



ELIAS SMITH.....EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

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## MATERIAL FOR PAPER.

Much has been said, from time to time, about saving rags and other materials suitable for the manufacture of printing and other kinds of paper, but it seems, as a general thing, that very little attention has been paid to the subject,—most of those concerned evidently considering it a small matter, and unworthy of their notice, as but very few have responded to the request that was made long ago, by gathering up such materials, and placing them where they could be made available when wanted for the manufacture of that indispensable article.

The paper mill will soon be completed, but there is not much material on hand, and unless it can be obtained, the amount of paper that will be made will be limited and insufficient to supply the demand for printing purposes that now exists.

To procure the necessary amount required some considerable exertion will necessarily have to be made. There is unquestionably enough in the country, if it was only gathered up, to make what paper will be needed for some time to come, as there are many things besides cotton and linen rags, that can be used for that purpose that have been considered valueless heretofore, and thrown away or otherwise wasted, which can now be advantageously used, and should be gathered up and brought or sent to the mill at the earliest practicable date. However small this matter may appear to some, it is one of much importance just now, as without material, the paper which will be shortly needed cannot be made.

## The Stock Drive.

The stock drive on the upper Jordan range, on Thursday last, was not as successful as had been anticipated, as the number of animals gathered up was quite limited; but the drive on Friday was a "big thing," and hundreds of stock owners found animals that had been gone for a long time, and supposed to have been irrecoverably lost.

Every possible precaution was taken by those having the charge of the concern, to have all things done right, and if any errors were committed, it certainly was not in consequence of any inattention to the duties required of the managers. Some two thousand head of cattle, and several hundred head of horses and mules were claimed and taken away from the inclosures, into which the stock was driven, and the balance, including some fifty head of bovine animals, and six or eight horses were, after having been kept till Monday evening, delivered over to the pound keeper of Great Salt Lake City precinct, as strays.

This was considered to be the best disposition that could be made of the unclaimed animals, many of which had neither marks nor brands, as it would be more satisfactory than to turn them out on the range again to stray off where they would not be easily found. A description of each animal was taken, and they will be put into a herd and kept for a season, after which those for which no claimants appear will be disposed of according to law.

Whether the "drive" was productive of more good than evil, we do not know, but believe that it has given more general satisfaction than any other stock gathering operation that has been gotten up in this county. We are of the opinion, however, that if proper care was taken of stock by its owners, such movements would be entirely unnecessary.

**MORE HOME MADE HOES.**—A. W. Winberg is manufacturing hoes of a superior quality, at his shop near C. B. Robbins' store, South Temple street, Seventeenth Ward, where farmers, gardeners, and others using such implements, can obtain them at a fair price, ready for use.

## Eastern News Items.

By the mail from the States on Saturday evening, dates from New York and other eastern cities to March 21st, were received, and to the 23d from the frontier. There is not, as is well known, but little transpiring in the States but what is immediately connected with the revolutionary movements that are progressing as fast as time will permit, and much faster than was anticipated one year ago, by those who verily believed, from the signs of the times and from the predictions of the prophets, that the dissolution of the American Union was near at hand.

The details of the occurrences, of which brief mention has been made in the dispatches that have been received and published, are somewhat lengthy, and in the columns of the political journals, there is little else to be found but the proceedings of conventions, called for the purpose of taking into consideration the existing state of affairs; the doings of the Southern congress, and of the State legislatures, marking the progress of secession and dissolution, which do not vary materially from the reports sent by the wires and do not change in aught the prospective results of the "crisis."

The preparations that are being made for war indicate, with much certainty, that it is the intention of the opposing factions to resist each other even to the shedding of blood; and at no distant day, should things continue to move forward in the same channel they have for some time past, the clangor of arms will unquestionably be heard throughout the length and breadth of the land; and when the dogs of war shall be let loose, it will be no easy matter to kennel them again till they shall have been satiated with blood.

The work of destruction on land and sea continues without intermission; and the loss of life and property, during the month of March, will probably exceed that of any other month within a year. The sufferings and destitution of the poor, caused by the operations of the revolutionary movements, are very great in all parts of the country, and particularly in the cities and manufacturing districts; and the prospects for a better state of things in that respect are not very flattering.

Relief for the famishing people of Kansas continued to be called for throughout the Eastern, Middle and Western States; and contributions were constantly being made. On the 13th of March, the relief committee at Atchison received fifty thousand bushels of seed wheat, one-half of which was purchased with the money appropriated by the Legislature of New York, and the other half from Wisconsin. Some fifty thousand bushels had previously been received from various sources. There was a great demand for potatoes for seed; and applications for provisions were more numerous and pressing than ever.

The Philadelphia banks resumed specie payment on the 18th of March.

A dispatch from St. Louis, on the 20th of March, announces that foreign dry goods had commenced arriving at that port free of duty, by way of New Orleans; and, by a regulation of the seceded States, goods are permitted to pass through those States into Tennessee and other States out of the Southern Confederacy without the payment of duties; but importations from the States that have not seceded, into the Confederate States, without the payment of the exactions imposed by the Southern congress, are inhibited; and a strict surveillance is kept up all along the northern border of the seceded States, and especially on the railways passing into them from the North to prevent any smuggling operations that may be attempted.

The tariff bill, reported in the Southern congress a short time before its adjournment, did not become a law, but was deferred for action till the next session.

On the 15th of March, the veto message of President Davis upon the African slave trade act, was made public, the secrecy theretofore attached to it having been removed. The President objected to the sixth section of the act which authorized the sale of Africans to the highest bidder, as being in opposition to the clause of the Constitution forbidding such trade, and the mandate to legislate effectually to prevent the same. An ineffectual attempt was made to pass it over the veto, the vote standing 15 to 24. After a session of six weeks, the Southern congress adjourned on the evening of March 16th, till the 13th of May.

Among the last items of business before the adjournment was the confirmation of sundry nominations that had been made as follows: A. G. Magrath, South Carolina; H. R. Jackson, Georgia; W. Lanier Harris, Mississippi; Thomas J. Semmes, Louisiana; John Hemphill, Texas; Jesse J. Finley, Florida—District Judges.

Messrs. McQueen and McIntosh were confirmed judges of the Admiralty Court as Key West. David Hubbard, of Alabama, Commissioner of Indian affairs. Alex. B. Witherell, of Alabama, Register of the Treasury, and Bolleny, of Georgia; Auditor of the Treasury.

The Commissioners for Europe, Hons. Wm. L. Yancey, A. Dudley Mann and P. A. Post, of Louisiana, were about leaving for New Orleans, and would sail from thence to Havana to take the English steamer, which was to sail from that port on the 27th of March for Southampton.

There was a heavy snow storm along the Atlantic coast as far south as the capes of North Carolina, on the 13th, 14th and 15th of March. At Boston the snow in the streets was a foot deep, which was badly drifted by the wind which was blowing fiercely. At New York and further south, the storm commenced on the 13th, and at Portland on the 14th. It is reported as having been the most severe and violent storm which had been witnessed at that season for many years. At Norfolk, Virginia, the storm was heavy and much damage was expected along the coast. It was believed that all the early fruit and vegetables would be destroyed.

The schooner, L. Waterbury, from St. Marks, for New York, went ashore in the storm at Lynn Haven, and would be a total loss. She was freighted with cotton which it was thought would be saved. Several other vessels were wrecked in the storm, and some were missing, but the extent of the loss and damage sustained by the gale had not been ascertained.

The weather continued cold and stormy for nearly a week with high north winds. The thermometer on the evening of the 19th at places along the Hudson, fell to six degrees below zero, making that night the coldest there had been during the winter, with the exception of one or two. The Hudson river was frozen over most of the way from Albany to the city of Hudson, and in several other places lower down, an ice bridge was formed of several inches in thickness. Below where it was entirely frozen over, there were fields of it floating, extending from shore to shore, nearly or quite to New York city, rendering the navigation of the river nearly or quite impracticable.

The bark Harvest Queen (of New York), from Buenos Ayres for Boston, was wrecked on the shoals off Situate, Massachusetts, on the 19th of March, and eight men drowned in attempting to get ashore.

On the night of March 15th, the Methodist church in Cambridgeport, Massachusetts, was burned. Loss \$15,000.

On the evening of March 13th, there was a destructive fire at Batavia, New York, and on the morning of the 14th, the planing mill of Bradford & Clark was destroyed by fire. Estimated loss \$15,000.

A fire in Roxbury, Mass., March 19th, destroyed an old wooden building, known as Canal Block. Four persons, Mrs. John Smith and daughter, and John Kelly and wife, perished in the flames. John Smith, whose wife and daughter were burned to death, lost his life by jumping from a window and breaking his back.

The town of Newport, Florida, was partly destroyed by fire on the 15th of March. The estimated loss was \$100,000.

**GOOD NEWS.**—If WILLIAM SPEAKMAN, who is supposed to be somewhere in this Territory, will report himself to his brother Jonathan, at Waddington, near Clitheroe, Lancashire, England, or to Thomas Cottam of this city, he will, in all probability, learn something to his advantage in these hard times.

**INQUIRY.**—Information is wanted by Isaac Jeffries, of Bristol, England, concerning his son WILLIAM, who left for Utah five years ago, and has not been heard of since January 1858. Any person who may be acquainted with the whereabouts of the said William Jeffries, will please communicate the same to the office of the *Millennial Star*, Liverpool.

## EUROPEAN NEWS.

Though less directly affected by the changing affairs of the nations than any other people, none take a deeper interest in passing events than the Saints in Zion.

Mighty and important events have transpired in other ages—events, which have become the unchanging and undying facts of the world's history; but these, though important and doubtless highly interesting in the localities of those immediately concerned in them, seem on the page of history, and from the very nature of things then existing, to have had nothing of that general attractive character in them, which is now associated with the affairs of the world at the present time.

Dynasty after dynasty has been founded, held sway, flourished, attained the zenith of glory in their day, and there, following the course of human life, have entered the retrograde path of decay. Change has succeeded change; in the common order of events, the strong supplanting the weak; but the revolutions that have upset dynasties and changed the names of rulers in the past had little of the element in them that constitutes modern revolution.

In bye-gone ages, before steam-boats and railroads, expresses and telegraphs were dreamed of, the world was immense and men were national. The facility of travel by steam over land and sea, and the great auxiliaries, electricity and types have in our day seemingly abridged space and united in one family the nations of men that dwell upon the earth.

Before the pen became the rival of the sword, the affairs of men were as local as their habitations, and neighboring nations were total strangers to each other. The press has rent asunder this veil of darkness that enshrouded each nation, and to-day they gaze upon each other, and commune together though thousands of miles intervene between them.

Nothing like the present interest of nation in nation, and the sympathetic fraternization of peoples was ever known. A deep feeling of sympathy in the bosoms of men is everywhere fast developing itself, and the inspiration of the poet is hasting to realization when the accidents of local birth shall be discarded, and when

—"Man to man the world o'er,  
Shall brothers be for a' that."

To the Saints personally, it is of little importance whether a Napoleon of peace, or a Napoleon of war occupy the palace of the Tuilleries, or whether a Bourbon fly from his kingdom, or a scion of the House of Savoy march from victory to victory, till his ambition is satiated on the throne of the Cæsars. The choice of men is nothing to us, one Pharoah is the same as another. The Divine right of anointed kings, claimed by crowned heads is to the intelligent men of the earth, to-day, as great a fallacy as the pretensions of sectarianism to the pure and undefiled gospel of the Son of Mary. The eyes of men are as surely opening to the fallacy of the one, as to the corruption of the other; and though they may know not, nor yet acknowledge the power of that mysterious Providence operating in the affairs of men, those who are partakers of the Spirit of light cannot fail to discover, that we live in a momentous age, and that the time to turn and overturn has evidently come upon the nations, and is as certainly visible as the fruit trees putting forth their buds tell us that the summer is nigh.

Though in every nation, personal interest, ambition and gratification may be a potent incentive to revolution, and a show of patriotism feed the cupidity of the few, the masses are honest, and the struggle of the day is more of principle than for men. It is the bursting up of oppressive creeds, and the nations rising to assert their manhood. It is the battle for personal liberty. The spirit of freedom is brooding over the nations, that the barriers may be broken down so that the seed of Abraham may hear the promises made to their fathers.

Believing that our readers have a deep interest in the present crisis of our own nation, we have recently devoted a large share of the *News* to the publication of Express intelligence, and thereby have from necessity confined the foreign news to the brevity of the telegraph. To keep trace of the current of events, we submit the following summary of