

HURRICANE IN DAVIS AND WEBER COUNTIES.

BOUNTIFUL.

The Terrific hurricane which visited Davis county on the 16th did great damage to the houses and other property of the citizens of Bountiful. The Meeting House—the best finished one in the Territory—had the south side of the roof blown off, not a shingle nor board of sheeting was left on. A part of the vestry roof was also torn off by the wind. The chimneys, which were blown off by a similar visitation last March, had just been nicely finished with burnt brick, the day before the storm, and on this occasion they were not merely tumbled down, but the bricks were strewn all over the square, and some are said to have been carried a distance of thirty rods!

A portion of Anson Call's dwelling house was unroofed; Gen. Eldredge's country residence received similar treatment, and the north wing of J. B. Noble's did not escape any better. Wm. Jackson's house was entirely unroofed; and when the irresistible elements reached John Pack's, the roof was taken off bodily and the gables blown down. The Bishop's house had the adobe chimneys thrown off without any notice of what was going to occur. P. G. Sessions' molasses house had not a board remaining on the top when the roaring of the wind ceased; the back part of his carriage house was also torn down, and a wagon inside, which was neatly fitted up, was very roughly handled.

In addition to these losses, it is estimated by competent judges in that prosperous town, that at least one-fourth of all the "feed," such as hay, corn fodder, etc., was scattered all over the region round about by that fearful storm.

CENTERVILLE.

We have not learned of many disasters in this settlement, by the hurricane of Wednesday, 16th, but understand that many tons of hay and other fodder were blown from their legitimate localities, and might be seen packed into water ditches and piled up against the fences all along the road leading to and from the village.

KAYSVILLE.

The Meeting House chimneys were blown off during the storm of the 16th. This is the second time that this building has lost the tops of its smoke conductors.

FARMINGTON.

It is well known, has frequently suffered by high winds and what are generally termed hurricanes, and this time received a terrible shaking. Mr. Brooks' house was unroofed, and smaller buildings belonging to other brethren were served in the same way. A great many houses were more or less injured, by having the roofs loosened and being started from their moorings, and we are satisfied from reliable information received that much more serious losses would have been sustained by this visitation, had it not been for the energetic measures adopted by the experienced citizens. Some gentlemen put stout poles across their roofs, then fastened log chains to each end of the poles, and to these chains they attached large barrels of molasses, boxes and tubs full of stones, etc. In a few instances, where the unwieldy articles were on hand of course, mill stones were used as weights to hold on the roofs. Large quantities of forage were irretrievably scattered.

OGDEN.

From a resident of the capital of Weber county we learn that the hurricane of Wednesday, 16th, passed over that city, causing unpleasant apprehensions among the inhabitants, but doing little damage, except to some of the farmers whose hay, straw and fodder were not well protected; in such cases there

was a great rustling in the stack-yards, and quantities of these useful articles were unceremoniously carried away.

IRRIGATION AND CANAL COMPANY.

Since our last issue three meetings have been held by a number of our prominent citizens, and the result of their deliberations is the preliminary arrangements for the formation of a company whose purpose will be the constructing a canal from the Indian Ford, on the Utah side of the point of the mountain, and from thence to take out one half of the waters of the river Jordan for the better irrigation of the lands now under cultivation in this county, as well as many thousands of acres that lie waste on the open prairie.

The design of the company will be to dig a canal 20 feet wide at the bottom by 3½ feet deep on the lower side.

To accomplish this work these gentlemen desire the attendance of all interested at the mass meeting called for next Saturday. They also design asking the Legislative Assembly to grant an act of incorporation, by which a water assessment may be made upon all the farm lands and town lots in Great Salt Lake County.

From estimates made the company are convinced that during the past season, the loss to each owner of a lot in this city, was from \$100 to \$500, in consequence of the scarcity of water. To remedy this evil, therefore, it is determined to push the work forward with all possible speed, so that the inhabitants of this county may be as well supplied with water for irrigation as are the people of Utah county.

Hons. George A. Smith, John Taylor and Joseph A. Young, were appointed to lay the subject fully before the people on Saturday next.

We call the attention of the residents of this county to the following notice:

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

THERE will be a MASS MEETING held in the Tabernacle, in Great Salt Lake City, on Saturday, the 26th inst., at 11 a. m., to adopt measures to construct an irrigation ditch and canal from Utah Lake to this city.

All parties owning lands on the east side of Jordan, between the point of the mountain and Great Salt Lake City, and all persons owning lots in Great Salt Lake City are requested to attend, as measures will be taken to organize a company for the accomplishment of this object.

GEO. A. SMITH,
JOHN TAYLOR,
JOSEPH A. YOUNG.

LOWER COLORADO.—We are informed that on the 24th ult. there were 5 steamers and 7 barges, owned by three different companies, engaged in freighting on the Colorado river. They were delivering goods at or near the head of navigation for 4½ cents a pound from San Francisco. Supplies purchased in San Francisco are sold on the Colorado at the following rates in coin:—

Flour \$10 a 100

Bacon 17 cents a pound

Beans 7 " "

Butter 31 " "

Cheese 25 " "

and other produce at proportionate prices. It is one of the curiosities of trade that all of those articles, except flour, can, at those rates, be bought in San Francisco, shipped down the coast and up the Gulf of California and the Colorado river and then hauled to this city for, in some of the articles, less than one half their present prices in this market.

HOME ITEMS.

SABBATH MEETINGS.—Notice was given in the Tabernacle on Sunday afternoon, 20th, that next Sunday, and during the winter season, or until otherwise ordered, the meetings for worship will commence at 11 a. m. and 1 p. m. on each Sabbath.

During the forenoon of Sunday addresses were delivered by Elders Wm. S. Godbe, Alexander Ross and George Q. Cannon, upon a variety of interesting topics.

Elder Wm. C. Staines was the first speaker in the afternoon. He discoursed upon the duties of Saints, particularly in relation to their friends who have not yet gathered with the Church. Reasoned on the necessity of having the Spirit of the Lord to guide us in whatever we undertake to do.

President Brigham Young followed upon the same subjects, and then spoke of the feeling of the world in regard to our not wishing others to come here and settle, and remarked that all persons who wanted to come here were welcome, and would be treated with proper respect, so long as they conducted themselves aright.

MODERATE.—We noticed a load of wood on the street, on Friday last, for which the moderate demand of \$135 was made. A huge load, verily, but by the "eye measurement" process it did not seem to be quite the four and a half cords and odd it was represented to be. Still, our typos think a few such loads coming to this office would not be thrown away, though they would certainly vanish in smoke.

DISTRICT COURT.—Third Judicial District Court met on Tuesday the 15th as per adjournment, Hon. John Titus, presiding.

The case of the people vs. Joseph Helm, on appeal from the Probate Court of Tooele county was called. The case was brought up on a bill of exceptions taken to the rulings in the Court below. Mr. Miner, who appeared for Helm, argued the case in behalf of his client, particularly the first point of the exceptions, viz: a motion to quash the indictment. The Court ruled the indictment bad, and that as such it should have been set aside on motion to quash in the Court below, and as it had not been and the exception properly taken, His Honor said he felt bound to quash the indictment and discharge the prisoner.

The case of the people vs. Joseph Holladay, on indictment for man-slaughter, was next called. Messrs. Appleby and Miner appeared for defendant and filed a motion for a continuance, on the grounds that the senior counsel, Bela M. Hughes, Esq., was unavoidably absent, having been drafted into the United States service and the war having been carried into his immediate neighborhood.

Attorney Gen. Blair opposed the continuance, contending that the case had already been continued three times at the expense of the Territory, and he was unwilling to allow a further delay. Thought the reasons assigned sufficient and therefore granted a continuance, with the remark that the defendant must not look for any further leniency, but must prepare for trial at the next regular term—2d Monday of March, 1865.

W. I. Appleby, Esq., applied by motion for the admission of James W. Stevens, Esq., to practice as a Counselor at Law and Solicitor in Chancery. As the applicant did not present a certificate from any other court, appointed a committee of three to examine him and report that evening.

On motion of Mr. Long, Patrick Lynch, Esq., was duly admitted, the Court being fully advised of his qualifications as a practicing Attorney.

Court adjourned to the next regular term.

At 5 p. m. the committee reported to His Honor in chambers, favorable to the admission of Mr. Stevens, and the usual oath was thereupon administered.

THEATRICALS.—"Richelieu," as per announcement, was played on Wednesday evening last, and repeated on Saturday night. To say it is one of the finest plays in the English language does not convey the amount of praise it is justly entitled to. It abounds in exalted sentiment, chaste imagery, beautiful ideas and true poetry. The plot is elaborately constructed and skilfully developed; and the audience feel a deep interest in the opening scenes, which strengthens as the play progresses and culminates with the denouement. It conveys a lesson in history, highly instructive and of great interest to all who wish to see the men and manners, the costumes and peculiarities of an age long gathered with the past. Add to this a recreation of the master-mind of his day, and a revelation of the system of espionage, force and fraud by which power often was and is obtained and maintained in France, grouped in one short evening's amusement and instruction, and the treat afforded in "Richelieu" may be in part imagined.

The playing, as a whole, was excellent. We liked Mr. Lyne's Richelieu better than any character we have seen him in before. The wily, astute, indomitable and sarcastic Cardinal was well rendered by him; and he was ably and spiritedly supported by the company. Mr. Caine played with considerable dash and spirit; Mr. McKenzie played with an energy and care that in a less villainous character would have gained him much well-deserved applause; Mr. Simmons' De Beringhen was cleverly rendered; and Mrs. Gibson evinced abilities of a high order, that only require culture and study to more fully develop. The most of the other characters were well and carefully rendered. The piece was put on the stage with marked attention to costume and appointments, and we noticed with pleasure a couple of very beautiful scenes painted for it.

At some parts of the performance we thought the prompter had to exercise his calling with more than ordinary assiduity. When heavy leading parts are committed with care, it smacks too much of negligence to be agreeable to find those in minor parts requiring the prompter's aid every two or three lines. That's not the way to make actors, gentlemen. "Whatever is worth doing at all, is worth being well done." If you would ever shine as actors you must both commit and study your parts, so as to make the most you can of them. It is not a good plan,

either, to talk to the wings and the back of the stage while an anxious audience wonders what is being said. In our younger days we thought it savored of egotism to see professionals face the audience when speaking to a person on the stage, but have learned since that there is sound policy in it; the voice is thrown forward, and the audience get the benefit of the words instead of a few mumbled, indistinct sounds. There is a key to the voice, too, in elocution as in music, and if the voice is pitched upon the proper key the modulation in rising and falling becomes natural and easy.

The bill to night is a strong one, "The Warlock of the Glen" and the "Maid of Croissey" being the plays, Mr. Lyne appearing as Matthew of the Glen, the "Warlock" in the former and Sergeant Austerlitz in the latter, supported by a good cast.

WEATHER.—During the afternoon of the 15th rain began to fall gently, and continued at intervals until some time after dark, when it changed to snow, and on the morning of the 16th some 2 or 3 inches of melting snow mantled the valley. Clear and pleasant on the 17th, and most of the valley snow melted. Pleasant the past week.

COMPETITION in the meat market is proving beneficial to buyers.

DAY OF THANKSGIVING.

By Proclamation of the President of the United States, issued on the 20th of last month, to-morrow is set apart as a day of thanksgiving, humiliation and prayer.

We give the document to our readers in full:

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

It has pleased Almighty God to prolong our national life another year, defending us with His Guardian care against unfriendly designs from abroad and vouchsafing to us in His mercy many and signal victories over the enemy who are of our own household. It has also pleased our Heavenly Father to favor as well our citizens in their homes, as our soldiers in their camps and our sailors on the rivers and seas, with unusual health. He has largely augmented our free population by emancipation and by immigration, while He has opened to us new sources of wealth, and has crowned the labor of our workmen, in every department of industry, with abundant reward. Moreover, He has been pleased to animate and inspire our minds and hearts with fortitude, courage and resolution, sufficient for the great trial of civil war, into which we have been brought by our adherence, as a nation, to the cause of freedom and humanity, and to afford to us reasonable hopes of an ultimate and happy deliverance from all our dangers and afflictions. Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do hereby appoint and set apart the last Thursday in November next as a day which I desire to be observed by all my fellow-citizens, wherever they may then be, as a day of thanksgiving and prayer to Almighty God; the beneficent creator and ruler of the Universe; and I do further recommend to my fellow-citizens aforesaid, that on that occasion they do reverently humble themselves in the dust, and from thence offer up penitent and fervent prayers and supplications to the great disposer of events, for a return of the inestimable blessings of peace, union and harmony throughout the land, which it has pleased Him to assign as a dwelling-place for ourselves and our posterity throughout all generations.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this 20th day of October, in the year of our Lord, 1864, and of the independence of the United States the 89th.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President—Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State.

The number of slaves set free by the events of the war is estimated by competent Northern authorities at 1,500,000. Jeff Davis states the whole number at 2,000,000.

—An Irish soldier and wit, in the hospital at Resaca, Ga., writes to a Western paper, "I see my name reported in the lists of deaths at this hospital. I knew it was a lie as soon as I saw it. Hereafter when you hear of my death, write to me and find out if it is so before publishing it."

—Vermont is entirely independent of the foreign market in regard to sugar and molasses; not an ounce of imported sugar will be seen in many sections of that State this year.