

### THAT BOGUS PROCLAMATION.

Very unexpectedly, the bogus proclamation turns out to be the work of Mr. Joseph Howard, a very humorous writer for the New York dailies—especially for the *Times*, occasionally for the *Tribune*, and on salary latterly for the *Brooklyn Eagle*. The *World* and *Commercial* were closed for three days by order from Washington; on the fourth day they were released and then commenced a heavy canonading. There is considerable curiosity over the fate of Howard, as it unfortunately happens the fellow was in full communion in the Republican party, and a personal intimate with all the great names up to and in the chair of Washington itself. He is presently kindly provided with free board and lodgings in Fort Lafayette. The Democratic press is jubilant over the weakness of "Joe, of the *Times*." He was a great case. For style, he was infinitely the superior of Hingston, and for veracity in a general way rising rapidly to his equality.

**WHEAT.**—We see it stated in the *German-town Telegraph*, as the result of a very carefully and thoroughly tried experiment:—"That the proper time to cut wheat is when the grain in the middle of the ear can be crushed between the thumb and finger, and leave nothing but the husk and a thick pulp, without any fluid around its edges." The crop cut in that condition is said to yield the heaviest weight of wheat, and that such wheat will make the best flour.

**KEEPING OUT THE QUADRUPEDS.**—Mayor Miller of Provo, and the supporters of his rational and practical lessons on words of wisdom, are already realizing the benefit of local legislation. That settlement is in a fair way of reaping double crops this year from the stringent measures adopted against the plundering cattle. Saddle the wilful transgressor with heavy assessments and he will learn wisdom; and in the end he will praise you for the lesson.

**THE CANAL.**—The people of Lehi and their energetic bishop are going ahead nicely with that canal. They are reported to have made a mile of it in one week over a very bad part of the survey. They are in a fair way to realize the promise—"Their bread will be given them and their water will be made sure."

**REPORTS FROM IDAHO.**—A young gentleman of our acquaintance returned from Virginia City on Sunday evening in the best of spirits over the future of our northern neighbor. He informs us that the Virginia Gulch, which is about fifteen miles in extent, is yielding three tons of gold per week and he looked seriously—believing while he said so!

**NEW POST OFFICES.**—The Postmaster-General has ordered the establishment of the following Post Offices in Cache county:—  
Franklin, L. H. Hatch, Postmaster;  
Smithfield, Samuel Roskelly;  
Richmond, M. W. Merrell;  
Hyde Park, W. Hyde;  
Hyrum, C. Bingham.

**WOOL AND ROLLS** are wanted by all the News hands. Will our agents and subscribers fill the requirement as speedily as possible, and thereby still further encourage home manufactures?

**PASSING THROUGH.**—The Hon. J. B. Welles, Ex-Governor of California passed some days in the City last week. He was on his way east to the Democratic Convention.

**ANOTHER TRAIN.**—Walker Brothers got in another heavy male train from California last week.

☞ No police report this week: subjects all gone prospecting.

### A DAILY NEWSPAPER.

The undersigned takes this method of informing the citizens of Utah that on or about the 1st of July proximo, he will issue, in this city, the first number of a daily newspaper—  
**THE DAILY TELEGRAPH.**

This paper will be devoted to the advancement of every interest of the people of Utah, and will give the current news of the day—as received over the electric wires; the more elaborate interesting news received by daily mail from the Atlantic and Pacific States, by mail and express from neighboring Territories, and the news of this City and Territory.

### ITS LOCALS.

In the columns of the *DAILY TELEGRAPH* will be found every day a list of the arrivals and departures by Mail Stages and Expresses: the arrivals at the hotels, and every item of interest to both the resident citizen and the passing traveller. Special effort will be made to report public meetings and lectures of general interest, and as frequently as desirable a price list current of merchandise will be published for the benefit of the residents in the settlements.

### ADVERTISING.

Our city merchants and business men; wholesale merchants, and general furnishing houses on the Pacific and in the Atlantic States; business men and merchants in Idaho, Montana, Nevada and Colorado will find it to their interest to advertise in the *DAILY TELEGRAPH*.

### CORRESPONDENCE.

From every settlement in the Territory, containing any items of interest to the general public, is respectfully solicited.

### OUR TERMS—INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

1 year, \$10; 6 months, \$6; 3 months, \$3.50.—delivered everywhere in the city.

T. B. H. STENHOUSE.

Great Salt Lake City,  
June 15, 1864.

### VISIT TO OGDEV.

TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 14, 1864.

### EDITOR NEWS:

Last Friday morning Presidents Young and Kimball, accompanied by Elders John Taylor, Wilford Woodruff, George A. Smith and Franklin D. Richards of the Quorum of the Twelve, and a few other friends, left this city to attend a conference at Ogden. Before reaching Farmington Elder Richards received the mournful news of the accidental death of his son Ira, a fine little boy of three years old, who came to his death by a fall in his father's mill.

On nearing Kaysville we were met by a mounted escort, carrying the national flag. The excellent school, which is still under the able tuition of Mr. Wm W. Burton, were brought out in procession to give the next sign of welcome to our President, and all of them appeared joyous and happy waving their little flags and banners, each containing a pleasing and significant motto. Bishop Layton, and assistants had provided a more than ample supply of the good things of life, in the basement of the meeting house, where all sat down and dined.

At 2 o'clock a meeting of the Saints was held in their meeting house, at which addresses were delivered by Elders George A. Smith and Wilford Woodruff, and instructions given by Presidents Brigham Young and Heber C. Kimball. The President thanked the brethren and sisters, on behalf of the company, for their kindness in providing such a sumptuous repast. He briefly remarked upon the prosperity of the people in that locality and the desire of many others to settle there. As a means of helping themselves and enlarging their settlement, he felt pleasure in recommending the concentration of their energies for bringing out a portion of the Weber river. "Davis," he continued, "is the richest county for grain and fruit that we have, and if a portion of the Weber were brought out thousands of acres of good land now on the open prairie might be brought into cultivation." I subsequently learned that Bishop Layton is intending to organize a company shortly, for the purpose of bringing the surplus waters of Weber around the sand hills on to the farm land.

By half past three we were on the way for Ogden, and by the aid of a canyon wind we got a plentiful supply of dust. An escort of mounted men from Ogden met us on the north side of the "sand ridge," deployed until all had passed, and then galloped to the front and led the way to the city.

I regret that I have here to record an accident to one of this interesting escort. When descending the gravel hill which leads to the Weber, the horse of Sanford Bingham, junior, stumbled and fell, breaking the splinter bone of young Bingham's leg, and otherwise bruising him.

The brass and martial bands came to the outskirts of the city and bid welcome to President Young and friends, in strains of delicious music.

Saturday morning was cloudy and cool. The conference commenced at 10 o'clock, when, after singing and prayer, President Young made a few opening remarks, in which he stated the object of the meeting to be to give each instruction to the citizens of Weber county as would cheer and comfort them; that they might become more abundant sharers in the gifts and graces of the gospel revealed in the fulness of times. The brethren, he said, felt an earnestness with him, and an unceasing desire to lead the minds of those who profess to believe in Jesus, in Joseph and in the Latter-day work, that their minds may be opened, that they may be one in heart, one in sentiment and one in action.

Elders George A. Smith, Wilford Woodruff and Ezra T. Benson occupied the time allotted for the forenoon meeting, in giving instruction on a variety of temporal and spiritual subjects.

In the afternoon, Elder Lorenzo Snow preached upon family government, pointing out the important duties of parents and children. He was followed by Elders Albert P. Rockwood, John Van Cott and Bishop Raleigh on the necessity of resisting temptation, guarding against apostasy, cultivating a spirit of kindness towards wives and children, the duties of Saints to make a proper use of the blessings which our Father in heaven is constantly bestowing upon us, and the importance of avoiding backbiting, and evil speaking, that all may enjoy the sweet influences of the Spirit of God.

At 6 p.m., a priesthood meeting was held in the Tabernacle, for the purpose of learning the faith and standing of the Saints in the several districts in Weber county and within the Bishoprick of brother Chauncey W. West. Reports were given by the Presiding officers of the Wards, all of which, showed the present healthy and flourishing condition of the Saints. President Brigham Young gave some valuable counsel and instruction, principally on local matters.

Sunday, June 12. President Kimball preached all the forenoon on a great variety of interesting points of doctrine, in his usual familiar style.

During the afternoon, as well as the forenoon, there were hundreds of people around the Tabernacle, who could not gain admission. Elder Taylor preached an excellent sermon on the privileges, duties and blessings of the Saints. He was followed by Elder F. D. Richards in brief, instructive discourse.

President Young then reviewed the teachings of the brethren during the conference, and spoke encouragingly to the brethren and sisters, recommending them to be faithful, diligent and prayerful, and upon these conditions, promising them a full fruition of the Holy Spirit, the blessings of the heavens and the riches of the earth, and closed by sealing all the blessing of the new covenant upon them.

In the evening, Presidents Young and Kimball, and part of their company, accompanied President Lorin Farr and Bishop West, up Ogden canyon, to view the new road. In the time of the high water of 1862, the entire road up this canyon was swept away, and has since been the cause of great inconvenience. The citizens are now busily engaged constructing a new and more substantial road, one mile of which, is nearly completed. This speaks well for the people of Ogden, who probably suffered more by the flood above mentioned, than the people of any other city of the size in Utah.

Left Ogden early on Monday morning, dined at Farmington, where a public meeting was held at 2 o'clock p.m. President Kimball delivered the opening discourse, was followed by Elder G. A. Smith and President Young. Much useful instruction was imparted.

Perceiving that I am exceeding the "space" promised for this hurried sketch, I will conclude by saying that the President and Company reached their homes last evening a little after 7 o'clock.

Very Respectfully  
J. V. LONG, Reporter.

### FROM UTAH COUNTY.

PROVO CITY, June 9, 1864.

### EDITOR OF DESERET NEWS:

At a meeting of the "Provo Gardeners and Mechanics Institute" on Wednesday evening, Bro. C. Twelves stated that he had selected one quart of strawberries from his garden, chiefly of the Victoria kind; he found that the quart measure contained forty berries, and that forty-two berries weighed one pound.

It was voted by the members present that inquiry should be made whether the cultivation of strawberries is carried on to greater perfection at Great Salt Lake City or vicinity. If so, will some one acquainted with the fact please inform us through the columns of the News, the maximum degree of culture of that luscious fruit arrived at in that county.

The members of the above named institute hold meetings semi monthly and during winter, weekly, we have lectures and essays on various subjects, and specimens of fruit, vegetables, flowers, mechanic work, &c., are presented for examination. The meetings prove instructive, profitable and recreative. Our organization is composed of President, Vice President, Secretary, Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer.

Yours truly,  
Geo W. BEAN, Corresponding Sec.

Will the Gardeners Club in this city, or Bro. Ellerbeck, Jacques, Watt, or some one who has paid attention to strawberry culture, furnish the "News" a reply to the foregoing communication? Or, better still, will not each of the parties named furnish a communication on the subject, giving their views of the best varieties, best modes of culture, times for transplanting, &c?

**VICKSBURG—WHY GEN. PEMBERTON SURRENDERED ON THE FOURTH OF JULY.**—We find the following in the *Richmond Examiner*: So far from Vicksburg having been surrendered on account of scarcity of supplies, it now appears officially that Pemberton had at the time of the surrender about forty thousand pounds of pork and bacon, which had been reserved for the subsistence of his troops in the event of his attempting to cut his way out of the city. Also, 41,241 pounds of rice, 5,000 bushels of peas, 112,234 pounds of sugar, 3,340 pounds of soap, 557 pound of tallow candles, 27 pounds of star candles, and 423,000 pounds of salt. If curiosity insists upon knowing the

real cause of the surrender of Vicksburg, it must satisfy itself as well as it can with the words of Pemberton's own official report. He says: "Knowing the anxious desire of the Government to relieve Vicksburg, I felt assured that if within the compass of its power, the siege would be raised; but when forty-seven days and nights had passed, with the knowledge I then possessed, that no adequate relief was to be expected, I felt that I ought no longer to place in jeopardy the brave men whose lives had been intrusted to my care." So there appears to have been nothing but a general occasion for the surrender of Vicksburg; that is, as Pemberton expressed it in his note to Grant, a "desire to save the further effusion of blood." But the most astounding disclosure of the documents referred to in Pemberton's explanation of his selection of the Fourth of July for the day of surrender. The explanation is this: That he is willing to gratify the vanity of the enemy by his dramatic humiliation of the Confederacy, in order to obtain better terms for himself and garrison. A confession so extraordinary needs no comment. Here it is in Pemberton's own words: "If it should be asked why the Fourth of July was selected as the day for the surrender, the answer is obvious. I believed that upon that day I should obtain better terms. Well aware of the vanity of our foes, I knew they would attach vast importance to entrance on the Fourth of July into the strong-hold of the great river, and that, to gratify their National vanity, they would yield then what could not be extorted from them at any other time."

### EXCITING AND EXTRAORDINARY SCENE.

A correspondent of the *Philadelphia Press* with General Banks' army gives the following graphic description of the panic among our troops and teamsters during the first day's fight, near Pleasant Hill:

It was one of those unaccountable events that no genius nor courage can control. I find it impossible to describe a scene so sudden and bewildering, although I was present, partly an actor partly a spectator, and saw plainly everything that took place. The battle was progressing vigorously. The musketry firing was loud and continuous, and having recovered from the danger experienced from Ransom's division, we felt sure of the position. I was slowly riding along the edge of wood, conversing with a friend who had just ridden up, about the events and prospects of the day. We had drawn into the side of the wood to allow an ammunition wagon to pass, and although many were observed going to the rear, some on foot and some on horseback, we regarded it as an occurrence familiar to every battle, and it occasioned nothing but a passing remark. I noticed that most of those thus widely riding to the rear were negroes, hangers-on and serving-men, for now that we have gone so deeply into this slave-holding country, every non-commissioned officer has a servant, and every servant a mule. These people were the first to show any panic, but their scamper along the road gave only amusement to the soldiers, who pelted them with stones, and whipped their flying animals with sticks to increase their speed. Suddenly there was a rush, a shout, the crashing of trees, the breaking down of rails, the rush and scamper of men. It was as sudden as though a thunder bolt had fallen among us, and set the pines on fire. What caused it, or when it commenced, no one knew. I turned to my companion to inquire the reason of this extraordinary proceeding, but before he had the chance to reply, we found ourselves swallowed up, as it were, in a hissing, seething, bubbling whirlpool of agitated men. We could not avoid the current; we could not stem it, and if we hoped to live in that mad company, we must ride with the rest of them. Our line of battle had given way.

General Banks took off his hat and implored his men to remain; his staff officers did the same, but it was of no avail. Then the General drew his sabre and endeavored to rally his men, but they would not listen. Behind him the rebels were shouting and advancing. Their muskets filled the air with that strange file rasping sound that war has made familiar to our fighting men. The teams were abandoned by the drivers, the traces cut, and the animals ridden off by the frightened men. Bareheaded riders rode with agony in their faces, and for at least ten minutes it seemed as if we were going to destruction together. It was, however, my fortune to see the first battle of Bull Run, and to be among those who made that celebrated midnight retreat toward Washington. The retreat of the 4th division was as much a rout as that of the first Federal army, with the exception that fewer men were engaged, and our men fought here with a valor that was shown on that serious, sad, mock heroic day in July. We rode nearly two miles in this madcap way, until on the edge of a ravine, which might formerly have been a bayou, we found Emory's division drawn up in line. Our retreating men fell beyond this line, and Emory prepared to meet the rebels. They came with a rush, and as the shades of night crept over the tree tops, they encountered our men. Emory fired three rounds, and the rebels retreated. This ended the fight, leaving the Federals masters. Night and the paralyzing effects of the stampede upon our army, made pursuit impossible. The enemy fell back, taking with them some of the wagons that were left, and a number of the guns that were abandoned.