

## THE DESERET NEWS.



ALBERT CARRINGTON.....EDITOR.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY:

Wednesday-----August 29, 1855.

BOOK, JOB, AND CARD PRINTING executed to order.

ADVERTISEMENTS to ensure insertion in the current number, must be handed in previous to 1 o'clock, p. m., on Tuesday.

The California Mail arrived on the 27th inst., at 10 p.m., too late to furnish the news in this number, but it will be carefully prepared for our next.

## Excursion to Fillmore,

By Hon. John M. Bernhisel, accompanied by Lieut. Gen. D. H. Wells.—Our delegate, and Gen. Wells left this city, Tuesday, 21st inst., and drove to Springville. On the 22nd they reached Nephi, and on the 23rd arrived at Fillmore, 152 miles south of this city.

They visited the south wing of the State House, whose walls are of red sandstone, where they found the workmen busily engaged in placing the flagging in the basement story, laying the floors in the first and second stories, and arching the ceiling of the large hall in the upper story, preparatory to lathing and plastering.

The sash were all in, and outside doors all hung, and a temporary entrance stairway finished.

The work on the building will soon be ready for the plasterers and painters, who it is expected will be immediately sent from this city; and all efforts are being made to complete the rooms so far as to comfortably accommodate the Library, and the next Legislative Assembly, which adjourned to meet on the second Monday of December at that place.

Corn and potatoes at Fillmore, and at other places between here and there, look promising for a fair crop; but grain and hay are an entire failure, except at Springville and Provo, where they will probably have wheat sufficient for their own consumption; there is considerable hay cut at Pleasant Grove and American creek.

Kanoshe and all the Indians met with on the route were very friendly, tho' as usual, very burdensome upon our young settlements, in their affectionate method of constant begging, and supplying themselves liberally with corn and potatoes from the fields.

After tarrying over night at Fillmore, and finishing the transaction of such business that devolved upon them, they started on their return on the 24th, and reached this city about half past 11 a. m. of the 26th, in excellent health and spirits.

**THE BIG COTTONWOOD CANAL.**—This work is progressing, several sections being about finished. All the heavy jobs north of Big Canyon Creek have been let by bro. John Sharp to hands engaged on the Public Works, who are temporarily thrown out of their usual avocations in consequence of the failure of grass for the cattle employed in hauling rock from the quarry.

There is much good land lying west of the canal yet to dispose of for labor thereon. It is expected that the brethren who have taken contracts will be diligent in fulfilling them, as the canal is designed to be finished early in the ensuing season, so that granite can be rolled into the city from the foot of the Twin Peaks, and the works on the Temple thereby facilitated. It is well known also that the water is much needed for irrigating purposes.

The lands on the line of this canal are remarkably well adapted for the raising of fruit trees, being of a quick soil, and not so subject to early and late frosts as the lowlands are. All persons wishing to cultivate peaches, apples, grapes, and other fruits, will show their wisdom in selecting the choice lands along the line of this canal, which will insure a certainty of the means of irrigation. Bro. David Wilkin is on hand to accommodate the brethren with every information on the subject, and will personally assist them in their selections.

It would be well therefore for the brethren to look after their own interests, and by so doing hasten the building of the Temple.

**FIRE.**—We understand by Mr. Hawes, recently from Mary's River, that the country on the north side of the road has been recently burned over, destroying the grass and timber; we also learn that the fire has extended north from Bear River over 400 miles, destroying grass and timber and every thing in its way in the eastern part of Oregon.

This probably accounts in part for the murky atmosphere that has beclouded our city during the past few weeks.

We also learn that wheat, corn, potatoes, and garden vegetables look remarkably well at Hawes's ranch, where they have been properly irrigated, when he left on the 5th August.

The wild rye and grass seed upon which the Indians have hitherto lived, are a total failure on account of the excessive drouth.

**HON. GARLAND HURT, U. S. INDIAN AGENT,** returned on the 22d inst., from a very pleasant and successful visit to the Indians on Mary's river. The short time intervening between his return and the departure of the next Eastern mail, and the amount of his official correspondence, prevented Dr. Hurt from personally furnishing an account of his trip, but he very courteously requested his clerk, Mr. Craig, to furnish an account thereof, with which he promptly and acceptably complied; and our readers will be edified in perusing it as published on page 200.

**MISSION TO INDIA.**—We have been kindly furnished, at our request, by Elder Chancey W. West, a sketch of the labors and travels of the missionaries sent to India, about two years ago. It will be continued in several numbers, and will be found full of interest to the Saints.

## Home Manufacture.

**MESSRS. JENNINGS & WINDER A STEP FORWARD IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION.**—We have been shown sole leather, cowhide, calf-skin and dog-skin, from the tannery of Messrs. Jennings & Winder, which we have never seen excelled in the quality of tanning and excellence of finish.—This is decidedly cheering and encouraging to all lovers of home manufactured articles, and what is still more to the purpose, Messrs. J. & W. proffer to sell their splendid leather at prices lower than asked for the imported, and still further offer boots and shoes at store prices, with the additional great advantage of warranting them to the purchaser.

To a sensible community, it is doubtless unnecessary to dwell upon the advantages to be derived from encouraging home manufacture. Suffice it to say that all who patronize our friends, J. & W., to the extent of their ability to supply the demand, will soon discern the wisdom and reap the advantages of so doing.

Let all lovers of good leather, boots and shoes, pay their cash and other equally good pay where they can not only procure the best articles, but where by so doing, our circulating medium will do the most good, and the longest sustain a healthful vitality in our markets.

**By the California mail** we have received numbers 26 and 27 of "Zion's Watchman," published at No. 103, Parranatta street, Sydney, Australia, January 15, 1855, containing the minutes of the general conference held at Sydney on the 7th January, and much other valuable information. The arrivals from that place are very irregular.

**NEW ARRIVAL OF MERCHANDISE.**—A new establishment is about opening in the store formerly occupied by Holladay and Warner on South Temple street, by Messrs. GILBERT & GERRISH, who have already received 45 wagons, and are expecting another train in a few days. The goods consist of a general assortment of groceries, dry goods, hardware, paints, oils, and the usual variety of merchandise. They express their determination to keep up a permanent business in this city, and with this object in view, they inform us they have selected their stock with extra care.

**BREACH-LOADING CANNON.**—We saw on exhibition, in Wall street, in front of the Merchants' Exchange, on Tuesday, a large cannon of mammoth dimensions, and apparently of tremendous death-dealing propensities.

It is the invention of John P. Sheucl, a German, now a resident of East Boston, Mass., where the invention was projected and completed, under the auspices of a number of wealthy citizens in Boston.

The cannon is about 36 feet in length, and weighs in the vicinity of 1300 pounds. Its qualities have been thoroughly tested, and the invention pronounced one of the most important of the 19th century, so far as relates to naval warfare, for which this instrument is peculiarly adapted.

At a recent trial of this gun, it is stated that a conical ball weighing nine pounds, was thrown a distance of 458 miles, with three pounds of powder.

One great advantage this cannon has over the ordinary gun consists in the fact that it can be loaded and fired fifteen times a minute, and only requires three men to work it, while the guns now in use in our navy want ten or twelve men. A patent for the manufacture of this kind of cannon has been taken out for the United States, England, France, and Belgium.—[N. Y. Paper.

## Dr. Hall's Hints upon Health.

'Many persons are daily ruining their eyes by opening them in cold water of mornings. Cold water will harden and roughen the hands, and much more will it do so to the manifold more delicate covering of the eye; or, the eye will, in self-defence, become scaly, in the manner of a fish; that is, the coats of the eye will thicken, constituting a species of cataract, which must impair the sight. That water, cold and harsh as it is, should be applied to the eye for curative purposes, in place of that soft, warm lubricating fluid which nature manufactures just for such purposes, indicates great thoughtlessness or great mental obliquity.

Nothing stronger than lukewarm water should ever be applied to the eye, except by special medical advice, and under special medical supervision; for we have only one pair to lose.

Even warm water should be applied only by closing the eye and flapping it against the lid with the hand, patiently, scarcely letting the fingers touch the lid. This cools the eye more rapidly than cold water does, and without the shock, while its soothing effect is delightful, dissolving or washing out the yellow or other matter which may have accumulated over night, in half the time required by cold water.'

'Men talk about 'hardening the constitution,' and with that view, expose themselves to summer's sun, and winter's wind, to strains and over efforts, and many unnecessary hardships.—To the same end, ill-informed mothers souse their little infants in cold water day by day; their skin, and flesh, and bodies, as steadily growing rougher and thinner, and weaker, until slow fever, or water on the brain, or consumption of the bowels, carries them to the grave; and then they administer to themselves the semi-comfort and rather questionable consolation, of its being a mysterious dispensation of Providence, when, in fact, Providence had nothing to do with it; He works no miracles to counteract our follies.'

'Dieting is not starvation; it is living on substantial, nourishing food, in amount sufficient to satisfy the wants of the system. A man is in little danger of eating too much, if he will confine himself to two or three articles of diet at any one meal: this is a secret which every man and woman ought to know. Living exclusively on cold food will soon engender disease, especially in cold weather. And as certainly will a scant diet do the same if preserved. Disease will as certainly be engendered by little food as by too much.

Dieting consists in adapting the food in quantity as well as quality, to the wants of the system.'

'A bad cold like measles, or mumps, or other similar ailments, will run its course of about ten days, in spite of what may be done for it, unless remedial means are employed within forty-eight hours of its inception. Many a useful life may be spared to be increasingly useful, by cutting a cold short off, in the following safe and simple manner. On the first day of taking a cold, there is a very unpleasant sensation of chilliness. The moment you observe this, go to your room and stay there; keep it at such a temperature as will entirely prevent this chilly feeling, even if it requires a hundred degrees of Fahrenheit. In addition, put your feet in water, half leg deep, as hot as you can bear it, adding hotter water from time to time for a quarter of an hour, so that the water shall be hotter when you take your feet out than when you put them in it; then dry them thoroughly, and put on warm, thick woolen stockings, even if it be summer, for summer colds are the most dangerous; and for twenty-four hours eat not an atom of food; but drink as largely as you desire of any kind of warm teas, and at the end of that time, if not sooner, the cold will be effectually broken, without any medicine whatever.'

'**DONT WORRY.**'—This is the first thing an editor should get by heart. If Mr. Slocum threatens to withdraw his patronage, because you criticised Professor Drawl's lecture on the onion question, dont worry—but tell him to go ahead and do it. If Mr. Bullion writes you an insulting letter, saying that if you dont stop writing about the Diddleton Railroad, he will ruin you with a law suit—dont worry, but dare him to try it on.

If Mr. Smith threatens to 'ave your head in,' because you mentioned that 'his son Bob,' was sent to the Tombs for pelting a street lamp with brickbats—dont worry, but tell him that you so love the law, you dine on a salad made of red tape and sealing wax.

If Mr. Silk approaches you with a horse pistol 'that kicks,' and offers to blow your brains out if you ever again allude to his visits to Mrs. Demure, dont worry about it, but tell him to blaze away.

Again we say, never worry. If you do, you are no more calculated for an editor than a Quaker is for marine hornpipes.

**HOME-MADE CHLORIDE OF LIME.**—Professor Nash says, take one barrel of lime, and one bushel of salt. Dissolve the salt in as little water as will dissolve the whole. Slack the lime with the water, putting on more water than will dry-slack it, so much that it will form a very thick paste; this will not take all the water. Put on therefore a little of the remainder daily until the lime has taken the whole. The result will be a sort of impure chloride of lime, but a very powerful deodorizer, equally good for all out-door purposes with the article which is bought under that name at the apothecary's,

and costing not one twentieth part as much.—This should be kept under a shed, or some out-building. It should be kept moist, and it may be applied wherever offensive odours are generated, with the assurance that it will be effective to purify the air, and will add to the value of the manure much more than it costs. It would be well for every farmer to prepare a quantity of this, and have it always on hand.

**VOLCANIC PHENOMENA IN NOVA SCOTIA.**—A correspondent of the St. John's News says that, quite a commotion had been excited among the people in the vicinity of Digby, upon the south-west coast of Nova Scotia, by a series of convulsions of the earth which have recently taken place upon the south east side of Granville mountain. On the day of the earthquake, which occurred several months since, the mountain was considerably shaken, and a small opening was made upon its slope, whence a great quantity of smoke immediately rushed forth, and continued to issue throughout the remainder of the day. This manifestation at length ceased, and all remained quiet until about a fortnight ago, when suddenly the ground in the vicinity was violently agitated, and a chasm opened, from which not only a dense volume of smoke, but great quantities of dust and small stones were ejected. The agitations of the surface continued from day to day, until, in a short time, a portion of the sloping ascent was converted into a small level plain, which is so shaken up that at a little distance it presents the appearance of a well-ploughed field. Shortly after the opening of the chasm, a huge fragment of rock was thrown from it with such force as to penetrate the side of a neighboring cottage, the inmates of which have since removed to what they consider a safe home. The correspondent of the News says that eruptions are still constantly taking place, and no person has yet dared to venture close enough for a minute examination of the phenomena.

## How much Seed to the Acre?

This question cannot be answered definitely, as the opinions of the farmers differ materially; and then the climate and soil have much to do with the quantity. The quantity of seed sown broadcast to the acre, is about as follows:

Wheat, :	:	:	1 1-2	to 2	bushels
Barley, :	:	:	1	to 2 1-2	do
Oats, :	:	:	2	to 4	do
Rye, :	:	:	1	to 2	do
Buckwheat, :	:	:	0 3-4	to 1 1-2	do
Millet, :	:	:	1	to 1 1-2	do
Indian corn, :	:	:	2	to 3	do
Beans, :	:	:	2	to 3	do
Pears, :	:	:	2 1-2	to 3 1-4	do
Hemp, :	:	:	1	to 1 3-4	do
Flax, :	:	:	0 1-2	to 2	do
Timothy, :	:	:	12	to 24	quarls
Mustard, :	:	:	8	to 20	do
Herd grass, (redtop) :	:	:	12	to 16	do
Flat turnips, :	:	:	2	to 3	pounds.
Red clover, :	:	:	10	to 16	do
White clover, :	:	:	3	to 4	do
Kentucky blue grass, :	:	:	10	to 15	do
Orchard grass, :	:	:	20	to 30	do

The quantity per acre, when planted in rows or drills, is about thus:

Broom corn, :	:	1	to 1 1-4	bushels
Beans, :	:	1 1-2	to 2	do
Pears, :	:	1 1-2	to 2	do
Pea Nuts, :	:	1	to 2	do
Onions, :	:	4	to 5	pound
Carrots, :	:	1	to 2 1-2	do
Parsnips, :	:	4	to 5	do
Beets, :	:	4	to 6	do

Our readers will do well to keep this table for reference.—[Ohio Farmer.

**CORN SOWN BROADCAST.**—E. Lawrence, Esq., of Ann Arbor, informs us that having a piece of land containing about two and a half acres, which had never had a crop on it, after properly preparing it, on the 10th of June, 1854, he sowed broadcast, the eight rowed yellow corn, at the rate of two and a half bushels to the acre, and dragged it in. The product of the field was at the rate of one hundred and twenty five bushels of ears of sound corn per acre. The land was a very rich piece of what is usually termed "swale," containing a portion of marl. The practical object which Mr. L. had in view at the time of sowing, was fodder; but owing to the great growth and quantity of ears set, with the promisingly warm weather, he let it ripen and cut it up by the ground.

Mr. Rooth, of Lodi, informs us that he has sown corn broadcast with good success, as to corn and fodder.

Farmers, who from accident or other causes are likely to be deprived of their usual crop of hay may sow expressly for fodder, the earlier the better, on good soil, or plant in rows two and a half to three feet apart, dropping at the rate of thirty kernels to the foot, covering with the harrow. The yield of fodder is generally from ten to fifteen tons per acre, and frequently when the frost holds off late, considerable good corn will always be obtained. N.

**ON REARING CALVES.**—What is the best plan of raising calves by hand, is a question often presented, and perhaps as often answered; each one having a patent of his own, and, as he thinks, better than all others. I submit my plan, and will back it by showing calves, bill of fare, expense, &c. I feed new milk a few days till the calf learns to drink, then skim the milk when twelve hours old, and when a few weeks older they will learn to take sour milk. I prefer a trough where it can be kept dry and clean, and sprinkle some dry meal, and a little salt to make it palatable, in the same. As soon as they will come by calling, direct their attention to it, they will learn to eat it very readily. I increase the quantity of meal daily, till I give them all they will eat. This, with the sour milk and a good pasture will make bouncing calves, and with very little labor. The meal may be continued through the fall and winter, if it can be afforded.