

tality statistics of the city for the past week show that typhus has increased in violence. Spotted typhus is also prevalent. There has been two fatal cases of the Siberian plague.

MADRID, 11.—The Marquis of Molina is expected to-morrow to assume the foreign affairs portfolio. He will probably make several changes in the diplomatic representations abroad. Manuel Silvestre will replace the Marquis of Molins as Spanish ambassador at Paris. Francisco Silvestre, minister of the interior, has issued a circular explaining the political and electoral views of government, enjoining upon his subordinates respect for individual liberty and to do their utmost to secure a fair election for members of Cortes.

Public opinion is unfavorable to the new ministry. It is supposed it will seek the support of all the old moderate party.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 11.—England and France have notified the Porte that they will not comply with its request for the appointment of customs commissioners unless the support of a stronger syndicate of bankers than that which supported the DeTorqueville scheme can be obtained.

CARLO, 11.—Before the formation of the new Egyptian ministry the British and French consuls general presented identical notes saying their governments did not absolutely insist upon the retention of Nubar Pasha in the ministry, but if the Khedive decided to exclude him, the Khedive would be held responsible for the maintenance of public tranquility. The Khedive accepted the responsibility.

LONDON, 12.—The Times' Tirnova correspondent telegraphs that a serious and probably premature insurrection of the inhabitants of a Turkish village in Osman Bazar district, is reported. A detachment of Cossacks was attacked by the insurgents and lost several men, but repulsed the assault. Two battalions of infantry and a mitrailleuse battery were despatched to the scene.

The Paris correspondent of the Times says: The pure Left met on Tuesday, and tacitly decided to vote against impeachment. The Bonapartists have decided to oppose impeachment.

The Times' Constantinople special says: Admiral Hornby, commanding the British fleet in the Sea of Marmora, has been instructed for Besika Bay at daylight on Wednesday.

A Bucharest dispatch says: Sulina, at one of the mouths of the Danube, has been gazetted a free port.

The Daily News' Lisbon correspondent states that the Portuguese explorer Pito, has traversed Africa from west to east, and has reached Transvaal.

A dispatch from Szeged, this morning, says: After a fearful night of anxiety all efforts proved useless. The water broke through with immense force at three o'clock, carrying away part of the railway station embankment and rolling stock. Within three hours the town was many feet deep in water. Terrible suffering is commencing. Shrieks and cries from thousands are heard. Houses are crashing by the score, and in many cases are carrying their inmates with them. God knows what we shall do to-night. There is no gas, the works being 15 inches in water. I fear we shall run short of food. One boat was just going to save a large house full of people when a fearful crash carried with it the whole living freight. The scene is simply heartrending. Over 80,000 people are out of house and home. Hundreds are drowning and the water is still rising rapidly.

Szeged is the second commercial town in Hungary, and has been in imminent danger, for the past week, of inundation from the River Theiss, which flows through the town. Several large dykes protecting the back of the town have burst, and the safety of the town depended on the embankment of the Alfold Railway, to strengthen which all efforts were concentrated.

Another dispatch from Szeged, Hungary, says: The last embankment of the River Theiss burst early this morning, causing immense destruction and it is feared great loss of life.

The catastrophe for some days apprehended occurred this morning aided by gale water broke through the dam and rushed in broad streams towards the town. The inhabitants are fleeing.

Later.—The synagogue has fallen, burying a number of people who had sought refuge in it.

A dispatch from St. Vincent's says: There is immense delay here in coaling transports conveying the troops to South Africa. The facilities are altogether inadequate. The steamships Russia, England, France, Egypt and Spain have been here several days, and are still far from being full of coal.

VIENNA, 12.—Political Correspondence reports that Russia, on January 3rd, declined to be responsible for the danger which would arise if the work of the international commission was retarded by disagreements. Lord Salisbury, replying on January 26th, points out that in the various disagreements which have occurred, the Russian commissioners have been in the minority. He intimates that Prince Doudakeoff Korsakoff and others are taking a course calculated to imperil the execution of the treaty, and expresses confidence, in consequence of the serious calamities to which these irregularities might lead, that Russia will take timely measures to remedy the evil complained of.

ROME, 12.—The Vatican organ the Voce Della Verita, gives great prominence to the following: Several liberal papers have reiterated the statement that the Pope, in consequence of the pressure of Cardinal Manning or the French bishops, has changed his policy and ranged himself behind the nonpossumus and revindication of temporal power. We are still ready to most accidentally contradict this fiction. The Pope, in no other way than did his predecessor, has protested and will protest until such provisions are made as right and reason require for the dignity and liberty of the Holy See.

BERLIN, 12.—The National Gazette repeats that it is expected Bismarck will dissolve parliament as soon as the budget is voted.

Correspondence.

BOUNTIFUL, Yav. Co., Arizona, February 1st, 1879.

Editors Deseret News:

Before leaving my home in Utah, October last, many of my friends and relatives solicited a promise from me to write to them, and give a full description of the country I was leaving Utah for. To be true to my promise, I would like to write through the NEWS, feeling assured they all take the NEWS, (if they do not they certainly should.)

There are some people whose imaginations are so great that when any new country is being settled, they picture up such grand and beautiful things, such great advantages and such easy times, to make means and become wealthy, that they never find the spot they were hunting for, consequently they become disappointed. There were some of this fall's emigration in that kind of a fix. As for myself, this country looked as natural as though I had once lived here and just returned home.

Panguitch, on the Sevier, was the last place fit for agriculture, I saw, until we struck the Little Colorado, the country being dry, barren, (except for grass) unenviable, and sandy, with very heavy roads for jaded teams. In fact, for a hundred miles after we reached the Little Colorado, it was not much better, save there were some good ranches for stock.

When we approached Brigham and Sunset, the country looked better, they have there some fine bottoms for farms. And were it not for the high floods, they are subject to, I think, probably I could have contented myself to have located there. President Smith seemed anxious we should do so, but did not like the looks of those big logs of drift wood lying over the land. So after partaking of his hospitality at the big table, we pulled on up the river, until we reached Woodruff. I could not help but think it a great pity that this stream was so treacherous, for was it a river with a hard, rocky bottom and banks that could be tapped with canals at any point desirable, the Little Colorado Valley would afford homes for thousands of people, whereas now, all that the most of it is fit for is ranches, which cannot be surpassed in any country.

Snowflake, situated on Silver Creek, below where Showlon Creek comes in, is a nice little place surrounded with cedar and pinon

pine, but were it not for dry farming, back in the timber, it could not support a very large settlement. After leaving Snowflake we crossed over the low ridges through the cedars, and soon came to the pine and juniper, the country being broken and uneven. Showlon Creek, which we followed, runs through a boxed cañon, the road being back from the creek on the low hills, it was almost impossible to tell where, or what course it runs until you come on to the creek and see the water, then you can hardly believe your eyes.

Some of my friends will, no doubt, remember my telling them, before leaving, I intended to drive up to father's the day before Christmas, and have a turkey for Christmas dinner. That was all fulfilled, the day before Christmas we arrived here, and on Christmas we had the turkey and also our Christmas friend, the snow, which came just at the break of day. After Christmas we spent several days in looking around for land, the country being broken and rocky along the creek, except Cooley's, Moseses and Clark's. We went back in the woods to look for our farms. We found some excellent land for farms, mostly covered with pine and juniper, but very scattering, and there was a great deal more land that was fit for nothing but timber and range, than there was for farms. Still there is enough here to support a great many inhabitants, if we can continue to raise our crops without irrigation, as they have for the last two years, which some feel doubtful of. But I believe the Lord had just as leave send his rains on the just as on the unjust, so I have no fears on that point.

New Year's I spent at Forestdale with Brothers Alfred and Orson. And had a good time. Forestdale is a small valley, some three miles long by two and a half wide, running southwest by northeast. Mountains abrupt on the south, but more sloping on the north, and covered with timber in which they have selected for a townsite. On this slope, some rods above the level of the valley, there is an old ancient fortress in ruins, with trees growing in it as large as any in the country, which shows to me that they are of very ancient date, perhaps as long ago as the days when the Gadianton robbers held possession of this country. There are plenty of other ruins that I have visited that seems to bear the same date.

We have now on the ground and hewn, logs for a meeting-house, which we intend also for school and the dance, for which some are so eager, they will not wait for a suitable house, but gather in private houses for the fun. Even Father Cluff, in his eighty-fourth year, led in the quadrills, on Christmas night. There has been a great fall of snow, for this country, still the weather is not cold, and were it not for wet under foot, there is nothing to prevent working out every day, for it is seldom a man needs a coat, especially if he is at work. Our stock is doing well, the grass here is of an excellent quality, which at present is mixed with green about half and half, which makes our horses feel like broncos in midsummer in Provo Valley.

We are all well, father's and mother's health was never better, and they are highly delighted with this country, and it is impossible for me to get either of them to say I wish we were back in our comfortable homes in Provo.

With kind regards to all my friends in Utah, I remain your brother in the gospel of peace,

JOSEPH CLUFF.

Obituary.

KANAB, Kane County, Utah, Feb. 28, 1879.

Editors Deseret News:

In the notice of the death of Patriarch Ezra Oakley, there was an error in the date of his birth. He was born at Hempstead, Long Island, New York, April 10th, 1788; the son of Aliffet and Elizabeth Oakley; served in the war of 1812; was no professor of religion till he embraced the gospel in 1841. His was the only family who embraced the gospel in Flatlands, Kings County, New York, where he resided; gathered with the Saints in Nauvoo, Illinois, 1843; moved to Winter Quarters, Omaha, in 1846, and to Salt Lake Valley in 1847.

He was of a retired, unassuming disposition. From the products of a life of toil and industry he was liberal to the cause of truth; was one of the few who advertise the defects in their articles of trade. It seemed a joy to his heart to say, "I have not raised a child whose word I cannot take."

The Prophet Joseph said of him, I love that man. Peace and rest to his worn body, while his spirit mingles with "the spirits of just men made perfect."

One who has known him for near sixty years.

No man knows the highest happiness of life until he knows the happiness of giving.

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