

ELDERS' CORRESPONDENCE.

ENGLAND.

[Extracts of a Letter from Eld. James Linforth, 36 Islington, Liverpool, to S. N. Richards, bearing date April 27, 1855.]

Yesterday the last ship cleared which br. Franklin intends to send out for some months to come. That and the 'S. Curling' both go to New York; all the rest have gone to New Orleans or Philadelphia, as you will see from the "Star."

No reliable results have yet been come at respecting the total number shipped this season; but I can say that the figures will be upwards of 3600, including the continental emigration. Of this number, 1127 have been booked thro' by the P. E. Fund, and I suppose about 50 families have procured teams thro' our office, with a view to go thro' this season. How many more will go thro' I cannot tell.

The whole season has been one of intense labor, as we have been so bothered for ships, and have also further matured the operations of the P. E. Fund business between here and the Valley, by introducing receipts for persons emigrating under its arrangements to sign as contemplated in the bond, which you no doubt remember.

On the 1st of May the new "American Passenger Act" comes into operation upon vessels sailing from the British ports to the U. S., and will materially increase the price of passage, &c. I suppose you will see the Act in the "Mormon" or elsewhere, and read it with interest.

The British Parliament have an Act before them regarding the carriage of passengers at sea, which has passed two readings, and comes up next month for the third. Should it become a law of the land, which it is morally certain it will, it will in conjunction with the American Act, almost prohibit emigration altogether. We wait with great anxiety the issue of the matter.

The great Baltic fleet has again sailed to blockade the Russian ports in that sea, and to commence upon Cronstadt. In the meantime the Vienna Conference has accomplished nothing, and has, I believe, come to an end, Russia refusing to bend at all. Austria and Prussia have played the double game and neutralized to a great extent all the deliberations.

It is thought that war will soon be declared against Austria, unless she immediately declares against Russia and joins the allies, so that we shall soon have, by present appearances, all Europe in a blaze.

We have within the past fortnight, had the Emperor Louis Napoleon, and the Empress Eugenie visiting the Queen and Prince Albert, and a fine stir it has made. No monarch was probably ever received so cordially as Louis Napoleon has been by the British. The French papers praise the cordiality of this nation very much.

What a change for a man!—only a few years ago he was doing duty in London, on the occasion of the Chartists' riot, as a special constable; now he is Emperor of France. In passing the house, in the procession thro' the City of London, he pointed out to the Empress the house he used to lodge at, in King st., I believe. Both Emperor and Empress seem to have left a very favorable impression behind.

Br. Franklin has this day removed his lodgings from Wilton st., to Islington, where we are beginning to be a little more in order each day. It will be a very comfortable office when straight.

"I forgot to name that Mrs. Caveen and family, Clegg and family, Horrocks and family, Johnson and family, Domville and family, Dunyer and family, and some others of your particular acquaintance, all sailed on the "Juncata" en route for Utah. Sister Cash and Ellen, sister Gray and family, br. Wilson and family, and br. Bell and wife also were on that vessel, and are to go thro' this season. Br. W. Willes from India, McCreerys of Liverpool, Taysum of Birmingham, and a number of old standbys sailed in the "S. Curling."

[From John R. Young to his father, Bishop L. D. Young, Honolulu, Oahu, Sandwich Isles, April 8, 1855.]

By the signs which appear, I should naturally suppose that something was going to turn up here with the saints before long, for the devil is getting very angry, and is beginning to stir up his imp, and to whisper all kinds of things in their ears, and it is really amusing to see the arguments that his long faced subjects (Priests) bring up to confute the gospel of truth; but their attempts are as feeble as they are false and deceitful. The principle cry on these lands is that the Mormons are ignorant. This has been echoed from one end of this kingdom to the other. The cry is, "They have never been to high schools, nor to colleges, and therefore they are not fit to preach the Gospel." What a glorious thing it is that Peter, James, and John have made their exit, for if they lived in this 'enlightened' day, they would certainly be brought to open shame for not being better educated.

I desire to be a faithful servant to the Lord, that I may always be ready to bear a true testimony to kings, rulers, governors, and all men, perfectly fearless of the consequences. This, dear Father, is my feeling, which I hope will ever burn within my bosom, that I may walk in meekness, fear, and trembling before my Heavenly Father; ever remembering my weakness and imperfections before Him who maketh me what I am, and to whom I owe more than life.

The Elders are all enjoying good health and spirits. The native conference, on this island, took place last week; our meeting house was crowded to overflowing. The spirit of love, peace, and union seemed to fill every bosom, and it caused me to rejoice to hear the native Elders bear their testimony to the truth of the gospel. When I looked around upon the congregation, and saw faces beaming with love and joy toward God and their fellow man, my mind reverted to the time when the glad tidings of the gospel had not sounded in their ears, when all they knew was to cheat and defraud one another, and labor to support their breeding ministers, I exclaimed, surely the Lord has remembered this people in much mercy.

As the older set of Elders are about to return home, the field will soon be left to babes; yet we do not feel to flatter, and only ask an interest in the prayers of the Saints, that through the blessing of our Heavenly Father all things will be right.

SOUTH AFRICA.

[From Elder Leonard I. Smith to Robert Campbell, Clerk of the Seventies.]

PORT ELIZABETH, Cape of Good Hope, Jan. 5, 1855.

There is quite an excitement here among the people—

They constantly expect a war with the Caffers and Fingos. Cattle and horses are dying in great numbers.

The gospel is preached, and some are believing the great message sent from God, and are coming forward and being baptized for the remission of sins, while others laugh.

I will now copy from Thomas Jenkins' minutes:—"Cape of Good Hope Mission, Port Elizabeth Conference, held Jan. 1, 1855; Elder Leonard I. Smith, President, Elder George Kershaw, Marshal.

The brethren and sisters met at half past 10 a.m., and were addressed by Elder Smith, upon the resurrection.

Adjourned at 12 o'clock. During intermission, the brethren and sisters with invited friends, numbering in all about 60, sat down to an excellent dinner.

At 2 p.m., the Conference was again called to order, and the general authorities of the church were unanimously sustained, with Elder Jesse Haven, as President of the Cape of Good Hope Mission.

Elder Kershaw represented the branch of Uitenhage, consisting of 22 members, in good standing, and rejoicing in the gospel of Christ.

Priest Thomas Jenkins represented the branch of Port Elizabeth, numbering 7 members in good standing.

Elder Smith represented 2 members at Church Place, Oliphant's Hook, in good standing.

The Conference consists of 1 Elder, 1 Priest, 4 Teachers, 1 Deacon, and 24 members; total 31. THOMAS JENKINS, Clerk."

Between 20 and 30 now calculate to emigrate in March or April, if they can get ready. I expect to come home with them. Five or six talk of emigrating from br. Walker's field or labor, as soon as the first company starts.

By the assistance of the Lord, I have laid the foundation for a great work here.

HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

[From Bishop David Evans.]

FILLMORE, 12th June, 1855.

I arrived at this place about 4 p.m., from the desert country, with a portion of my company, all in good health and spirits. We were gone fifteen days across the desert; had a first-rate time, none of us suffered any; our animals stood the trip well, and we lost none. Saw Indians that had never before seen a white man, and when they saw us it alarmed them as much as it would the whites to see a negro, if they had never seen or heard of one before. They are not a warlike people, never having had war among themselves, nor with any of the tribes.

Our guide said they did not know how to fight, as they never had fought. They wear no clothing, and have no shelters only such as are made of sage brush and willows, and sometimes cane, which will neither turn show nor rain. These Indians know nothing only what they know naturally; their food is snakes, roots, locusts, and reptiles of every kind, in short every and anything that hogs will eat, and some things that hogs will not eat, such as dogs, cats, &c. We killed a large wild cat, and gave to them, and they eat it inside and all. They have become very friendly with us since they have got over their fright.

I have got a good company of boys with me, that I think will do pretty near right. Silvanus Collet, and Henry and James Lamb crossed the desert with me; they are well. We expect to stop in this place two days to rest our animals, and then go to the balance of the company.

IRON COUNTY.

PAROWAN, May 30, 1855.

BRO. GEO. A. SMITH: Matters are prospering here as well as usual, and the grasshoppers having harvested our field for us, we have nearly fenced ten acres of land in the square, and intend to put it in potatoes, so that if we can preserve it from the insects by the joint labors of our families and chickens, we may have the privilege of harvesting the crop ourselves. If we should not raise anything in our little field, there will still be one benefit arising from our labors, and that is, in plowing under the manure, &c., of the carals.

I was appointed recorder and reporter for the stake, and Jesse Nathaniel Smith and I were presented to the people as bro. J. C. L. Smith's counselors, and unanimously sustained.

The Missionaries arrived here on Saturday, the 26th inst., and left on Monday, the 28th.

On Wednesday, the 23d inst., we gave a party to John Steele and W. B. Mitchell, Jun., which was powerfully influenced by the Holy Spirit.

Tom Whitney, an Indian, was set apart as chief of these Pal-odes, and Aunt Mary Smith, sisters Meeks, West, and Fish were set apart as nurses and teachers to the females, to teach them their organization, the taking care of children, &c., and to nurse according to revelation, that is, by laying on hands, anointing, and with mild herbs.

Yours, &c., J. H. M.

PAROWAN, June 20, 1855.

EDITOR DESERET NEWS.—S: This point presents an excellent opportunity for a blacksmith to enter into business immediately. I have a good shop 32 by 18 feet, with three fire places, which I will rent, sell, or enter into partnership. I have a good nail machine, and other apparatus for doing a good business. A person who can shoe horses and cattle well is much needed. The people are entering extensively into the lumber business, and much smith work is called for.—Nails are in great demand, and are exchanged for broad bands of iron, &c.

Our crops have principally failed, but the southern portion of the country bids fair to supply the failure, unless the drouth cuts it off as it did last year. The Indians are very friendly, and desire us to hunt or fish to supply the lack of food caused by the grasshoppers. Any one desiring information can be supplied. Respectfully, F. T. WHITNEY.

Snakes.

EDITOR OF THE DESERET NEWS: Sir—I noticed in the 15th No. of the "News" an article entitled, 'Do Snakes lay Eggs?' and in the last paragraph a seeming query, or doubt, whether the young reptiles do take refuge in the stomach of the mother.

I recollect very distinctly, when a boy about thirteen or fourteen years of age, that I chanced to meet with an old snake, and some half dozen young ones, on a plain smooth piece of ground, where there was no chance for dodging;

and on my near approach the small snakes all ran, one at a time, in quick succession, into the mouth and down the throat of the large one, which I supposed to be the mother. They were of the kind called striped or garter snakes, very common in the New England States, where this circumstance transpired.

A. H. RALEIGH.

Deseret Theological Institute.

SOCIAL HALL, G. S. L. City, June 27, 1855.

The Deseret Theological Institute met pursuant to adjournment.

Choir sung, "Come let us anew," &c. Prayer by Elder James W. Cummings.

Elder Thomas Bullock read the synopsis of a sermon preached by the Prophet, Joseph Smith, April 8, 1843, on the subject of the four beasts and four and twenty Elders, mentioned in the revelations to John.

Music by the Orchestra. Choir sung, "O my Father, thou that dwellest," &c.

Prest. B. Young adjourned the meeting of the Society, until the evenings became more lengthy, when they recommence due notice will be given.

Benediction by Elder O. Pratt. THOS. BULLOCK, Secy.

Deseret Typographical Association.

G. S. L. City, July 3, 1855. 7 P.M.

Met pursuant to previous appointment. Elder J. McKnight in the chair.

Opened by prayer by Elder W. W. Phelps. Communications from the Honorary Counselors and Members were read, expressive, universally, of their good wishes, and hearty co-operation in carrying out the objects of the Association.

Reports from the Trustee, and committee on Printing, were presented and accepted.

Several new members were admitted, and vacancies, occasioned by missionary appointments, filled.

Eld. G. D. Watt introduced for consideration the subject of the Deseret Alphabet.

After some discussion of its merits: On motion, a committee of three was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the views of this Association relative to the Deseret Alphabet. Said committee to consist of Elders Geo. D. Watt, W. W. Phelps, and Jas. McKnight.

On motion, adjourned to the first Thursday in August. J. G. CHAMBERS, Clerk.

Medical and Surgical Report.

FOR THE MONTH ENDING JUNE 30, 1855.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Count. Discharged cured, 91; Dead, (an infant), 1; Remaining under treatment, 57; Total, 149.

EDITOR 'NEWS':—There is a manifest improvement in the public health this month, the report showing a decrease in the number of medical cases, (although there have been rather more casualties,) and a considerable number of the cases recorded do not belong to the city.

Yours respectfully,

WM. FRANCE, Surgeon.

G. S. L. City, June 30, 1765. P. S. The lectures now delivering by Dr. France, at the Social Hall, being suspended in consequence of the festivities of the present week, will be again resumed on Tuesday, July 10th, at 3 p.m., on which occasion, suggestions will be offered for an improved style of female costume, illustrated by suitable drawings. The ladies generally are respectfully invited to attend. W. F.

AGRICULTURAL.

MANURES WASTED.—There are, in almost every neighborhood, manufactories and workshops, where refuse materials are thrown away and wasted, that would be of the greatest advantage to the farm, and the proprietor would be thankful to any enterprising farmer in the neighborhood who would take them off his hands. There are tanneries where horn piths, hoots and leather scrapings accumulate until they become a stench in the nostrils of men; butcher shops where bones and hair and blood mingle with the mire; woollen factories where every morning the skimmings of the cleansing kettles, an inch thick, are thrown into the stream. These skimmings are a thick, soapy substance, composed of the animal fat from the wool united with the alkaline properties of urine used in cleansing the staple, and any chemist, as well as common sense, would tell us these substances are invaluable as a manure.

"In addition to this, there are tons of greasy waste, the cleanings of the cards, the picker and the fulling-mills, annually thrown away, which might be saved. The farmyard and house are not the most improvident wasters of materials for enriching the farmers' fields. The cities and the manufacturing villages are the huge conduits through which the fatness of the land is hurried away, and if Nature did not have a kindly care for her own protection, concentrated humanity would speedily convert her fair face into a desert waste. Think of the millions of loads of refuse matter, either rolled by a system of sewerage into the docks, and thus swept out to sea, or else carted off to fill up the grades of suburban streets! All these things of right belong to the soil in return for what it gives; but, like any other lenient creditor, she is cheated out of her dues, until she either fails entirely, or at least gives unmistakable symptoms of decay.

"All these faults cannot be remedied in a day, but a change for the better might be effected at once, and it is for the farmer to begin. His advantage is direct and immediate—that of the manufacturer and tradesman incidental and remote. We venture to say that the poorest farm within the bounds of the free states, might, by a judicious husbanding and application of manures, be made in ten years equal in fertility to the best now within a day's journey of its location."—[Rural New Yorker.

MUCK.—Many farms contain mines of gold in their deposits of swamp muck—the sweepings and scrapings of ages washed down and buried in some valley. To extract the gold, it must be dug in a dry time, and carted up to the high land fields, and converted into grains of wheat, rye, oats, corn, barley, and thence, by an easy transmutation, into grains of gold.

Before using much, it should be mixed with alkaline substances, such as ashes, lime, soda, etc., to neutralize

the acid, which is the antiseptic that has preserved the vegetable fibres of its composition almost as unchanged as though they had mineral instead of vegetable substances.

Perhaps the best way to correct this acidity and decompose the muck is the following:

Take a tub or barrel of water and set a basket of salt in it, so that the water just comes up to wet the bottom of the salt, and let it dissolve as long as it will. When it will take no more the water is saturated. Use that to slack lime, and use that lime in the formation of your muck pile, at the rate of a bushel to a cart load, and the muck will soon become as fine as loamy earth, and may be used as a top dressing for grass or grain, or, better still, be mixed with manure to form a compost. It should always be used in stables to absorb all the urine, and keep the place as free from offensive smell as a clean house.—[Life Illustrated:

Husks of corn, and leaves of beech trees for beds, are just as much better than straw as that is better than feathers, which are the worst of all substances to sleep upon. Husks for beds should be gathered from the green corn, which may be fed to man or beast without loss, and dried in the shade, and then hauled into fine shreds. Fill the tick and stitch it through like a mattress, and for several years it will be as good as one made of hair. In place of a straw bed, or under mattress, husks are far superior to straw. The leaves of the beech tree, particularly if gathered like the husks, when green, make an excellent mattress, in which no vermin will ever breed. It would be an advantage to all mattresses to use pine or cedar leaves with the straw or other material.—[Life Illustrated.

Manure should never be hauled to the field and dropped in little piles to await the time when it is wanted—often from fall till spring. It loses half its value. Manure should never be exposed to the weather; and we think it should never be kept in a cellar under the barn, unless it is absolutely perfectly disinfected by the use of muck, charcoal, peat, plaster, copperas, or something else.

In the farm yard, manure should be stacked every day, and made to shed rain, or piled under a roof. It is nonsense to talk of making manure by letting cattle tramp clean straw in the mud. The straw is worth more clean than dirty. The chemistry of the dung heap ought to be taught in every country school. It is not a "dirty" subject.—[Life Illustrated.

MARRIED:

In this city, on the 6th inst., by President Brigham Young, Mr. FRANCIS DANIEL OLIFT and Miss VIRTUE BUTCHER, both from England.

Though Wisdom and Beauty are qualities rare, And truly deserve to be sought— Yet VIRTUE is dearer and lovelier far, And never with gold can be bought.

DIED:

In this city, July 4th, HANNAH, daughter of Jacob L. and Rebecca Workman, aged 5 months and 22 days.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CITY SCRIP

TAKEN at Full Cash value in exchange for merchandise at JARVIS' Store. A few splendid-toned Violins for sale, cheap. 18-3t

LOST.

A YOKE of STAGS from the 16th ward pasture; one a dark brindle, the other red and white; late owned by F. M. Peckroy. Please give information to E. Davis, 17th ward. 18-1t

CASH FOR PRODUCE.

CASH paid for Wheat, Barley, Oats, Corn, Flour, Bran, Shorts, Butter, Cheese, Eggs and Tallow, at the Flour, Feed and Provision Store, on East Temple Street, by HYDE & PRICE. 18-4t

TAKEN UP.

DOING damage on my farm on Mill Creek, a muddle sized bay HORSE, with a small star in the forehead, some saddle marks on the back, branded A on the left shoulder. The owner is requested to call and prove property, pay charges, and take him away. 18-3t JAMES LOWKUTT, Mill Creek.

Roll in with Your Grain.

THE Subscribers take this method to inform their customers that Jordan Grist Mill will stop to repair on the last Monday in this month, and will start on the first Monday in August. A. GARDNER & G. A. SMITH. 18-2t D. R. ALLEN, Miller.

Strayed or Stolen.

FROM the Pasture south west of the city, on the night of the 6th of July, a roan mare, about nine years old, branded E M on the left hip, has one glass eye, and a wart on the right side of the neck. Whoever will return her to me, or give information that will lead to her recovery, shall be rewarded liberally. 18-3t CHARLES LAMBERT.

LIST of Letters remaining in the post office at Farmington, Davis county, June 30th, 1855, which, if not taken out before the 30th September, will be sent to the Dead Letter Office:

- Alfred Mrs R N Price Josiah
Barnes Mrs John R Penrod Barbara
Crowshane John Rolens Sineben
Evans David 2 Ricks Mr Joel
Ivie Mary C Roberts Levi
Murray John Lions Miss Josephine E
Owen Betsey JAMES LEITHEAD, P.M.

Tailoring Establishment.

WILLIAM B. ROSS begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Great Salt Lake City that he has commenced business on the premises of G. Clements, brush manufacturer, next door to Mulliner's Tannery, East Temple Street, where he hopes to merit a share in the patronage of a discerning public in the above line. All orders entrusted to the care of W. B. R. warranted to give satisfaction both in fit, workmanship, and price. N.B. Tithing orders punctually attended to. Produce taken. 18-3t

Strayed or Driven.

FROM the range west of Jordan, near the slough, one red and white COW, with white face and tail, branded C. L. on the left horn. One brindle and white COW, head mostly white, a little brown about both eyes, white belly and tail, left ear cropped and right ear notched. One large spotted OX, white and roan, right ear notched or silt, and left ear cropped, spots on body, running with L. D. Young's herd in the spring. A liberal reward will be paid to any one who will give information where the above described animals can be found, or for the delivery of them to S. W. RICHARDS, 14th ward. 18-3t