

contents. Loss reported, not much less than by the first fire. The same morning, between five and six o'clock, another fire broke out in the New York Wire Company Works, No. 43, Fulton-street. The flames spread with great rapidity, and soon the building was a total loss together with its contents, and before the fire could be subdued, four houses on Fulton-street, and six on Pearl-street, were destroyed, one of them the Fulton Bank. The loss of property by these fires was, as reported, about \$800,000.

Western News Items.

The latest dates from California received by mail are to the 1st instant. The papers are filled with accounts of the losses occasioned by the January floods, and of the condition of the country and the inhabitants in the places made desolate by the greatest of storms of which those now living on the Pacific slope have any knowledge.

The Stockton Independent of the 18th ult. says that

"Without counting the fine blooded stock which is owned by farmers in this valley, and which is always carefully stabled and fed through the winter, we may estimate the loose and uncared-for stock between the Merced and Cosumnes at not less than 100,000 head. Of all these, if this rain and flood continues three days longer, there will probably be not a tenth left alive. Such wholesale destruction of stock is terrible and unprecedented on this continent. Coupled with the losses of farmers in grain, swine, horses, mules, agricultural implements, and generally, the means of husbandry, it combines to threaten us with a famine; or, at least, to make us dependent on other countries for the necessities of life. Neither is the loss of cattle exclusively confined to those herds which were suffered to roam at will over the plains. We hear of many stables and barn-yards being cleaned of the fine herds of sheep, cattle, swine and horses which they contained. On Mr. Brannan's tule ranch, some miles west of Stockton, the loss in this kind of property amounts to not less than \$4,500. In all the country between this and the Diablo range every animal, save the few that were rescued by boats, must have been destroyed. Three days continuance of the rains will make a clean sweep of all the cattle north and south, and east as far as the foot-hills."

The loss of stock in other places, according to reports, was exceedingly great. The area of land overflowed is said to have been equal to twenty miles in width by two hundred and fifty in length—upwards of three millions acres—a large portion of which was fenced and tilled, and thickly interspersed with orchards and vineyards, all of which were swept away with everything that could be moved by the rushing waters.

The Mountain Democrat, in speaking of the storm on the 18th ult. says: "Fearfully raged the storm in the mountains last week—more violent, more dangerous, more destructive than ever before experienced. The hills trembled from summit to base. Large trees and immense boulders, for ages secure in their mountain retreat, were rooted up and swept off with tremendous velocity, sweeping in their resistless force everything before them."

Many land slides occurred, sweeping down the mountains with fearful rapidity, with a noise as of thunder, and the crashing of large trees, the breaking and crushing of rocks, the opening of large gaps in the mountains, and the leveling of large hills, almost instantaneously, is said to have been frightfully appalling to those who witnessed the grand spectacle. Steep, rugged and apparently solid and enduring hills disappeared as if by enchantment. The descriptions given of many of those slides represent them as having been majestic and destructive beyond description.

There is said to be one bright side to the dark picture. Much treasure has been uncovered by the operations of the flood and those in search of golden sands will probably have a richer harvest the ensuing season than before, but the mines previously worked were mostly washed away, the tunnels, flumes, ditches and other arrangements for facilitating mining operations theretofore made are all among the things that were.

The distress caused by the floods is represented as being exceedingly great. Provisions in some places are reported to be scarce and high, flour selling at twenty and thirty dollars per barrel, and thousands have nothing wherewith to purchase. The prospects for the poor who have been despoiled of their subsistence are said to be very disheartening.

Sacramento City was submerged the sixth time this winter on the 21st of January, but only the third that the inundation was com-

plete. It was then storming on the mountains and the snow on the Sierra Nevada was reported to be from ten to fifteen feet deep. The mountain streams were as high as ever and there was no prospect that the waters of the Sacramento and other large rivers would subside very soon.

The floods in Nevada Territory were equally destructive as those in California, and the amount of damage sustained by those engaged in farming and in mining is said to be almost irreparable. The Enterprise says that in estimating the amount of damage the people there have suffered, the loss of property is one of the least considerations. The suspension of operations in nearly every branch of industry has caused a general stagnation of business, and the Territory has been set back three months by the storms, and that it will be late in the spring before it will have recovered its former position.

Late Foreign News by Mail.

As late as to the 12th of January, it was reported that notwithstanding the pacific solution of the American question, warlike preparations at Woolwich had not been relaxed, but vessels continued to take in heavy stores for Halifax and Jamaica.

The London Times stated that rumor fixed England's expenses, growing out of the Trent difficulty, at ten million dollars, but expected when all the bills were in, it would be made to appear that it had been double that sum, and thinks the money had not been thrown away.

In relation to Mason and Slidell, the Times was of the opinion that they were about the most worthless booty it would be possible to extract from the jaws of the American Lion, having been long known as blind and habitual batters and revilers of England, and hoped that Englishmen would give them a cool reception; said the civility due a foe in distress was all they could claim, and that England would have done just as much for two negroes.

The Times denounced the stone blockade of Charleston harbor, saying that among the crimes which have disgraced the history of mankind, it would be difficult to find one more atrocious; that even the fierce tribes of the desert would not destroy the well which gives life to the enemy, and asserting that no belligerents have the right to resort to such a mode of warfare.

Great interest had been excited relative to the movements of the Tuscarora and Nashville which at latest dates were at Southampton watching each other.

The Tuscarora remained at her anchorage about a mile from the dock mouth, with her fires banked up, and ready to slip her anchor and start at moment's notice.

The Nashville continued in dock. The Government had observed the strictest neutrality towards her, and nothing whatever had been permitted to be done to her but what was absolutely necessary to make her seaworthy.

Russell, in his correspondence to the Times, had predicted that the fate of the American government would be sealed if January passed without some great victory.

The Moniteur says a feeling of profound regret and indignation had been aroused in England as well as France by the vindictive act of destroying the port of Charleston.

The monthly returns of the bank of France showed a decrease in cash of over 180,000,000 francs.

A violent shock of earthquake was felt at Dresden on the 9th of January, which extended as far as Leipzig.

It was reported that Russia had sent an embarrassing ultimatum to Rome, to the effect that if the Pope would not condemn the conduct of the Polish clergy, Russia would recognize the Kingdom of Italy.

Millard County.

From our Fillmore correspondence we learn that, at a mass meeting recently held in that city, Col. Thomas Callister was nominated Senator to the General Assembly of the State of Deseret. Also that Thomas R. King, Esq., received the nomination for Representative.

A company, consisting of some fifteen families, have settled on Meadow creek, in Millard county, where they are exerting themselves to build up a respectable little village, and to erect therein a suitable schoolhouse.

At Corn creek a pleasant village has been laid off, and improvements are going on rapidly.

NEWS FROM SECESSIA.

A Havana circular announced some time since, that it had a list of the vessels of the several nations which had passed to and from the ports of Cuba and the rebel ports, including those which had been captured upon the coast of the high seas, from which it appeared that ninety-six vessels had attempted the blockade, of which seven only had been captured.

A dispatch to the Nashville Union from Bowling Green, stated that Gen. Johnson had called upon the provisional government of Kentucky for a levy of 30,000 men, of whom 25,000 were to be entered in the infantry, and 5,000 into the cavalry service for one or three years.

A legion to be used for the purpose of enforcing State laws, the collection from county officers of the State revenue, and for police purposes was also to be formed and placed under the direction of the governor. The State troops, whenever two or more brigades have been received, will, it is understood, be placed under command of Colonel Wm. Preston, late U. S. Minister to Spain, who is to receive the appointment of major-general. The companies and regiments, be transferred to the Confederate service, and the legion act in the capacity stated.

Gen. Johnston would at once issue his proclamation in pursuance of the call made upon the State, and would arm all who might offer themselves, either with shot-guns or rifles.

Intelligence from Texas to the twenty-second day of the siege of Matamoras had been received. The drama had continued as it commenced—cannon and small arms by day with a change of scene by the burning of buildings by night. There was no account of the number of killed and wounded; the hospital had been removed to the other side of the river.

The Boonsville Flag of the 12th states that they had had exciting times for a few days previous. The United States steamer Brazos Santiago de Cuba from Havana, mounting four guns, having followed the English schooner, Eugenie Smith, Captain Smith, bound from Havana to Matamoras, and loaded with bagging and calico, owned principally by Mr. Zacharie, of New Orleans, was brought to by a shot from the United States steamer, just as she had made the bar. She was then boarded, and Mr. Zacharie and Thomas Rogers, of Texas, were made prisoners. The hatches of the schooner were then broken open, and nothing contraband being found, she was permitted to depart.

The Houston News of Dec. 25th states that a vessel laden with 20,000 stand of arms owned by Mr. Zacharie, of New Orleans, was recently captured off Brazos Santiago by the blockading fleet.

The captured cargo also embraced powder and munitions of war. The vessel was cleared from Havana for Matamoras, both neutral ports, and was not, therefore, liable to capture.

The Fredericksburg (Va) News says that the sensible citizen of Lancaster county, while other people were fretting, went to work and made eight bushels of salt with eight cords of wood out of the salt water at his door. Let some man below get a few salt-pans and supply this neighborhood.

It has been suggested that the Legislature ought to grant bounties to those who promptly manufactured salt from sea water.

Late advices from Little Rock, Ark., state that Mr. Edmunson, the gentleman who revealed the organization and the design of the infamous abolition jayhawking society in the northern part of that State, which had recently cruised out, had been murdered by some of the gang at his house in Izard county. Mr. Edmunson was called to the door of his house about ten o'clock at night, when he was instantly shot down by guns in the hands of six men in disguise, who were in the yard. Great excitement existed in the neighborhood, and vengeance to the death had been sworn against every jayhawker who might be caught.

Ex-President John Tyler died at Richmond, Va., as reported on Friday evening January 17th after a very brief illness.

His funeral took place on the 21st, and was attended by Jefferson Davis and his cabinet, and by the members of the Confederate Congress.

On the arrival of Burnside's expedition at Hatteras, the Governor of North Carolina called out the militia of the eastern counties

of that State. Drafts were made for one third of the enrolled militia of the State; and substitutes would be in demand, according to the Raleigh Register and other Carolina journals.

A gentleman from Florida reported at Savannah, on the 22d ult., that Cedar Keys was captured by the Federals on the 17th.

The Richmond Dispatch states that, in Wayne county, when it was proposed to draft the militia, they instantly, to a man, volunteered for the war. This unexpected response was so universal that contentions resulted upon the question of remaining at home and those upon whom the lot fell were loud in their expressions of disappointment.

An Augusta dispatch confirms the report of the capture of Cedar Keys. The Federals burned the town, wharves, and five schooners in port; also, fifty bales of cotton, and one hundred and fifty barrels of turpentine.

Seventies' Hall Lectures.

On Wednesday evening, the 12th inst., Elder W. Woodruff delivered a very interesting and instructive lecture on the subjects of history and journalizing. He briefly reviewed the history of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints; pointed out the many difficulties the historians had labored under in attempting to preserve the sayings, counsels and revelations of the great Seer of this last dispensation, in consequence of the brethren neglecting to record them at the time they transpired; referred to the teachings of the Prophet on the subject of keeping records as contained in the Book of Doctrine and Covenants. Urged upon the young men of our community to study the arts and sciences, and learn to become ready writers, and thereby prepare themselves to take down the words of inspiration as they flow from the mouths of prophets and inspired men who are called of God as was Aaron, that their words may not fall like water upon the ground and be lost for ever. His allusions to the records kept by the children of Israel, the appearance of angels having ink-horns by their side, as mentioned in the 9th of Ezekiel, the labors of the ancient Nephites to preserve their history, were all as happily made as they were pleasing to reflect upon and apropos to subjects of the lecture.

Prof. Phelps followed with a short address upon the new translation of the scriptures by Joseph Smith, and read several extracts, among the rest, the 7th chapter of Micah, parts of the 4th and 24th of Matthew, 60th of Isaiah, 12th of Ecclesiastes, and other passages having particular reference to the building up of the kingdom of God on the earth in the dispensation of the fullness of times. Said he had compared all these selections with the original Hebrew, Greek and Chaldaic and found them to be correct renderings.

FRIDAY EVENING.

A lecture on law was delivered on the above evening by Aurelius Miner, Esq., attorney at law. The hall was well filled, but not crowded as on Wednesday. The lecturer defined law to be "A rule of action, from a superior to those who are governed." In undertaking to treat upon a subject so vast, so important and widely extended, he said, he felt at a loss to know what part he should expound on that occasion. There were laws established by the All-wise Creator for the government of the works of his hands; the mighty luminary around which our little world revolves, the planetary system of which ours is a member, and all the mighty systems that fill the immensity of space, perform their revolutions in obedience to certain given or established laws, but the code of laws about which, he believed the gentlemen who had kindly invited him to address the present audience, was that which had been made and compiled for the purpose of protecting men in their rights, preventing bloodshed, to preserve sacred life and property, to prevent intrusions on the rights of others, to determine the limits which men should be confined to, and for mutual convenience in partnerships, trade, commerce and the regulation thereof. Mr. Miner handled these and several other portions of the written law with a good deal of ease and freedom, exhibiting considerable familiarity with the laws of nations, both ancient and modern.

At the close of the lecture Hon. Hosea Stout and Chief Justice Kinney were called to the stand and both made excellent remarks on the study, use and practice of law, showing its utility when properly administered and its evils when the power to enforce was in the hands of mal-administrators.