

THE DESERET NEWS.



ALBERT CARRINGTON.....EDITOR.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY:

Wednesday---November 14, 1855.

Wanted, at this office—a few tons of HAY—also FODDER and STRAW—for which a liberal price will be paid, if delivered soon!

A few cords of WOOD will not come amiss, and a few teams to haul hay from Lehi.

No MAIL from the East since Sept. 5. November 14.

BRIEF CONTRAST.—No mail from the East, the mail from Cal. fails to connect at San Pedro, snows have begun to fall and here we are in our rocky fastnesses aloof from the turmoil beginning to rage over the earth, privileged with teachings from the living oracles of the Most High and blessed with that peace and harmony which the world knoweth not.

Then, while the angry feelings of the ungodly are stirring up mire and dirt, there is nothing but ourselves to prevent our wisely improving upon those opportunities with which we are privileged above all other people.

Latest News from California.

We have not seen Mr. Green since his return, but presume, from the following very obliging communication, that he arrived on the 12th instant:—

Office Pacific Express,
G. S. L. City, Nov. 12, 1855.

EDITOR DESERET NEWS:

Dear Sir,—By arrival of John Y. Green, from Sacramento city, with express matter for this office, we are enabled to furnish you the accompanying papers, dated up to 16th October.

By letter received from Express agent in Sacramento, dated Oct. 16, we learn that the steamer "Golden Gate" was hourly expected with later news from the east, but had not arrived when Mr. Green left.—Yours,

LIVINGSTON, KINKEAD & CO., Agents.

Messrs. Livingston, Kinkead & Co., agents for the Pacific Express Company, will please accept our thanks for the favor, and for the promptness and courtesy manifested in forthwith transmitting to hand a large package of Cal. and other papers, from which we are enabled to furnish the summary and the additional war news found in this number.

THE DIFFERENCE.—The Pacific Express Company's messenger, with letters and packages, left Salt Lake on the 20th September, arriving here on the 1st October. The U. S. mail, which left the same place on the 1st September, arrived in San Francisco on the 11th October. Difference in time, thirty-one days.—[Ex.]

Somewhat of a difference, truly, in this fast age, and telling decidedly against Uncle Sam's old foggy postal facilities and for the Express Companies. And the difference is by no means altogether in time, for expressed letters and packages are delivered with certainty as well as dispatch, which cannot be said of mail matter.

Unless the Department soon take steps to remove those glaring and gross differences, and more closely assimilate if they will not exceed, the improved postal arrangements of France and Great Britain, it may well exclaim, "My occupation's gone," as the Expresses will take the lead in that business and the people will, of necessity, abandon the snail's pace and constant disappointment and loss attending the present transmission of mails.

WEATHER.—During the night of Nov. 8-9 rain began to fall gently and warm in the Valley, and snow sifted down upon the mountains; this continued until about noon of the 9th, when it cleared up sunny and pleasant.

10th, cloudy and a few snow flakes flying.

11th, at day-break snow was falling steadily and rapidly, and so continued until about 11 a.m., when the ground was covered to the depth of about 4 inches, in addition to that which melted as it fell. In the afternoon the sun shone out warm and rapidly thawed the light snowy coat which lay upon the green leaves and the unfrozen soil.

12th, some clouds, a few snow flakes, and the snow of yesterday nearly all melted on the lowlands.

13th, warm and pleasant in the forenoon; during p.m., large damp snow flakes fell thickly at times, and, though the warm earth drank many as they fell, at dusk the snow lay over an inch in depth.

We have been thus minute in order to note the first stormy prelude to the coming winter.

MILITARY.—On Saturday last, 10th inst., the First Rifle Company, Capt. S. W. Hardy, were presented with a beautiful silk banner, bearing the inscriptions, "1st Rifle Company," "We fight for Peace." It was received on behalf of the company by En. C. Clive, whose lady was the donor.

Short and impressive addresses were delivered, followed by a cheer from the martial band in attendance. The company then marched to a point on the bench, a short distance N. E. of the Governor's mansion, pitched tents, dined in true camp style, and spent a portion of the afternoon in target-shooting.

The day, though somewhat cold and snowy, was passed in a manner highly beneficial and agreeable to all present.

ARRIVED, on the 13th inst., the balance of Capt. Alfred's train. This closes the imports of this season, except T. S. Williams & Co's 3d and last train, which it is presumed will safely arrive in a few days.

INFORMATION WANTED—by Mrs. Nancy Ann Bagley, at Pleasant Hill, Lane county, Oregon Territory, of the whereabouts of her son, Daniel Bagley. Will Mr. D. Bagley, or whoever may know, attend to this matter?

SUMMARY.

—An election riot occurred in Louisville, Ky., Aug. 6, in which about 20 persons were killed and 40 wounded. The fight was mostly between the Irish and Germans on one side and the Americans on the other.

—A fire in Jamestown, Tuolumne co., Cal., Oct. 2, destroyed buildings and other property valued at \$75,000.

—A firemen's riot came off in Baltimore, Md., Aug. 18, in which 2 men were killed and several wounded.

—The Catholic meeting house in Sidney, Shelby co., Ohio, was blown up with gunpowder on the 3d of Sept., and the portion left by the explosion was destroyed by fire.

—A school house in District No. 4, Jefferson co., Ky., was entirely demolished on the 21st of August; the teacher who occupied it was opposed to Know-Nothingism.

—Santa Anna abdicated his Presidency in the Mexican Republic and embarked for Havana on the 17th of August. Gen. Don Martin Carrera had been elected Provisional President.

—An accident happened on the Camden and Amboy railroad, August 29, by which 25 persons were killed and about 50 wounded, many of whom are not expected to recover.

—The yellow fever was raging in Norfolk and Portsmouth, Virginia, so late as Sept. 5, and in New Orleans Sept. 3.

—Queen Victoria, escorted by six ships of war, crossed over to Boulogne on the 17th of Aug., and was to remain six days in France.

—Oct. 6, a fire destroyed some 30 or 40 buildings in the town at Scott's Bar, Cal.; loss \$100,000. Three persons are supposed to have lost their lives by the same fire.

—Between 2 and 300 filibusters left San Francisco, Oct. 10, to join their comrades in Nicaragua.

—At the Agricultural State Fair lately held in California there was a very flattering attendance. The performance passed off in a spirited manner, and the report of the animals and of the products of the earth then and there exhibited gives indication of much interest in the great subject of agriculture in the new State, and evidences that her soil and climate are very favorable to the rich and abundant productions of all that man need desire, and that her population are not lacking in the skill, industry and intelligence necessary to develop the foundation of her true prosperity.

[From the Sacramento Weekly Union of Aug. 18, 25, and Sept. 1, 8.]

—The inhabitants of Amador, Calaveras, Tuolumne counties are having considerable difficulty with the Mexicans in their border. The Sheriff of Amador county had been killed while endeavoring to make arrests; this and other outrages caused great excitement, and there were threats of forcibly expelling all Mexicans.

—Telegraphic wires are stretched across the Isthmus of Darien.

THE WAR.

[Clipped from the Supplement to the San Francisco Weekly Herald of October 5, in the package of papers so courteously forwarded by the Pacific Express Company.]

OPERATIONS IN THE BALTIC—BOMBARDMENT OF SWEABORG.

The following is the first despatch on the subject from the French Admiral:—

"ON BOARD THE LOURVILLE, August 11. The bombardment of Sweaborg by the Allied Squadrons has been attended with success. An immense conflagration, lasting forty-five hours,

has destroyed nearly all the storehouses and magazines of the Arsenal, which is a complete ruin. Various powder magazines and stores of projectiles blew up. The enemy has received a terrible blow and suffered an enormous loss. Our loss is insignificant in men and nothing whatever in material. The crews are enthusiastic.

PENAUD."

The despatch of Admiral Dundas is as follows: "OFF SWEABORG, August 11.—Sweaborg was attacked by the mortar and gunboats of the Allied Squadrons on the morning of the 9th. The firing ceased early this morning. Heavy explosions and very destructive fires were produced. In a few hours nearly all the principal buildings on Vargo, and many more on Swarte, including those of the dockyard and arsenal, were burned. Few casualties have occurred, and no lives lost in the Allied Fleet."

DUNDAS."

ST. PETERSBURG, August 11.—A Russian despatch of the 11th says:—"The Allied Fleet opened the bombardment against Sweaborg on the 9th, and have kept it up with energy until now."

DANTZIC, Aug. 16.—The Allied Squadron returned to Nargen from Sweaborg on the 13th. None of the Allied ships were seriously damaged. The British casualties were: Killed, none; wounded, two officers and thirty men. The French loss is equally trifling.

Advices from Konigsberg state that, when the attack on Sweaborg began, the Grand Duke Constantine asked permission from the Emperor to attack the diminished fleet before Cronstadt, but the Emperor refused.

GREAT BATTLE ON THE TCHERNAYA—DEFEAT OF THE RUSSIANS.

The British government received the following despatch:—

VARNA, Aug. 16.—The Russians attacked the position at Tchernaya this morning at day-break in great force. The action lasted about three hours, but they were completely repulsed by the French and Sardinians.

SECOND DESPATCH, 1 P. M.—The Russian attack this morning was under the command of Liprandi, with from forty to sixty thousand men. Their loss is estimated at from 4000 to 5000, and about 4000 prisoners are taken. The loss on the side of the allies was very small.

Pelissier telegraphs on the 16th, as follows:—

For some days past rumors of an intended attack on the part of the Russians had excited our attention, and this morning at day break they realized their intention against our lines on the Tchernaya, but in spite of the movement of imposing masses which had been collected during the night, the enemy were repulsed with great vigor by the troops forming the divisions of Generals Herbillon, Caenn, Fancheux, and Morrill. The Sardinians placed on our right fought bravely. The Russians left a large number of dead on the field, and we made many prisoners.

The Russians were in complete retreat on Mackenzie's Hill when our reserves came, and with the aid of our brave allies, particularly the English cavalry, the enemy received a severe blow. Our losses, although much less numerous than those of the enemy, are not yet known.

PELISSIER.

Affairs before Sebastopol were unchanged. Omar Pacha had received hasty orders to return to the Crimea instead of going to Asia.

General Simpson telegraphed to the 16th:—"General Pelissier and I have decided to open fire from the English and French batteries tomorrow morning at day-break."

[Malta (July 25) Correspondence of the London Herald.]

Important from Tripoli.

By the French government steamer Le Daim, which arrived in our port on the 17th, with despatches for government, we have received intelligence from a source which forbids us for one moment to doubt its correctness. We give extracts from two letters, but for better understanding them it is as well to promise that Ghouma, the Arab chief alluded to, represents the nationality of the native tribes as opposed to the existing government, which owes feudal homage to the Sultan:—

TRIPOLI, July 14, 1855.

The local authorities have received news of the troops sent against the rebels headed by the brave Ghouma, who had encountered the Turks and engaged them in a battle, which, it was said, lasted two days.

The extermination of the Turkish army, which has almost all fallen into the hands of the Arabs, is the result of the action. Ghouma is now at the head of 15,000 determined men, and fourteen pieces of cannon taken from the Turks.

JULY 15, 1855.

The wreck of the Turkish army, which has submitted to the rebels, arrived this day. The Turks are completely beaten, and their artillery, flags, provisions, music and military chest, are taken, and scarcely a man has escaped, except those who were not absolutely engaged in action, who have arrived here in flight, and disarmed. After this victory, the artillery taken in the field of battle was employed against the citadel in the mountains, which surrendered in two days.

In consequence of the above intelligence her Majesty's steam vessel Inflexible, which happened to be in port, from the Black Sea fleet on her way to England, was immediately ordered to proceed to Tripoli, and our Consul General, Colonel Herman, returned in her to the scene of strife, to protect British subjects and property. He returned on the 22d, bringing back the Consul, from whom we learn that the party of Ghouma was daily gaining ground, and acquiring strength from the adhesion of neighboring tribes.

Loss of Life in Great Battles.

The waste of human life in the unsuccessful attack on the Malakoff and Redan appears to have been nearly as great (though not quite) as in the

average of the most destructive modern battles. More than five thousand of the assailants were killed and wounded, a vast proportion, when we consider how small comparatively the storming column was. The French alone admit a loss of thirty-eight hundred men out of an attacking force of twenty-five thousand; that is to say, every seventh man was rendered incapable, either by death or wounds.

There is, indeed, one modern siege which was more bloody than this—not actually, however, but when the numbers engaged are compared with those who fell. We allude to the second siege of Badajoz, in the Peninsular war. That famous Spanish fortress was invested by Wellington, at the head of twenty-two thousand men, and finally carried by storm after one of the most sanguinary assaults on record. In the attack on the great breach alone not less than thirty-eight hundred men fell. Yet Badajoz was a small place, the fort not being larger, perhaps, than the Malakoff and its out-works. Whoever would realize half the horrors of war should read Napier's account of the fall of Badajoz.

Marango, Austerlitz, Wagram, Leipsic, Dresden, Borodino and Waterloo were among the most desperately contested battles of the first Napoleon. At Marango the Austrians lost ten thousand, more than a third of their whole force, while the French lost seven thousand, or about in the same proportion. A considerable portion of these were prisoners, however, while at the Redan and Malakoff but few prisoners were taken. At Austerlitz the French lost twelve thousand, or nearly a sixth of their entire force; but the allies lost thirty thousand, or more than a third. At Wagram the loss on either side was twenty-five thousand, or about one-seventh of those engaged.

At Leipsic the loss was forty-three thousand on the side of the allies, out of nearly three hundred thousand in the field, and sixty thousand on the part of the French, out of one hundred and seventy-five thousand. At Dresden, the allies lost twenty-five thousand, or one-sixth of their entire numbers, while the French lost but twelve thousand, or one-tenth. At Borodino, the bloodiest battle of all, fifty thousand fell on each side, or a third of those in the battle. At Waterloo the French lost forty thousand, or more than half; but a large proportion of these fell in the route; yet the English lost nearly twenty thousand, or almost a third of their entire troops.

It is often said, in discussing military affairs, that our American battles have been too trifling to take into consideration. But if we consider, not the numbers actually killed and wounded, but the proportion which those numbers bear to the whole force engaged, we shall find that those actions, thus scorned, were as hotly contested as even the first Napoleon's battles. At Entwag Springs, for example, in the revolutionary war, one-third of both armies were left upon the field. At Chippewa, in the war of 1812, nearly one-fifth of the British were disabled. At Lundy's Lane, the loss of the Americans was about one-third, and that of the British equally great. At New Orleans, where the British attempted, on a smaller scale, the same rash experiment which they have just been defeated in before the Redan and Malakoff, the assailants lost two thousand men out of their army of twelve thousand.

From these statistics it appears that battles in the open field are generally more bloody, though not always, than assaults of entrenched positions. The reason is, that in the former case the entire army is usually engaged, but in the latter only the storming column. The loss by those actually occupied on the attack is always heavier, however, than the average loss of an army in the open field. It would seem, also, that the allies in their later repulse suffered as severely as the English at New Orleans—a defeat which has always been considered one of the most sanguinary on record.

—[Balt. Sun.]

STANDARD WEIGHT OF GRAIN AND SEEDS.—For the convenience of our readers, and in answer to numerous inquiries, we annex below the standard weight of numerous articles of farm produce which, in the intercourse of trade, it is of importance to have well understood both by buyers and sellers.

Wheat - - -	60 lbs.	Green grass, - -	10 lbs.
Corn (shelled) -	56 "	Timothy, - - -	42 "
Corn (on cob) -	70 "	Blue grass, - -	10 "
Barley, - - -	48 "	Heamp, - - -	44 "
Oats, - - -	35 "	Flax seed, - -	56 "
Buckwheat, - -	42 "	Beans, - - -	60 "
Clover seed (red) 64 "		Potatoes, - - -	60 "

PARISH RECORDS.—The following notes have been recently taken from the records of the old church in Andover, Massachusetts:—

"January 17th, 1712. Voted (with protest) yt those persons who have pews sit with their wives."

"November 10th, 1713. Granted to Richard Barker four shillings, for his extraordinary trouble in sweeping our meeting house ye past year."

March 17th, 1776. Voted, that all the English women in the parish, who marry or associate with negro or mulatto men, be seated in the meeting house with the negro women."

"In 1799 it was voted, amid much opposition, to procure a bass violi.—[Notes and Queries.]

LOGIC AND SWIMMING.—A logician and a swimmer, says a Persian story, were in a boat together. The logician said to the swimmer: "Have you ever studied logic?"

"I never heard the name till now," was the reply.

"Alas!" said L, "then has half your life been drowned in ignorance!"

Just then a "squall" came up. Said S. to L.: "Have you ever learned anything of swimming?"

"Nothing but logic," was the reply.

"Alas," said S., "then the whole of your life is drowned!"