

Fresh meat was scarce in the Sardinian camp, but salt provisions plenty. The remainder of the Turkish cavalry had embarked at Eupatoria. Gen. Lunders reports to his Government, of date January 26, that the French continued to fortify the Bay of Kamiesch. He also mentions that some skirmishes had taken place between the advanced posts on the left of the Russian army and the Allies. On the 4th, the French engineers blew up Fort Nicholas with complete success.

ASIA.

Letters from Batoum of January 24, state that the Tunisian troops had suffered much from the effects of climate, and were reduced to one fourth of their original numbers. It is proposed to send the remainder back to Tunis. Omer Pasha has 32,000 men with him at Redout Kale.

Advisers via Vienna mention a meeting between the Turks and Russians, on the 5th January, near Zugdidi. Six battalions surprised a battalion of Turks. The Turks retreated, leaving ten guns and all their baggage, and the Russians burned the Pasha's palace and several villages.

EARTHQUAKE AT JEDDO IN JAPAN.—On the 11th of November, at 10 o'clock p. m., a violent earthquake occurred at Jeddo, which destroyed ten thousand dwellings, fifty four temples, and thirty thousand inhabitants. Fire broke out at the same time in thirty different parts of the city. The earth opened and closed over thousands of buildings with their occupants. The shock was severe at Simoda. Although the distance from Jeddo to Simoda is but sixty miles, it appears that no official account of the earthquake had been received at the latter place at the time of the sailing of the schooner *Page*—December 10th. The news was obtained through the Dutch interpreter. The Japanese seemed to attach but little importance to the catastrophe. The inhabitants of the portion of the city destroyed were forewarned of the disaster; and many of them escaped. The buildings of Jeddo are chiefly of one story, and constructed of very light material. The temples of worship, however, are lofty, and in some instances are constructed of heavy masonry.—[News.]

GREAT FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE IN BALLARAT.—On Dec. 6th, a fearful fire occurred at Ballarat, Australia. The flames burst forth from the U. S. Hotel and spread with great rapidity to the adjoining houses. The buildings burned were the Criterion store, Adelphi Theater, Moody's store, Adams & Co.'s Express Office, U. S. Hotel, Oak Saloon, and a number of small shops. No less than ten burned bodies were found in the ruins, though from what cause such a fearful loss of life was occasioned, the accounts do not state. The only names mentioned of persons burned are a Mr. Nichols and a miner named Bob Sharcroft. The loss is put down at \$250,000.—[Sac. Union.]

CHOLERA IN SYRIA.—A correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce, writing from Beirut as late as Dec. 10th, states that they have had serious times in that city for six or seven weeks. The cholera broke out and made the city of 50,000 souls a solitude. From ten to thirty have died daily, when, it would seem, almost the entire population had fled the city. The writer finally fled to a village at the foot of the mountains, where it is perfectly healthy. There was at last accounts no abatement of the disease.—[Ibid.]

SNOW ON THE PLAINS.—A dispatch, dated on the 4th of February, from Independence, Mo., to W. M. F. Magraw, mail contractor on the Plains, in Washington, states that the thermometer is 22 degrees below zero, and the snow three or four feet deep on a level on the plains. The Santa Fe and Salt Lake mails which started February 1st have returned.—[Ibid.]

AMERICAN MINISTER TO GREAT BRITAIN.—Mr. Buchanan was expected to leave England for the United States on February 12th, unless the British Government should request him for important reasons to remain until the arrival of his successor. Mr. G. M. Dallas accepts the mission to England, and is to leave at once.—[Ibid.]

EUROPE.—A gale, involving loss of property in Glasgow to the extent of about £100,000 sterling, broke out and raged on Wednesday night, Feb. 6th.

A most fearful collision occurred in the English Channel, off Folkestone, on the evening of the 3d instant, between the Josephine Willis, Capt. Canney, one of the London and New Zealand line of packet ships, and a powerful iron screw steamship called the *Manxton*, bound to the Thames from Limerick, which resulted in the foundering of the former ship, and it was feared that over forty lives had been lost.

The Santa Barbara Gazette says that 10,000 head of cattle have perished in Los Angeles county, this spring for want of grass.

ICE.—They are packing ice thirteen inches thick at Cairo, (Ill)—the thickest seen there for twenty-five years.

BREAKING UP OF THE OHIO AT CINCINNATI.—CINCINNATI, Feb. 25, 1856.—The Licking river, opposite this city, commenced rising rapidly yesterday morning, throwing immense quantities of ice into the Ohio, thereby breaking up the ice in the latter. The steamboats Albertine, Flag, Bridge City, Grapeshot, Madonna, Salem and Yorktown—all stern wheel boat—sunk, and will prove a total loss. Several other steamboats were injured. A large number of barges and flat boats were also sunk.

The total loss, so far, is estimated at about \$200,000—and the end is not yet. The Ohio river is risen about eight feet during the last twelve hours, and is still rising.

Live, misfortunes excepted, within your income.

THE DESERET NEWS.

TRUTH & LIBERTY.



Wednesday-----April 30, 1856.

WANTED FORTHWITH!—About six loads of poles, not less than 17 1-2 feet long; also a few loads of wood, for which a good price will be allowed on the "News."

THE CALIFORNIA MAIL arrived on the afternoon of the 28th, bringing Crimean dates of Feb. 4, New York of March 5, Kansas of Feb. 29, and San Francisco of March 29; a greater quantity and later variety than is usual by that route, is it a harbinger of a better timecoming? It is so to be hoped.

We have gleaned a few of the latest dates for the "Summary" and "Items of News," clipping largely from a full file, to March 16, of our excellent exchange paper, the Sacramento Weekly Union.

Other papers will be overhauled as speedily as may be, though nothing of very special import, so far as the world's news is concerned, has yet met our notice.

The War,

By the interposition of winter, has been shorn of its thrilling incidents by flood and field, the Allies in the Crimea, aside from field sports and theatricals, having been mostly engaged in demolishing the forts, docks, &c., on the south side of Sebastopol, and the Russians firing upon them at intervals from the north side, where they are still busy in strengthening their fortifications at every assailable point.

Notwithstanding the armistice to the 31st of March and the meeting of the Peace Convention at Paris, &c., all the belligerents are actively engaged in warlike preparations, that they may be in as complete readiness as possible for either a peaceful or warlike termination of the present amicable movements.

ANOTHER HERALD OF TRUTH.—The mail of the 28th brought the six first numbers of The Western Standard, edited and published by Elder George Q. Cannon, in San Francisco. Vignette, appearance, size, character, mechanical execution, terms, &c., are postponed until our next, for want of time and room. Suffice it now to say that we know we shall like it, for we know and have confidence in br. George, and predict for the Standard a liberal subscription list from the residents in the tops of the mountains.

KEEPING FUNDS AT HOME.—Br. Samuel Snider has established a pail factory in connection with his saw mill, and purposes furnishing the Territory with pails at such prices, in such quantity and of such quality as will put an effectual stop to the importation of that article. His timber is good, the workmanship on these we saw is excellent, and if Iron county will furnish the iron for hoops, bails and ears we do not know why br. Snider cannot sell pails nearly as cheap as they are sold in the States, even if not altogether as cheap or cheaper.

Messrs. Jennings and Winder lately exhibited some calf and kip skins that for pliability and thoroughness of tan, and beauty and excellence of finish upon both sides, we have never seen surpassed, and what is more to the purpose they sell leather at nearly as low rates as you can buy it in the States. If that course, so far as they can supply the market, does not stop the outlay of cash and turn it in their direction, and in the direction of others who do likewise, we shall certainly begin to know that the foolish are not all dead, and that they did not all remain east of the Mountains. For besides cash, our home manufacturers will receive pay in almost every kind of home production, even to common labor, none of which you can send in exchange to an eastern market.

MODEST THIEVING, THOUGH ANNOYING.—Some very picaune individual opened one of our packages from our courteous and prompt friend, J. W. Sullivan, of San Francisco, and abstracted therefrom 2 copies of Godey's Lady's Book.

If the thief has the least idea that such usage is well relished, we would like to have him winter for once in these mountains, with no Eastern mail for five months, and we do not know for how much longer, and a meager, plundered monthly mail from the west.

As we have said to other pilferers of mail matter, we say to you, send on your name and the kind and number of our magazines you desire, and, if you cannot let other people's property alone, we may be able to arrange for your being

supplied upon more honorable terms; in the meantime please accept our thanks that you did not take the whole.

THE PACIFIC EXPRESS Co. will accept our acknowledgments and thanks for very acceptable files of well selected papers of latest dates.

Owing to circumstances as yet unknown to us we had supposed that the P. Ex. Co. had entirely forgotten Utah, but the arrival on the 28th inst. proved them still possessed of their former urbanity and thoughtfulness, for amid numbers of packages of various dates we received one containing the N. Y. Tribune, Herald and Daily News of March 5, the Daily and Weekly Alta California of March 29, The Town Talk of March 25, and several other late and valuable papers.

LARGE PACKAGES OF "THE MORMON" have come to hand, with their usual punctuality so far as Elder Taylor is concerned, but we have not yet had time to even look at their dates, hence we have a rich treat in store.

FROM FORT BRIDGER, April 17, br. Lewis Robison writes that the Indians were quiet and matters prosperous in that region. Stock was doing well and grass getting good and plentiful. For most of the distance from here to Bridger the road is dry and dusty, and the streams are as low as they were last fall. From fifteen to twenty acres have been sown with grain at Fort Supply, and the surplus of wheat at that place is said to be smaller than heretofore reported.

FROM CACHE VALLEY, April 19, br. Bryant Stringham writes that the frost was not all out of the ground, and that the nights were still frosty though the days were warm. Cattle were thin and weak, but grass was getting good and abundant.

SNOW SQUALLS, from N. by W., helped to variegate our landscape during the forenoon of the 24th. On the ground the snow melted almost as fast as it fell, but on house roofs, lumber, &c., it reached nearly an inch in depth. The many shades of green and the various colored blossoms upon the peach, plum, cherry and apple trees peeped out in pleasing contrast with their suddenly donned and doffed mantles of white.

Ice thicker than common window glass was found on still water on the morning of the 25th, between the Council House and the base of the bench lands, and nearer Jordan some has been reported a fourth of an inch thick.

Slight frost on the morning of the 26th, and thin ice and more frost on the 27th.

No damage to vegetation, by either the snow, ice, or frost, has been noted.

On the 29th, from N. N. W., rain began to fall between 1 a. m. and daylight; soon after which snow mingled with the rain, and both continued to fall, with but little intermission, until 1 p. m., when the soil was thoroughly saturated; water standing in pools; the mountains white nearly to their base. Thermometer at 9 a. m. 36 degrees above zero.

Summary,

So far as time would permit, from the last Cal. mail.

—Queen Victoria opened Parliament with the usual ceremonies, on the 31st of January.

—Ferment in Kansas, between the supporters and opponents of slavery, so late as Feb. 29.

—A Peace Conference was to open in Paris on the 23d of Feb.

The National American Convention, assembled in Philadelphia, on the 25th of Feb. nominated Millard Fillmore for President of the United States, and Andrew J. Donelson of Tennessee for Vice-President. There were one or two minority reports and protests against the nominations.

—Indian disturbances continued in Oregon and Washington Territories up to last advices, Feb. 17; also in Florida to latest eastern dates of March 5.

—An armistice between the belligerent Powers had been agreed upon, to last till March 31.

AGRICULTURAL.
NUMBER 5.

CULTIVATION OF AGRICULTURAL ROOTS.
CULTIVATION OF THE TURNIP.—This excellent root thrives well on light, rich earth, especially on ground that has been newly broken up, where willows have been growing. The soil should be made fine and mellow, and is all the better if a good portion of well rotted manure is mixed therewith. The seed may be sown early in the spring, for summer use in drills as recommended for the carrot; for family use in the spring it is a saving and good method to sow the seed thinly broadcast over the crops of peas, potatoes, &c.

For a general crop of turnips I have adopted the plan of sowing the seed broadcast, over well prepared ground, and raking it in lightly; and after the seed is sown I draw drills 18 inches or 2 feet apart, which are left open for the purpose of irrigation.

For winter use the seed may be planted from the middle

of June to the middle of August. The Ruta Baga, and those kinds that are intended for a fall crop, should be sown the latter end of June; but the white stone, purple top, and all those intended for domestic use, the seed that is sown in July and August produces the best solid roots, also much the best for keeping during the winter.

VARIETIES.—The turnip, like all other vegetable roots, has been mingled into many varieties. The white stone is the best we have for summer use; the six-week turnip, snow-ball, and several new names which have been applied, differ but little from this old standard early garden turnip. For fall use the purple top stone is the best I have tried; the strap leaved purple top is also a good kind, and is nothing more than a variety of the old standard purple top.

There are several other varieties of flat Dutch turnip which are much used in some countries for early use; they are not, however, adapted to this country, as they are not so solid, and soon become corky and tough.—For feeding cattle the new improved purple top, Ruta Baga, or Swede, is the best I have cultivated. It is a fine clean root, with a purple color on the top, and the leaves are also of a purplish hue. The white French turnip is also an excellent variety for winter use, and is evidently a variety of the Ruta Baga with the difference of its being of white color. These roots keep well in winter and are an excellent variety for table use.

In the cultivation of roots much might be done in the way of improvement, by bringing into use small ploughs or cultivators to work the ground often between the rows, with a view to facilitate healthy growth, eradicate weeds, &c. Roots are certainly very good food for cattle, besides serving many useful purposes in domestic economy. Their culture is always encouraging, as the crop, if properly attended to, always gives good remuneration for the trouble of cultivation.

The sugar beet, on an average, will yield from 400 to 600 bushels to the acre, and the carrot, parsnip and turnip from 300 to 500 bushels. If these roots were cultivated as a general crop, there would be a large additional supply of excellent food for animals. Aside from the direct profit arising from their culture, the ground is brought into good condition for wheat, corn, or other grain, and a profitable routine of culture is introduced.

It would be an excellent plan, for those who have large herds of cattle on the ranges, to enclose 2 or 3 acres for the purpose of corraling their cattle during the winter; for in the spring, if such land is broken up and cultivated with roots, it will yield an abundant crop, close at hand for winter food, and the next season it would be in excellent condition for grain, or any other crop.

VALLEY GARDENER.

ST. LOUIS LUMINARY.

BELOVED SAINTS:—Permit me to call your attention to the "Luminary," and to ask that it may continue to occupy a place in your minds among the publications of the church, and receive a share of your patronage.

I am now on my way back to my field of labor in St. Louis, and expect to commence the publication of the 2d Volume immediately. I shall continue to forward the papers to the old subscribers, until the year is filled for which they have paid, and shall indulge the hope that former subscribers will not only renew their subscriptions but also exert their influence to induce their neighbors to subscribe.

As heretofore, payment can be made to bishops or to the agents of the "Deseret News," all of whom are respectfully requested to act as agents, and can make returns and payments to br. Archibald N. Hill, at the General Tithing Office in G. S. L. City.

Any kind of pay will be received, that can be placed to my credit, in the Gen'l Tithing Office. Price \$2.50 including postage. Postage will be 26cts a year, if paid in advance to the Post Office, where they are sent. Agents who order packages, pay the postage, distribute the papers and collect pay, will be expected to account at the rate of two dollars a year for each copy, which leaves them twenty-four cents a number for their trouble.

During summer, subscribers may hope to see their papers regularly, and if they should come irregularly to hand in winter, the price is low and the manner of payment very accommodating, and you will thus aid in sustaining another Herald of Truth and in further spreading the Gospel of Salvation.

I remain your brother in Christ.

ERASTUS SNOW.

En route for St. Louis, East Canyon creek, April 23, '56.

CRIME IN NEW ORLEANS.—The New Orleans Delta says:—

"Within the last eight weeks there have been more assassinations in the public thoroughfares of the Republican city of New Orleans than we will venture to assert, have occurred in the whole despotic empire of brutalized Austria, a nation of forty millions of people, in the last two years; or indeed in any other despotic government in Europe, within the same time; or in any other equal period—save a revolutionary era—since the time when it was the custom to employ professional assassins in Italy to avenge private wrongs, or gratify individual vengeance."

STAGE ROUTE TO THE PACIFIC.—At the last session of the Legislature of Missouri a law was passed incorporating a company to establish a line of stages from the western part of that State to San Francisco. Calculations are made that the route could be traveled in twenty days. It is now proposed to petition Congress for the right of way and a grant of land along the route.—[Ex.]

HOW YANKEES ARE TAXED IN ENGLAND.—John B. Gough, the celebrated temperance lecturer, was waited upon in England, prior to his departure for the United States, with his income tax bill, which was charged at £87 10s., being the tax towards the expenses of the Russian war on his income as a lecturer, estimated at £1500.—[Ex.]

People who expect to go to Heaven by dropping a shilling in the contribution box on Sunday, and shave a dozen poor fellows ten times that sum on Monday to make up for it, are as likely to have a seat in Paradise as an express is to beat the summer lightning.