

without opposition, he was duly elected as a delegate to this body, and is entitled to a seat on this floor as such.

Sixth—That the election under which the contesting delegate, Andrew H. Reeder, claims his seat, was not held under any law, but in contemptuous disregard as the expression of a band of malcontents and revolutionists, and consequently should be wholly disregarded by the House.

Seventh—As to whether or not Andrew H. Reeder received a greater number of votes of resident citizens on the 9th, than J. W. Whitfield did on the 1st of October, 1855, no testimony was taken by the committee, so far as the undersigned knows, nor is it material to the issue.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

M. OLIVER.

The majority report is a formidable document. The following is a synopsis of its contents:—

The report shows that as soon as the bill to organize the Territory of Kansas was passed, a large number of the citizens of Missouri went into the Territory and held squatter meetings, passed resolutions denouncing abolitionists, and declaring that slavery existed therein. In the autumn of 1854 a secret political society, called "The Blue Lodge," was formed, the plan of operations of which, with its oaths, &c., are given in the report. This Lodge controlled all the subsequent movements and invasions on the part of the Missourians. At the election November 29, 1854, for a delegate in Congress, there was no evidence of fraud except in sparsely settled and remote districts, where citizens of Missouri appeared and voted.

During the winter of '54-'55, great excitement existed in the Territory, on account of the invasion, and much bitter feeling was manifested. In February, 1855, a census was taken, and the number of legal voters was ascertained to be 2,905. Previous the election in the spring of 1855, active preparations were made in Missouri to invade the Territory, and a complete organization was effected. Leaders were chosen, tents, provisions, ammunition and arms distributed, and the forces were drilled in companies in Missouri; and on the day before the election, it is testified, at least five thousand Missourians took up the line of march for Kansas, and companies went into every representative district of the Territory except one. From accurate and almost absolute proofs it appeared that of about 6,300 votes cast at the election for members of the Territorial Legislature, 5,000 were those of non-residents. The majority of the members of both houses of the Legislature, would have been free State men if there had been no invasion of Missourians.

The committee took a large mass of testimony regarding the proceedings of the Legislative Assembly, which proceedings they state are characterized by recklessness and injustice. The report likewise alludes to the murders, robberies and other crimes committed in the Territory, and states that in no case, except that of McRae, (a free State man) was there any prosecution for those offences. No indictments were found, no arrests made, and no measures taken to bring the perpetrators to justice.

The report says it is clearly proven that Samuel J. Jones, the Sheriff, was the main cause of the recent disturbances in which he so prominently figured. It is also proved that Mr. Oliver, one of the Investigating Committee, went into Missouri with one of the invading companies.

The conclusions of the Committee are, that each of the elections in Kansas was carried by invasion from Missouri; that consequently, the Legislative Assembly is an illegally constituted body and has no power to pass valid laws; therefore its enactments are void. The election of J. W. Whitfield as delegate to Congress was not held under any valid law—neither was that of Mr. Reeder in accordance with law.—The Committee suggest no remedy. The report alludes to obstructions thrown in the way of the Committee and to the general violence which prevails in the Territory.—[N. Y. Herald, July 5.]

**AN OLD PROPHECY.**—The political aspect of the times has reminded me of an old prophecy, which appeared in a magazine towards the close of the last century, in relation to the "good old thirteen," then just united under a Constitution. Of course it was, as it indicates, from a source hostile to the "Spirit of '76."—

"When the figures 1 and 3 are changed from 3 to 1,  
The wicked rebels will their race have run;  
For at that number, 'tis doomed by fate,  
They'll split in twain and separate."  
—[Cor. of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.]

**PETITIONS FOR A DISSOLUTION OF THE UNION** are now in circulation in all the Northern States, having been sent out by the agents of the American Anti-Slavery Society, with the request that they be signed and sent to Mr. Hale, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Wade, Mr. Seward or Mr. Fessenden, for presentation to the Senate, or to Messrs. Giddings, Burlingame or Comins, for presentation to the House. It is charged and not denied that prominent republicans in New York have signed these petitions.—[Providence Post, July 10.]

There was an earthquake at Kawacke, S. I., on the 8th of June. The volcano on the island of Mauna Loa was still increasing. The stream of lava was running south, and Hilo was safe.—[Sac. Weekly Union, July 26.]

## THE DESERET NEWS.

TRUTH & LIBERTY.



ALBERT CARRINGTON, EDITOR.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 3.

### Proclamation by the Governor.

In consequence of the absence, from the Territory, of Hon. George A. Smith, Councilor in the Legislative Assembly, from Iron and Washington counties, and the resignation of Parley P. Pratt, member elect to the Council from Great Salt Lake and Tooele counties, an election is hereby ordered to be held in each of those counties, at the usual places of holding elections in said counties, to elect one Councilor in each of those election districts, to fill said vacancies, on the first Monday of October next. Notice and returns of which will be made by the county clerks of said counties, respectively, according to law.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Territory of Utah to be affixed. Done at Great Salt Lake City, Utah Territory, this second day of September, A.D. 1856, and of the independence of the United States of America the eighty first.

BRIGHAM YOUNG,  
Governor.

### SMALL POX.

Since our former article under the above head, in No. 23, Dr. Lee informs us that fourteen persons in Matthews' camp have had the Small Pox, being all in that company, with one exception, liable to have that disease, and that over thirty persons outside the camp have suffered by the contagion, though most of the cases have fortunately been of a mild type. These facts prove that the necessity existed for the stringent advice in our former article, and still many seem to be careless concerning the further spread of a disease which so often proves fatal, and some even visit dwellings in which it is known to exist and then recklessly visit those who would not otherwise have been exposed.

The lives and health of the people are precious in our sight, and are of too much worth to be foolishly jeopardized, and inasmuch as some do still persist in jeopardizing their own lives and the lives of others, the Select Men of Great Salt Lake county, the Bishops in the wards where the people are in the least degree liable to be exposed, and all other persons are hereby again required to use every necessary exertion to prevent the further spread of the small pox, and, in case any liable to the infection shall persist in visiting those who have that disease, to immediately furnish us with a written report, over their own signatures, of the names and conduct of such persons, that it may be certainly known who among us are unwilling to abide wholesome regulations.

BRIGHAM YOUNG,  
HEBER C. KIMBALL,  
JEDEDIAH M. GRANT.

### Fall Plowing.

Notwithstanding much of the soil under cultivation is still very dry and the streams low, yet many have commenced plowing and are sowing wheat. Inasmuch as a goodly breadth of land is now under fence of some kind, and many quite commodious dwellings and out-houses are owned by the farmers, would it not be well to turn a little more attention to better fencing the land already enclosed, and to a more thorough and systematic method of tilling the soil?

It is probable that but few, if any, have fully tested the relative merits of shallow and deep plowing in Utah, nor whether fall plowing is advisable for spring crops. A very little trouble and observation, by some of our enterprising farmers, would soon determine these and many other important points, so necessary to a satisfactory, intelligent and profitable application of the husbandman's toil and expenditure.

We are all pretty well aware of the injurious effects of insects upon our grain and other products, and it is quite possible that fall plow-

ing may so disturb the winter quarters of many kinds as to be a decided draw back to their increase. At any rate the experiment can be easily tried, and the result noted and published.

Again, weeds are not only unsightly in a field, but they are exhausting to the soil and detrimental to the quantity and quality of the crop. In this particular, fall plowing will prove highly beneficial, especially if done before the weeds have matured their seeds, not only by turning under organic matter to enrich the soil, but also in preventing the spread of weed seed. It would seem that any one who has been nauseated and physicked by eating bread made from wheat fouled by the seeds of weeds, especially those of the sunflower which so extensively pervades many fields, would not only take pains to experiment on them with fall plowing, but also make the prudent calculation to sow no more than they can probably irrigate and keep clear of weeds.

As the country becomes more densely populated, farming will have to be conducted upon a still more intelligent, thorough, and systematic plan, or the shiftless, thoughtless and careless will have to put up with small profits, even if they do not actually run behind hand. Farming is a pleasant, healthful, and noble occupation, fit to call forth the energies and talent of the wisest, and in Utah, especially, we trust that it may be nobly conducted.

THE EASTERN MAIL of August 1 arrived at 6 p.m. of August 28, having made unusually good time and bringing the number of sacks started with, also six sacks of books which have been a long time on the way. There are now but four brass lock sacks of old matter somewhere between here and Independence, so far as our memory and means for knowing serve us.

By this mail we have New York dates of July 24, St. Louis of July 28, and through the politeness of Mr. Charles A. Kinkead, who came passenger with the mail, of July 29, and frontier dates of July 31.

We cordially tender our thanks to Mr. Geo. Richmond, conductor, for his early arrival, as it once more afforded our citizens some opportunity for directly answering business and other letters.

The news, so far as time and space permit, will be found under the Summary and among the scissorings.

THE CALIFORNIA MAIL, which left San Bernardino on the 9th of August, arrived at half past ten a.m. of the 1st inst., bringing several large packages of newspapers and magazines from our friends J. W. Sullivan and the Noisy Carriers in San Francisco, numerous bundles of "The Western Standard," and San Francisco and Sacramento dates of July 26.

News by that mail, as also much of that by the Eastern mail, is necessarily deferred till our next.

CONGRESS.—As many of our readers are not familiar with the conduct of business in the grave and dignified Senate of the United States, we have printed, somewhat at length, the debate on a bill for the admission of Kansas into the Union. Do not fail to read the debate, for many of the remarks and some of the reporter's notes are quite interesting.

BISHOP HUNTER, just returned from a trip through the southern Wards as far as Payson, accompanied by Col. J. C. Little, reports very favorably concerning the condition and feelings of the people, and their disposition and efforts to promptly comply with his counsels and requirements.

ARRIVED, July 28th, Mr. Charles A. Kinkead, of the Firm of Livingston, Kinkead & Co.; Elder Alexander Robbins, Jr., from his mission in the States; and br. William S. Godbe, from a trip to St. Louis to purchase drugs, paints, oils, &c.

On the same date, Dr. Garland Hurt, Indian Agent, returned from an official visit to the Indians along Mary's river and in the neighborhood of Carson valley. Dr. Hurt was accompanied back by brs. Christopher Merkley, Allen Huntington, Gideon Wood and others.

FIRE was discovered bursting from the roof of the Public Work's blacksmith shop, at a quarter past four a.m. of the 31st ult., but was soon extinguished, doing but little damage.

Fires are of so rare occurrence in our midst that it takes some time to arouse people during the hours for sleep, and perhaps some are tender about waking people, at least one might reasonably come to such conclusions by the way in which some one cried, are—are—are, instead of FIRE, FIRE, FIRE.

It may not be amiss, in this connection, to suggest the propriety of crying the LOCALITY of a fire, when it is known, and the policy of starting to it with buckets, an axe, ladder, or some other implement with which to operate efficiently.

### Summary.

[From N. Y. Herald of June 26 to July 23; June 25 and July 4, 9, 14, 15 & 16 missing.]

Fires in the United States, from Jan. 1 to July 1, 1856, not including those in which the loss was less than \$10,000, have destroyed property to the amount of nearly NINE MILLION DOLLARS.

—Losses at sea, from Jan. 1 to July 1, amount to nearly \$16,000,000.

—A fire in Nashua, N. H., July 1, destroyed a cotton factory, two stores and several small buildings; loss over \$200,000.

—The dismissal of Mr. Crampton and other officials, for enlisting troops in the United States, caused but little stir in England, hence the enlistment question may be deemed settled; and it was presumed that the Central American question would be amicably adjusted.

—A portion of Reed street wharf, Philadelphia, gave way on the evening of July 1, causing the death of 10 persons.

—A fire in Corning, N. Y., June 30, burned taverns, stores, dwellings, &c., valued at \$90,000.

—Washington, July 2, 1856.—Mr. Herbert was indicted for the murder of Thomas Keating, and has been committed to jail to await his trial.

—Six steamboats were burned at the wharf at St. Louis on the 2nd of July; loss \$100,000.

—In the trial of Brooks for his assault on Sumner, the court sentenced Brooks to pay a fine of \$300.

—The Free State Legislature met at Topeka, K. T. July 4, and when about to proceed to business were dispersed by Col. Sumner.

—The ship yard works of Messrs. Temple & Robertson in Madison, Indiana, caught fire on the 3d of July; the sawmill, lumber, materials and two boats on the stocks were destroyed; loss, \$100,000.

—The troops and Indians had several skirmishes near Fort Frazier, Florida, on the 14th and 16th of June, in which five whites and sixteen Indians were killed.

—A collision between an excursion and passenger train occurred on the North Pennsylvania Railroad, July 17, twelve and a half miles from Philadelphia, by which 50 persons were killed and 100 wounded.

—On Lake Erie, July 17, the steamer Northern Indiana, on a voyage to Toledo, took fire and burned to the water's edge; fifty passengers are reported lost.

The remainder mainly consists of municipal court proceedings, police reports, convention and caucus meetings and speeches, political blackballing all round, letter writers' communications, editorial comments, blind counsels and guesses, a daily detailed account of the welfare of their god gold and the beating of the business pulse, with plentiful jottings about the rabid scramble for place and power, irrespective of merit, and the rotten corruption existing in high places; all of which furnishes not a particle of interest or information to the upright, any further than it affords a truthful outside index of the railroad speed at which the wicked are dashing on to destruction.

### Nevada, Cal., Destroyed by fire.

NEVADA, July 20—9 P. M.

On yesterday at about 4 o'clock p. m. a fire broke out in Hughes' blacksmith shop, on Pine street, between Broad and Spring streets, which destroyed the entire town in the incredibly short space of two hours. The wind was blowing from the westward at the time, rendering it impossible to stay the destructive element by any human means. The United States Hotel soon caught, scattering fire brands over half the city. Every church, hotel, livery stable, printing office, and business house, with but few exceptions, was swept away. Out of twenty-six fire-proof brick buildings, but six escaped. The court house, recently completed at an expense of over \$50,000, was destroyed, with all the county records. The prisoners from the jail, in its basement, are all safe. It is estimated that over eight hundred buildings have been consumed. Total loss, \$2,500,000.

The Journal and Democrat printing offices have not a vestige left. At least ten persons are known to have perished in the flames, besides those unknown and unheard from. The following are some of the names known up to the present time to have been burned to death: P. Hendrickson, from Albany, N. Y.; A. J. Hagan, Louisville, Ky.; Jay Johnson, from Buffalo, N. Y.; S. W. Fletcher, from Mass.; Wm. Pierson, (of the Democrat office) Boston, Mass.; Henry Yates, from Wisconsin; Wm. Wilson, and J. B. Thomas, from Rochester, N. Y.—burned, since dead. The bones of others have been discovered.—[Sacramento Weekly Union, July 26.]