

THE DESERET NEWS.

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Building and Improving Re-commenced.

During the last two years, in consequence of the unsettled state of affairs in this Territory, there has been less improvements of any kind made, than in former years since these valleys were settled, and the desolate wastes that were before everywhere seen, have been made to blossom and bud as the rose by the untiring energy and perseverance of the Saints. Altho' the people have not ceased to plant they have in many instances ceased to build houses, to extend their settlements and make other improvements necessary for their comfort and enjoyment, as well as for their security and protection in person and property from the lawless aggressions to which they have ever been subject.

This temporary cessation from building and improving was not the result of fear, that if the houses were built and improvements made, the owners might not long enjoy the labor of their hands, for every genuine Saint will plant and build and continue to improve, beautify and adorn his possessions to the extent of his ability and capacity, regardless of what the future may bring forth; but circumstances over which they have had no control have prevented the people from following their usual avocations, and altho' there has been no cessation from labor or toil, their time has been devoted to other duties more arduous and the performance of labors far less desirable than those which they have had to perform since they came to these valleys, in building towns and cities, and converting the desert wastes into fruitful fields.

In this city in particular there have been but few buildings erected since 1856, and many of the primitive habitations have during this time so far decayed that they are untenable. But of late things begin to assume a different appearance from what they have for a long time past, so far as building operations are concerned, and quite extensive arrangements are being made for the erection of commodious habitations in every ward, especially in the more thriving parts of the city, and loads of stone, adobies, lumber, shingles and other building materials are seen daily passing thro' the streets in various directions, and before the return of winter the number of dwelling houses will be very materially increased, and many that were in an unfinished state at the commencement of the 'Utah War' will unquestionably be completed.

The want of lumber will be a hindrance to building operations more or less, but it is getting more plentiful and by proper exertions on the part of those who wish to purchase, enough can be obtained for use this year, unless they pay for it in advance, in which event it may be doubtful about getting it in time to have it sufficiently seasoned before the fall rains commence, a very desirable thing in this country, where, unless lumber is thoroughly dried, it is unfit for use.

The market is supplied with glass, paints &c., and if the Nail Factories do not produce a sufficient quantity of nails to supply the demand this season, the men that are engaged in that business had better emigrate to Pike's Peak or some other country, unless they resolve to turn their attention to some other pursuits, for the people have been humbugged by their operations about long enough, and moreover we are informed that the machinery for nail making on an extensive scale is on the way here from the States, belonging to men of energy, who intend to enter largely into the business next season; that being the case, those who are thus engaged now, had better bestir themselves or their 'enormous outlays' will be of little benefit to them.

Improvements are being made in all the towns and cities in this part of the Territory, and several new settlements have been made this season and more are in contemplation, showing conclusively that the people are not looking for the end of the world just yet, and that they have not forgotten, that 'the Lord helps those that help themselves.'

ARRIVAL.—Horace Greeley, Esq., editor of the New York Tribune, arrived on Sunday evening last, in the mail stage from the East en route for the Pacific. We understand that he intends to remain here a short time to see the "lion," as there is no "elephant," and other curiosities that may be found in and about the city.

Refreshing Showers.

On the afternoon of Friday last there was a heavy shower passed over this city which extended nearly or quite over Salt Lake Valley, watering the ground beautifully, and another on Sunday night, and during the week there have been several other light showers, all very timely. Altho' there is plenty of water this season for irrigation a heavy shower waters the ground universally, lays the dust, purifies the air, and makes nature look gay and smiling beyond anything that can be produced by the common artificial mode of watering.

We understand that the counties of Tooele, Davis and Weber have been visited with fine showers within the last few days.

A gentleman from Manti, who came down with an ox team and was six or seven days on the road reports that it rained where he encamped every night after leaving Manti till he arrived in this city, and that the roads in some places were quite muddy in consequence of the abundance of water that had fallen.

Since the settlement of these valleys by the Saints, the earth has not been so thoroughly and extensively watered by showers at this season of the year, as it has within the last ten days, and from present appearances more may be expected. The exact amount of water that has fallen in the several locations that have been blessed by these showers, we are not prepared to report. Some of the Superintendents of Meteorological Observations may be able to guess within a few inches the quantity that has come down in the vicinity of their establishments, but the chief of that department in this city has not reported but once since the showers commenced; the facts, tho' may be expected to appear in his next monthly report, if the late hot weather has not effected his instruments too much.

HARVESTING.—The harvest season has now fully arrived, and farmers are busily engaged in cutting and securing their wheat and other crops as fast as they become ripe. Some fields of rye were harvested, in the northern counties, in June, and a few fields of wheat, as reported, were ready for the reaper on the 4th inst.

In this high, arid region, where, without irrigation, grain of no kind can be raised, the harvest is of much longer duration than in countries where the earth is watered sufficiently by the dews and rains of heaven, to produce crops when sown or planted at certain seasons of the year.

When there is plenty of water, wheat can be sown in this Territory as late as June, with a fair prospect of its coming to maturity, if the location is not too high. When thus sown in high altitudes it is not unfrequently killed by frosts.

In consequence of the long continuance of winter, much of the wheat this year was sowed late, especially in the new settlements, and will not be ripe till sometime in September, and the harvest season this year will be of about three months duration. If the 'plowman' does not overtake the 'reaper' in this country, they are often seen in the same field following their several avocations at the same time.

From Carson County.

The grasshoppers, from report, have visited Carson county in countless numbers and have nearly destroyed the wheat crop in Washo and other valleys. They came from the north-west.

A correspondent of the San Francisco Herald announces the arrival of Judge Crane at Genoa on his return from Washington, where he has been for the last two years urging upon Congress the organization of the Western part of Utah into a new territory to be called Nevada. He was received by two or three friends with some enthusiasm and, after spending one day at Genoa, he went to Eagle Valley, where, as the correspondent says, he had one admirer.

A public meeting was called subsequently for the purpose of giving the Judge an opportunity to discuss the past, the present and the future of Nevada, but when the time arrived, he had no audience. Whether this was owing to the unpopularity of the aspirant, or of his Territorial scheme, does not appear. We opine that it was attributable to both circumstances and, if his friend Stiles does not come forward and give him another lift, he may go overboard, hobby and all.

Popularity is held by a very precarious tenure in all communities where primitive democracy exists without legal restraint.

RELEASED.—A. F. McDonald, H. H. Kearns and Joseph Bartholomew, who were taken to Camp Floyd on the adjournment of Judge Cra-

blebaugh's court at Provo, last spring, and have been unlawfully confined there till within a few days, have been released from prison and permitted to go home under some regulation or restriction not fully understood, as such proceedings are unknown to the law. If the proceedings in relation to those prisoners from first to last, become matters of record, no court nor judge hereafter will have difficulty in finding a precedent for anything that may be requisite to carry out any scheme that may be devised to deprive persons of their liberty in this or any other country in avoidance of law, and the inherent rights of man.

ARRESTS.—One Myron Brewer, keeper of a restaurant in this city, was arrested at Camp Floyd on Friday last, accused of passing a counterfeit Quartermaster's draft and, on Saturday, David McKenzie, an engraver, was arrested in this city, by Marshal Dotson, as an accomplice in the business of counterfeiting government drafts, and taken to Camp Floyd on Sunday, in irons.

What the evidence is against these men we do not know. Many reports are in circulation about the matter, but they are so contradictory that it is difficult to tell which, if any, of them are true. One report states that several thousand dollars in spurious drafts were found in the possession of Brewer and that a large quantity of the same kind of funds, together with the plate from which the drafts were struck, were deposited in the safe of one J. M. Wallace, who has turned informant, but we cannot vouch for the truth of either of the rumors that are in circulation.

Undoubtedly, if it be a fact, that such extensive counterfeiting operations have been entered into as alleged, more than two or three individuals have been and are connected with the concern and, if all who may be guilty are sought out and punished according to law, there will one thing transpire that is not common in these days.

NAILS.—Some fine specimens of nails were exhibited in our office a few days since, manufactured by Messrs. Sabin & Bebee at Payson. If they will make nails enough to supply the demand in this Territory this season, of the quality exhibited, and sell them at fair prices, we will wish them every success to which they may be entitled by their fairness and energy, and shall occasionally take pleasure in giving a favorable notice of their establishment if they make good nails and plenty of them instead of specimens, as is too often the case with some of our manufactures.

By California Mail.

The Western Mail arrived on Thursday last July 7th, bringing San Francisco and Sacramento dates to June 18.

The Anti-Lecompton Democrats held their State Convention at Sacramento on the 15th, 16th and 17th of June.

John Curry of Soloma was nominated for Governor; Richard Irvin of Plumas for Lieut. Governor; Royal T. Sprague of Shasta for Judge of the Supreme Court; Joseph Powell of Sacramento for Clerk of Supreme Court; David R. Ashley of Monterey for State Treasurer; George Pearce of Sonoma for Controller; E. K. Steele of Siskiyou for Attorney General and John O'Meara for State Printer.

For members of Congress, J. C. Kibben of Sierra for the Northern District and S. A. Booker of San Joaquin for the Southern District, were nominated by the Convention.

The Lecomptonites were to hold their Convention the following week. Gen. Denver's prospects for obtaining the nomination for Governor after all the efforts he had made to obtain it, were not so very flattering; the contest seemed to be between Weller and Latham, as Nugent and Denver, if the primary elections were indicative of the preferences of the party, were somewhat in the rear. Political tricks however may chance produce a different result in the convention from what was anticipated.

C. C. Woodard, a printer of some notoriety, formerly from Dutchess County, New York, committed suicide by cutting his throat with two razors at the What Cheer House in San Francisco, June 11, in a state of mental aberration, the effects of drunkenness.

Insanity prevails in California, from reports, to an alarming extent, much more so than in any other State in the Union.

F. P. Tracy, Attorney for the city and county of San Francisco, who was indicted for taking unlawful fees, has been tried and acquitted.

The Legislature of Oregon adjourned June 4th, after a session of twenty days, without electing a Senator. The vote stood on several ballots, for Grover, 17; Curry, 7; Delazon Smith, 11; Chapman, 4; Williams, 4. The proceedings of that body were anything but harmonious during the session. A bad beginning for a new State.

THE EUROPEAN WAR.

Our advices per last Eastern Mail contain but little of importance later than that printed in our last. London and Liverpool dates to June 4.

An official bulletin issued from Turin, May 30, by the Sardinian government announces that on that night the Piedmontese army, under command of Victor Emanuel in person, crossed the river Sesia, near Vercelli, where a severe conflict took place, in which Palestro, and other small Austrian intrenchments were carried and occupied by the Sardinians, who, however, it is stated, were terribly cut up. An Austrian general was reported killed. Napoleon visited the battle field and congratulated the Sardinians on the result.

The French Emperor had removed his headquarters to Vercelli.

On the 31st, early in the morning, an Austrian force of 25,000 endeavored to retake Palestro, in which 1000 Austrians were taken prisoners and eight cannon captured. Four hundred Austrians were drowned in a canal during the combat.

Another fight took place at Confienza, nine miles south west of Novaro, in which the Austrians were repulsed, after a two hour's conflict.

The Austrians had evacuated several points in the region of these later victories. In their evacuation of Robbie the Austrians carried with them 1000 wounded.

A Vienna telegram of June 1, states that Garibaldi had met with reverses—that he had been driven back from Sondrio into the mountains and that General Urban was pursuing him.

An official telegram from Milan states that on the 1st of June Varese was cannonaded and retaken by Urban.

A dispatch from Turin dated June 3, says that Garibaldi had surprised and beaten the Austrians at Varese and that the town was again free from the enemy; also that Garibaldi had re-entered Como on the night of the 2d.

The French officers of the engineers had arrived at Intra and were collecting vessels to cross the Lago Maggiore with 500 men.

The French squadron in the Adriatic had captured thirty-five Austrian vessels, valued at four million francs.

A special despatch to the London Daily News, dated June 4 states that the Austrians in full retreat were re-crossing the Ticino; that Garibaldi had gained another victory and that the insurrection in Lombardy was spreading.

The following is Garibaldi's proclamation to the Lombards:

"LOMBARDS: You are called to a new life, and you will respond to the appeal as your fathers did of yore at Ponsida and Legnano. The enemy is the same as ever—pittiless, a black assassin, and a robber. Your brethren of every province have sworn to conquer or die with you. It is our task to avenge the insults, the outrages, and the servitude of twenty generations; it is for us to leave to our children a patrimony freed from the pollution of a foreign domination. Victor Emmanuel, chosen by the national will for our supreme chief, sends me to organize you for this patriotic fight. I deeply feel the sanctity of this mission, and I am proud to command you. He who can seize an arm and does not is a traitor. Italy, with her children, united, and freed from foreign domination, will know how to conquer the rank which Providence has assigned her among nations."

A strong feeling exists in Germany against the French.

The respective forces and losses in the Montebello contest fully come up to, if they do not exceed, the figures set down in our last number.

A correspondent writing from the Montebello battle field, the day after the battle says:

"Everywhere I saw soldiers dead and stiff in the attitude in which they had been struck. Bodies strewn in pools of blood, furniture broken, walls grooved by balls, doors and windows smashed, bayonets bent and twisted, muskets which had been used as clubs; all this made up one of those scenes which are never forgotten.

"I went to the cemetery. It was literally filled with Austrians, lying among the graves. It is on ground elevated considerably above the road, and has a wall which is pierced with grated openings. It might almost be called a fortification. All the intrepidity and incredible dash of our soldiers was required to dislodge a desperate enemy with so little loss.

I have seen the Austrian prisoners. Many of them are Hungarians, and openly express their joy at being in our hands. They tell, in bad Italian, incredible stories of their sufferings since the campaign commenced, and of the sorry state of Gyulai's army.

These descriptions vividly portray some of the "horrors of war."

Mr. Greeley brings later intelligence of another battle at or near Milan, in which 25,000 Austrians and 12,000 French were killed and wounded. The Austrians retreated.