THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 7477. SUNDAY MORNING, JUNE 12, 1853. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

IMPORTANT FROM ALBANY.

THE AGREEMENT OF THE CANAL CONFERENCE COMMITTEE.

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THE LATEST FROM HAVANA,

&c., &c., &c.

From Albany.

LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS—THE CANAL CONFERENCE COMMITTEE, ETC.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE NEW YORK HERALD.

ALBANY, June 11, 1853.

Hardly anything of importance was accomplished in either house to-day. The sessions of both closed at half-past 1 o'clock, when the members departed on various excursions of pleasure and business, until Monday morning.

The statement of the HERALD, that the committee of conference had adjusted matters, was corroborated officially this morning, by Senator Vanderbilt, who, upon being interrogated by Senator Platt, stated that the committee, he guessed, would report on Monday morning. The committee have labored industriously, and deserve commendation from the people for having united upon a plan for amending the constitution so as to finish the canals. This will supersede the necessity of Senator Cooley's constitutional convention. W.

THE BASIS OF THE CANAL COMPROMISE—THE NEW YORK CHARTER AMENDMENTS, ETC.

FROM THE REGULAR NEWSPAPER AGENT.

ALBANY, June 11—9 P. M.

I have just learned, from good authority, that the Committee of Conference on the Canal resolutions have agreed upon resolutions which will command the almost unanimous vote of both houses. The basis of the agreement is briefly as follows:—

The enlargement of the canals from their own resources.

The rejection of taxation.

The repudiation of the contracts of 1851.

By the above it will be seen that the report recognizes the three prominent features for which we have all along contended.

The following are the points upon which the committee is stated to have finally agreed, as amendments to be proposed to article 3, of section 7, of the constitution:—

1. The canals shall be finished by borrowing $9,000,000, without tax, on the strength of the revenues.
2. To borrow $1,500,000 to pay the canal revenue certificates, making in all $10 500,000.
3. To complete the canals in *four* years.
4. To make it imperative that the Legislature *shall* provide the means.
5. The contracts are repudiated.
6. The work is to be let out to the lowest bidder.

The amended charter passed the Senate this morning. By this amendment all the restrictive provisions of the new charter, just adopted by the overwhelming vote of the city, will be applied to the present Common Council. This strengthens the Mayor's veto, and at once remove all the Aldermen from their seats in the courts of Sessions and Oyer and Terminer. This is now a law, and will not have to be submitted to the people.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

EXTRA SESSION.

Senate.

ALBANY, June 11, 1853.

NEW YORK CLERKS' LIBRARY.

Mr. BEEKMAN introduced a bill to incorporate a library association for the benefit of merchants' clerks in the lower part of the city of New York.

THE NINETEENTH WARD.

Mr. MORGAN presented the resolutions of the Common Council of New York, for the division of the Nineteenth ward of that city, into two wards.

THE SUPPLY BILL—SPIRITED CONTROVERSY.

Mr. CONGER reported the supply bill, with amendments. A discussion arose out of the time for the consideration of this bill, in the course of which, Mr. COOLEY (dem.) said—We do not adjourn until the canal question is settled. While any seat is in the Senate I shall stay in it.

Mr. PIERCE (dem.) desired to see the appropriation bills, the State prison bills, canal appropriation bills, and the other important bills, set down for the earliest day, as we were near the time of adjournment.

Mr. COOLEY.—Not near, unless the canal question is settled. Why not set down these bills for Wednesday.

Mr. PIERCE.—That is too far off.

Mr. COOLEY.—Well, then Tuesday, at 12.

Mr. PIERCE.—There is a special order for that hour.

Mr. COOLEY.—Yes, so there was last Tuesday; but there was nothing in the Executive net when it was fished up. Let it be Tuesday at 11, then.

Mr. CORNELL (dem.) moved to lay the order of business on the table, so that the order of motions and resolutions might be reached, and the Senate determine a time for the consideration of the bills named by Mr. Pierce.

Mr. CONGER (dem.) suggested a different course.

Mr. COOLEY.—I am sorry to see the faithful disagree.

The Senate refused to lay the order on the table.

THE NEW YORK CHARTER.

The bill amending the amended charter of New York city, came up from the Assembly; and on motion of Mr. BEEKMAN, was immediately read and passed—ayes 19, nays 1.

THE CONFERENCE COMMITTEE.

Mr. PLATT (whig) asked of the chairman of the Senate Committee of Conference if there was any probability of a report from the committee before Tuesday?

Mr. VANDERBILT, (dem.)—I would state to the honorable Senator from the Twentieth, that as near as I can get, we will report to this body at 10 o'clock on Monday morning.

BILLS PASSED.

THE FENCING OF RAILROADS, ETC.

The Senate went into Committee of the Whole on the bill in relation to the fencing of railroads and the removing of cattle. The debate was long and desultory. The committee reported progress.

THE APPROPRIATION BILLS.

The Senate refused to make a special order of the several appropriation bills, as moved by Mr. PIERCE.

Adjourned to Monday.

Assembly.

ALBANY, June 11, 1853.

THE STREETS OF BROOKLYN.

Mr. HUTCHINS presented a petition of the citizens of Brooklyn for alteration in the streets of that city.

THE TRAVELLING FEES OF THE RESIDENT ENGINEER, ETC.

Mr. PETERS moved a resolution instructing the Auditor to report upon what evidence the travel fees for 18,700 miles was allowed Geo S Cole, resident engineer, during eight months in 1852, also in what cases he was a witness for canal contractors for extra allowance, and also what amount of extra allowance was made to said contractors by the Canal Board on the estimates of said Cole.

BILLS PASSED.

For the better security of mechanics and others erecting buildings in the counties of Orleans and Niagara.

To divide the sixth judicial district of the city of New York.

Providing for the appointment of an additional number of commissioners of deeds in the city and county of New York.

Concerning appeals.

To amend the charter of the Farmers' Insurance Company of Oneida county.

To change the name of the town of Shirley, in the county of Erie, to that of North Collins.

A SCENE OF GENERAL CONFUSION.

A motion to adjourn was lost whereupon

Mr. HENDEE moved a call of the House, as he saw a quorum was not present.

Mr. BURROUGHS hoped the motion would be withdrawn. Every call had, thus far, been a farce.

Mr. HENDEE thought the proceedings, for the last hour, had been a farce. He desired to change the play to that of tragedy.

The motion was lost.

After considerable confusion, the House adjourned until Monday, at 10 A. M.

From Port Praya.

BOSTON, June 11, 1853.

The brig Wm. M. Rogers, from Port Praya, April 30th, and Bathurst, coast of Africa, May 10th, arrived here this morning. She reports the United States ships of war John Adams and Bainbridge, at Port Praya, April 30th, all well and waiting for the arrival of the frigate Constitution to relieve them.

Trade was dull on the coast. Occasionally a cargo of slaves was run off under the Spanish and Brazilian flags, but the English cruisers had captured several lately, about the Bight of Benin.

The Southerner at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, June 11, 1853.

The United States mail steamship Southerner, Captain Foster, from New York, arrived here at one o'clock this (Saturday) morning.

The Latest from Washington.

THE NEW YORK ASSAY OFFICE—COLLECTOR BRONSON AND HIS CLERKS, ETC.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WASHINGTON, June 11—9 P. M.

It is understood the Secretary of the Treasury has received the report of the person sent to New York to examine the Custom House, Exchange, and Bonded Warehouse, with a view to the location of the Assay Office. It is doubtful if the necessary room can be furnished in any of those buildings, the probability being that the department will have to look elsewhere. Nothing has yet been determined upon.

The statement that the Collector of New York has sent on a batch of removals and appointments to the Secretary of the Treasury, is not true. Not a single nomination of any kind has yet been received at the Treasury Department from Collector Bronson. Nearly every other collection district has forwarded nominations for new officers, and made a clean sweep of the old clerks.

Mr. Marcy is out of town, and will not return till Tuesday. SENTINEL.

THE MINISTERS TO ENGLAND AND PRUSSIA—CONSUL TO AMOY—ANOTHER MURDER TRIAL, ETC.

FROM THE REGULAR NEWSPAPER AGENT.

WASHINGTON, June 11, 1853.

Mr. Buchanan is expected to leave for the Court of St. James in the course of next month.

Ex-Governor Vroom, it is said, has signified to the President his acceptance of the mission to Prussia.

Thomas Hart Hyatt, editor of the Rochester *Advertiser*, was yesterday offered the Consulship at Amoy, China. He will probably accept it. He returned home this evening.

C. A. Orson is appointed route agent on the Rochester and Niagara Falls railroad.

The trial of William B. Sessoer, for the murder of Emeline Johnson by administering strychnine to her, was commenced this morning.

Late and Important from Mexico.

ARRIVAL OF GEN. ALMONTE, MEXICAN MINISTER, AT NEW ORLEANS—REVIVAL OF A DECREE TO ANNOY AMERICANS—OPEN OPPOSITION BY THE GOVERNOR OF ACAPULCO—HIGH TARIFF DUTIES—TOWN PILLAGED BY ROBBERS, ETC.

NEW ORLEANS, June 11, 1853.

The steamship Texas, from Vera Cruz, the 8th inst., has arrived at this port.

Senor Almonte, the new Minister to the United States, is amongst her passengers; also the newly appointed Minister to France. The former leaves here for Washington via Louisville, on Monday.

The Texas brings $126,000 specie.

Senor Alaman, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, died on 1st June, and Manuel Bonnita, Secretary of War, takes his place. Senor Navareco, of Guadalajara, was spoken of for Secretary of War.

Santa Anna had revived an old decree intended for the annoyance of United States travellers, and the Governor of Acapulco, General Alvarez, had issued a counter proclamation, advising the people in his department to pay no attention to the edict of Santa Anna.

The new tariff of Santa Anna is said to be higher than that of 1845, and was expected to prove very unsatisfactory. Cotton goods are to pay six cents per yard.

A band of sixty robbers entered the town of Lagos, liberated the prisoners, about two hundred in number, and carried away property to the value of some $30,000 or $40,000. The inhabitants, numbering eight thousand, made no resistance.

Sixty deaths by vomito were reported at Vera Cruz, on the 7th.

Mr. Falconet, the agent of the English bond holders, had been liberated.

The Gavazzi Riot at Montreal.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

MONTREAL, June 11, 1853.

Almost every hour records some new victim, whose corpse or maimed body has been found by friends

So far as we can learn, after careful inquiry, the number of persons shot is about 50, and of those killed outright or mortally wounded, from ten to twelve.

A large meeting of citizens was held in St. George's Hall, at 2 o'clock P. M., yesterday, for the purpose of considering the safety of the city. They passed resolutions requesting Gavazzi to complete his course of lectures, commending the police, &c. The sixth resolution was as follows:—

"Resolved, That, in the opinion of this meeting, the Mayor ought, on all occasions, to take sufficient measures for the protection of life and property in the city, or resign his office into other hands; and, having failed in this duty, Charles Wilson is not a fit person to hold the office of Mayor, which he now occupies."

The city was in a state of intense excitement the whole day yesterday.

Several instances of attempts at outrage on solitary individuals, by Roman Catholics, are mentioned.

The lecture was postponed last evening, and Father Gavazzi left this morning for New York, to be gone a day or two. He is to return and finish his course.

The Mayor, at an informal meeting of the City Councillors, yesterday, denied that he had ordered the soldiers to fire, or that the officers had applied to him for orders to do so. Who it was who ordered the soldiers to fire, he could not say.

The following is a list of killed and wounded, in addition to those reported yesterday, many of them having been assaults by ruffians in the streets:—

J. Pollock, an old man, was killed by a shot through the body.

A young man named Little, a book keeper, received two stabs in the head with a knife, and is dead.

William Lenon, stabbed, dead.

——Thompson, shot through the body.

J. Beckett, assaulted before the firing, while going quietly home from work, and brutally beaten. Dangerous wounds were inflicted on his head and neck.

Mr. J. Lewis, while walking up the hill with a lady, received a shot in his heel, which passed through his foot.

Mr. Campbell, also on his way home, received a shot which instantly killed him.

A man named Donnelly is in the hospital, with a wound in his chest by a pistol ball.

B. Glennon received three balls in his back, and is dead.

Mr. Hutchins received a musket ball in the leg.

Mr. H. Joseph received a severe blow on the head from a club, and is now suffering from concussion of the brain.

James Welch, a Catholic leader, was actively engaged in the riot.

It is reported that some seven or eight of the rioters were killed in addition to the above, all of low character. Their names have not been obtained.

Mr. G. B. Pearson, an inoffensive man, returning home about ten o'clock last night, was severely beaten.

A man was shot at Griffintown, in the suburbs of Montreal, last evening. The deed was perpetrated without provocation, while the victim was walking in the street.

Last evening the streets were patrolled by flying artillery, and all, for the most part, was quiet.

Later from Havana and Key West.

ARRIVAL OF THE ISABEL AT CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, June 10, 1853.

The steamship Isabel, Captain Rollins, arrived here this evening, bringing Havana dates to the morning of the 8th inst., and Key West to the evening of the same day.

There is no political news of importance. Heavy rains had occurred at Havana, and yellow fever was prevalent.

Small pox had made its appearance at Matanzas.

The United States steamer Vixen had arrived at Havana for coal. It was supposed she was going to Pensacola.

Sugar was firm, and shipping scarce, which retarded business. The stock of sugar was rising, and amounted to 200,000 boxes.

Sterling exchange was higher, the quotations being 10½ a 10¾ premium.

Freights were more abundant than vessels.

From Key West we learn that the brig Cushnoc, from Cardenas for New York, sprung aleak on the 2d of June, when the master ran her ashore off Cape Florida, and she proved a total loss. Part of the cargo was saved by Key West wreckers, and was libelled for salvage.

Marine Affairs.

ARRIVAL OF ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-NINE OF THE RESCUED PASSENGERS OF THE WILLIAM AND MARY AT NEW ORLEANS—THUNDER STORM, ETC.

NEW ORLEANS, June 11, 1853.

One hundred and thirty-nine of the rescued passengers from the lost ship William and Mary, have arrived here in a destitute condition.

During a thunder storm yesterday, the lightning struck the ships Desdemona, Raritan, and Josiah Bradley—the damage, however, was trifling.

The steamship Cherokee sailed for New York, via Havana, this morning.

Departure of the City of Manchester.

PHILADELPHIA, June 11, 1853.

The City of Manchester sailed at 9 o'clock this morning, with one hundred and sixty-two passengers and twenty thousand dollars in gold.

From the South.

BALTIMORE, June 11, 1853.

A collision occurred on Lake Ponchartrain Railroad on Saturday, by which one man was killed and five others wounded.

The Hon. Mr Stephens, injured by the recent accident on the Macon Railroad, who had an arm broken, and received a severe contusion on his head, is doing well.

A fire at Portsmouth, Va., on Thursday, destroyed seven houses owned by Wm. Watts, W. Butler, Joseph Burks, H. V. Nimeoyer, and Jno. Lash.

Non-Arrival of the Pacific.

SANDY HOOK, June 11—10 P. M.

There are no signs of the Pacific. The weather is very thick.

Markets.

NEW ORLEANS, June 10, 1853.

Cotton has been steady to day, with sales of 3,000 bales. The week's business foots up 24,000 bales; the receipts for the same period, 5 000, against 20 000 bales exported. Middling is quoted at 10¼c. The increased receipts at all the Southern ports over same time last year, now amount to 225,000 bales. Rio coffee is dull; the sales during the week have been 2 500 bags, mostly at 8½c. a 8¾c., but prime is held at 9c. The stock on hand is 62,000 bags. Mess pork is firm, at $15 a $15 50. Sterling exchange is at 9¾ premium.

MOBILE, June 11, 1853.

Cotton—Sales during the week, 3,900 bales; receipts of same period, 900 do.; exports, 7 000 do. Stock on hand, 2,500 bales. Middling quoted at 10¼c.

Marine Affairs.

DEPARTURE OF THE STEAMSHIP ATLANTIC.—The U. S. mail steamship Atlantic, Capt. West, left her dock at the usual hour yesterday, for Liverpool, with 201 passengers. Every berth in the ship had been engaged several days back. We publish the names of the passengers elsewhere.

THE FIRST SHIP LAUNCH AT MOBILE.—Yesterday was a day to be remembered by Mobile, and from it we may date an era in the industrial pursuits of our people. Agreeable to notice, the new ship William R. Hallett—the first vessel of the class ever built in Mobile—was launched in presence of at least two thousand persons, many of them ladies. At half-past 2 o'clock P. M., the steamers Swan, Col. Clay, and Daniel Pratt, left the wharves for Meaher's ship yard, full of passengers, and the river, from the city up, was dotted with sail boats bound for the same destination. As the vessels neared the landing, the eye was greeted with flags and gay streamers floating from almost every point of the new ship. It was a sight, indeed, to make one's heart beat quick at the brightening prospects that lie before us. Everything had been prepared for a speedy launch, and at about 4 o'clock all things were ready and the vessel began to move slowly—almost imperceptibly. It was an exciting moment, as many began to fear she would not be get off. She took another start, and was under full headway and no mistake. At this instant an interesting and lovely young lady arose from her seat on the staging under the bows, and christened the William R. Hallett with a bottle of sparkling champagne. The smash of the bottle seemed to give additional momentum to the ship—she quickened her speed and glided swiftly and gracefully into the water. Then the air was rent with one loud whole souled huzza. A more beautiful launch, everybody exclaimed, was never witnessed. It was, indeed, a magnificent sight. She rates about nine hundred tons, and is constructed throughout of the very best materials. The model is beautiful and symmetrical, and will attract notice in any port. She will be finished without regard to expense, and from intimations we have had, the cabins will astonish our friends on the other side, who have never looked for taste or elegance in the fittings of a cotton ship. The masts and spars will soon be put in their places, and the rigging and sails adjusted, when she will commence loading for Liverpool. We predict for her good sailing qualities, and a profitable investment for the owners. The Wm. R. Hallett was towed down to Hitchcock's Press wharf by the steamers Swan and Col Clay. At every minute, almost, from the shipyard to the wharf, one was startled from his propriety by the deafening discharges of cannon; and as the vessel and her convoy came abreast of the city, it seemed that our whole population had turned out and thronged the wharves. The building and launching of the Wm. R. Hallett is an era among us. Other ships will follow, and before many years pass away, Mobile will become famous for her works of this kind.—*Mobile Tribune, May* 29.

Terrible Accident.

TEN PERSONS SEVERELY INJURED AND DYING.

From the Albany Transcript of June 11.

At 11 o'clock this morning the tressel work of a new bridge, building about four and a half miles above Waterford, on the opposite side of the Hudson river, was blown down by the wind, and precipitated a distance of forty five feet, carrying with it some forty persons, consisting of carpenters, engineers, and laborers.

At half-past two o'clock, the gravel train from the scene of the disaster arrived in this city, with four of the injured parties, viz., William Wilson, carpenter, residing in Bath, badly injured, and, it is feared fatally; Charles Waters, laborer, residing in this city, badly injured; Robt. Whitaker, laborer, residing in this city, badly injured; ——Springsted, laborer, residing in this city, badly injured.

Among those injured is Thomas Learned engineer, residing on the Troy road. He was taken to Cohoes, where at last accounts he was supposed to be dying. A man named George Pitt, residing in Cohoes, was also badly injured, and it is thought will not survive.

We are gratified to learn that our friend Alderman Eggleston, contractor, was not injured.

We shall issue an extra this evening, with full particulars, our reporter having returned to the scene of the accident.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

[From the Troy Budget, June 11.]

Several persons are reported killed, and many injured. Among those killed are Mr. Larned, the assistant engineer, and a young man named Brisbin.

We have not heard any further particulars. The loss of life is reported as high as twelve or fifteen.

Shocking Affair in West Troy.

WIFE KILLED BY HER HUSBAND.

[From the Troy Budget, June 11.]

We have been furnished with the particulars of a shocking affair that has occurred in West Troy, which ended in the death of one of the parties. It seems that a man named Patrick Manion, living in the alley between Ohio and Burlington streets, in that village, on Wednesday last had a quarrel with his wife. A fracas ensued, during which the husband struck his wife with a billet of wood on the right leg, breaking it about midway from the ancle to the knee. The husband shortly after left her, and went after Dr. Burris, who proceeded to Manion's residence to examine the fractured limb. On arriving at the house, he was told by the woman that she had broken her leg by a fall. The doctor set the limb, and left her in care of her husband.

Next morning at six o'clock Dr. B went to see his patient. When he arrived there he was shocked at the horrible sight that met his gaze on entering the room. On the floor lay the woman quite cold, and scarcely able to speak. In the bed the husband was lying drunk, in a pool of his wife's blood. The woman then told Dr B. about the quarrel on the previous day, and all the circumstances attending it.

Dr. Thorn was sent after, when he and Dr. Burris gave the woman every possible attention, but all to no purpose—for when Dr. B. subsequently called, he found the woman dead! She has borne a very intemperate character of late. It is said that she has not been sober for the last six or eight days. Her husband had locked the doors of the house and nailed down the windows, for the purpose of keeping his wife in, so that she could not get out. On Monday last she sold some bread tickets for rum.

Coroner Witbeck, of that village, held an inquest on the body, and returned a verdict of murder. Manion has now accordingly been arrested and committed to the Albany jail to answer the charge. Manion owns a house and lot in West Troy, and has a family consisting of three children—two boys and a girl—the oldest about twelve years of age and the youngest seven.

Later From Central America.

We have received files of the *Gazette* of Costa Rica, up to the 21st of May.

Official banquets were given in San Jose, the capital on the 18th and 19th, to celebrate the re-election to the Presidency of Don Juan Rafael Mora, at which was manifested the sentiment animating the guests with the spirit of union, of good understanding between the authorities, and of concord among all members of society. Numerous toasts were given in honor of the Mora administration, which had not only given or restored to Costa Rica tranquillity, public credit, a prosperous treasury, and a reputation abroad, but had also re-established confidence, and based the principal strength of the government in affection, not in intimidation.

By official communication from Punta Arenas it was known that a cloud of locusts had fallen in the territory comprised between the Barranca and the Chacarita. The government had adopted the only remedies possible in such an affliction, and the most illustrious bishop had by means of a pious pastoral, appealed to the prayers of the church to combat enemies against whom all human precautions are impotent.

The dates from Guatemala are to the 8th of April. Negotiations were still pending between that republic and Honduras. General Carrera remained in Esquipulas, prepared to leave the inaction to which he had been condemned by the slowness of diplomatic operations. The *Gazette* of Guatemala contains an editorial article on the hostile intention of some organs of the Mexican press, with respect to Guatemala. That which gave rise to this discussion was the petulance of Maldonado, Governor of Chiapas, in accusing the government of Guatemala with projects of invasion.

From San Salvador dates are to the 22d of April. The plague of the locusts had fallen also on that city and its neighborhood.

PROBABLE MURDER.—One of those outrages which have been so common in the large cities of the country, of late years, and which are unhappily on the increase, was perpetrated in this city last night. Two watchmen who were on duty in the eastern portion of the city, hearing a disturbance on Union street, between twelve and one o'clock, proceeded to the spot, and discovered three or four rowdies in the road, from whom the noise proceeded. They immediately approached the gang with the intention of dispersing or arresting them, when the fellows took to their heels and ran up the street yelling and hooting. They were pursued by the watchmen, one of whom, named W. Dixon, had almost succeeded in overtaking the party, when a ruffian turned around and warned the watchman to stand back. Almost the same instant the fellow fired a pistol, the ball of which entered Dixon's body in the centre of his stomach, passing out at his back. The fellows then continued their flight. Poor Dixon was carried to his home in Court street, and we regret to say that his life is in imminent danger, although at eleven o'clock this morning he was still living. Three men, named Robert Waterson, Archibald McFoils, and Finley McKey, all employed upon the lake, were arrested this morning on suspicion of being implicated in the affair. They were committed to jail for further examination.—*Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.*

EXODUS OF THE MORMONS.—About eight hundred Mormons have left their camp ground at Keokuk, on their way to Salt Lake City. About three thousand in all have arrived there, and about eight hundred more are expected.

A CHAPTER ON MORMON AFFAIRS.

Ninth Epistle to the Saints.

Speech of Elder Pratt Against the Apostates.

GRAND RELIGIOUS DEMONSTRATION—JOE SMITH THE FATHER OF THE SPIRIT RAPPERS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE MORMON PROPAGANDA.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS,

&c., &c., &c.

From the Deseret *News* we copy the annexed, comprising a full account of the doings in Mormondom down to the 30th April.—

THE NINTH GENERAL EPISTLE.

Since our last epistle of October 13, we know of but few particulars that have transpired among the various nations of the earth; but we know that the revelations of Jesus Christ are true, and that peace is taken from the earth; and that those who will not receive and obey the gospel of Jesus Christ when they hear it, will grow worse and worse in evil passions, strife, war and blood, until the wicked shall have overthrown the wicked, and destroyed themselves from the face of the earth, that Jesus may have the privilege to reign, unmolested, in the midst of those that love him.

Domestic manufactures are improving, but not so fast as is desirable. Saw and grain mills have increased rapidly in the various settlements, but they cannot keep pace with the demand for flour, and especially for lumber. The tanneries are gradually improving, and considerable leather has been produced. Our nail factories progress slowly. A manufactory of combs has commenced. The fine comb from our mountain mahogany bids fair to supersede the necessity for ivory.

The prospect is flattering that many evils may soon be remedied, by a supply of iron ware, in its various forms, from Iron county. One brief blast of the furnace, produced twenty-five hundred of excellent pig iron, when the blast ceased for want of coal. The snow having been unusually deep on the mountains the past winter, has prevented bringing wood and coal from the kanyons. An excellent pair of andirons was exhibited at Conference, as the first fruits of the iron foundry.

The large addition to the Lord's storehouse is completed, and storehouses generally in the various settlements. Much valuable machinery has been added to the Temple shop. The extensive blacksmith, joiner, and machine shop are on the Temple block, where all the labor of the temple is to be performed, within the walls, the stonework of which is about one fourth completed. The Social Hall was so far completed as to be occupied by social parties, and for dramatic entertainment the past winter. It was dedicated January first.

Our sugar apparatus arrived too late for use last fall; a portion of it is now attached to the water works of the public machine shop, and is engaged in making molasses. Experiments have proved that the saccharine matter of the beet is superior in the valley; and we have the apparatus and means to make the various sweets from molasses to refined sugar, and the factory will be located on Big Kanyon Creek, ready for use next fall.

The last accounts from the elders who went out last fall, was their arrival at St. Louis, in sixty days from their departure. Those bound for China, Hindostan, Australia, and the Western Islands, left on the 20th of October, and at our latest dates, nearly all had shipped from San Francisco.

The block of stone designed by the Deseret Legislature for the Washington monument, has been prepared and exhibited at this conference, and will be forwarded to Washington at our first convenience. The device is a beehive, in full operation, in the centre, encircled by the convolvulus, &c., with the inscription, "Holiness to the Lord. Deseret."

To the sisters of Israel we say be patient. If your husband has died in the faith, and you wish to be sealed to him for eternity, you must come to Zion to receive that sealing ordinance; and if a high priest or an elder should tell you that you cannot be saved if you are not sealed to him, either as proxy, for time, or for eternity, to the exclusion of your dead, thrust him from your presence as Lucifer was thrust from heaven; for that high priest or elder will be damned, (unless he speedily repent) as sure as Lucifer was, and he can neither save you nor you him; but come to Zion, be patient till you can get here, and the temple is completed, and your oldest son, by the husband to whom you wish to be sealed, may stand as his father's legal representative, by your side, and by him you may be sealed to your dead husband; for it is the legal right, in God's kingdom, for the oldest son to minister and obtain blessings for his father, and act for his father when he is gone into the eternal world.

The laws of the country are generally observed, and our courts are seldom troubled with a law suit. Travellers occasionally quarrel with each other, and require a legal settlement; otherwise our courts are nearly useless, there being no occasion to use them. The Indians have preserved their peaceful relations with each other, and the citizens generally.

Brethren, come home as fast as possible, bringing your poor, your silver, your gold, and every thing that will beautify and ennoble Zion, and establish the House of the Lord; not forgetting the seeds of all choice trees, and fruits, and grains, and useful productions of the earth; and labor saving machinery; keeping yourselves unspotted from the world by the wayside.

And may our Father in heaven bless you to your heart's content, in all good things, even all you need, in the name of Jesus Christ. Amen.

Below will be found extracts from a speech of P. P. Pratt in the Tabernacle. The topic under consideration is the apostates from the Church, in discussing which the speaker evinces much bitterness:—

"I do not know of one single persecution of any magnitude, that has brought trouble and general distress upon the people of God in this age, that was not brought about directly by means of those that went out from ourselves—who professed to be of us—if I may except the first trouble in Jackson county, Missouri. In all the general persecutions I do not recollect of a single instance that the general storm was not brought about by men from among ourselves, professing the name, membership, and the priesthood of the Latter Day Saints. Traitors to the cause that they professed to believe. This was the direct means of the suffering, and the breaking up of the community in Kirtland; of the breaking up of the community and the expulsion of them from Missouri. It was the direct means of this last persecution which led to the martyrdom of the Prophet and the destruction of many others; the plundering of millions—the burning of our temple; and our migration to this country. We came here for peace. We are now in a place where the extended desert, and snow clad mountains, widely intervene on every side between us and our neighbors, that they might not tread on our toes and that we might not tread on theirs. We know who led us here; it was not only the Almighty God by his matchless providence, but by his servant; he that stands at the head of this people, and those that were with him. These were they that led us here—that so counselled, and arranged and organized our local matters, that we have been sustained here, and have been fed, clothed, sheltered and preserved. We have obtained our local political rights and privileges, and have been enabled to preserve them inviolate in the face of all the opposition, lies, and slanders which have been so industriously circulated." "Sooner than be subject to a repetition of these wrongs, *I for one, would rather march out to day and be shot down.* There are my feelings, and have been for some time. Talk about liberty of conscience! Have not men liberty of conscience here? Yes. The Presbyterians, Methodists, Quakers, &c., have here the liberty to worship God their own way, and so has every man in the world. People have the privilege of apostatizing from this church, and of worshipping devils, snakes, toads, or geese, if they please, only let their neighbors alone. But they have not the privilege to disturb the peace, or to endanger life or liberty; that is the idea." If they will take that privilege, I need not repeat their doom; it has been told here to-day. They have been faithfully warned." "Why is it that these apostates wish to cram down people's stomachs that which they loath?" As to this man, or rather "thing," called Gladden Bishop, and his pretended visions and revelations, I know him of old." "I never heard of him in any other light but as a man or a 'thing,' that crept in from time to time among the saints with attempts to deceive the people with one imposition or another. His difficulty all the time was, that the people would not be deceived by him. I will not put him on a level with other apostates. Where can we find one of them that has not had some influence? I know of no one that had not some followers for awhile, although none could keep them; but I never knew Gladden Bishop to gain a single follower among his personal acquaintance. He was disfellowshipped, and received on his professions of repentance so often, that the church at length refused to admit him any more as a member. These apostates talk of proof! Have we not proved Joseph Smith to be a prophet—a restorer, standing at the head of this dispensation? Have we not proved the priesthood which he placed upon others by the command of God? I see no ground, then, to prove or to investigate the calling of an apostate, who has always been trying to impose upon this people. It is too late in the day for us to stop to inquire whether such an outcast has the truth. We have truths already developed, unfulfilled by us, unacted upon. There are more truths poured out from the eternal fountain already than our minds can contain, or than we have places and preparations to carry out. And yet we are called upon to prove—what? Whether an egg that was known to be rotten fifteen years ago, has really improved by reason of age! 'You are going to be destroyed'—say they—'destruction awaits this city! Well, what if we are? We are as able to be destroyed as any people living. What care we whether we are destroyed or not? These old tabernacles will die of themselves if let alone. We have nothing to fear on that head, for we are as well prepared to die as to live. One thing we have heard to day, and I am glad to hear it. We shall not be destroyed in the old way, as we have been heretofore. We shall have a change in the manner at least. We shall probably be destroyed standing this time, and not in a sitting or laying position. We can die as well as others who are not as well prepared! I am glad that while we do live we shall not submit to be yoked or saddled like a dumb ass. We shall not stand still to see men, women, and children murdered, robbed, plundered, and driven any more, as in the States heretofore. Nor does God require it at our hands. That is the best news we have heard to-day. It is not enough for people to have liberty to worship according to sectarianism, judaism, heathenism, and everything else; but they wish the liberty to stab you to the heart. It is policy not to wait till you are killed, but act on the defensive while you still live. I have said enough on this subject. If we should find a better people before ourselves are grown better, we could not live among them, and that would be the hell of it. We have found a people as good as we are, and we are agreed to live together. The light of truth has united us, and the spirit has baptized us into a degree of oneness. The world thinks we are one in the highest sense of the term; but God sees that there is much room for us to improve in oneness. Where shall we begin to improve? I don't know of anything better calculated to improve our union than to have some wide meshes in the net, to let those slip through who don't wish to be gathered, and to unite with the rest. There is an accumulation here of the good and the bad—the chaff and the wheat—the tares and the good grain—the good and bad fish which the gospel net gathers. The only safe way is for the good and bad to be separated. I like to see the roads open, the snow disappear from the kanyons, that spirits not congenial to the gospel of peace may go as many roads as there are points of compass. Such movements give opportunity for the Saints to draw the cords of union still closer. May God bless you all. Amen."

Opening of the General Conference.

Wednesday, April 6, 1853, could not have dawned a more lovely day, or have been more satisfactory to saints or angels. The distant valleys sent forth their inhabitants, this valley swarmed forth its thousands, and a more glorious sight has not been seen for generations than at Great Salt Lake City this day.

The Deseret national flag was unfurled to the breeze. The Nauvoo Brass Band, Capt. Ballo's Band, and the Military Band, enlivened the air with their sweetest strains. The Silver Greys made a venerable appearance, and the minute men, true to their duty, were at their posts at an early hour. The police, under the efficient management of Capt Hardy, were at their posts at the time appointed, and the countenances of the Saints were as glad and cheerful as though each had been favored with the visitation of an angel. So opened the General Conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, in Great Salt Lake City, which was called to order in the Tabernacle, by President Young, at 10 A. M.

Present of the First Presidency, Brigham Young, Heber C. Kimball and Willard Richards.

Presiding Patriarch, John Smith.

Of the quorum of the Twelve, O. Hyde, P. P. Pratt, John Taylor, W. Woodruff, E. T. Benson, G. A. Smith, A. Lyman, C. C. Rich, L. Snow, E. Snow and Franklin D. Richards.

Of the Presidents of the Seventies, J. Young, L. W. Hancock, Z. Pulsipher, H. Herriman, B. L. Clapp, A. P. Rockwood, and J. M. Grant.

Presidency of the High Priest's quorum, John Young, R. Cahoon and G. B. Wallace.

President of the Stake, David Fullmer.

High Council of Zion; Presidency of the Elders' quorum, Presiding Bishop, Edward Hunter

Clerk of Conference, Thomas Bullock. Reporter, G. D. Watt.

President Young made a few introductory remarks to the Saints; said that in a few years "we may have a place sufficiently large to accommodate the Saints, although twenty-three years ago the church was organized with only six members."

The choir sung, "On mountain tops in latter days," &c.

Prayer by John Taylor. Choir sung, "Come all ye sons of Zion," &c.

The "order of the day" was next read by the Clerk.

President Young rejoiced on opening the Conference under such favorable auspices.

The procession then formed at the vestry door in the following order:—

1.—Martial music, colors.
2.—Nauvoo Brass Band, colors.
3.—Ballo's Band, "
4.—Capt. Pettigrew, with relief guards.
5.—Singers.
6.—First President and Counsellors and aged Patriarch.
7.—The Twelve Apostles, first Presidency of the Seventies, and President and Counsellors of the Elders' quorum.
8.—President of the High Priests' quorum and Counsellors, in connection with the President of the Stake, and the High Council.
9.—Presiding Bishop with his Council, and the Presidents of the lesser Priesthood and their Council.
10.—Architects and workmen selected for the day, with banner representing "Zion's workmen."
11.—Capt. Merril with relief guard in uniform.

In the order of exercises came first an oration; secondly a prayer, and lastly, an ode. Presidents Young, Kimball and Richard laid the south east corner stone; Bishop Edward Hunter, his council, and the various Presidencies of the lesser Priesthood, with their associates, laid the south-west corner stone; John Young, President of the High Priests' quorum, with his council, and the President of the Stake, with the High Council, laid the northwest corner stone; and the Twelve Apostles, and First Presidency of the Seventies, and Presidency of the Elders' quorum, laid the northeast corner stone.

Brigham Young made the southeast corner oration—reciting the persecutions against the Saints, and the efforts made to build temples; and administered a little piece of advice, in that practical and unmincing manner, characteristic of Brigham. Said he:—

We don't want any whiners about this temple. If you cannot commence cheerfully, and go through the labor of the whole building cheerfully, start for California and the quicker the better. Make you a golden calf and worship it. If your care for the ordinances of salvation, for yourselves, your living and dead, are not first and foremost in your hearts, in your actions, and in everything you possess, go! pay your debts if you have any, and go in peace, and prove to God and all his saints that you are what you profess to be by your acts, a god of gods, and know more than him that made you. But if you are what you profess to be, do your duty. Stay with the saints. Pay your tithing, and be prompt in paying, as you are in feeding your family.

Bishop Hunter, who spoke for the southwest corner, was inflammatory against the persecutors of the Mormons, among whom he seemed to include the people generally of the United States, not altogether sparing Lieut. Gunnison, (the Surveyor of the Territory,) who is referred to as "our much esteemed, though distant, learned, very polite, and unsolicited chronicler, Lieut Gunnison." Perley P. Pratt was the orator