

on the borders of the Great Salt Lake and its tributaries. What say you, shall we have an oyster supper from Great Salt Lake?

**Iron County.**  
By letters from J. C. L. Smith, Parowan, Jan. 3rd, a Messrs. Snow and Richards, we learn that the weather had been very severely cold, so as to freeze the water wheels fast from active motion.—and little work had been done for 3 weeks: but at date of letter, the weather was fine and business resuming, and the large furnace was expected to be in operation soon.

From M. Caruthers' letter of same date to Elder Richards, we understand the wind blew a hurricane, during the cold weather, and clouds of dust penetrated every fissure of their buildings. A small amount of iron has been made in the small furnace, and a portion of it converted into steel. It seems quite certain that all the ores will work in the furnace,—school books are much wanted at that place. An excellent spirit prevails among the brethren; though some have had doubts about the quality of iron ore.—On that point we have no doubts, we do not believe there is a better bed of iron ore in all Europe, than in iron county, and we suspect the brethren have overdone the thing in their experiments, rather than not done enough.

Henry Lunt's letter to Snow and Richards, Jan. 4th, explains some of the mystery why they have made no more iron. Bro. James has been testing the ore with chemical experiments, and find certain ingredients not common, consequently will require different fluxing, and that no limestone will be wanting, &c.

"They have excellent meetings, day schools, night schools and Sunday schools; and priests, teachers and deacons officiating in their respective callings, the gifts of the spirit are manifest, and there has been a general reformation in Cedar city. They observed new years, according to the Governor's Proclamation of 1852; old citizens made the hearts of the new citizens and Lamanites glad with their bounties, and their stock was made to rejoice with the best of feed, and the day was spent by old and young, in dancing, prayer, praise and songs of thanksgiving.

A small specimen of iron was forwarded with this letter, which appears of an excellent quality.

The brethren appear to be getting on to the right track, and after this we expect they will prosper. Go ahead brethren, follow counsel, and you shall prosper.

**February Convention.**

We invite particular attention to the domes of the Mill Creek ward meeting, published in this paper. The subject is one of interest to all farmers and mechanics, and individuals of all classes, have to exchange commodities, more or less, in this new country, and more especially during a scarcity of cash, which has existed for some time, and is likely to continue more or less, for some time to come; and we have no doubt that the feelings and wishes of Mill Creek Ward, are the feelings and wishes of every ward in the Territory.

We hope the wards and members of the convention may not be actuated by a spirit to lead them to secure the mastery to either party. The rights of the farmer are as sacred as the mechanic's; and the rights of the mechanic as sacred as those of the farmer; and if we understand the object of the convention, it is to arrive at certain conclusions, in the currency of prices, so that every man, farmer, mechanic, and every one else, may receive a just compensation for their labor.

It is not sufficient for Saints to live and let live; they should live and help live; and when all are moved by this principle, no one will have occasion to complain of inequality of prices, in our market; but so far as any man or party, seeks to establish the price of his commodities, at a ratio above other commodities of his neighbor, so far he proves he is not one with his brethren, consequently so far is not a Saint.

Should these views and the views of the meeting referred to, meet the approbation of the people, it will be well for someone in each ward, the Bishop perhaps, to give reasonable notice of a public meeting so that all in the ward may have an opportunity of attending, and taking part in the election of Delegates to represent their ward in the General Convention, and let every Delegate who comes up hither, come to seek the public good, and not to gratify self, or any party or clique of farmers and mechanics, or any other profession, but the good of the whole people which will include the highest interest, the greatest good, and the most rapid advancement of God's kingdom on the earth.

**Social Hall.**

Our Social Hall has become quite attractive and amusing. The Dramatic Association were in full bloom nearly every evening, during the week before last, and several evenings last week, and the Hall, generally well filled with attentive and interested Assemblies. We have often heard the performances, and scenery, highly spoken of, and gentlemen who have been accustomed to theatricals in Europe and America, say they have seldom seen our Stage equalled in any country; and this is the more surprising, as all our actors procure their living by constant daily labor; while their evening exercise is for amusement, rather than a lucrative income.

Captain Ball, with his Brass Band, interspersed with songs, &c., gave an enchanting entertainment to his numerous friends on the eve of the 26th ult.

The President's Party, on the 27th ult., consisting of the general Authorities of the Church, National officers, merchants, and other distinguished friends, was truly splendid and worthy its name.

The Party of the Public Hands on the 28th was fully attended, and much pleasure was manifest on the occasion.

We regret that our health has not permitted us to attend any of the above exhibitions or parties; what we have said has been from popular rumor, and the observations of gentlemen and ladies who were present. Testimony not to be questioned.

**Weather.**—We have had mild winter weather, since last date, freezing moderately at night, and having during the day, till Monday, 31st ult, 6 a. m. The wind suddenly changed to N. West, and blew cold, and in a few minutes the earth was white with snow.

No Mail from San Diego route, as was expected on the first of January. The mail left from San Diego, on the first inst., taking all mailable matter except for Laramie, and a few frontier towns, which went in the Independence Mail as usual. The Oregon Mail left on the first, with a poor prospect of its going far at present.

A few days since a stranger, was brought to this place from Fort Bridger, and delivered up to the United States authorities, for having killed a man. We know not the name of either party, or attendant circumstances; or whether they are Mountaineers, or travelers caught in the snow drifts.

The Legislative Assembly adjourned on Friday, January 21st, to meet on Wednesday, June 1st, ten a. m., at the Territorial House in this City. Forty days is quite too short a time for closing up the necessary business of a new Territory. It may be that Government thinks we can do business three times as fast as other Territories. If so, a very small mistake, scarce worth correcting.

**Deseret Pottery.**—We were last week, presented with specimens of ware from the Deseret Pottery, the glazing all of mountain production, and far superior to anything we have before seen. Those in want of ware will do well to carry their dry quaking asp and balsam wood to the Pottery in exchange; the wood is wanted immediately, for burning another kiln; and the prospect now is that the brethren can soon have an abundant supply of crockery, if they will be prompt in furnishing wood and eatables in exchange. Dry quaking asp and balsam are preferred to other wood, as they will burn to ashes leaving no coal to melt the bottom of the kiln.

A few days since, a very elegant broom was left at our room, as we understand from Mr. Muller's broom Factory, and as choice article of Valley manufacture as need grow in any country.

**Seventies Hall.**—We invite the Seventies to read the notice of their Building Committee in this and the previous paper, and render such assistance, as will enable him to prosecute the work.

U-Wood, Butter, Tallow, and Potatoes wanted at the News Office.

#### SUMMARY.

The English Miser, Lord, just died, having bequeathed £1000 to his relatives; and £1,500,000 to Queen Victoria and her heirs.

Late census of Iowa shows an increase of 50,000, since 1850.

The Sultan's Yacht, for Abbas Pasha, of Egypt, building at Glasgow, Scotland, is to be the most magnificent vessel ever seen; 500 men have been engaged in it for some time, 180 feet keel, 20 beam, engine 150 horse power; for the Nile.

Men are trading and swapping wives, in the States, by mutual consent of all parties. So say the papers. Eight cases of murder, homicide, or deadly assault in New York City, by knives, pistols, or brutal violence, in one week.

Charles E. Bacon, of Buffalo, has invented a machine for cutting a Fac-simile of any desired article in wood.

Salaries of Mail route Agents have been raised from \$600, to \$1000 per Annum.

Latest attraction, Female Whirligig, Md'le Angeline, whirled round on one leg, an indefinite number of times to please the Paris folks. What next?

21 Steam boat accidents, and 728 deaths thereby, in 1852.

Mr. Mullerfert has visited the Atlantic, in his new diving dress, 144 feet below the surface of Lake Erie, without inconvenience; and his next descent, he expects, will be crowned with success. Bring up the boat?

George F. Nesbitt of New York has the contract for supplying Post Office stamps and Envelopes.

Several emigrants crossed the plains the past season from Missouri river to California, with hand carts and wheel barrows. Cannot Saints come thus far with the same?

Tannin or tan bark is recommended for the improvement of Strawberry, and gooseberry beds.

The Cincinnati Female College conferred the degree of Mistress of Arts on seven young ladies.

The war debts of the nations of Europe, amount to \$100,000,000,000.

Duke of Wellington, Died, Tuesday, September 14th.

Stewart, the great New York Merchant, allows women but one cent a place, for making sheets.

The exports of New York average about \$1,500,000; and the imports about \$2,750,000 per week.

The exports of New Orleans for the year 1852, amount to \$108,051,708.

Arrests are daily made in Havana, Cuba, in consequence of revolutionary movements amongst the Creoles and Americans, any person found with an American Newspaper, in his possession is fined and imprisoned.

Louis Napoleon is trying to get married if he can get a Princess to have him.

An attempt has been made to assassinate him: he still continues to shake the Press, by issuing decrees, and suppress every obnoxious Paper printed in France.

Earthquake in Ramezan, Turkey, by which many have lost their lives, and much damage done.

The Kuffars at the Cape of Good Hope, still continue their depredations, on the British settlements.

The Potatoe rot has done considerable damage in Maryland.

The News from Mexico looks like another Revolution, and probable dismemberment is near at hand, in appearance.

Arrangements have been made by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs with Billy Bowlegs, for the removal of the remnant of the Seminoles now in Florida, to the Mississippi River—emigration to commence this Spring. This is the fulfillment of the Treaty made twenty years since, and which caused the Florida war.

The movements in the United States, for the Revolution of Cuba, are gaining ground and much more formidable than when General Lopez was alive.

A Mr. Brown, in England, proposes to build vessels on a new plan, and place machinery of his own construction in them, to enable them to cross the Atlantic in 48 hours, and go to India and back in a fortnight.

Arrangements are being made to extend the Telegraph now in operation between London and Paris, to Alexandria and Cairo by which means the East Indies will be brought to within 8 days communication with England.

An Earthquake in Wurtemberg, 300 houses destroyed, and 17 lives lost.

846 falling stars were seen at Berne and Brussels, lately.

The Cholera was raging throughout the northern part of Europe the last accounts, at Danzig 60 cases per day—in Warsaw, Poland, upwards of 20,000 have died; from the 8th to the 26th of August, 1662 Jews were buried in that Town.

It is not improbable that Louis Napoleon is by this time declared Emperor of France; although the Bourbons have been using all their influence to establish the old line of descent on the throne to the exclusion of Louis Philippe's Family.

General Sutherland of Iowa has lately died. If we recollect right this is the man who addressed a long letter to the Superintendent of Indian Affairs, about twelve months since, concerning the Mormons of Potawatamie, claiming all the land in that region and urging their removal.

Daniel Webster, Secretary of State, died on the 23d of October, 1852, at Boston.

The Revolutionaries of Cuba, have succeeded in getting 1200 stand of Arms into that Island, 300 were seized by the Government, the remainder are hid in the mountains, by the people.

A Wool dealer was lately robbed in Cleveland, Ohio, of \$45,900.

Artesian Wells, to the depth of 1000 feet, are to be dug in Paris, for the purpose of making warm baths—heating the houses by pipes, and washing houses; water at that depth being 90 to 100 degrees of heat.

Mount Vesuvius is still vomiting a terrible volume of flame, and has caused much damage to the surrounding towns by the Lava.

It is unsafe to travel the streets of Cincinnati at the night without being armed; murder or robbery nearly every night.

The Cotton Crop, in the South, has been considerably damaged by rot.

Billy Bowlegs, the Seminole Chief, when in New York, was shown the Portraits of Generals Taylor and Scott; he recognized them and remarked "I killed both these Generals in the wars in Florida."

The Cholera has become a permanent resident in the Eastern States. Rochester, Chambersburgh, Cincinnati, &c., &c., are visited by it taking of numbers each day.

A Crystal Palace is now erecting or completed in Paris, cost 13,000,000 francs.

A new Paper called the "Era, or Heaven Opener," has been established by the Spiritual Rappers. A Convention has been called to see who they would support for President.

A Treaty has been made with the Apaches, which broke the next day by murdering and robbing white men and women.

The Prussian Government has expelled the Jesuits from many parts of Prussia, and forbid any Priest to be instituted who has been educated by the Jesuits, which is causing serious difficulty with Austria and Prussia.

The condition of Ireland is deplorable, agitated by internal discord, murder, &c., prevailing in all parts.

An immense emigration from England to Australia.

The Tuscan Provinces have been united to the Roman States.

Ward, a Stable Boy from Yorkshire, has been appointed Regent of the Duchy of Parma, in Italy, and is one of the greatest Statesmen in that part.

Iron, lead, tin, copper, silver, &c., have been discovered in Greenland.

Anabaptists are forbidden to preach or meet to worship within the Territory of Hanover under penalty of imprisonment.

The salaries of the Archbishops of Canterbury and York and 17 Bishops in England amounts to over £500,000.

The Bank of England covers five acres of ground, employs 900 clerks, has a clock in the centre of the Bank with 50 dials attached to it; Capital £100,000,000.

Servants of every denomination in Bologna are required to have his or her conduct registered in a pass Book, and Masters are not allowed to discharge a servant or hire a new one without giving 3 days notice to the Police.

Fires, Railroad accidents, murder, robbery, rapes, seductions, &c., &c., continue to fill the papers from all parts of the earth.

A Chinese Proclamation from the great "All," has appeared in California, claiming the supreme power over all the Chinese in the land of Gold.

The King of Siam has sent his assurance of fealty to the French President.

Affairs at Cuba are very unsettled; an American steamer has been prohibited landing her Mail, and citizens arms and ammunition are required to be given up by order of the Governor.

The Enckeon, hot air ship, is launched, moored at Williamsburgh, and many Mechanics engaged in her completion.

A Mechanic on Long Island is making a font of steel type for the "Sun," said to cost no more than common type.

Dr. Root of Pittsfield, surprised a night rogue in his Pear-tree; the rogue absconded without bidding Dr. good night; but left his gold watch hanging on a twig of the tree. A very good root that bears such pearls on its twigs.

#### SEXTONS REPORT.

Number of deaths for G. S. L. City, in 1852—98. 44 adults, 54 children—90 citizens, 8 strangers. Under 5 years of age 46.

Consumption,	7
Erysipelas,	6
Colds,	5
Flu,	4
Inflammation of the Lungs,	4
Black Canker,	4
Winter Fever,	4
Canker,	4
Mountain Fever,	4
Flux,	4
Inflammation in the Bowels,	2
Diarrhea,	2
Whooping Cough,	5
Tetanus,	4
Child Bed,	4

The others not reported, were buried unknown to us; some having lots, such should always report when they bury, that a correct report may be made.

Others deserve censure, as they go and bury where they choose, regardless of every order, in consequence some 20 are buried in the wagon roads that run through the yard, and no'ing known by no one but they are, or where from. Another item: a number have got lots and occupied them, promising to pay soon, which is out long ago, so pay yet; also work done by me for which I had good promises, but they are broken and the men do not appear. B then bring on your promises to pay, and oblige yours.

J. GIBSON,  
City Sexton.

#### BISHOPS REPORT.

WILLOW CREEK WARD, January 24th, 1853.

MR. EDITOR:—Sir:—Permit me to report through your valuable paper, our success in making butter and cheese. I find, by looking over my T'ing list from the first of January, 1853, to the first of January, 1853. That from three cows we have made two hundred pounds of cheese and four hundred and fifteen pounds of butter, making six hundred and fifteen pounds; besides raising three calves.

Yours Respectfully,  
ZEMIRA DRAPER.

For the Deseret News.

Explanation.

Explanations of my reply to Br. Harringtons question on written law, contained in the last number of the News.

If a man loves God with all his heart he will love his neighbor as himself.

He will receive every messenger which God may send.

He will obey every instruction, and profit by every truth, they may teach.

He will receive every ordinance they are sent to administer, and keep every commandment and trust which can be required of him by any authorized agent of the Almighty.

To fail in any of these points, is to fail to love God with all his heart.

To obey all these things is to obey the written law which commands us to love God with all our hearts.

But the details, the items, of those ordinances and duties are not all written to us, nor is it lawful to utter them to the world, much less to write and publish them.

Hence, in general terms a man will be exalted in obeying a written law. But in specifications, he needs to obey every word, and ordinance of God, as administered by the Holy Priesthood. Even things which have been hid for ages and generations, but manifested through the keys of eternal Priesthood in the sanctuaries of our God.

A writing or book cannot save any man. The keys of the ministration of salvation are not held by books, but by men.

As Ever,  
P. P. PRATT.

For the Deseret News.

Wheat, Smut, &c.

Mr. Editor, Sir, I have noticed in 3 or 4 of your last numbers of the Deseret News, that some of the brethren have attempted to describe the cause of smut in wheat, and the remedy. In part, I beg leave to disagree, I have been a member of the agricultural society in Genesee county, New York, for a number of years, which was large, and wealthy, and tried numerous experiments to prevent smut in wheat, and the result was, to wash your seed wheat in good strong brine and take out all the light wheat and foul stuff, and then take the wheat out and mix lime, or ashes which is equally good, and sow the wheat the next day, and put one and a half or two bushels to the acre.

This quantity to the acre proved to reduce the number of suckers, and wheat would grow up more even, and ripen more even. When grain is sown thus it will stand out more and the root is not sufficient to bring all the heads to maturity, the balance will be smut.

I have the satisfaction of saying that I was the first to try the experiment of sowing 94 bushels on 6 acres, and I was blackguarded by old farmers for so doing, but when the harvest came I had a splendid crop, the heads were from 5 to 7 inches long, well filled, I stated the course that I had pursued to the next annual fair, and urged the necessity of the farmers sowing more than one bushel to the acre, as was the common custom, and some tried it and found the benefit, and in a short time they got to sowing two bushels on good rich land that was well manured, or upon old pasture land that was well ploughed and subdued, the experiment worked well throughout the county where the soil was suitable.

But the soil in this valley is far superior to the most of that county, the soil here will bear two bushels sowing on most of the farming lands and the farmer that has ten acres let him sow ten bushels on five acres, and he will get as much wheat as he would if he sowed the ten with one bushel to the acre, then he can sow peas on the other five acres and change the next year and put what where you had peas, in this way you will keep your land good, wheat does well after potatoes, but you should not sow oats on wheat land. If this course should be adopted, it would soon mix all the wheat with oats. There is no crop that will take the strength out of the soil as oats. All oats should be raised on low ground, that is too damp or wet for wheat; they will do the best on such land. Seed wheat should not be thrashed with a machine, there was an objection to it in Genesee county, and should be much more so here, because the wheat is much drier here, it breaks off a great many of the chits or seed ends of the wheat.

I consider it a good object to sow 12 or two bushels to the acre here in the valley on account of the extreme heat of the sun, a hot sun will draw as much substance from plowed land as a good crop will, the quicker plowed and is covered with our grain in the spring the better it will keep the sun from the earth.

Grain should not be watered until the first joint is set. Grain has a carrot root, and should not be watered until the root has had time to get well in the ground. If you do water before the first joint is set, the roots will spread out on the ground and dry up, so much quicker that you cannot restore it, but let it stand until the root is full length in the earth, it will not require half so much water to bring it to maturity.

When your wheat is thrashed, take the straw and stack it, when the stack is two feet high 10 feet across put 3 bushels of stone lime in the centre, and put a pole on top of the lime, finish up your stack. The stack should contain the straw for one acre, take out the pole and put in water until the lime is slackened, it will steam through the whole stack and decompose the whole stack in a short time, then take the compound and strew it on your wheat land and plough it in.

In pursuing this course you will keep your wheat land in good condition, and to supply the place of your straw, sow a few acres of corn, two bushels to the acre, broad cast, sow it about the 20th of May, or first of June, it will make better forage for cattle or horses, it is first rate for cows that give milk, you will make enough more butter in the winter to pay all expense, then you will be enabled to furnish more butter for tithing; this crop will greatly improve your land for wheat.

You should plough your land deep and fine for wheat, and make it smooth, that your wheat will come up even and have an equal start.

Yours truly,  
H. GIBBS.

SALT LAKE CITY, Feb. 1st, 1853.

We omit a portion of the above for want of space, but have given all on grain.

Mill Creek Ward Meeting.

At a meeting of the Brethren of Mill Creek Ward, held in the School House, in district No. 31, on Saturday evening, the 29th day of January 1853.

The house was called to order, and on motion, A. Gardner was unanimously chosen President of said meeting, and Reuben Miller, Secretary.

The object of the meeting was then stated by the President, and the following pre-arranged resolutions were unanimously adopted by said meeting:

Whereas, we, as a people, have left distant lands, friends, and relatives, and by the protecting hand of the God of Abraham, through the instrumentality of his servants; whom he has called, appointed, and ordained to lead and guide his people in these last days, have been permitted to set our feet upon this consecrated land to carry out the principles of righteousness, and build up his Kingdom, and establish the principles of truth, life, and salvation upon the earth:

And whereas, in these peaceful valleys, according to the predictions of the servants of the most high, the Lord has blessed us as a people with the richest blessings of Heaven and of the earth, for which our hearts swell with gratitude and thanksgiving to our Heavenly Father for all his loving kindness and tender mercies:

And whereas, the arm of Jehovah has been mercifully stretched out for our deliverance from Gentile cruelty, and oppression; and his almighty arm has thus far been sufficient for our day and for all the work and responsible duty that he has made obligatory upon us, and he has mercifully and bountifully sustained us in every righteous and holy undertaking. Therefore it becomes the more necessary, (if possible) that we should remember the Counsel of his servants, and mercifully sustain each other:

And whereas, wheat is the staple production of these valleys, and upon it depends the happiness and welfare of this Community to a great degree: Therefore, it, together with other productions of the earth, should compete in value with home manufacture of every kind; and all kinds of mechanical labor, and thereby remedy present existing evils, and put the Agriculturalist on equal footing with his brethren the mechanic, and operator, and obviate the necessity of his paying one half of his crop (which it took him a summers labor to bring to maturity) for a plow, or to get a span of horses shod, or to get a Pork barrel, or to get a pair of boots to keep his feet from the mud and ice:

And whereas, we know that it is not our prerogative to dictate in these matters; but we do know that it is and ever has been our privilege to send up our petitions to our Father in Heaven: much more then to his servants who hold

the reigns of Government, the keys of this last Kingdom, and of the dispensation of the fullness of times:

And whereas, it requires a uniformity of action to bring about and accomplish so desirable an object; therefore, we as a community propose that a convention be held in G. S. L. City, on the third Monday in February next ensuing, 10 a. m., at the Council House: Said Convention to consist of two delegates from each Ward in G. S. L. Valley, or County, and from each Ward in all the adjoining counties, and from as many wards in other counties as consistently can, and feel disposed to unite in this laudable enterprise; whose duty it shall be to take into consideration the present existing evils, and form & enact such laws & regulations as shall best subserve the Public good in establishing, if possible, Council House prices, or a uniformity of prices, on all the various productions of agriculture, mechanical labor, and domestic manufacture of every kind, so as to place the agriculturist upon an equal footing with his brethren.

Therefore, be it resolved by this meeting, that two delegates be appointed, whose duty it shall be to lay the foregoing before President Young, and solicit his sanction and aid.

Be it further resolved, that the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the president and secretary; and should it receive the sanction and approbation of President Young, that it be published in the next number of the Deseret News.

ARCHIBALD GARDNER,

REUBEN MILLER, Secretary.

EDITOR OF NEWS—

One of the most painful and heart rending scenes took place in our city that I was ever called to witness, five of the family of bro. W. Middleton were burnt in a most shocking manner. They had all retired to bed about 9 o'clock on Saturday evening and left a fire burning of willow wood, expecting that Charles the oldest son would soon come in; in about one hour after the family were awake by the suffocating smoke and flame in which they were enveloped, sister Middleton and the oldest daughter sprang out at the door and raised the alarm, the neighbors came and rescued the other three children from the flames, but they were a shocking sight to behold, the two youngest have since died, two others are not expected to live, and it is very doubtful about sister Middleton.

Yours respectfully in haste,  
W. CRITCHLOW.

COODEX CITY, Feb. 1st, 1853.

**DESTRUCTION OF SELKIRK BY FLOOD.**—A letter received at St. Paul's, Minnesota, announces the utter ruin of the Selkirk Settlement on the Red River of the North, by a freshet. The flood began on the 2nd of May and continued to the 25th. The colony, for twenty-two miles in length, and from four to six miles in width, has been inundated, and crops, barns, cattle, horses, dwelling-houses—