

OM B.S.KIMBALL

[A Long Voyage. - The New York Times](#)

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The ship B.S. Kimball, H.C. DEARBORN, master, consigned to DEARBORN BROTHERS, with passengers and merchandise, from Hamburg, arrived in New-York harbor June 13 (Tuesday,) after a voyage Whose length, variety and hardships are worth briefly narrating.

The Kimball sailed from New-York Dec. 3, 1863, with merchandise for Panama; went thence to Callao, and thence to the Chincha Islands. Here she remained about ten weeks, took on board two thousand and sixty-five tons of guano, and sailed for Hamburg, Oct. 18, 1864, calling at Callao on the way. She anchored at Cuxhaven, at the mouth of the Elbe, Feb. 18, 1865, but got caught in the ice, and after nearly six weeks of hard pounding, lightering and severe exertion, got up to Hamburg, but strained, leaking, with half her copper stripped off, and so much abused by the confederated powers of water and frost, that she had to undergo a good deal of repairing.

At Hamburg, after discharging her cargo of guano, she was fitted up for passengers, and sailed thence for New-York, by the north of Scotland, on May 11, reaching this port on the 13th instant, with 720 souls on board, of whom 480 are Scandinavian Mormons, from Sweden, Norway, &c., on their way to Utah. On the voyage there were thirty-eight deaths, mostly of young children, from measles and dysentery. The previous use of the vessel for carrying guano was not found a cause of inconvenience, as she was thoroughly cleaned, and whatever trifling fumes remained operated rather as an antiseptic than otherwise.

These Mormons are middle-class people, and look strong and healthy, with the exception of a few remaining cases of sickness. They are also mostly middle-aged and young, as few aged persons of the sect are inclined or advised to attempt so long a journey. They look intelligent and cheerful, and as our reporter was leaving the vessel they were just giving three hearty cheers, on the motion of an enthusiastic individual, for the flag of the United States.

This ship-load of emigrants are mostly able to pay their own way to their destination, and some of them have some property. Such of the Mormons as are poorest propose to remain in or near New-York until they can earn enough to take them to Utah; while others will go to Nebraska, or some other part of the West, as far as their money will take them, and stop there and earn the remainder. This practical, energetic industry, is a well known characteristic of the "Latter-Day Saints."