

## NEWS' CORRESPONDENCE.

MORMON GROVE, Kansas Ter.,  
May 23d, 1855.

EDITOR OF THE "DESERET NEWS."

DEAR BROTHER:—I have been engaged, since the 17th of February, in purchasing and bringing down oxen and cows for this Spring's Emigration, and also in searching out this place as a point of outfit. I arrived here on the 12th inst. in charge of 550 head of cattle, and found the Saints generally in good health and spirits. There is but little sickness at Mormon Grove, but at the Atchison camp, 4 1-2 miles from this place, some have died with the cholera, though all are now getting better, and the Lord is smiling upon us, and we feel to praise his high and holy name, and try to sanctify our hearts and the whole Camp of Israel.

At times I almost begrudge my Utah brethren and sisters the great privilege they enjoy, when I contrast the inspiration that flows from the living oracles in their midst, with the blasphemy and corruptions of a world fast ripening for the perdition of ungodly men; but I will try, by the help of the Lord and the prayers of my brethren, which I feel that I have constantly, to discharge the duties now laid upon me, acceptably to God and those who sent me.

We have established a P. E. Fund Farm at this place, and are ditching in 1-2 mile square. We make it binding on each adult male member to make 5 rods of sod and ditch fence, and now have about 1 mile of the fence completed.

The farm will be enclosed within ten days from this date. Five or six acres are plowed and planted with corn, potatoes, and various other seeds. A small cabin is built which serves for a storehouse.

Brother P. O. Hanson, arrived yesterday from Leavenworth with a camp of the Danes; he is in good spirits, though pretty well worn down for the want of experienced men to help him. The Danes have suffered considerably with the cholera, 16 of Br. Hanson's company have died, but he says that they all feel much better when they get in sight of our encampment, and that all are now in a fair way of getting well.

I have been looking for Elder E. Snow for some days, but if he does not come within 4 days, and the Holy Spirit does not direct otherwise, I shall organize the first Fifty, bless them in the name of the Lord God of Israel, deliver to them such counsel as the Holy Spirit may suggest, and start them for the valley.

I will close with the request that, when my brethren, into whose hands this letter may fall have read it, they will remember me, and the rest of the servants of the Lord who are in the various portions of the earth, in their prayers.

I remain, your Brother in the Gospel.

MILO ANDRUS.

## ELDERS' CORRESPONDENCE.

## ENGLAND.

[From a letter of Elder Joseph A. Young to his Father.]

LEEDS, Yorkshire, May 1, '55.

I have just returned from a two week's visit in Liverpool. I spent yesterday (Sunday) with George D. Grant and William H. Kimball in Manchester.

Three ship loads of saints have lately sailed—over 400 by the 'Chimborazo' on the 18th, 573 by the 'S. Curling' on the 22d, and about 200 by the 'Wm. Stetson' on the 26th ult.

Joy will hardly express the happiness I have experienced, during my visit to Liverpool, in the society of my brethren from the Valleys of the Mountains.

The promise that you made me in your first letter has been verified, viz:—"Seek first the kingdom of heaven and its righteousness, and all other things will be added unto you," for in everything I have set my hand to do, the Lord has blessed me, and I have the full confidence and love of the saints in my allotted field of labor.

My health is good, and my spirits are fresh, since my visit.

Br. Franklin has shipped this season 3,630 of the saints; one half of whom are valley bound.

The hard times continue, without much prospect of bettering as the season advances. There is brisk trade in powder, ball, and other munitions of war, but other business is dull. Thousands go hungry, and sorrow, disease, distress, are abroad making their awful ravages amongst the people, whilst the cries of widows and orphans, echoing from hearths made desolate, swell the catalogue of suffering. How true the saying, "darkness shall cover the earth, and gross darkness the minds of the people!"

One item in particular, among the news from home, pleases me much, and that is, that the minds of our youth are being more called to the subject of education. It is a good text, and in any country I would say to my young friends, educate, EDUCATE, EDUCATE yourselves; prepare for the course by which you have to work out your exaltations in the eternal worlds.

## THE WAYS OF A BOMBSHELL.

A column of white smoke rushing up into the air, expands in concentric rings—then follows the heavy, dull report, like the beat of some gigantic drum, and then comes the shrill scream of the shell as it describes its fatal curve, and descends with prodigious velocity, increasing rapidly every instant till it explodes with the peculiar noise of a blast just as it reaches the ground. At least, it ought to do so—but to-day I watched the shells one after another, and only two out of three burst properly, though the range and flight was beautifully accurate.

The Russian fuses are bad, but their artillerymen are not to be excused when their practice is undisturbed. It was interesting—just as the man of pleasure in Lucretius liked to see the sea rage when he was not on board ship—to look at the shell dropping, and to see our active little allies scampering away to their cover, and adjusting themselves to the closest possible connection with mother earth till the hurtling masses had gone by them. Any man with moderate confidence and experience may dispense round shot at long ranges, if he only sees the guns from which they come discharged. Well, we won't say despise exactly, but at all events evade.

But a shell is a diabolical invention, which no one can regard, as it approaches, without a certain degree of misgiving that a triangular piece of jagged iron may be whizzing through his internal economy at the shortest

possible notice afterward. If it is sent from a gun, it fizzes and roars through the air, and sends its fragments before it—the cone of dispersion (which is the neat phrase used by the learned militant to imply the direction of the bits of shell, or its contents when it is filled with bullets, etc.) being in the direction the shell has taken from the gun, and the fragments being propelled with a portion of the velocity of the shell at the moment of explosion. If it be discharged from a mortar, it whistles gently and delicately, giving a squeak and a roar now and then, as it rises to its greatest elevation, and then rushing downward with a shriller whistle toward the point aimed at. If it explodes on arriving at that point, its fragments are projected all around, radially, and are propelled merely by the force of the bursting charge. A man behind a bomb, or at the side of it, is just as likely to be hit as a man before it, when it bursts in that way; whereas, the pieces from a shell from a gun in nearly every instance fly forward, so that a person behind it, or outside the limits of the cone of dispersion, is safe. Unless the shell or bomb bursts in front of a body of men, in the air, a very considerable degree of safety may be attained by the men throwing themselves flat on the ground, inasmuch as the pieces of a shell which bursts on the earth fly upward from the point where they encounter the maximum of resistance. Of course, if a bomb bursts over a man on the ground, or if a shell explodes in the air in front of a man, there is no great safety gained by his throwing himself down, beyond the consequent reduction of the amount of vertical exposure.

This little digression is all apropos of the conduct of our allies, which I have just mentioned, and is made in order to explain the rationale of their proceedings. It is rather an unpleasant reflection, wherever on is discussing the range of a missile, and is, perhaps, in the act of exclaiming, "There's a splendid shot!" that it may have carried misery and sorrow into some happy household. The smoke clears away—the men get up—they gather around one who moves not—or who is racked with mortal agony—they bear him away—a mere black speck and a few shovelful of mud mark for a little time the resting place of the poor soldier, whose wife, or mother, or children, or sisters, are left destitute of all solace save memory and the sympathy of their country. One such little speck I watched to-day, and saw quietly deposited on the ground inside the trench. Who will let the inmates of that desolate cottage in Picardy, or Gascony, or Anjou, know of their bereavement? However, there goes another shell, and it does nothing but knock up a cloud of snow and dust.—[Crimean correspondence of the London Times.]

**SOUND OF BELLS.**—The nearer bells are hung to the surface of the earth, other things being equal, the farther they can be heard. Franklin has remarked that many years ago the inhabitants of Philadelphia had a bell imported from England. In order to judge of the sound, it was elevated on a triangle, in the great street of that city, and struck, as it happened, on a market day, when the people coming to market were surprised on hearing the sound of a bell at a greater distance from the city than they ever heard any bell before. This circumstance excited the attention of the curious, and it was discovered that the sound of a bell struck in the street reached nearly double the distance it did when raised in the air. In the air, sound traveled at the rate of from 1,130 to 1,140 feet per second; in water, 4,708 feet per second. Sounds are distinct at twice the distance on the water that they are on land.

**WHITEWASH.**—Poor whitewash is a serious injury to a wall or ceiling, and when once on it is difficult to get it off or properly cover it and produce a clear white appearance. This is the season for cleaning up, and we will give the receipt for a first-rate wash. Quick lime, slacked by boiling water, stirring it until so slacked. Then dissolve in water white vitriol (sulphate of zinc) which you get at the druggists, at the rate of two pounds of zinc to a half barrel of whitewash, making it of the consistency of rich milk. This sulphate of zinc will cause the wash to harden, and to prevent the lime from rubbing off, a pound of fine salt should be thrown into it.

## AGRICULTURAL.

**"SHORTENING-IN" THE PEACH TREE.**—Constant pruning is a necessity of the peach tree, if it is desired to maintain it in a shapely, thrifty and productive state.—This is so from the fact that the sap tends powerfully to the extremities of the shoots, so that the branches are constantly advancing outward and dying off inwardly, and thus in a few years the trees become worn out and unproductive. The fruit, too, being borne only on wood of the preceding year, the tree must be so managed as to furnish a constant and regular succession of bearing shoots, or it gradually deteriorates in value.

The shortening-in mode of pruning has been found most successful in accomplishing this. It consists in yearly cutting back the extremities, so as to counteract the spread of the limbs, and induce more frequent branches.

In a young tree, for instance, the growth of a year consists of shoots all over the top or outside of the tree, from a foot to two feet long. In a bearing tree there will be one or two wood buds at the base, and two or three more near the top and terminating the shoot. The remainder—a dozen or more in number—will be fruit-buds, and if untouched, will probably bear, destroying the wood buds at the base and pushing out at the extremity, new shoots, but weak in consequence of the quantity of fruit below them. At the end of the season, the shoot of last year will show a long, vacant space, without a young shoot or living bud, and in this way the centre of the tree soon contains only bare limbs, and the vigor of the tree is wasted by over-production.

When the shoots are shortened one-half, or thereabouts, the sap is retained in their lower parts, one half the fruit-buds are removed, and those that remain produce larger and better fruit; the lower wood buds produce vigorous shoots to bear next year, taking the place of those which have already borne.

In this way regular, uniform crops of large and fine fruit are produced, and a succession of young shoots kept up. "If this pruning," says Thomas, is regularly and annually performed, the head of the tree will be preserved in an even and compact shape, and in a healthy and vigorous condition; and it will rarely become necessary to shorten and thin out the limbs by cutting back the larger side branches."

The mode of pruning is most expeditiously performed by

a pair of light, hand pruning-shears, cutting every shoot separately and discriminately. Indeed this must needs be so attended to, for it will not answer to clip the trees as one would a hedge—the circumstances of growth, situation and number of buds, must be considered to perform it properly.

If the top is sheared evenly all over, it tends to produce a thick mass of shoots on the outside, shutting out the light from the center, and increasing instead of diminishing the evil.

Something may be done for large, neglected trees, by an intelligent operator. They will have a head composed of long, branchless limbs, and consequently an open center. The fruit will be produced on the ends of the limbs, and the tree becomes tall and enfeebled from over bearing and a constant succession of terminal shoots. The proper shortening-in is performed by cutting back the principal limbs three or four feet—taking care to do so just above a considerable side branch, which leaves no stump, and causes the wood soon to heal over. The tree will throw out a new head of healthy bearing wood, and trees "given up by the doctors" as superannuated and worn-out, have thus regained their youth again—good at least for half a dozen years' fresh service. Early in spring is the proper time for this, as well as most other pruning.—[Rural New Yorker.]

**CULTIVATION OF MILLET.**—There are three species of Panicum cultivated as millet, besides two or three species of the Sorghum under the same common name.

Two of those species, Panicum Germanicum and Panicum Italicum, have round heads much resembling what the farmers know as pigeon grass. I have cultivated these two varieties in Western New York, but did not find them profitable.

The common, or German millet, grows with a stalk four or five feet high, as large as a wheat straw and coarser, as feed for stock. The Panicum miliaceum grows about three feet high, with a broad leaf at each joint, the stalk terminating in a panicle, somewhat like a loose panicle of Poland oats.

There are two varieties of this species, one having brown and the other yellow buds. This species is found to be more profitable for cultivation than the two first named. From the small size of the stalk, and the great proportion of leaves, cattle and horses seem more fond of the straw of this species than they are of best timothy hay.

An acquaintance of mine, summer before last, raised one acre, from which he harvested and threshed 30 bushels of seed, and the straw he considered equal to three tons of timothy hay.

I conversed with a farmer the past week who raised it the last summer, who said his crop was considerably injured by the drouth, yet he considered it the most profitable crop he raised upon his farm, as both his cattle and horses were more fond of it than they were of his best hay.

From the above you perceive that the profit of the cultivation of this crop depends upon the species cultivated.—[Moore's Rural New Yorker.]

[For the Deseret News.]

## Acrostical Enigma.

I am composed of fifteen letters.

My 1, 5, 3, 14, is a part of speech.

"2, 4, 6, 1, is a river in England.

"3, 8, 13, 14, 3, 10, is one of the primary Planets.

"4, 13, 1, is the front of an army.

"5, 8, 2, 1, is a town in Algeria.

"6, 8, 7, is a name often given to the Sun.

"7, 9, 10, 11, is one of the four parts of music.

"8, 5, 12, is a dishonest action.

"9, 2, 8, is a river in Switzerland.

"10, 2, 1, 9, is a city of Arabia.

"11, 13, 4, 6, 14, 2, is a town and sea port of North Italy.

"12, 8, 2, 10, 11, is a shining metal.

"13, 8, 14, 5, is a celebrated river in Tuscany.

"14, 2, 10, 11, 13, 3, is a State of Western Germany.

"15, 8, 13, 12, is grave color.

My whole was organized by the Prophet Joseph Smith. Answer next week. G.

**WHAT IT COSTS TO BOMBARD A CITY.**—That war is an expensive occupation the British Government and people are beginning to understand by means of augmented taxes, and the opening of the fire of the Allies suggests a calculation as to the cost of the iron balls which have been thrown into Sebastopol by the five hundred cannon which have vomited them in what Gortschakoff called 'an infernal fire.'—The accounts by the Asia represent that each of these guns fired one hundred and twenty rounds a day, which gives a total for the five hundred of sixty thousand rounds. This fire had been continued for thirteen days, making an aggregate of seven hundred and eighty thousand missiles rained upon the city.

The weight of the shot fired from the guns of the Allies, varies probably from nineteen to one hundred and forty pounds and the shells from fifteen to one hundred and ten pounds—and forty-five pounds would probably be a low estimate for an average. This would give a daily delivery of iron to the Russians, amounting to two millions seven hundred thousand pounds, and a total for the thirteen days of thirty five millions one hundred thousand pounds—the prime cost of which, in the rough at the average price of pig iron in England for the last year, was not less than three hundred and thirteen thousand three hundred and eighty dollars. This is, of course, without any regard to the enormous cost of transportation to the Crimea.

If the cannon balls fired from the Allied lines, during the thirteen days, were rolled into rail bars, weighing sixty pounds to the yard, the bars would extend three hundred and thirty-two miles; or if laid as a railroad, would suffice for a single track road from New York to Albany, with all the necessary turn-outs.

The charge of powder for each gun would probably average about six pounds, which would show an expenditure for the thirteen days of four millions six hundred and eighty thousand pounds of powder. Such powder is worth here eighteen cents a pound, but in England would

not, probably cost more than fifteen cents, at which price the powder cost seven hundred and two thousand dollars.—[N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.]

MALAGA, N. J., May 18, 1855

**FIRE IN THE WOODS.**—A fire broke out in the pines about four miles from this place, on the afternoon of the 16th ult., which caused considerable damage to property through which it passed. It was very dry, and the flames spread rapidly. To use the words of an eye witness, 'it ran as fast as a horse could gallop.' A colliery of twenty-five or thirty pits, belonging to Mr. Robert Wilson, was almost entirely consumed. His saw-mill, called Frieze's mill, narrowly escaped destruction, the houses near the mill being on fire several times. Mr. W. loses about \$2,000.

All the cabins in the several coalings through which the fire passed were entirely consumed. An Irishman, his wife and son, found themselves completely hemmed in. His only chance for safety was to rush through the wall of flame, enjoining his son (a lad thirteen years of age) to follow. He took his wife by the hand and ran through, escaping with a few slight burns.—The lad was so terrified that instead of following his father he went back to the cabin; he was soon surrounded by the fire and perished. His remains were found the next morning. A laborer in the coaling saved himself by jumping down a well, his face and hands are badly burned.—Another man remained in his cabin, hoping to save it, but the heat was so intense that he was compelled to leave. He ran upwards of a mile, his clothes catching almost every moment; he succeeded in getting through, but is terribly burned. His wife left the shanty about half an hour before the fire came up. She has not been heard of since, and it is presumed she has perished in the flames. Fortunately a heavy rain fell the same evening, which checked the progress of the fire—otherwise the damage to property would have been tenfold.

**MORALITY! VIRTUE!! PROGRESS!!!**—The losses of the Government by defaulting officers and by frauds, have been very numerous during the past six years, or rather it should be said during the past ten years; for a majority of the cases recorded on the books of the first Comptroller, as having arisen since 1844, are unsettled accounts of officers in the Mexican war. It has been stated that the aggregate of all the balances claimed by the United States, together with sums alleged to have been fraudulently obtained from the treasury, exceed one hundred and three millions of dollars. Of this sum half a million has been recovered since the 1st of January, 1855; of which upwards of 100,000 was derived from the estate of Dr. Gardiner. The prompt and decisive measures of government have, in several instances, squeezed money out of parties supposed to be altogether innocent of pecuniary resources.

## DIED:

In this city, June 23rd, MARY WALTERS, wife of Stephen Luce, aged 34 years, formerly from Worcester-shire, England.

[Millennial Star, please copy.]

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

**WANTED,** for the foundry at the Public Works, old cast iron, for which a liberal price will be paid. 19-11 D. H. WELLS.

## NOTICE.

**ALL** persons indebted to the firm of A. I. & J. M. Hockaday are requested to call and settle immediately to save cost. All those holding due bills against us are requested to present them for payment by the 15th day of August next. 19-31 I. & J. M. HOCKADAY.

## Look out for Bargains!

**ONE** good horse, 5 years old; also, one first rate, Jersey made, light two-horse Wagon, green wood hubs capped, and iron axles—a superior wagon for farmers. For sale cheap for cash, or exchanged for wheat. Enquire of the subscriber, residing in the 14th ward, G. S. L. City, or at the Secretary's office, in the Council House. 19-21 W. I. APPELEY.

## Strayed or Stolen.

**FROM** Red Bute Stone Quarry, a small dark brown MULE, branded R P on left hip, Spanish brand below it, horse shoe brand on fore shoulder. Whoever will return or give information of said mule to A. Calkin shall be liberally rewarded. 19-31 JAMES S. FIFE.

## STRAYED.

**FROM** the range at Lehi city, on the morning of the 20th June, a dark brown HORSE, branded B V on left shoulder, small white spot in his forehead, some saddle marks, near fore and hind feet white. Whoever will give information, or return him to me, shall be suitably rewarded. 19-31 HENRY MEWAN, Deseret News Office.

## To Builders and Others.

**JOSEPH HORTON,** plain and ornamental plasterer, respectfully informs those engaged in building, that he is prepared to take work in the above line, and execute the same in first-rate style, and at very moderate terms. Orders from the country attended to. Office at G. Clements' brush manufactory, East Temple Street; open from 6 a.m. to 7 p.m. N.B. Ceilings whitened and rooms colored. 19-13\*

## TAKEN UP.

**DOING** damage on my farm on Mill Creek, a middle sized bay HORSE, with a small star in the forehead, some saddle marks on the back, branded A on the left shoulder. The owner is requested to call and prove property, pay charges, and take him away. 18-31 JAMES BOWKUTT, Mill Creek.

## Roll in with Your Grain.

**THE** Subscribers take this method to inform their customers that Jordan Grist Mill will stop to repair on the last Monday in this month, and will start on the first Monday in August. A. GARDNER & G. A. SMITH. D. R. ALLEN, Miller.