

THE DESERET NEWS.



ALBERT CARRINGTON.....EDITOR.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY:

Wednesday--September 19, 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.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—In this 'fast generation' if a date falls a few days behind publication the subject in connection is apt to be overlooked, unless it chances to possess peculiar interest. For this reason, and on account of the size of the 'News,' the great amount and variety of matter crowding for insertion, &c., &c., many articles and letters accumulate in our drawer until too late to be of general interest or benefit.

Such has been the case with several accounts of the last 4th and 24th of July celebrations and orations, which we would gladly have published if they had seasonably come to hand.

We trust that those interested will understand this plain explanation, and not feel slighted, or be discouraged, because the force of circumstances compels some delays and omissions, especially since the editorial portion has often been closely cornered to make room.

Every Saint is, or should be, interested in the circulation and value of the Deseret News; and the brethren in Utah can interest those abroad, and the brethren in the world can gratify those at home, by freely furnishing communications and correspondence for the 'News,' and in this manner its columns can be enriched with a variety of style and amount of information attainable in no other way.

In writing for the 'News' no one need hesitate because he is not thoroughly familiar with punctuation, grammar, &c., for articles will be prepared for the compositor, if the writer express a wish to have it done; therefore no one need withhold his contributions to the general fund of information, for fear of being laughed at for the awkward dress of his ideas.

While thus frankly giving opportunity to every grade of writers for improvement and usefulness, it is presumable that they will not be unduly disappointed or fractious in case their productions happen to appear in print a little behind the expected time, or even not at all.

Further, it would afford us pleasure to note the arrivals and departures of companies, provided any one knowing the date and names would take the little time and trouble required to furnish them, and so with any other items of news, for even an editor does not see and know every thing that is going on. Cast in your quota on all subjects and from every clime and region, and mutually aid in the spiritual and temporal advancement of the human family.

Set out Fruit Trees.

As experience in this climate rather preponderates in favor of the Falls' being the best time to set out most kinds of trees and shrubbery, it may not be amiss to offer a few suggestions to those inexperienced in fruit raising.

Soil here that is best located for and adapted to producing rich flavored fruit does not abound in vegetable and animal manures, it therefore requires trenching from 18 inches to two feet deep, and a liberal admixture of the lacking ingredients. But as this is rather an expensive and discouraging operation where a person wishes to set out a large number of trees, the following method, if properly carried out, will answer nearly or quite as well. Dig pits from 4 to 6 feet in diameter and from 18 inches to 2 feet deep, placing the earth so that it can be reversed in putting back, that is, so that the top soil can be placed in the bottom of the pit and that which was at the bottom be left on the surface. Scatter coarsely broken bones, old boots and shoes, refuse from the shoe-shops and tanneries, or any or all of these and like articles, pretty freely over the bottom, and fill in the top soil between the spaces and until the layer of bones, &c. is covered, then fill in a layer of soil to the same thickness and press it down firmly with the feet. After two or three layers of this kind you can begin to use barn yard manure, instead of the bones, &c., until the pit is filled, being careful to place only well rotted manure towards the top, especially if it is horse dung, as it might fire and destroy the tender roots and kill the tree. The advantages of this method are very obvious, for it not only admits of a person's preparing ground according to his means and leisure the year round, but it gives a

tree just as fair a start as though all the lot was enriched at the same time. With the pit prepared, any time after the leaves begin to drop freely and the new wood is pretty firmly ripened, take up a tree as carefully as you can, and with as much earth as its position and the distance it is to be moved will admit. Having got your tree near its spot, dig earth enough from the centre of the prepared place to allow the roots free room, carefully trim the ends of such roots as may be bruised and smooth off the end of the tap root, make the centre of the new hole more or less crowning according to the natural inclination of the roots, place your tree carefully in the centre of the little mound, raising or lowering it until the earth mark on the trunk corresponds with the top of the soil, carefully put all the roots as nearly according to their former position as you can, then begin to sprinkle in a thin layer of finely pulverized soil, wet it down until the water stands over it, and as soon as the water settles away repeat the operation until the hole is refilled.

Some may think the above instructions rather minute, and so they are to one familiar with fruit raising, but we have seen so many do nothing about the matter on account of the heavy expense of trenching the whole ground at once, or put out their trees as a surveyor would stick down his Jacob staff, thus losing their time and labor, and taxing their neighbors, that we have been thus particular in order to learn the poor and the uninitiated how to procure an abundance of good fruit by understandingly, and at their leisure, improving their ground.

We have three year old peach trees, set out as above directed, that bore very fair crops this season, some of the peaches weighing six ounces.

Another advantage of this mode is that by trenching around the original pit, as the tree roots fill it and want room, which can generally be determined by the spread of the largest side branches, and filling in as at first, one can control time and expense until the ground is sufficiently enriched, and at the same time have as thrifty trees and as large and fine flavored fruit as by the most expensive original start.

Those who profess to know, say that it is an excellent plan to smear over the roots of a tree with fresh cow dung, just previous to its insertion in the ground; we have never tried it, not having set any trees since we learned that idea.

The plan now recommended for trees will answer equally well for all kinds of fruit shrubbery, except that the pits need be made only some 2 or 3 feet across.

Save all your peach, plum, and cherry stones, apple seeds, &c., and if you do not know how to manage to make the largest number grow, enquire of some one who does; and if we can find time and room we will give you our plan, unless some of our professed gardeners will be kind enough to take the trouble off our hands, and put forward a better mode.

"Suicidal Mania."

To let our readers in these peaceful vales, (WHERE SUCH CRIMES ARE AS YET UNKNOWN) know how the world is progressing, and that those down below do not know what ails them, nor how to prevent the constant increase of horrible abominations, we print the following testimony from their own pens, as found under the above head in the Editorial columns of the Columbian and Great West, printed in Cincinnati July 23, 1855.

"The unusual number of suicides of late, has been the subject of general remark. The mania for self-destruction, which seems to have prevailed in almost every section of the country for the last month or two, is indeed unprecedented. It has excited universal attention, and large numbers of journalists have alluded to the fact."

"The unusual number of recent suicides, is a moral phenomenon well worthy of study. Have we no scholars, sufficiently versed in the philosophy of human life, to explain it on a rational hypothesis? If not, let us at least hope that we have no public teachers, who will neglect to inculcate true and wholesome views on the subject."

"The unprecedented mania for self-destruction is only one indication, among many, of the fulfillment of the sayings of the ancient and modern prophets of the Lord, and does not surprise the Saints, for they have a long time been perfectly aware that this and all other abominations would increase until the wicked are swept from the earth.

No, you have no scholars 'to explain it,' unless they are filled with the Spirit of God, for that is the only Spirit which understands and circumscribes all other spirits, and even searches the deep things of the Almighty.

At the same time the explanation is easy and the hypothesis is not far fetched, and both have been within your reach from your youth up, as you may perceive by reading the first seven

verses of the third chapter of the second epistle of Paul to Timothy, as also the 13th verse of the same chapter, which we will quote, for fear you might not otherwise take the trouble to read it; "But evil men and seducers shall wax worse and worse, deceiving and being deceived."

ANOTHER BRANCH OF HOME MANUFACTURE.—We have lately been shown a pruning knife made at the Public Works shop by br. George Cook, which for quality of workmanship, beauty of finish, and excellence of temper, will compare favorably with a like knife made in England or the States. Br. Cook is not only skillful in the manufacture of every description of cutlery, but is equally skilled in making dental and surgical instruments.

Those in want of good butcher, bread, and pocket knives, &c., will aid in the prosperity of Utah by furnishing br. Cook constant employment for cash and other good pay, that he may be able to enlarge his operations and furnish warranted cutlery at prices that will keep out that class of importations.

In addition, we are confident that the Hon. Secretary would confer a home benefit, and gratify the next Legislative Assembly, by giving br. Cook an order to make the knives required for the use of our Councilors, Representatives, and Assembly officers.

CAPT. HOWARD EGAN starts on the 19th inst., for Sacramento with the Pacific Express Co.'s packages. He will go by the way of Tooele valley and the nearest practicable route, and will doubtless make the quickest trip that has ever been made from here to Sacramento. We shall be anxious to learn the time occupied, and regret that the notice of departure was not a week earlier. It would then have afforded our citizens a better opportunity to avail themselves of the celerity, safety and certainty of the transmission and delivery of important letters and packages, and a better chance to encourage that energetic, prompt, and courteous channel for communication, the Pacific Express Co.

OUR CORRESPONDENCE.

MEETING OF THE SNAKES AND UTAHS.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Sept. 11, 1855.

EDITOR OF THE NEWS—DEAR SIR:—

On Friday Sept. 7, Ar-ra-pine, or Senloroach, the Utah Chief in Walker's place, came into the city to make a treaty of peace with Ti-be-bu-tow-ats, the Chief of the Snakes. The Utahs were about thirty in number, the Snakes about sixty.

The Utahs called at the Governor's Office to pay him a visit; the Snakes, on hearing of their arrival, came up in line in the usual manner of receiving each other, singing as usual. When Ar-ra-pine heard them singing, he said it was not good that they should sing the war song; I went out and told the Snakes to stop their singing, when Ar-ra-pine requested me to go out with him. We met the Snakes in front of T. S. Williams & Co.'s store. I introduced the two chiefs to each other, and after shaking hands, Ar-ra-pine took the Snake chief in his arms and gave him a tremendous hug, and raised him clear from the ground.

They went through the usual compliment of shaking hands and then repaired to the Temple Block, and were seated under the bowery to smoke until the Governor should come to talk to them. I seated the two tribes in front of each other. Ar-ra-pine took the presidency of the meeting, and having requested the citizens to be seated, he called upon all his men to raise their hands toward Heaven as a token or covenant of peace. They did so twice; all the Utahs then knelt down, and Ar-ra-pine made a lengthy prayer. He prayed like unto the ancients, for his wives and children, flocks and herds, and for all that he could think of.

The pipe of peace was passed around until the Governor arrived, when Ar-ra-pine requested all who wanted to speak to do so, reserving his own until the last. Several spoke on both sides, expressing a desire to be on friendly terms with each other. The Governor gave them some good counsel.

It was agreed that the Utahs should visit the Snakes, encamped on Union Square, and the Snakes agreed to take their lodges and move about four miles south, to where the Utahs were encamped.

The Indian Agent, Dr. Garland Hunt, kindly furnished them provisions, and gave the Utahs some presents; they appeared to be well satisfied. I visited the encampment the next day; they were enjoying themselves well. They say they have not had so good a treaty for twenty years.

Ar-ra-pine has just returned from the Navajos, and reports that they have raised a good crop of corn this season. He has established friendly relations between the Navajos and the Elk Mountain Utahs, and is doing much to reconcile the different tribes and bands to each other, teaching them to cultivate friendship with the whites.

The Utes and Snakes have agreed to meet on White River, and hunt buffalo together this winter. Yours respectfully,

D. B. HUNTINGTON, Interpreter.

PROVO—PLEASANT GROVE—LEHI.

HISTORIAN'S OFFICE, G. S. L. City, Sept. 14, 1855.

EDITOR DESERET NEWS:—

Having just returned to this city from a week's sojourn in Utah county, I thought proper to give you a sketch of passing events as far as they have come under my observation.

The grasshoppers seem to be full as persevering in their investment of the cornfields in the south of this county

and the north of Utah, as the invading armies of the Crimea in their efforts upon Sebastopol.

Most of the corn at Draperville has been cut to save the fodder. Many cattle have recently died in Utah county from some unknown cause; some that have been opened have been found to contain bloodsuckers; the result, no doubt, of the extreme drouth causing the cattle to drink from stagnant pools.

The people of Provo have worked a good road up Rock canyon, which has hitherto been deemed inaccessible; but under the direction of Major William Wall, they are now able to bring heavy loads of good timber from the foot of the White Mountain. Messrs. A. M. Tork and Wm. F. Carter are erecting a grist mill especially for the grinding of corn. Mr. Roberts has made considerable improvement in the glazing of his brown earthenware, by the admixture with his lead of a new mineral recently brought from the southern country.

The city wall was progressing. The different wards of the city were at work, in turn, excavating the ground for the meeting house. A good road has been worked to the stone quarry, near the mouth of Rock canyon. The quality of building stone is inferior to that used in this city, as they depend principally on volcanic rock, which is so hard and brittle as to be difficult to work; no good freestone having been discovered.

Br. John Burkett presented me with a delicious yellow cored water melon, weighing 44 lbs., being one of the largest of 30 "mountain sprouts," raised in his garden this season; which for size and flavor would have done honor to the fertile flats of the Missouri river. Corn crops in the neighborhood of Provo look flourishing; should frost hold off long enough there will probably be a good crop. An immense quantity of ground cherries has been gathered both by Indians and whites, they are extensively used as a substitute for tamar fruit, making, when properly cooked, a very agreeable sauce.

Besides other vegetables, 124 1-2 bushels of early potatoes have been forwarded by Bishop Blackburn to the Tithing Office in this city.

I preached on Sabbath morning in the bowery in Provo, to a very large assembly, on the necessity of humility and diligence, not forgetting to solicit their patronage for your valuable paper. In the afternoon the assembly was addressed by Elder Isaac Bullock of Green River, who related many interesting incidents which had occurred in the settlement of that county.

Several persons who had left for California were cut off from the Church.

I visited Elder Samuel Ewing, who has been confined to his room for six months; also Elder Harlow Redfield, who has been confined to his house for the last three months with a broken leg, and many other sick persons; affording what little consolation lay in my power.

I was highly interested in witnessing the exercises of Capt. Fredk. Collins' military company, who have been for some time under his instruction in military tactics with complete success—their evolutions evincing an admirable adaptation for all conceivable kinds of warfare. Capt. Collins is also disciplining companies in Springville, Palmyra and Payson, with like good success.

The saints at Pleasant Grove are erecting a meeting house 60 ft. long and 36 ft. wide; the basement story, of rock, is 10 ft. high, and partitioned so as to form convenient storage for a large amount of grain and vegetables; the adobe work is now 14 ft. high; the wall is 2 1-2 ft. thick. Bishop Henson Walker informed me that he expected the building will be completely inclosed in one month. It will be a very convenient meeting house, amply supplying the wants of the people in that place, and speaks well for them, setting a pattern, as it does of union, energy and perseverance worthy of imitation by larger towns.

The people of Lehi have the stone foundation of a meeting house 40 by 60 ft. completed, and the adobes, timber, and other materials on the ground for the first story. Bishop Evans and company were preparing for their southern mission. The Hon. Lorenzo H. Hatch was very low with the mountain fever. There has recently been considerable sickness in Lehi, and other parts of Utah county; the principal attacks being diarrhea and fever. It is estimated that only 150 bushels of tithing wheat will be received in Lehi this fall; last year between 800 and 900 were forwarded to the general tithing office; the deficiency to be debited to the grasshoppers and drouth.

Several pieces of wheat are yet green, and will not be ready to harvest for three weeks (we hope the frost won't catch it); considerable of the late sowing has not yet come up, in consequence of the severe drouth, and as the wheat seems sound and good it may make winter grain.

Yours, &c.

GEO. A. SMITH.

P.S. While at Provo, I had a visit from SOWIETTE. The old Utah Chief seemed quite well—said he would be glad to visit the Superintendent of Indian affairs, but was so old he was not able. He visited Major Armstrong and received from him the promise of some presents on the following Tuesday at Springville, where his band was then encamped. Major Armstrong went on Monday, and to his surprise found that Sowiette and his band had started for Yampah land. The Major followed and overtook him at Spanish Fork. On interrogating him as to why he did not remain at Springville until he got his presents, Sowiette replied that some of the young men of his band were taking corn out of the white people's fields, which might make a disturbance, if he had remained, and he preferred to do without the presents rather than run the risk of difficulty. The Major gave him a rifle, some blankets, shirts, and other necessaries, and left him in the finest kind of spirits.

TAN-TAN, son of Wanship, a hereditary chief of the Cum-um-bahs, who we found living on the site of G. S. L. City, in 1847, and familiarly and favorably known to the whites as having arrested the murderers of the sons of Bishop Weeks, died recently near Provo. His family living at Lehi, evacuated their house, requested Bishop Evans to exchange it for another, as they could not bear to remain in the house where he had lived. He was one of the best disposed and most friendly chiefs in the mountains. G. A. S.

IF A man who lives at Cleves, Clermont county, was lately stung by a locust. The effects of the wound were similar to those produced by the bite of a mad dog. He has fits so violent that it takes five or six men to hold him in bed, and he has bitten his tongue into strings.—[Cin. Gaz.]