

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Dates from Sydney are to the 1st of July. Sydney papers are filled with doleful accounts of the terrible floods, storms of wind and rain that visited the colony during the month of June. The record is truly dismal, shocking and distressing, not only to those who feel an interest in the prosperity of the colonies but to all who have a regard for humanity. The weather was bad in the beginning of June on the coast, and continued so up to the 9th, when it culminated in a tremendous storm, better described as a hurricane, which lasted four days without abatement of its fury. The flood that inundated the country is stated to have been more terrible and devastating than any that has visited the colony since the first white man set his foot on the soil. Its results have been most desolating, making whole families homeless, destroying life and property to an enormous extent. The following extract from the Sydney Empire of July 1st will convey to your readers some idea of the ravages of the flood—an event that will be long remembered in New South Wales:

Great fear was entertained in the city of Sydney that the low-lying lands of the country, most exposed to floods by reason of the numerous water courses falling through them, and the narrowness and circuitous course of the outlet to the sea, would be inundated; but no one expected that this was the beginning of the most disastrous flood that had ever occurred in New South Wales, and that the sympathies of the people of the country would be taxed to a degree beyond anything that had ever been previously known. Yet so it has proved. On Friday the 21st of June, accounts reached Sydney which startled and alarmed the whole of the inhabitants, and which, unhappily, proved to be true. The whole of the valley of the Hawkesbury river had been flooded to a height unknown and unrecorded by the oldest inhabitant or by history. The town of Windsor was surrounded by water; and, so sudden had been the rush of the floods from the high lands, in consequence of the previous saturation of the ground, the farmers and their families had to flee for their lives, abandoning all they possessed to the raging waters. The incidents that occurred were most shocking. In one case, a farmer sat upon the roof of his house with his family for twenty hours, holding his youngest child in his arms until the infant died from the effects of cold and exposure, for the rain was still pouring down in torrents, and the whole of the surrounding land was one wide sea of water. The father then had to throw his dead child into the flood and take up another in the hope of preserving it. On Saturday morning, the 22d, the house gave way and was swept down with the flood, drowning the mother and nine other children. The father and four others were saved by the boats which had been sent off to rescue these unfortunate sufferers. By this time the whole of the valley was inundated and the fertile district of Richmond presented the appearance of a great lake. Fears were felt that the town of Windsor itself, where at this time some thousands of persons were congregated, would be involved in the general devastation, but happily this did not occur. The flood was so sudden and so overwhelming that all means of escape seemed to be cut off, and many families, some consisting of weak mothers and young children suffering from severe illness, had to remain for hours on the roofs of their houses during the severest weather that has ever been known on this coast, until succor could be given.

Another account says the late flood has exceeded in its devastation all previous floods in New South Wales on record. The valleys of the Hawkesbury, Hunter and other rivers have been submerged. Many lives have been lost, and many more would have been sacrificed but for the prompt dispatch of boats from Sydney by the Government, and a large amount of property has been destroyed. Hundreds of families have been left destitute and their condition is most deplorable. The people and the Government are combining to raise funds for the relief of the sufferers. Many gentlemen have already subscribed liberally; tradesmen have sent bread, meat, tea and sugar, and the inhabitants generally are now actively engaged supplying clothing, convening public meetings, giving con-

certs, and adopting other means to increase the funds of the Flood's Relief Committee. Many houses, bridges and public works have been swept away, and numbers of cattle drowned. The shipping on the coast has not escaped without sustaining considerable injuries. From the earnestness with which the movement for relief is taken up, it is believed that a great calamity will be alleviated. It will take a long time for the inhabitants to recover their losses.

NEW ZEALAND.

Wellington dates are to the 9th of July and Auckland dates to the 6th of July:

Wellington has also felt the full violence of the June storms and the attendant floods. The following extract from a private letter dated the 18th of June, will convey an idea of the situation in that quarter:

On Wednesday night the river commenced rising very fast and continued rising until Saturday, by which time the few dry spots about the lower part of the town was surrounded by a wide stretching sea. That mythical personage, "the oldest inhabitant," remembers nothing like it. The Macquarie on the Wellington side, backed up the Bell water, and spread over the flat fronting the town to the depth of about three feet. It was up to the posts in front of Parsons' hotel, and the cellars of the Australian stores escaped being flooded by a few inches only. One or two houses have been washed away from the bank of the river. Paddy, the Chinaman's house, fences and all have been carried off, and nothing but the bent and broken fruit trees are left to mark the spot "where once a garden smiled." Over at Montenegro's it rose up to Sorwell's door and made an island of the Commissioner's quarters. The free selectors about Ponto have had to take to the mountains, several of their farms having been completely inundated. Eleven hundred sheep, it is reported have been swept away at Murrumbidgee. No lives have been lost here, but two families at Burrandong are drowned. Out of 11 persons in one family who were shepherding for Blunden only the father and two children have been saved. I also hear that a family have been drowned near Dubbe. I fear the next news we get from down the river will be most disastrous, for hundreds of miles it will be a wide-spread sea of desolation. For our part we have great reason to be thankful it is no worse.

IMMIGRATION.—The La Crosse (Wis.) Republican says:

There has never been such a rush of immigrants to this section of the country from Europe as now. There are hundreds of Norwegian immigrants arriving every day at La Crosse, on the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, and tens of thousands more are on their way. It is not necessary for us to say that the class of emigrants now coming are the very best that settle in this country, that they will compose in a few years, the "bone and sinew" of the country. They make industrious, frugal, law-abiding citizens. The more we have of them the better for the country. They open up the country and make the rich soil bring forth increase.

PRESERVING POTATOES.—A correspondent of the Scientific American says that he has tried the following method of keeping potatoes for years with complete success: Dust over the floor of the bin with lime and put in about six or seven inches deep of potatoes, and dust with lime as before. Put in six or seven inches of potatoes and lime again; repeat the operation until all are stored away. One bushel of lime will do for forty bushels of potatoes, though more will not hurt them—the lime rather improving the flavor than otherwise.

TO PRESERVE CIDER.—To one barrel of cider, put in one pound mustard seed, two pounds raisins, and one-fourth pound sticks (bark) of cinnamon.—Maine Farmer.

THE "rot" is said to be making great havoc among the potatoes in Connecticut. Some farmers express fears that they will lose their entire crop.

At the Paris exposition is a machine by means of which a rabbit skin may be converted into a hat in fifty minutes. During the process, the hat undergoes six operations. The hats are lined and trimmed by a sewing machine.

Attention
KANYON MEN!

ALL persons wishing to haul from the West Mountain Canyon, or what is known as Coon's Canyon, are hereby notified that the Agent, A. Coon, will be in attendance to Superintend the working on the road of said Canyon on

the 15th day of each Month,

All who wish to work must be there on those days, with suitable Tools, and work ten hours for a day. All work done without instructions from the Superintendent will not be acknowledged. All who labor will be allowed the amount in Toll on the road, at the rate of SIX LOADS for a day.

TOLL, Single Team, 50 Cents,
Double " 75 "

C. A. SMITH,
A. COON, Agent.

NO CREDIT.

s71&w36-1f

SOAP! SOAP!! SOAP!!!

For Sale,

AT MY FACTORY, IN THE 5th WARD.

I HAVE ON HAND

A LARGE LOT

OF

FINE SOAP!

To Job,

In quantities to suit Purchasers.

WANTED, ALSO,

TALLOW OR SOAP GREASE,

For which CASH will be paid, or SOAP given in Exchange.

A. TARBET.

s70&w35-1m

HOME-MADE CLOTH!

CONSTANTLY ON HAND, and for Sale at Reasonable Rates, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

THE BEST

HOME-MADE CLOTH

IN THE TERRITORY,

At President B. Young's

WOOLLEN FACTORY,

At the mouth of Canyon Creek,

Near Great Salt Lake City.

The Proprietor will exchange Cloth, and some Yarn, for Wool.

A Fine Variety of Home-made Cloths always on hand at the Factory.

s56&w.8-1f



JAMES HAGUE,

GUN AND LOCK SMITH,

AT THE SIGN OF THE

"Big Gun,"

East Temple Street,

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY,

HAS for Sale GUNS, PISTOLS and AMMUNITION of every description.

Guns and Pistols repaired with despatch. Brass and Iron turning done to order.

SADDLES, BRIDLES,

Cinches, Holsters

And a Variety of other articles in the Saddlery Line, made to order and for sale.

In connection with the above is the

PREMIUM WHIP FACTORY,

Where WHIPS of every Variety can be had.

STAGE DRIVERS, FREIGHTERS and others would do well to pay me a visit and examine my Stock.

JAMES HAGUE.

G S. L. City, Mar. 30, 1867.

w14-1f



DESERET



BOOT, SHOE,

Harness and Saddle Shop,

Opposite Bishop Hunter's Residence,

EAST TEMPLE STREET, G. S. L. CITY.

All orders will be filled faithfully and promptly, according to contract, and as cheap as any in the city.

Notice to Boot and Shoe Makers!

WANTED TEN MEN, to whom liberal Wages will be paid, in Merchandise and other good, ready Pay. None but good workmen need apply.

A. MILTON MUSSER, Agent,
s77&w39-1m

NOTICE.

TO THE TAX-PAYERS OF BOX ELDER COUNTY.

CHARLES WRIGHT, Collector,

Will attend regularly at his residence, in Brigham City, on Saturdays of each week, to receive Taxes due County and Territorial Treasuries, now due, as per Assessment for the year 1867. Also for any Delinquent Taxes due in Box Elder County for any former years. Prompt payment is expected and required of all persons owing Taxes in said County, previous to the first Monday in December next. Brigham City, Sept. 18, '67. w39-2

DRUMS! DRUMS!!

I HAVE on hand and FOR SALE, BASS and SNARE DRUMS, very Cheap, at my residence, 16th Ward, Northwest corner Union Square.

D. B. HUNTINGTON.

s77-2w39-1

TAXES!

THE TAX-PAYERS OF UTAH COUNTY will take notice that the

Territorial and County

TAXES FOR 1867

ARE NOW DUE AND PAYABLE at my Office, in Provo City, near the Meeting House.

A. F. McDONALD, Collector.

s72&w36-1f

W. D. ROBERTS, Druggist, Provo,

KEEPS on hand constantly, a Full Supply of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, and Dye Stuffs, Brushes, Toilet Articles, Spices, and everything generally kept by a first class drug establishment, WHOLESALE OR RETAIL. s43w22-6m.