

upon the mass will continually lessen as the coagulation progresses.

The relative quantity of blood is not difficult to be arrived at; I dare say Mr. Wood has already ascertained the proportion. If not, it will not require a series of experiments to ascertain the relative quantities as they may be learned from any table of equivalents in a few minutes.

I conceive the great advantage of this invention to be, apart from its durability as a building material. Its use for building purposes will be great; but in addition to this, it will enable us to avail ourselves of the designs of sculptors through all time, for our current use. The mould once made, we may give, in a single hour, that which required the labor of a lifetime to compose.

The study of the arts of design has been materially neglected in our country, and the duplication of these ornaments will have a tendency to correct the evil; for when the finest designs shall be found covering the exterior of our buildings, the eye of the rising generation will, without its volition, be educated to recognize the finer class of forms.

Look at France, as an example, she warred with half Europe, without colonies to pay tribute, or agricultural products to export; and all this arose from her placing Christendom under contribution for her arts of design. Napoleon made the arts of design a part of the common school education in France, and every apprentice while he learned to read his language, also learned to comprehend the beauty of graceful forms, until even the silversmith of England found his profit in copying the designs of the tinsmith of France.

Last year, we imported twelve hundred thousand dollars worth of French furniture, the wood and workmanship of which was inferior to our own; but the designs were more graceful; and our wealthy citizens will continue to pay for these designs until our mechanics shall become better educated in the arts of design.

Rest assured the eye may be cultivated even beyond its own volition. Look about this room, observe the figures of the carpet, the curtains, the form of the girandole, and the graceful form of the backs of those sofas, and you will find that all these designs were originally taken from the French, before which our furniture was grotesquely square and wanting in beauty.

A pound of American cotton is still returned to us from France a thousand times increased in value in the form of French laces embracing French designs. Even French calicoes of new patterns when first introduced are purchased by our wives and daughters at a price which pays the French manufacturer four hundred per cent. more for his designs than we can procure for calicoes of the same quality with designs of less beauty.

From all this you may readily perceive, that when Mr. Wood shall have ornamented the exterior of our houses with copies of the finest designs, more cheaply than we can now use the plainest surfaces, the eye of our youth will become educated with these beautiful forms, until our cabinet makers, blacksmiths, and so forth, will produce designs of greater beauty than those now made.

The invention of Mr. Wood will be one of the greatest engines to relieve architecture of its sameness, and will entitle him to the thanks of the public. Its beauty is in its simplicity. It carries with it, its own rationale for success, and after time has permitted all the necessary chemical changes to take place, it will then be found capable of being immersed in water without change.

When we examine the structures built by the Romans, we are surprised to find the mortar harder than the stones; but by reference to Vitruvius, we find that the Romans made their mortar many months before its use; that the quantity of lime used was much less than is now applied; but that immediately before its final use, it was beaten with cleaver-shaped pieces of wood, until the silicate of lime formed, was fairly and evenly divided throughout the mass; and that its peculiar hardness arises from the absence of any excess of lime, and the perfect conversion of the small amount used, into the silicate; which fact is analogous to the rationale we have already explained, as belonging to the invention of Mr. Wood.

The finest of our Fifth Avenue houses may be imitated or improved upon, with this material. We want but the moulds, and the duplicates can be rapidly and cheaply furnished. I speak without interest in this affair. I am not a stockholder; nor am I otherwise interested, than in a desire to see our style of building improved by cheap and efficient means, embracing the improvement and advancement of public taste.

A LAWYER'S STORY.—"Tom strikes Dick over the shoulders with a rattan as big as your little finger. A lawyer in his indictment tells you the story as follows:

And that whereas the said Thomas, at the said place, on the year and day aforesaid, in and upon the body of the said Richard; against the peace of the people of the State of— and their dignity, did make a most violent assault, and inflict divers blows, knocks, cuffs, thumps, bumps, contusions, gashes, hurts, wounds, damages and injuries, in and upon the head, neck, breast, stomach, hips, knees, shins and heels of said Richard, with divers sticks, canes, poles, clubs, logs of wood, stones, daggers, dirks, pistols, cutlasses, bludgeons, blunderbusses and boarding pikes, then and there held in the hands, fists, claws, clutches of him, the said Thomas."

—[Ex.

REMARKS

By Elder W. Woodruff, at a meeting of the Horticultural Society, in the Social Hall, Thursday evening, September 13, 1855.

Brethren and friends, I do not feel warranted in making lengthy remarks on this occasion, before so large an assembly of fruit raisers and cultivators of the earth; as there are so many others present who are better able to edify you upon the subject before us, still I take pleasure in occupying a portion of the time.

Fruit raising is a subject in which I feel deeply interested, and a subject upon which lengthy speeches might be made, which I have no doubt would be very interesting to this community.

I have traveled through this Territory from its northern to its southern boundaries, and, with the exception of Great Salt Lake City, I have seen but very few fruit trees growing.

Among the many societies that have been organized in these valleys for the promotion of useful knowledge, the subject of raising fruit, and improving the earth and producing the good things thereof, should not be neglected.

I wish to refer to a few of the objections generally made against setting out fruit trees in these valleys. Br. Lorenzo D. Young took a wagon load of small trees up north to sell, and when asked if they wished to purchase, some would reply, "no, for I do not know that I shall stay here long enough to eat the fruit." Others would say, "I have not had time to prepare a portion of my farm for raising fruit, and unless I do so I cannot raise it."

There has been much indifference manifested, by many who come into these valleys, in regard to raising fruit. This remark will apply more especially to the settlements out of this city, for here there are now many orchards in full bearing, which present a sight well worth seeing, and very gratifying and encouraging.

Here is a sample of grapes sent in by his Excellency, Gov. Young. I have traveled over England and Scotland, in Wales, and in the United States, and I have seldom, or never, seen finer grapes raised in hot houses than can be raised here in the open air; I suppose that Prest. Young has raised more than half a ton of grapes this season.

You may examine the orchards in this city, and you will find that the fruit will compare very favorably with that of the best fruit districts of the east, both in size and flavor.

We have not a fair representation here this evening, for the largest and earliest peaches were plucked and consumed some weeks ago; still we have fine samples of late fruit.

Some of our orchards, only five years old, are ready to break down with their burden of fruit; and there are some peach trees only three years from the pip, which measure eight inches in circumference, and will each yield a half bushel of peaches. Will not this encourage people to plant fruit seeds and set out trees?

I feel deeply interested in the matter myself, and am anxious to aid in any measures that may be taken to create an interest in the minds of this great people, who are secluded in these mountainous regions far from the rest of the world, to avail themselves of every blessing of the Lord placed within our reach.

In answer to the objections which have been made with regard to fencing in ground for fruit raising, I wish to read the report of a small orchard which I planted a few years ago. I have a piece of ground, 22½ by 50 feet, which contains 18 peach trees; 14 of these are 5 years old, and this season have borne twenty bushels of fine peaches; 4 are 3 years old, and have borne from a peck to half a bushel each; 3 of the 4 bear a fine, large, crimson or blood peach, and the other bears a very large, early, rare-ripe, called Woodruff's mountain sweet; the body of this tree measures 8 inches in circumference. In the same spot of ground are 8 California grape vines, one of which would have borne 150 pounds of grapes this season, had they not been destroyed by fowls; also 30 plum trees, 4 of which have borne fine fruit this season; also, 30 large orange quince stocks, 5 of them are the original stocks and 5 years old; also 30 locust trees, and a strawberry bed, 5 by 50 feet, running the whole length of the ground, which has produced fine fruit this season.

I do not by any means present this report as a good example to be followed in setting out a fruit orchard, for the trees are too much crowded upon so small a piece of ground, and the 16 locust trees have no business there (I expect to remove them soon to the street for shade trees), yet I consider it better to crowd fruit trees than to raise none at all, and it is a testimony against those arguments produced by people who have been years in these valleys, and say that they cannot fence a piece of ground for an orchard; for there is not a man who has resided in this Territory one year, and has enjoyed good health, but is able to fence a piece of ground 22½ by 50 feet.

I have another orchard, in which are 41 apple trees 6 years old next spring, 41 peach trees 3 years old, one apricot tree, and 100 currant stocks of various kinds, all of which will be old enough to commence bearing next season. I plant my apple trees 22 feet apart each way, with a peach tree between each.

Br. Woodruff then exhibited specimens from his peach trees 3 years old, viz.:—fine, large, blood-red or crimson colored peaches, also his rare-ripe mountain sweet, and a sample called Woodruff's prolific. He also exhibited the specimens of fruit presented from various orchards in the city, from Prests. Young's and Kimball's, br. Staines', Dr. Sprague's and others, all of which were most excellent samples; also some very large, fine flavored apples from br. John Nebeker's orchard.—Reporter.]

I hope every one will manifest a lively interest in this matter. You may go through the orchards of Prest. Young, Kimball and Grant, of the late Prest. Richards, of br. Staines, Dr. Sprague, Prof. Carrington, br. Nebeker, and through mine, and

those of many others; and you will see the trees bearing such burdens of fruit as to almost break them down, and these are mostly only from 3 to 5 years old.

Go and plant fruit seeds, and carefully raise fruit trees, that our wives and children may have an abundance of fine, luscious fruit in the season thereof. And I wish those brethren east, west, north and south had followed the example of Prest. Young, and many others in this city, and set out fruit trees which could be had for 25 cents each. Trees have been offered at that price, and could not be sold, and they are now bearing fruit.

There are a few men here who have taken pains and labored to produce fruit, they now reap the rich results of their labors. Let us all go and do likewise, that the people of these valleys may not say, "I want to go to California, or the States, for peaches;" and instead of paying \$25,000 a year for dried fruit brought from the east and other directions, and sold to us at 40 cents a pound, let us raise it ourselves and keep this means among us, and apply it in another way that will profit us more, then we shall have plenty of fruit for ourselves, and our neighbors.

THE DESERET NEWS.

TRUTH & LIBERTY.

ALBERT CARRINGTON:.....EDITOR.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY:

Wednesday-----October 24, 1855.

BOOK, JOB, AND CARD PRINTING executed to order.

Wanted, at this office—a few tons of HAY—for which a liberal price will be paid, if delivered soon!

"Let the Doctors alone."

This counsel, emphatically given by our President in the Tabernacle on the 21st inst., gave great satisfaction to every saint present, and we presume will be hailed with equal joy by every lover of truth whom it may reach.

It might naturally be presumed that every member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints was perfectly familiar with the revealed mode of curing disease and preserving health, but through the power of tradition, the force of custom and habit, and on account of various weaknesses pertaining to the flesh, there has been quite a trusting to the fancied skill of man, quite a seeking unto the doctors who cannot save. And doctors, knowingly or ignorantly, often take credit to themselves for that which they do not effect, and thus foster a system which tends to weaken our faith, though it puts means easily into their possession.

It does seem that the shallowest acquaintance with the different schools of medicine, with their diametrically opposite and conflicting theories and practice, with the known experimenting demonstrations with such various kinds of drugs upon so delicate and nicely arranged an organization as that of the human body, and all this in direct contrariety to the revealed will of Heaven, would serve to entirely prevent every saint from seeking unto doctors, even though there were no commandments upon the subject.

But, unfortunately, such is not the fact; hence the timely and very necessary testimony of our President upon the subject, and the most excellent counsel—"LET DOCTORS ALONE," which certainly should be the faith and practice of all who wish to live upon the earth until they have acceptably done the will of Him who gave them this their probation.

Tabernacle.

SUNDAY, Oct. 21, 10 A. M.

Singing. Prayer by Elder P. H. Young.

Singing. Elder William Gibson spoke upon the principle of union, and bore testimony to the truth of the latter day work.

President B. Young made some remarks tending to encourage the elders to speak from the stand when called upon; suggested the first principles of the gospel as interesting, useful, and exhaustless topics for both speakers and hearers while in this probation, even though they should live to be as old as Methuselah; counseled the saints to let doctors alone, and to practice and rely upon anointing with oil, laying on of hands, herbs, mild food, and other gospel means for the recovery of the sick; said that the immigration companies, still on the plains, needed assistance, because many of their cattle had died, and called for 30 yoke of cattle with teamsters to start to their aid to-morrow morning; mentioned that Elder Willis, late from Calcutta, arrived last evening; requested him to address the congregation in the afternoon; and notified the people that President Kimball had made arrangements to give endowments by wards, which would prevent

much enquiry, as the different bishops will be notified from time to time, and can inform the people.

The High Priests were notified to meet in the large basement room of the Social Hall, at 6 p.m., on Wednesday the 24th inst.

Singing. Benediction by President Grant.

2 P. M.

Singing. Prayer by President Grant. Singing. Elder Willis remarked that he left Capt. Andrus' company on the 13th inst., two days' travel beyond Fort Bridger, traveling slowly, with teams much worn down through scantiness of feed and death of animals; gave a brief but interesting narration of his labors and travels in the East Indies, and of many of the manners and customs of the inhabitants in those regions.

Singing. Benediction by President Kimball.

General Harney's Fight near Ash Hollow.

By the politeness of Mr. C. A. Kinkadee, of the firm of Livingston, Kinkadee & Co., we are enabled to furnish our readers the following official account of the late fight:—

CAMP, opposite Ash Hollow, 4th Sept., 1855.

Sir,—Yesterday, General Harney, with a force of 500 men, attacked and totally routed Little Thunder's band of Brules, opposite Ash Hollow, and distant about 7 miles, killing 91 and wounding and taking prisoners 60 more, with a great many ponies and a vast quantity of plunder of every description, usually appertaining to Indians.

The blow was a dreadful one, and most signally and fearfully have our comrades, murdered last year, together with others who have suffered, been avenged.

Among the plunder was found the enclosed papers which belong to you, and I do myself the pleasure to return them to you.—I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant, J. B. S. TODD, Capt. 6th Inf.

Mr. Kinkadee, Salt Lake, Utah.

THE EASTERN MAIL has not arrived since the 5th of last September.

THE FIRST PRESIDENCY, Lt. Gen. Wells, Surveyor General J. W. Fox, and br. F. Kesler returned, noon of the 20th, from a very pleasant trip into Cache valley, having been absent one hour short of five days. The northern settlements showed marked improvement since last summer, especially the one at Ogden Hole, and measures are being entered into to take out the water of Ogden river and lead it on to the rich lands further north.

Much hay has been put up in Cache valley, and many strong cattle yards made, and the stock are doing remarkably well amid an abundance of fine grass and water.

IMMIGRATION—FORTS BRIDGER AND SUPPLY.—By letter from Major Robert T. Burton, of the Life Guards, to Lt. Gen. D. H. Wells, dated at Fort Supply, Oct. 20, inst., we learn that all was quiet in that region, and as soon as the immigration was all past, the detachment would return, unless some unexpected circumstance transpired to prevent.

Capt. C. A. Harper's company left Fort Bridger on the morning of the 20th.

On the 19th, part of Capt. I. Allred's train was on Green River, and part on Ham's Fork.

The express carrier passed Capt. Andrus' train on Weber river on the 21st; they will probably arrive by the 24th.

No word of T. S. Williams and their rear train of merchandize.

ELDER THOMAS COLBURN arrived, on the 20th inst., from his mission to England and the United States; Elder William Willis, late from Hindostan, arrived at the same time.

SCARCE ARTICLES—California barley and millet seed; and as both are deemed well adapted to our soil and climate, and profitable to the community, persons having those articles to spare are requested to deliver them at the Governor's Office.

ARRIVED, on the 21st inst., Livingston, Kinkadee & Co's 2nd train, consisting of 14 wagons, loaded with nails, glass and several kinds of suitable articles, not hitherto in this season's market.

On the 19th, William S. Godbe's stock of "drugs and Yankee notions," though we trust that the faithful good works and good health of the people will so abound that the stock of medicines will last at least until Utah becomes a State.

INFORMATION WANTED, by Mrs. Jane Spiking, in G. S. L. City, of the whereabouts of her son, Benjamin Spiking, now 18 or 19 years old, who was left in care of James Bosnell, at Council Bluffs, Iowa, in 1849.

SPLENDID WEATHER during the past week.