &c.

The mission at the Sandwich Islands is flourishing.

By the News of December 7th we notice the Theatre is exceedingly popular, and is attended by Gov. Young and Counselors, the Quorum of the Twelve and the heads of departments.—[Cleveland Herald, April 18.]

INUNDATION IN HOLLAND.—The following extract from an interesting letter written by a lady of Irish birth, who has resided for the greater part of her life in Holland, gives a very painful picture of the terrible calamity which has fallen upon the homes and fields of the industrious and thriving people of that country. The letter was addressed to the relatives of the writer, and bears date Driebergen, March 25—"Since I wrote to you last, a great misfortune has happened to this country. As soon as the ice broke up, the rivers overflowed the dykes, and carried away hundreds of houses, horses, trees, cattle, and many people. Thousands of people have taken refuge in the churches until they can rebuild their houses. The rails are sunk in the ground; so that the train between this and Anheim can only run for a short way; the rest of the way you must be taken in small boats. Very large sums of money have been given, and provisions of all kinds, with clothes. The water in many places has risen more than 20 feet. Provisions are scarce and dear; and if a change does not take place in the weather, we

look forward to a famine. It is just like the middle of winter, it freezes so hard. Our good King went over all to see the people saved, and was sometimes in great danger; he was often up to his knees in mud, and gave money everywhere. Edward went twice to one of those places by commission to take bread to the Mayor; he had a guard with him, lest the people might take it away; he had 2,000lb. of it, besides a quantity of bacon; he took the same quantity a second time. Collections for the sufferers are making everywhere. There are holes in the dykes half a mile long. The telegraph has been destroyed."—[Times, April 4.]

INUNDATIONS IN PRUSSIA.—In the midst of the great endeavors Prussia has been making to escape the horrors or the burdens of war, even at the expense of her position in Europe, the country has been afflicted during the last six months with three heavy visitations in the shape of inundations. Last autumn it was the Oder and several minor rivers in Silesia that, swelled above their banks by heavy and continued rains, spread desolation and misery over the surrounding country. More recently the Rhine has exceeded its legitimate bed, and impoverished if not ruined large tracts of fertile land; and now the most heartrending appeals are being made to the charitable feelings of the public on behalf of sufferers by most extensive overflows of the Vistula, in the province of East Prussia.—[Times, April 11.]

HAIL STORM.—The severest hail storm that ever visited this section of country passed down the east side of Keowee river, on the afternoon of Friday, May 18th. It extended about two miles in width, and raged with great fury, killing hogs, fish, birds, fowls and insects; maiming and bruising the cattle, and stripping vegetation of every vestige above ground. The growing crops, with the exception of corn, are completely ruined. Mr. R. Stewart informs us that on the third day after its fall, the hail was from one to two feet deep, and, in many places, six feet. The average depth on a level, after the storm, was four inches. We are informed by several persons that the largest hail stones measured ten inches in circumference, and others four in length. It fell with such force that the boards on several houses were split to pieces. The stench arising from the decaying vegetable matter is very offensive.

We are indebted to the kindness of Mr. W. J. Parsons for a small carpet-bag full of the hail, gathered up yesterday (the eighth day after its fall). Some of the stones were as large as guinea eggs, and had been taken from an open field, the thermometer standing at 90 during the two days past.

The storm extended from the mountains in North Carolina East.—[Pickens (S. C.) Courier.]

A NEW METAL.—An extraordinary metal is said to have been discovered by M. Sainte-Claire-Deville, Professor of Chemistry at the University of Göttingen. In a report made to the French Emperor, by the Minister of the Public Instruction the metal is described:—"When this extraordinary metal, light as brass, white and shining as silver, almost as unchangeable as gold, malleable and ductile in the same degree as these precious metals, strong as iron, and which is capable of being worked into any form by casting, by the hammer, and by the file; when this metal, which is found in abundance in the commonest clay, shall have taken its place in the domestic economy and the arts, no astonishment will be felt at the encouragement which your Majesty has given in order to render its extraction easy and less costly. Once more it will be admitted that everything is connected in science, and that the wonderful discovery of the decomposition of bodies by the pile, which procured for Davy the grand prize founded by Napoleon I. has led to this not less wonderful discovery of the conversion of potter's clay into a metal which may rival gold and silver in its unchangeableness, and iron by its abundance on the very surface of the ground."

CATHOLIC AND PROTESTANT VIEWS OF ROME.—A Roman Catholic, on a visit at Rome, speaks of it as "the holy, the great, the wonderful, the centre of Christian unity, the seat of primacy, the residence of peace and truth, the stronghold of religion, and the city of piety and love." Now, then, a Protestant visiting the same city, describes it as a "city of ancient ruins and of modern superstitions; of lazy and dissolute priests, and of an oppressed and blinded population; of spiritual tyranny upheld by a wicked soldiery; a centre and fountain of iniquity and of Jesuitical arts, where truth is unknown, and where it is a penal offence to seek after it."

AN ANCIENT AMERICAN SENTIMENT.—George Washington said:—"The bosom of America is open to receive, not only the opulent and respectable stranger, but the oppressed and persecuted of all nations and of all religions, whom we shall welcome to a participation to all rights and privileges."—[Pity it is not so.]

TO YOUNG MEN.—Every young man should remember that the world will always honor industry. The vulgar and useless idler, whose energies of body and mind are rusting for want of occupation, may look with scorn upon the laborer engaged at his toil; but his scorn is praise, his contempt honor.

DYSPEPSIA.—Bran, simply dry bran, taken at the rate of a couple of table spoonfuls a day, is said to be a sovereign remedy for dyspepsia, in cases where the disease is not owing to any organic derangement. It is easily tried, and perfectly harmless, to say the least.—[S. E. Post.]