

DESERET NEWS.



ALBERT CARRINGTON.....EDITOR.

Wednesday.....February 9, 1859.

NOTICE.—Agents for the News, new subscribers and those subscribers whose subscriptions close with this volume, are reminded that we wish them to report, as speedily as possible, the number they want of the next volume, that we may know the number advisable to begin with a new volume, and that they may not be disappointed by finding their papers stopped on account of their not reporting to the 'News' office.

Advertisements, to insure insertion in the current issue, must be handed in previous to Tuesday morning.

For sundry notices the pay will be required in advance.

The "DESERET WRITING BOOK" for sale at this office. Price 25 cents.

WOOD and HAY wanted at the Deseret News Office.

ALMANACS for 1859 for sale at this Office.

We are now prepared to fill orders for the second edition of the Calendar for 1859.

News by the last mails from west and east is very unimportant, with the exception that disturbances in Kansas are again reported.

Congress resumed its sitting on the 4th of Jan., having adjourned from the 23d of Dec., but had transacted little business of moment up to latest date, viz.: Jan. 8 from New York. The Senate took possession of their new hall, Jan. 4th.

Trade and politics continue to be the burden of nearly all the newspapers that come to hand, and when one prefers laughing at to crying over folly which he cannot help, it is amusing to observe the strenuous and various, but not very wise, consistent, nor merciful, efforts made by the different governments of the earth to perpetuate their existence, and in many instances to overrun and absorb both neighboring and remote lands and people.—England, France, Russia and the United States have succeeded in extending their trade to China, notwithstanding the express wish of the Chinese to be let alone; and the exclusiveness of the quiet, industrious and orderly Japanese has been rudely broken down by the right of might, urged on by the very questionable incentives to the present movements of many of the strong nations. The iron hand of Austria bears heavily upon portions of her neighbor Italy, and France, whose immense standing army lacks employment, is said to be contemplating an interference in behalf of the weaker power. England is still butchering natives in her distant East India colonies, because, forsooth, said natives fight for their own soil, rule and religion. And France and Spain, jealous of and encouraged by England's successful land robbery in so many parts of the earth, are making violent and bloody inroads upon Cochin China. While our own Government, assuming that the affairs of Mexico and Central America are badly managed, and for the liquidation of claimed indebtedness and the keeping open certain desirable routes of land travel from the Atlantic to the Pacific, is thinking strongly of taking the ignorant 'greasers' under protection and clearing the tracks on the Central American transit routes, whether Mexico and Central America are willing or not. Surely the 'kingdoms of this world' have that diversity of organization which so clearly proves their origin and destiny, and those oppressive ways which ever and only proceed from a well known source.

Just at present, except the English operations in Hindostan and those of the French and Spanish in Cochin China and the filibuster movements toward Central America and the fusses in Kansas, the world seems to be revolving rather quietly, so far as concerns human beings killing, plundering and enslaving each other for lands, laws and religion.

In Utah news is also unimportant, residents being busily and quietly occupied in their customary avocations (which possess no spicy interest to the world's morbid taste) and in making preparations for extensive tree-plant-

ing, so soon as the weather moderates a little more, and for developing the various products of the soil, for which no season has promised so fair as does the present.

We are about petitioning Congress for pre-emption and other rights.

R. C. M., of Payson, forwarded a correct and ingenious answer to the 'polycrostical enigma' published in the 'News' of Jan. 7, but another answer had been printed before R. C. M.'s came to hand.

Notice to Heirs.

TOOELE CITY, Feb. 1, 1859.

EDITOR DESERET NEWS:—

SIR, I wish to state through the 'News,' that I am informed that a dowry of \$433 has fallen to the heirs of Walter B. Addoms, of Ashtabula, Ohio, from an uncle named Asa Tucker. Those heirs are said to have joined the 'Mormons' at or near Exeter, Illinois, and are now supposed to be residing in Utah Territory; if so, they will please communicate with me and I will inform them where said dowry can be obtained.

LYSANDER GEE.

NEWS ITEMS.

FROM KANSAS.

St. Louis, Wednesday, Jan. 5, 1859.

The Osawatimie (Kansas) correspondent of The Democrat says that Capt. Hamilton, the leader of the party who committed the atrocious murders at Chouteau's trading post last May, has taken the field in Southern Kansas, with a large body of desperate men, and has already committed various outrages.

Mr. Bailey, a Free-State man, was charged with stealing negroes from Vernon County, Missouri, and killed, and the house of Mr. Bloomfield, a wealthy Free-State resident of Vernon County had been sacked and burned. It was reported that Montgomery was raising a party to repel the invasion by Hamilton, and that both parties are determined to fight.

A dispatch from Kansas City says that a gang of "Jayhawkers" under Capt. Brown entered Bates County, Mo., on Thursday last, and stole four horses from Jesse Jackson and burned his house.

It is stated, on good authority, that Gov. Medary has ordered four companies of dragoons to that region; also, that he has ordered four companies of militia to be raised in Linn and Bourbon Counties; the officers for which have already been commissioned; and that he has telegraphed to the Secretary of War to send on arms and ammunition from St. Louis, which has been done. It is expected that these counties will be kept under martial law for some time.

A trustworthy person from the vicinity of Fort Scott represents the acts committed there as similar to those of the time of the notorious Murrell. The whole country is divided into "Jayhawkers" and "Anti-Jayhawkers." The former commit all sorts of crimes, and are openly upheld by some Methodist preachers and many respectable people. The "Jayhawkers" justify their acts as a proper revenge for the same kind of depredations and worse atrocities committed upon them by the Pro-Slavery party when they were in a majority. The Pro-Slavery party still hold most of the offices, and are accused of oppressive acts. The old prosecutions pending on account of the former troubles are the great cause of dissatisfaction.

A dispatch from Kansas City says that a quorum of both Houses of the Kansas Legislature met at Lawrence on the 3d, and passed a resolution to meet and organize at Leecompton on the next day. A caucus was also held for the purpose of fixing upon a place to hold the session, nearly all of those present being agreed to adjourn from Leecompton to some other point in the Territory.

At night, a general caucus of the Ultras was held, and nominations for officers made, embracing Mr. Larsalere for Speaker, Mr. Delahay for Clerk, and Mr. Thatcher for Printer. It was the general opinion that this organization would carry everything, and control the House.—[N. Y. Tribune, Jan. 8.]

THE LATE EARTHQUAKE IN PORTUGAL.

The following letter from St. Ubes gives an account of the recent earthquake:—"On the 11th Dec., at 7.36 a.m., I was suddenly aroused from my slumbers by the sensation of a most violent shaking. I sat up, but was so terribly frightened that I could not leave my bed, whilst it seemed as if every moment the walls and ceiling must have fallen on me. Books, crockery, and in fact all that was not positively fixed in the house, came down in quick succession. It lasted from ten to fifteen seconds, but the sensation I experienced was most unpleasant. I first felt jerked backwards and forwards, then sideways, and finally had a good up and down shaking; it then ceased, and all was quiet; but, alas! the shrieks which now reached me from the distance told me the lamentable tale. On looking out a most melancholy spectacle presented itself before me. The whole of that part of the town known as Biar de Traino was a complete mass of ruins. Walls and roofs were falling in all directions, threatening those who had fortunately been spared with a living tomb.

A continued stream of terror stricken human beings hurried forth into the square through every opening, and now the scene was really impressive and solemn. Men, women and children knelt and joined in one common prayer

of gratitude to the Almighty for their miraculous deliverance. This holy thought filling their minds, protected the usual feeling of natural modesty which exists between sexes towards each other, for alas, there were many whose only garment consisted of a night dress. There we stood in dread of a repetition; so imagine our great terror when, at 10.25 a.m., we again experienced another shock, which lasted six seconds. Oh, it was frightful to behold the dreadful destruction of property which this caused; I shudder to think of it.

Fortunately Lisbon has escaped without much damage, but the towns of Alcaccer, Grandola and Sines have suffered terribly. The number of victims, very numerous, has not as yet been ascertained, and it is heartrending to hear the laments of those who, through the mercy of God, have been spared, but have lost all their friends and all their property. The Lord have mercy on us in the midst of this scene of desolation and misery, for it requires a stout heart to face it."

A PIECE OF ORDNANCE, of most enormous dimensions, has just been constructed in Liverpool, by a manufacturing firm, for the British government. The process of fabricating this large mass was very simple. Slabs of metal, of about three feet long, by one and a half broad, were welded together, and as layer after layer was added to the mass, the slabs were reversed in various directions, till the bulk presented to the eye the appearance of a huge, solid lump of iron, slightly conical in form, fifteen feet long, three feet thirteen inches diameter at the thick end, and tapering to about two feet ten inches at the small of the muzzle end. It then weighed nearly twenty six tons. Great care was taken, and all that science could suggest was brought to bear upon the process of fabrication, which lasted 7 successive weeks, day and night.

Great care was also taken to prevent the mass from receiving the blows of the hammer, or percussion from any other cause, while it was cold or in a semi heated state, in order to avoid the disintegration known to be produced in iron when hammered cold. After the mass had been roughly shaped, the process of boring was commenced, the first bore being with an eleventh-inch cut. The material proved to be all that could be wished; not the slightest indication of crystallization, brittleness, fault, or looseness of texture, was manifested. It was next bored with a twelve-and-a-half-inch cut, and finally with a thirteen-inch, the distance bored being thirteen and a half feet. After this process, the piece was finished in the ordinary manner, though in superior style. The net weight of this piece of ordnance, after completion, was twenty-one tons eighteen hundred weight.

ANOTHER SLICE OF MEXICO.—A Washington correspondent makes the following statement, which he says is obtained from sources generally reliable on Mexican affairs:—

I learn, from a source which I cannot doubt, that Senor Mata is the actual friend and agent of Comonfort. Mata offers our Government the six northern tiers of Mexican States, from the Gulf of the Pacific, for the consideration of twelve millions of dollars; and the recognition of Comonfort as the supreme head of the Republic! In the way of accepting this proposition, stands the fact, that all the great powers of the earth have recognized the Zuloaga or Church Government, and what complicates and embarrasses affairs still worse, is the fact, that while our Home Government has never formally recognized Zuloaga, Mr. Forsyth, our Minister in Mexico, has recognized him. Another important difficulty in the way, though some recent reports do not confirm it, is the fact that negotiations have been going on, for some time, between Zuloaga and Louis Napoleon, to the end that, for a certain consideration, the French Government would sustain financially and physically, if necessary, the present Zuloaga or Catholic Government of Mexico, against any attempt of the United States to establish Comonfort. It is believed by some that the embarkation of French troops at Toulon "for Central America," as reported, is the execution in part of this Zuloaga assistance project.

INTERESTING FROM ZANZIBAR.—TWO AFRICAN EXPLORERS—WHITE RACES IN THE INTERIOR OF AFRICA.—The Augsburg Allgemeine Zeitung of December 6th, publishes the following extract from a private letter, giving tidings of the adventurous explorers Burton and Speik, and intelligence—which probably needs corroboration—of the existence of white races in the heart of Africa:—

"ZANZIBAR, May 9, 1858.

"Day before yesterday, I heard from Captain Burton and Mr. Speik. They have reached the great African inland lake, and are now occupied in making explorations and researches on its shores. They are in excellent health and spirits, and contemplate returning to Zanzibar in the month of September. According to the information I have gathered concerning the countries South of Abyssinia, the source of the Sobat is a large lake lying southward of Abyssinia. In the vicinity of this lake are to be found several white tribes, viz.: the Amara, the Conso, the Amarakoke, and the Rendike. The two first named stand upon a level with the Abyssinians in respect to civilization. They all seem to be remnants of the ancient 'Church in Ethiopia.' I am now preparing a map of these countries.

"It is reported here that Mr. Burton has been appointed consul at Zanzibar."

SATISFACTORY CORRESPONDENCE.—It was reported not long since, that Dr. Rink, a Danish savant, had doubted the correctness of

Doctor Kane's discoveries at the head of Baffin's Bay and the northwest coast of Greenland, in a paper read before the British Geographical Society. Mr. John Jay, Secretary of the American Geographical Society, immediately wrote to Sir Roderick J. Murchison, President of the British Society on the subject, and has received a most satisfactory answer, imputing the erroneous version received in this country to the very inaccurate report of the British Society's proceedings. Sir Roderick expressed the highest regard for the late Dr. Kane, and for American geographers in the aggregate.

TERRIBLE RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—Dispatches from Augusta and Columbus, Ga., state that a train of cars from Macon ran off the track on Friday, Dec. 31, where a culvert had been washed out, and that a number of persons were killed, some of them drowning. The cars fell thirty feet into the stream. Twelve bodies have been brought to Columbus, and seven persons are still missing. The following names of killed are given: Mr. Leverett and three children, of Rapidee Parish, La.; Mrs. Smith of Texas; Two Misses Gings of Alabama; Mr. Miller, engineer; Mr. Bucke, fireman; W. H. Snell, train hand.

Model Legislators and Politicians.

A correspondent of the N. H. Statesman draws the following not very flattering picture of the rulers of the young State of Minnesota, in a recent letter from St. Paul:—

There is a very prevalent opinion through the State that St. Paul is the focus of so much political knavery, that decent legislation here is an impossibility. The whisky vendors, the fur traders, and the miserable clan of political adventurers quartered upon the people here, have all combined, heart and hand, for the city's degradation. The Register of deeds, for 1857, has been indicted for embezzlement. He fails to account for \$75,000, and the account books for 1856 and 1857 are missing. He is a Frenchman. The present Register has been indicted for vile peculations upon the county, as well as upon individuals.

The superintendent in the erection of the county jail, nearly completed, in this city, indicted as a defaulter in some \$150,000, has fled to Canada, his native country, to escape being the first occupant of the establishment. Gorman was before the grand jury the other day, and swore that at the time the railroads were engineering their charters through the Legislature, last year, Bemis, of Winona, a leading spirit in the Transit road, told him (Gorman) that their charter cost them \$5,000 cash more than it would if — representative from —, had not got drunk.

Murray, a lawyer, and a Democratic member of the same Legislature, informs the jury, that he is ready to swear that one of the railroad companies offered him \$40,000 cash, and \$15,000 in stock, for his vote and influence.—The St. Paul delegation was then plotting to get this very charter into their own hands, and so Murray refused the offer. But the amazing feature of the thing is, that while Murray was figuring, the other St. Paul members were bought up, and he was left—out of pocket, out at the elbow, and out all round. One of those members, recently deceased in this city, and in the schedule of his property is \$10,000 in the stock of that railroad. It will be understood readily, that Gorman and Murray are both at the tail end of the railroad heap, but they are doing good service in exposing the vile crew, with whom they were deemed too mean to participate.

The Legislature was in session when I first visited the city this year. I frequently, for several days, looked in upon the distinguished body. They were a jolly looking crew. The most prominent and striking manifestations in the countenances of the majority were whisky and whiskers. One would be doubled, heels above his head, blowing like a porpoise from an old juicy Meerschaum (pipe); another, with his arms set akimbo, would be rolling a stupendous "cud," and squirting his nastiness all abroad; a third, with an excited score about him, would be brandishing his arms about some project, "like our army in Flanders." In one direction, you would see a half-breed member, with his Indian physiognomy, and long, straight, black hair hanging around his ears; in another, would be a fellow snoring from the last night's revel; here you would see a fellow marching up to some old pipe in full blast, to fire up his own, and there you would see another, with husky accent, bantering his neighbor "to odd and even" for the whisky; while ever and anon, a youngster would dodge up his head above the speaker's desk, rap once with his gavel, sing out "order" and then subside again; and in the midst of these great transactions, "the floor" would always be occupied by "the member from Bunkum city," or some other settlement, drunk or otherwise, making an oration for the people.

This is no fancy picture. It is copied from notes taken on the spot. This legislature is universally voted a nuisance. After loafing and revelling together for more than half a year, they very consistently terminated their labors by voting themselves each \$75 in postage stamps. In the general denunciation visited upon the body, some exceptions are to be understood. There were a few very excellent members, who, in virtue, intelligence and ability, would grace any legislative body in the land.

THE Business and Delivery Office of the Deseret News is removed to the north-east room of the Council House, up stairs, where the "News" will be delivered, henceforward.