

I think we shall enjoy our voyage considerably, as neither of us are subject to sea-sickness. It will be with but little reluctance that I abandon this God-forsaken country; nevertheless, it will not be without feelings of regret that I part with dear friends and brethren to leave them behind. There is no doubt but many of last year's missionaries feel ten per cent. more like returning home than I do; and this is natural enough,—the poor fellows are not yet weaned, and I am a three year old.

Feb. 19. It is possible that I may be the bearer of this letter to you, for really it appears rather difficult to get it finished, owing to my unfit state to write and the business letters that keep flocking in and which must be answered. Brother Isaac is now in Nottingham. He writes me every alternate day. His health is very good, with the exception of a monstrous carbuncle on his neck; but it is getting better and he will attend the Birmingham Conference which takes place on the 24th inst. He will see many of the brethren there. Isaac is feeling well in every sense of the word. He is a humble, prayerful boy, and God is rewarding his faithfulness with the blessings of peace and contentment of spirit.

The welcome letters under date of Jan. 14th, reached me this morning and were read with interest and eagerness. I shall have no time to answer valley letters while in England, but will place them among the unanswered list to receive notice when convenience will favor a reply.

Father, I am much pleased to learn through mother's latest favor that your health is so good, and to hear that you approve of my anticipated visit among our relations. You wish I would spend a portion of next summer in preaching to them. Nothing could suit me better, for notwithstanding the society at home is something to be craved, yet duty, I presume, should take the precedence of pleasure, and indeed I feel with regard to this mission, in the States, to forego the happiness of meeting you in the early part of summer and see what can be done for the good cause among those whom we should perhaps (according to the flesh) take most interest in, making known the glad tidings of our most Holy Religion. I shall feel prepared to enter upon a mission in the States, provided my health will allow; and believe I have faith to become strong and healthy again. As for preaching, br. John W. assures me that I have not forgot how, and I sometimes think he wishes I had, because of the annoyance given the poor fellow by my rambling discourses during the hours set apart for sleep and rest. Since my fever broke up they say I have become far less zealous in this line.

Br. F. D. Richards returned here last evening from a tour in the Scandinavian mission. He is robust, and in full vigor of health. He desires his very best love to you, and says he will soon write to you. Brs. O. Pratt, W. B. Preston, John W. Young and Sis. Kate likewise request me to remember them kindly to you. If in this unpremeditated and hastily written communication you detect improprieties please consider the unfavorable circumstances by which I am surrounded as an invalid, and as preparing for a long sea voyage, and pardon all. I have much more to say, but my pamphlet is well nigh filled, and it must be in the post soon. Today I am feeling much better than at any other time since arriving here.

Father, mothers, sisters, brothers, and friends, I wish you all a very good night, and may God be with you is the ever fervent prayer of

Yours affectionately,  
B. W. KIMBALL.

[Special to the DESERET NEWS.]

## By Telegraph.

St. Petersburg, 11.

The telegraph line connecting this city with the Amoor River has been successfully completed.

New York, 13.

Commander Leonard Paulding, of the U. S. war steamer Wateree, died on the 29th of April.

St. Louis, 12.

Gen. Sherman arrived at Leavenworth yesterday, where he met Gen. Hancock, who has just returned from the plains. The two Generals start for Fort Harker on Monday next, to have a big talk with the Kiowas, Camanches, Cheyennes and Arapahoes, represented by their various chiefs.

London, 11.

The *Globe* says the treaty has been signed by all the powers.

It is said that Greece buys seven monitors from the United States.

Berlin, 12.

The French Cabinet has made satisfactory explanations to Prussia in regard to the recent warlike preparations in France.

New York, 12.

Notwithstanding the satisfactory solution of the Luxemburg question by the treaty, fears are entertained and generally expressed that war has been merely postponed by the work of diplomats. Warlike preparations are still carried on in France, Germany, Russia and Greece.

The 4th military conscription during the year has been put in force in Greece, by which the Greek army is increased to 30,000. The condition of the navy is engaging the serious consideration of the Greek Government, and large enrollments are now in process of completion.

A telegram from Berlin announces the death of Gov. Wright on the 11th.

London, 12.

The treaty signed yesterday by the members of the peace congress has been ratified by the respective Governments. By the terms of the settlement the fortress at Luxemburg will be evacuated by Prussia within a month from the date of the treaty.

Richmond, 13.

The U. S. Court room was crowded this morning; a military guard was placed around it, and a strong police force inside. At 11 a.m. Davis was brought in and took a seat next to the prisoner's box, with Gen. Burton and the U. S. Marshal. Gen. Burton's return to the writ was read; the Judge complimented him on obeying the laws, and relieved him of the custody of Davis. The Marshal immediately served on Davis a bench warrant, to answer at Norfolk an indictment for treason. O'Connor spoke on the long imprisonment and feeble health of Davis, asked that he be bailed; there was no opposition on the part of the prosecution.

New York, 13.

Jeff. Davis' bail was fixed at \$100,000. The Judge announced his readiness to accept bail, stating, at the same time, that the responsibility of delay in bringing the case into court rested upon the Government and not upon the District Attorney, he also said that half of the amount of the bail could be given by persons residing in Virginia. Sureties then came forward, Horace Greeley being among the first, followed by Mr. Schell of New York. Mr. Jackman and a number of gentlemen residing in Virginia offered their names as bail. Davis was congratulated by several, but there was no demonstration or noise of any kind. After giving bail to appear at the November term of court, Davis was taken in a coach to the Spotswood House.

Chicago, 13.

A gentleman who left Sioux city on the 9th reports that nothing is known there of the reported capture of the steamer Miner and the massacre of those on board; he considers the report without the slightest foundation in truth.

New York, 13.

Lord Lyons, formerly Minister to the United States, has been appointed to succeed Earl Cowley as Ambassador from Great Britain to Paris.

Berlin, 13.

The funeral of the late American Minister, Gov. Wright, took place to-day, and was attended by all the American residents and visitors, and a large number of citizens.

Washington, 13.

The Georgia and Mississippi injunction cases have been dismissed for want of jurisdiction; the decision of the Court will be delivered hereafter.

Montreal, 14.

The New Brunswick Legislature opened on the 11th. The Lieut. Governor announced that the revenue far exceeded the expenditures, notwithstanding the outlay required for the defence of the frontier against the Fenians.

Chicago, 14.

The steamer Lansing exploded her boiler on the Mississippi River yesterday, eight miles above Rock Island; eight persons were killed and several others badly scalded; the boat is a total wreck.

Baltimore, 14.

A mixed convention of the white and black races assembled at noon in Broadway Hall, to take into consideration the political condition of the State.

There were some 2,000 spectators, about equally divided white and black, who were advised to vote the Radical ticket.

Paris, 14.

The President of the Corps Legislatif officially announced to that Body that the peace of Europe will not be disturbed.

Orders have been sent to the various military depots and headquarters throughout the empire, to disband the reserves recently called into service.

St. Louis, 14.

A correspondent with Hancock's expedition says the General's mission was to feel the temper of the Indians, ascertain what tribes are for war and which for peace, make the necessary treaties, separate the peaceful tribes from the hostile ones and post more troops on the Smoky Hill and Santa Fe route. The results are as follows: marched 450 miles; the tribes disposed for war are the Sioux and Cheyennes, who have been separated from their allies the Kiowas, Arapahoes and Camanches, and a \$100,000 worth of Indian property destroyed. Kansas is free from hostile Indians; the Santa Fe and Smoky Hill routes are better guarded than before. Custar is at Ft. Hayes, and will remain there until grass appears, when he will commence active operations against the Sioux and Cheyennes.

London, 14.

In the House of Commons last night the amendment to the reform bill, providing for a ten pound lodger franchise, was adopted.

Memphis, 14.

There was a serious riot at Brownsville yesterday, in the Radical convention; three negroes and two whites were shot, not fatally. Reports of the origin are conflicting; the Radicals charge that it was the result of an organized plot to break up the convention; others assert that it was the result of the negro speakers being incendiary in their speeches and saying that every man that held slaves ought to have his heart cut out. All quiet at last accounts.

Louisville, 14.

The Democratic majority in the State is about 40,000.

Washington, 14.

Considerable interest attaches to the amended Mississippi bill; the complainants entertain strong hopes that the court will take cognizance of Gen. Ord's actions, at least to the extent of restraining him from a measure which might expose the state property to waste. The bill has been submitted without argument.

Philadelphia, 14.

Simeon Lord's cotton and woolen mills were damaged by fire to the amount of \$175,000; insured \$100,000. Two firemen were run over by the engines and killed.

New York, 14.

Archer's warehouse, Brooklyn, was struck by lightning last night and burned; 6,000 bags of saltpetre, valued at \$130,000, were stored in the establishment, and two thirds destroyed; 11,000 bags of nitrate of soda, valued at \$170,000, were also destroyed. Several other buildings were struck during the storm, damage slight.

Luxemburg, 14.

The work for strengthening the fortifications in this city, in which the garrison has for some time been actively employed, is discontinued by order of the Prussian commandant.

Dublin, 14.

The death sentence of the Fenian prisoner Col. Burke has been commuted to imprisonment for life at hard labor.

New Orleans, 14.

There is great excitement in financial circles at the closing of the sub-treasury and the First National Bank, by order of the Comptroller of the currency. A special agent of the Treasury Department has assumed charge of the sub-treasury. Heavy defalcations are already announced in both. L. Tilly, formerly treasurer and president of the bank, has made an assignment of his effects to the extent of \$1,250,000, to secure the government. The excitement caused a run on all the banks in the city; the National suspended in the evening.

Baltimore, 14.

The Radical convention has adopted resolutions in favor of impartial suffrage, and calling on Congress to abolish all distinctions of race and color. They denounce the constitutional convention held at Annapolis, as in violation of law, and any constitution framed by it, without impartial suffrage, should not be recognized by Congress, and ought to be discarded by the people.

Mobile, 14.

A meeting to-night was addressed by Judge Kelly, and broke up in a row; several shots were fired, and one white and two colored men were killed, and a number wounded.

New York, 15.

Colfax expresses his opinion that there will be no meeting of Congress in July. None of the Radicals now here, including Boutwell, Ashley, Butler and others, have any idea that a quorum will be found present in either Branch at that time.

During the storm on the 13th a large depot in Plainfield, New Jersey, was struck by lightning, and completely destroyed by fire.

The steam ram Dunderberg, the most powerful engine of naval warfare afloat, has been sold to the French government for \$3,000,000.

London, 15.

The British Government is about to undertake the construction of eleven light houses on various points of the Japanese coast, by request of the Tycoon.

New York, 15.

The Suez canal is rapidly approaching completion, and is expected to be ready for large ships in three months.

Havana, 11.

Crime is rampant here; there have been several murders, and an organized band of assassins is roaming about; forty or fifty have been captured. The financial condition of the city does not improve.

New York, 15.

Seven or eight cases of cholera have occurred at Paris.

Berlin, 15.

The report that has been in circulation, that the Prussian Government had bought or was seeking to buy a fleet of iron clads, is officially denied by the Prussian naval authorities.

London, 15.

Conflicting accounts are received here as to the result of the recent military operations in the Island of Candia; several naval engagements have taken place, and both the Cretans and Turks claim success. The latest dispatch asserts that the Turkish army, under Omar Osta, has been defeated in a general battle.

Liverpool, 15.

A vessel has been chartered here for the purpose of laying the sub-marine telegraph cable between Florida and the Island of Cuba.

Washington, 15.

The Russian and American treaty is ratified.

In future the postage upon all letters, for whatsoever destination, exchanged in the mails with Great Britain, will advance by a single rate for each half ounce or fraction thereof, the same as upon domestic letters.

## NEWS ITEMS.

THE Massachusetts State Prison is with its six hundred inmates, and a new wing, to contain two hundred cells, it is to be at once commenced.

TWO-STORY cars are growing in favor on the European railways. The lower story has compartments in the English style, and the upper is on the American plan. The whole height of the car is about 14 feet.

FORTY-TWO steamboats are advertised to leave St. Louis for Fort Benton, the head of navigation on the Missouri. If each boat carries two guns and a supply of muskets, as provided by the recent order from military headquarters, this fleet will present a strong naval force.

SINCE 1863, 18,682 inhabitants of the Polish provinces of Russia, including 164 women, have been banished to Siberia, 33,780 to the steppes of the Ural, and 12,556, including 218 women, to the interior of Russia. Besides these, 2,416 Poles have been sent to the penal regiments, and 1,468 hanged and shot for political offences.

THE largest room in the world, a single roof and unbroken by pillars or other obstructions, is at St. Petersburg, Russia. It is 650 feet in length and 150 feet in breadth. By daylight it is used for military displays, and a battalion can conveniently manoeuvre in it. In the evening it is converted into a vast ball room, when it is warmed by sixteen prodigious stoves, and 20,000 wax tapers are required to light it properly. The roof of this great structure is a single arch of iron, the bars alone on which it rests weighing 12,830,000 pounds.