

though not universal, which to me looks equally erroneous with pressing of the infant head, and more so than compressing the infant foot.

The pressing of the infant head will certainly impair the mind of the child, so that after such a shape is given to the seat of intelligence, it never can, with the best possible training, possess a well-balanced mind. It is also more probable that a child born of parents who for a long line of ancestry have been subject to such barbarous practices, will from them inherit much of the evils of such a course of life, and thus the iniquities of the fathers be visited upon the sons unto the third and fourth generation.

May we not conclude that destroying any member of the body or impairing its natural use in a greater or less degree impairs the mind of the individual? if so, it seriously injures him and perhaps his children after him.

The practice to which I allude, though among the females, is as much chargeable to the males as to them; and this even though the men are constantly speaking against it.

We are to remember that God said to the women, they desire shall be unto thy husband, and he shall rule over thee. So long as this rests upon her, and it will remain until God in his wisdom, sees fit to remove it, she will seek to please him; if, therefore, he has a perverted taste, she will be very likely to conform in her dress and habits to that taste.

Place before a man two female paintings, one disclosing the female form in her usual costume, with a well-formed chest, such as nature designed; and the other disclosing the female form in like usual costume with a small, and what we call delicate waist, made so by compression or tight lacing, and which will be selected by the man of correct taste, he will select the well-formed chest, but a large portion—perhaps I should say, the majority of men, will select, if not in direct words, at least by actions, the small, delicate waist.

The women see this taste of the men, and so clothe themselves as to produce that form, making martyrs of themselves for man's sake.

To obtain some idea of the effect of this compression, let any gentleman first inhale an unusually large quantity of air, or draw a long breath; then let him turn upon his side so as to compress the chest, taking care to get himself, and again draw a long breath. In so doing, some idea may be obtained of the effect produced by such a method of dress.

The thorax or chest contains the vital organs of the human system;—the heart that beats or pulsates and throws the blood into all parts of the body; the large veins and arteries that convey the blood to and from the extremities; the lungs that receive the air we inhale, with a goodly number of other organs, each having important functions to perform.

To guard and protect these organs, the great Architect saw fit to surround them with a hard osseous substance called bones on the back is a spinal column; in front a sternum or breast bone, and on each side we find the cage or ribs.

It would seem, then, the thorax is so made as to afford a reasonable hope that it would not become too large by internal, nor too small by external pressure.

But experience teaches us otherwise. We find the cage or ribs, are united to the sternum by a kind of cartilaginous substance, and covered with muscles, capable of contracting and expanding. By a constant external pressure, the cage may be so pressed as to force the ends to pass by the edges of the sternum, and thus greatly diminish the internal cavity. This must necessarily impede digestion, respiration, and circulation, the free use of which is indispensably necessary to health.

To disturb these functions, is to disarrange and disturb the fountains of life and health.

Now these disturbances are most likely to occur in the female portion of the community, from whom our children are most likely to inherit the evils consequent thereon.

It is believed that our heavenly Father has now set his hand to gather together his ancient covenant people, and thus fulfill his promises to them, and many of the prophecies in regard to their children.

This is an important work, and will require much time, but if it is analogous to the bringing of the children of Israel out of Egypt, our children will be the instruments in his hands of accomplishing the great work.

You remember there were six hundred and twenty thousand male members twenty years of age and upwards who were brought out of Egypt. These with a corresponding number of women and younger folks, would make a number nearly equal to one tenth the present population of the United States. Of this vast army, only two, Joshua and Caleb, of the six hundred and twenty thousand, lived to go into the land of Canaan.

Should a similar mortality prevail here, it must necessarily fall to the lot of our children to complete the gathering which the Father has begun by us.

For this reason, all the wisdom which we are brought to our aid should be exercised to promote the health of the young, and the residue trust to him in whose work we are engaged.

It is said that in this life we must prepare for the next. One way of preparing for the next is to do the work of this, so that when we depart hence to the work of this life may be well done. One of the works of this life is the preservation of the health of the people who live here.

In conclusion, I sincerely hope this Council of Health will be fully able to seek out and recommend the best possible means of preserving the health of our interesting, intelligent, and happy community.

ELDER'S CORRESPONDENCE.

Extracts of a Letter from Elder Geo. Q. Cannon.

WALRUH, MAUI, S. I., March 1, 1852.

DEAR BROTHERS:—Last fall, after the arrival of the brethren and sisters from the coast, I wrote you a long letter, which I hope you have received, as it gave you all the news in regard to our operations up to that time. I have looked long and anxiously for letters or papers from home; and as I cannot for one moment think that I am forgotten by you all, I have come to the conclusion that something must have happened to the mails, or that they have been intercepted by those ever ready to intercept them.

Extracts of a Letter from Elder F. A. Hammond.

WALRUH, MAUI, S. I., March 1, 1852.

DEAR BROTHERS:—We are living, for the present, with Bro. Lee on our brethren on the island; he is a good man and has been very kind to us, we are leaving a small house built by the natives about the size of the one I left on the Cottonwood; the natives are now engaged in getting grass to hatch it. Bro. Rice has about 15 milk cows which keeps Mrs. Hammond rather busy about the butter &c. &c. we are all well at present and in good spirits, have not had a sick day since we left home excepting while crossing the Ocean, Mrs. Hammond was sick three or four days; after that she enjoyed the passage very well. Little Fanny is well, can talk some native and English, has been weaned about 3 months. I have been able to be with my family most of the time.

When first we landed not having much money left out of 700 dollars; I went to shoe-making for a little time, only about a month, then we found a house with an old acquaintance of mine who was honest enough to receive the truth and obey the same, since then Mrs. Hammond and Fanny have found a good home with the white brethren. I have had my way since then, but been greatly blessed in my mission. When I landed upon this island last August, there were 2 Elders here Bro. George Cannon and Bro. James Keeler, they had been here about 7 months. Bro. Cannon had been preaching since June having got the language in about 3 months the shortest time of any foreigner ever getting it on the Islands.

Bro. Keeler has not got along so fast but has a good knowledge of the language now, but is not able to preach much yet, but I think he will soon. Bro. Cannon had done the most of the preaching as yet, they had baptized about 219 when we came; but soon after that the church on this island had quite a drawback, they did not come in with the expectation of our persecutions, when they found this was not the case, for when the Missionaries began to publish their lies the natives not being very independent, they began to drop out and return to their old habits again; but after the first blast of the Missionary indignation was over, the cause began to flourish and has been prospering ever since. The Missionaries succeeded at first in putting a stop to our labors, until we sent to the heads of Government to know whether we should have the same privileges as other sects upon the Islands.

The Government gave their full consent to our laboring here. The U. S. Consul took an active part in setting matters right, and the rights as the other denominations, since that time the work has been increasing rapidly, we now number about 600 members upon all the Islands, about four hundred and fifty of that number is upon this Island. We baptiz-

ed about 250 since Christmas and the work still going ahead. The Missionaries are rather still about it, but they have done all that they could to oppose the work, but the Lord is stronger than them, and he has said that no weapon formed against truth shall stand, but fall upon their own heads which has been verified upon these islands in the case of Bro. Cannon about last March while on his way to Kula he stopped overnight with a native who proved to be a member of the Rev. Mr. Green's Church, while there he came out to him, Mr. Green came along and seeing Bro. C. then he rode up and ordered the native to turn him out of doors. Bro. C. asked him if that was Christian like conduct, when he Green got mad and they laid quite a talk. Green asked Bro. C. what he came here for; Bro. C. replied he had come to preach the gospel, when Green asked him if he did not think the gospel had been preached here; Bro. C. told him no. This made him very angry, and as he rode away he prayed the Lord to curse Bro. Cannon, but Bro. C. told him he had not the power to curse him. Green has been in difficulty more or less ever since, both temporally and spiritually, and his influence has been decreasing from that day to this. But the cause of truth has been going ground all the time.

We have a branch of whites organized at Makawao they are all well and doing well at present, we number some 15 white members upon this island. The other Missionaries have never baptized but two white men since they came upon the island 30 years, they say that the Devil has showed himself twice, once in the shape of a Circus and now Mormonism.

There is some talk of annexation of the Islands to the United States, they are in a very low state at present, very much debilitated, no business going on, they have got out of their clothes, except the sugar plantation and the whale ships. The general appearance on the islands is very much altered since I left here in 47.

I have just heard that the Mormons at Salt Lake had all rebelled against the Government of the United States, and that an army of sixty thousand was on their way to the Lake to quell the insurrection of the rebels, it is creating quite an excitement here. We also heard that Governor Young had appropriated 80 thousand dollars of the U. S. money to his own use, and that he was a U. S. officer there who was like to be killed by the people, and that Gov. Young had had work to do with the people from doing it, please write and let me know about that horrible affair. We have not received any letters yet since we left home, we are very much put to it here for news, not having any correspondence except from the East and that very often. About a week ago we received a letter from brothers Lyman and Rich. I have seen the hand of the Lord in many ways since we left home, and felt more of his spirit than ever I did before. My knowledge of the language that I had before, did not avail much, having not learned it properly, therefore I had to learn over again, but I have got it so that I can preach a little and am trying to do so.

Extracts of a Letter from Elder John Murdoch.

Elder John Murdoch writes from Sidney, New South Wales, Feb. 5th, 1852, from which we make the following extracts:

To the Presidency, Quorum of H. P., and all the Saints.

BELOVED BROTHERS:—By looking at my journal of Nov. 8th, I find I wrote you and my family, informing you of the commencement of our mission, which has been rather a tardy business, as the people in this country are very shy of strangers; they are jealous of each other, from the circumstance of so many converts being in the country.

Bro. Wandall and myself could not at first get anywhere to preach except on the race-course at 3 o'clock, p.m., when the people were walking out after dinner service.

Notwithstanding we could get but few to hear, we preached very plain, and our calling, mission and authority very bold, yet with a meek and quiet spirit, letting all others be like us, only as truth came in contact with it. The people, and even the priests are drawing the line of distinction between our God and theirs, although we have never said anything respecting their deity.

The Priests say we have no authority or priesthood to minister, and cannot give remission of sins, or the gift of the Holy Ghost; yet none of them say we have an excellent spirit; others very delusion so loud that they scare the sheep whilst we call with the still small voice of the Good Shepherd, which brings many to us, for they are getting sick of the popular religion.

The work seems to be taking deep root, though the progress is slow, owing to so many having gone for gold. Since our arrival, I went 15 miles to Parramatta, and from thence to Liverpool, both country villages, (we thought it wisdom for Bro. Wandall to stay in Sidney to attend to the printing of our books, as it was very necessary the people should have them to read, and so had but few with us) it was with the greatest difficulty that I could stay over night in either of the above named places, and could get no public meeting, for it is very rare to attend meeting, except on Sunday in their words to read prayers, where we could get no change.

It is a common thing when we travel in city, village, or country, to stand in the heat of the sun at a door for one hour, talking to the inmates, without being asked into the house.

I found it more difficult to travel here without purse or scrip than in the United States.

Dec 23d, we baptized Joseph Poppewells, a first rate carver of stone; and the next day two females, who all received the testimony of the Spirit.

We have printed 2000 of P. P. Pratt's Proclamation, which has cost us \$20 00

20000 C's History, 0 00

500 Hymns in pamphlet form, 6 00

And now in press, 2000 History of the Presidency of the saints, which will cost 32 00

We have not yet paid all up for the last, but I think we soon will.

We thought it wisdom for me to endeavor to open the work in Port Philip, or Melbourne, which is 600 miles south of this, containing 30 or 40 thousand inhabitants, when at home. I found but few men in the city, as they had all gone to Mount Alexandria after gold, where they had found a lump weighing 106 lbs Troy.

Indeed the whole island is in a perfect uproar; and the more gold, the smaller the hearts of the people; and unless there should be a reaction, I know not how we are to preach the gospel to them, as the winter season is the best time to dig.

I arrived at Melbourne, I traveled through the city a whole day, trying to get a house, but did not succeed, and had to return to the vessel and sleep on board.

I gave out the next day I would preach at the jail on Sunday, and in the meantime I looked out for a lodging, but was refused admittance on every hand; at last, a man offered to take me to a small, uninhabited house, 2 1/2 miles from the city, where I left my clothing and went to work, using a rake weighing 15 or 20 lbs, in the boiling sun, blistering my hands, and causing me nearly to faint several times.

The cities and settlements are much larger than anticipated. Sidney contains from 70 to 80,000 inhabitants. Melbourne 30 to 40,000 " Adelaide 30 to 40,000 " Swan River 30 to 40,000 "

Together with large settlements and cities, also Van Dieman's Land and New Zealand, which contain a large European population, beside natives, many of whom can read and write, and all of them industrious and intelligent.

We have baptized 21 in all, who appear to be good, firm members.

You will see by the foregoing, to spread the gospel over these isles, is not the work of one, two nor five years, but will require the diligent perseverance of many years; and when Bro. Wandall and myself leave, or previous to our leaving, some thorough-going, strong-minded and strong constitutioned man should be placed in charge to preside here, for it is a laborious work.

Bro. Pratt placed me here to preside over the mission, but considering the frailty of my body, and the badness of my eyesight, I am not fit. I have not said so yet to Bro. Pratt, but shall; but as it will require a good length of time for Bro. Pratt and us to consummate, being eight thousand miles, I wish you to consider the case.

Also Bro. Wandall has not seen his family since 1843, and wants to go to New York and take them to the valley. And for us to send to Bro. Pratt, he would have to send to you for the men, for he has not got them; and it wants as great, good, talented men to preside here, as on the Isle of Great Britain; and it wants more than one or two to preside here, or at Van Dieman's Land, and also in New Zealand as presiding in different parts of the world, and also in different colonial governments; and it would be expensive going even from one colony to another on this island. There is labor for many after the way is opened, and it wants experienced hands to do it.

Bro. Wandall and I would be glad to leave us soon as you can supply the mission, which I suppose will not be much short of one year. And brethren, I wish you would attend to this matter for Bro. Pratt has but little idea of the multitude of inhabitants on these isles, and they are continually increasing from Europe.

Capt. T. C. Stainer, his wife and daughter, are all members of our church, and will set sail for London in the bark Tamar, which he commands, in about a month. They arrived here since we came. He told me a clergyman was going with him to London for a reinforcement of clergy.

We are trying to hire a large house, to hold meetings in. We enjoy tolerably good health, though my nerves are much affected; yet I must not leave this mission is well supplied from there; and I expect you will act according to your good judgment; but, brethren, send men of experience and judgment, that will act with a gentle hand, for this is the way we have got ascendancy over prejudice, and keep it.

Report says Melbourne is so full of men from the diggings, that they have to pitch tents in the streets to hold them; and sickness rages, the yellow fever with the rest.

Death is much more common here than formerly. Some drop dead, when they are thought to be in perfect health; but we say but little about judgment.

We preach faith, repentance, baptism for remission of sins, and the gift of the Holy Ghost through the laying on of our hands, as we hold the authority, in none others do; and we do it very boldly, yet in meekness; and therefore a life of righteousness.

I want your prayers that we may be blessed in our labors; also that my health, life and strength may be given me to return to you and my family; for the thought of leaving my home here, is very revolting to me. When I return, I feel some as David did, in writing the 23d Psalm—if I cannot dwell in the house of God, I want to be so near by that I can spend a good portion of my time in it, being declared by those who preside over it.

Brother, I would be glad to write to my family a separate letter, but have not time, and wish this could be copied for you, that they might have this, at all events the reading of it.

And may the blessings of our Father in heaven, and the blessings of the God of Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, Joseph, and Hyrum, rest on my wife, my children, my brethren and sisters, for I love the memory of you all; and I will try to tell you the rest when I come.

Brother, my counsel is to have to give, we will gladly receive.

Extracts of a Letter from Wm. J. to Wm. A. Perkins.

LARAINA, MAUI, April 8, 1852.

DEAR FATHER AND MOTHER:—I have just returned from conference. We had a good time there. The natives and whites felt first rate. I am going to Malahie in-morrow, and Fatty is going with me. I expect to make it my home as long as I stop on these islands. I have been on that island and baptized some; they treated me very well; I lived on sweet potatoes and tano. We have baptized several hundred; the work is progressing finely; the missionaries are doing all they can to stop the work, but the more they try to stop it, the more it grows; and we intend it to, by the help of God our heavenly Father. The brethren here are all well, and doing well.

Extracts of a Letter from F. D. Richards.

BIRMINGHAM, April 12th, 1852.

Last week, Tuesday being the 6th of April, I met the general authorities of the church in Europe in general council in the city of London to attend upon such business as was necessary for the presidency of the British church, heard the condition of the conference represented; and gave much general and particular instruction to the presidents and pastors which I deemed useful and befitting. Truly we have had a most precious time, we continued our sittings from day to day, ten hours each day, till the last day, Friday, we continued our meeting till half past three o'clock Saturday morning. There were about forty present, and so much of the good spirit of our God, that elders who have been preaching and presiding in this country for about ten years, told us they never knew before what Mormonism was. We ceased all services on Saturday, celebrating the Lord's supper, Bro. Erastus and I administering it. While around the table, we presented them a view of the likenesses of Bros. Brigham, Heber, and Willard, which Bro. Samuel brought out with him from the valley. This sent a thrill of pleasure through all the company, which I shall not undertake to describe. All the American elders who were in England were present, also Bro. Bolton from France.

The Spirit had gone before and prepared the hearts of both presidents and people to receive Bro. Samuel as their future president. Bro. Erastus and I laid our hands upon him, and set him apart for that calling; Bro. Levi still acted as counselor; we also laid hands upon Bro. Willard Snow; and set him apart to preside over the Danish mission.

One item of our business was to ascertain who in the Kingdom have got means so that we may, if possible, organize a company of iron workers; brother Erastus and I are now upon that business, and we have the faith that we shall be able to effect it before we sail. The Lord gives us much courage and energy upon this subject, and we pray fervently that we may have influence to teach our brethren how to use their substance so that the blessing of God shall rest upon it as well as upon them. We shall do our best to accomplish the most important undertaking.

While we were together in council it was decided that henceforth the STAR shall be issued weekly. It now circulates twenty-three thousand five hundred every fortnight.

I was with Bro. Campbell in conference in Glasgow two weeks since yesterday, and he told me he wished to be remembered home when I should write, which I promised him to do. Bro. R. Campbell has done great good already since he has been on this mission, and I have put him forward for I have found that God is much with him; and in calling him to the pastoral charge of the Scotch conferences, it seemed so great for him that he should not sit at home, but go out to preach, he might not be able to magnify so high and holy a station; but when I was with him we had a precious time, and he felt quite renewed; and now, since he and his presidents of conferences have been with us in London, it has been like an en-

down to all the elders, he feels that he shall go on and do a most cheering work, and I know he will. I wish you therefore to say to Bro. Willard that Robert is all right; that his faith is of late very much strengthened; he is one of my very best men, and there has not been anything wrong with him at any time, only the Lord for a moment let him feel his weakness that he might most fully rely in the strength of the Lord. No man in these Islands has more distinguished himself in his sphere than Bro. Robert has done and I believe will do; and being unencumbered, I wish him to stay a while.

Well, now for myself; just as soon as we can finish something satisfactory about an iron company, and I can get my office affairs turned over into the hands of my successor, which I expect will be about the latter part of this month or the very first part of next, Bro. Erastus and I expect to sail.

DESERET NEWS.

SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1852.

To the Saints.

The paper in general, and our foreign correspondence in particular, as the richest treat our present limits will permit.

Pres. Young and Kimball and others, left the city on Thursday, the 15th inst., for the purpose of attending a general meeting of the saints of Utah county, at Provo, and returned on Tuesday evening, as our paper was about going to press. Particulars hereafter.

Our issue of this No. is earlier than usual, on account of the celebration.

HEALTH.—We have no official report from Quarantine, but are credibly informed that a family of emigrants, located in a side canyon of the Emigration creek, have the small pox. Let those who have occasion to visit that region be cautious of the infection, and there will be no occasion for its spreading.

The doings at the capitol, Fillmore city, are received, but too late for this paper.

Deseret Pottery is improving. A fine lot of crockery is expected in a few days.

The Council of Health is prospering. The meeting of the Ladies' Department will be on Saturday, July 31st, at 1 p.m., at the tabernacle. All ladies who are members, or desire to become members, are invited to attend, and each two weeks thereafter, until further notice.

General meeting of members, ladies and gentlemen, Wednesday, Aug. 4, at 1 p.m., and every two weeks thereafter, at the Tabernacle.

A great emigration is passing our office for California, generally healthy and prosperous, so far as we know; peaceful, and troubling our courts much less than formerly.

ELNERS P. P. PRATT and Rufus Allen sailed from San Francisco Sept. 5th, 1851, and arrived in Chli Nov. 8th, where they remained, mostly at Valparaiso, sometimes in the interior of the country, studying the language and forming acquaintance, as opportunity presented; (war, and the internal commotions of the country preventing a general travel, acquaintance, or preaching); and on the 2d of March they embarked on board ship Draught for San Francisco, where they arrived on the 20th of May, as we learn by Elder Pratt's letter to President Young, dated May 22. Although circumstances forbid a general preaching or introduction of the gospel among the Chileans or Americans, yet the mission will probably prove of immense worth to the cause of truth, as a means of future operations. We understand that Bro. Pratt is about to translate, or is translating the Book of Mormon into Spanish. It is anticipated that the saints in the valley will have the pleasure of seeing him before many months, with all others of his quorum, and hear something from their lips more interesting than can be written.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.—A bill to abolish capital punishment, and substitute imprisonment, passed the Pennsylvania House, 46 to 42. Some years since, the Legislature of Michigan abolished capital punishment, up to which time no conviction for murder had taken place in the State. At a late term of court in Detroit, the grand jury presented the increase of crime as "most manifest and alarming;" at four terms in that county, five convictions for murder. What else can be expected, but that crime will increase, when wicked, foolish men subvert the laws of heaven, given them for a guide.—Life for life; blood for blood, the great law says; and if legislators will say it shall not be so, that prison walls shall be for blood, God will require the blood shed at their hands, and at the hands of that people who will continue to elect such wicked legislators to office.

S. S. Goode, L. L. D., en route for Marysville, Cal., informs us that about the true he passed Devil's Gate, one traveler killed another; the company organized court and jury, in true civilized style, had trial, condemned the murderer, and after benefit of clergy, hung him on the end of a wagon pole, for want of a cotton-wood tree. Names of parties unknown.

Sunday, July 11th, we dined, from a cucumber of the finest order, and more than six inches in length, presented by Mrs. Ann Longstroth, from a garden cultivated by her own hands. No want of vegetables and fruits in Deseret, so long as we have plenty of such gardeners.

Damage from the hail of the 6th inst., is continually reported. Hundreds, and perhaps thousands of acres of grain, were so far injured, as not to be worth harvesting. Another hail storm occurred on the 13th, falling in much larger quantity on the city than on the 6th, cutting vines and leaves of vegetables considerably.—Thunder showers are becoming quite common; there have been several during the last fortnight.

Col. S. S. Goode has arrived in Great Salt Lake City, and has taken boarding at Dr. Knowlton's. Mr. G. leaves for Sacramento, California, on Wednesday 21st. His health excellent.

OLD FORTS IS USE.—Those old forts in the English churches, which are the imperishable evidences of the ancient practice of immersion in England, are likely to come into use again. The Leeds (England) Mercury says that at Bradford parish church, a short time ago, "the somewhat unusual circumstance occurred of baptism being performed by immersion. The rite was administered by the Rev. Dr. Burnett, the recipient being a young lady about 16 years of age. The large stone font, weighing several tons, and which is usually kept beneath the tower, was made available on the occasion."—[Watchman & Reflector.

No matter whether the sinner is immersed or sprinkled, so long as the officiator has no office or authority, or priesthood from heaven; it will do no good either way. But the foregoing proves one truth—that the devil will submit to anything he is obliged to, to save his kingdom. This digging up of the old immersion font, by the sectarian priests in England, reminds us of the devil's baptizing the Jews in the days of Jesus; when the demons were cast out of human bodies, they entered into the swine, and run them under water, and there left them to drown; and no matter whether the devil or his servants, put sinners under the water, or run them under, and take them out or leave them to drown, or sprinkle them, it is all the same so far as the salvation of the sinner is concerned; where there is no authority, there is no forgiveness of sins.

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SUMMARY.

Messrs. Carmichael & Brest have contracted with the Belgian government for the building a submarine telegraph between England and Belgium; 10 years monopoly; government a priority over all other messages.

Washington's birth-day was celebrated at Naples, Italy. Mr. Norris, American minister, gave a grand ball; foreign ministers, Austrian excepted, were present.

The New York Senate, at Albany, March 17, had prayers for "brotherly love, kindness, charity and forbearance," followed by a deal of discussion, secret and anti-secret; and it was inferred from Mr. Tabor's remarks in relation to the secret session of the previous day, that they had accused each other of visiting the five Points of N. Y., &c.; and Mr. Connell asked, if they were in continued session, why they had a clergyman to pray in the morning. From this it might be inferred, that while California regulates her legislative proceedings by the absence of prayers, New York regulates hers by prying and visiting the five Points. March 18, Mr. Pierce moved to amend by adding that all future executive sessions be held with open doors; while Mr. McMurray wished to provide that such permission should not extend to the divulgence of any violent acts, or profane expression of any member of the session.

\$1,000,000 of property destroyed by fire in Philadelphia, March 28.

Railways have superseded Hudson river steamers, to a great extent.

Died at Andover, Deacon Daniel Noyes, late of the firm of Maynard & Noyes, ink manufacturers.

Late experiments at Washington go to prove that iron vessels are not very suitable for naval purposes; balls passing through both sides of the vessel, as though they were paper.

Irish beet root sugar is beginning to make its appearance in the London market. Ireland is good for 30 tons per week.

The Rebels are progressing in China. Robberies and murders more frequent in California.

Judge J. Caleb Smith, and Hon. D. C. Broderie, tried to shake hands with Col's Navy Revolvers, March 19th, at Contra Costa, across the bay from San Francisco; 3d shot killed Hon. Mr. B's watch, and time ended by parley of the seconds.—Everything in the strictest order and decorum; and the parties behaved in a courageous manner; and if the scene had been laid in the U. S. Senate chamber, would have been quite sublime. Where is that State or nation fast hastening to, whose judges and honorable men exchange daily compliments with Col's 6 barreled navy revolvers and bowie knives? The devil is ashamed of such work; but what of it, so long as polite murder is popular?

Much is said in the papers about the humbuggery of Fourierism, Perfectionists, &c., and so on, in New York, New Jersey, and elsewhere, and many other things in general, and some things in particular; and when we have read all that is printed, we feel just as wise as we did when we commenced; the spirit of the writers too often indicate, that they know little of their subjects, and care less.

Wrecked, Feb. 26, 2 p.m., British steam frigate Birkenhead at Point Danger, southern Africa: 638 souls on board, 454 lost; Capt. Salmond, being in a hurry, run too near the shore. So much for carelessness.

"What England did in China, twelve years ago, the U. S. are going to attempt in Japan," open their ports.

Prince Schwarzenberg, the great Austrian Manager, is dead.

The New York Herald says: "The moral suasion of a corps of dragons might be of service to the Mormons, as a means of persuasion to obey the laws."

Very likely, Mr. Herald, the murders of Missouri and Illinois, re-enacted in Utah, might please your bloody max.

The late deficiency bill gives \$360,000 to California for a floating dock; and \$10,000 for a superintendent of Indian affairs.

Great fire at Charleston, S. C., April 13th; and much damage done by the flood at Pittsburgh, about the same time.

The "Danube Steam Navigation Company" have ordered 30 iron steamers from England.

Shortest passages ever made between Europe and America:

Arctic, Feb., 1852, 9 17 0
Baltic, Aug., 1851, 9 19 15
Pacific, May, 1851, 9 19 15
" Oct. " 9 20 30

Great storm at New York, April 20; many houses blown down; immense amount of shipping lost on the coast.

John Young, ex-Governor of N. Y., died April 23d.

National Theatre, at Boston, burned 22d April.

New York Herald, April 24, contains nearly one page from Deseret News, and Almanac for 1851. Quite "a large batch."

Fifteen bridges on the Parkersburg and Stanton Turnpike, Va., carried off by the April freshet.

Christopher Columbus Potter, and Amicus Vespucci Potter, twin brothers, so near alike it is questioned whether they "know themselves from each other," both members of the Rhode Island Legislature; one whig, the other democrat; make great trouble for the parties, lost