

SEXTON'S REPORT

For the quarter ending August 22, 1864.

Our city Sexton has furnished us the following report, with a request that it might be published.

During the past quarter there have been 66 deaths, 60 deaths occurring in G. S. L. City and 6 in other adjacent places.

Of these 24 were adults.

Children over 1 year and under 12—32.

Infants, 10.

Total, 66.

Died of the following diseases:—

Measels, - - - - -	21
Consumption, - - - - -	6
Fever, - - - - -	4
Killed by accident, - - - - -	4
Inflammation, - - - - -	3
Canker, - - - - -	3
Diarrhea, - - - - -	3
Bronchitis, - - - - -	2
Drowned, - - - - -	2
Old age, - - - - -	2
Cancer, - - - - -	1
Cholera morbus, - - - - -	1
Still born, - - - - -	3
Cause not reported, - - - - -	11
Total, - - - - -	66

JOSEPH E. TAYLOR,  
G. S. L. City Sexton.

**ELECTION.**—At the late Annual Election, the people of Millard county voted for the following gentlemen.

**Territorial Officers.**

Commissioners to locate University Land:—  
Ira Eldredge, Chester Loveland, Vincent Shurtleff.

Representative:—Thomas Callister.

**County Officers**

Selectman:—Daniel Thompson.

Sheriff:—Byron Warner.

County Surveyor:—Thomas E. King.

Treasurer:—Jno. W. Dutton.

Superintendent of Common Schools:—Jno. Kelly.

Yours very Respectfully,

JNO. KELLY, County Clerk.

**LOGAN, CACHE COUNTY.**—We have received lengthy minutes of a two days meeting held in the capital of Cache county, but as the matters and things contained in the report are generally speaking of a local character we only notice them briefly. The meeting was held on the 20th and 21st of the present month. To regulate their own market seemed to be the primary object of the speakers. On the second day Elder Ezra T. Benson, Bishops Peter Maughan and Wm. Budge, County Superintendent of Common Schools, and A. M. Mueser, instructed the congregation in educational matters. Elder Budge showed the blessings of a good education, when directed in the proper channel. He did not believe with some that, because a few educated upstarts had apostatized and left the Church, education was dangerous and should be abandoned, any more than he believed that because riches were tempting, and apt to make men forget God that therefore the Saints should pray O Lord, keep us all from riches.

**NOTICE.**—County superintendents of common schools, who have not received their blanks, are hereby notified that they are ready for distribution. Those at a distance will please write immediately the No. of each kind needed for their respective counties. Where counties have changed their superintendents, the present incumbent will please forward his name and address.

ROBT. L. CAMPBELL,

Territorial Sup't. of Common Schools.

Extracts from a letter written by Elder Joseph F. Smith.

**SANDWICH ISLANDS MISSIONS.**

HONOLULU, OAHU, S. I.,  
July 5th, 1864.

It is not quite three months since Elders Benson and Snow left us. Since then we have been very busy traveling from place to place, organizing branches and regulating affairs to the best of our understanding. So far I think we have succeeded as well as could have been expected under the circumstances.

Bros. John R. Young and Benjamin Cluff arrived in good health and spirits, on the 10th ult., seventeen days from San Francisco.

Bros. John R. and Alma L. are now on the Island of Hawaii. Br. Benjamin is on the other side of this Island, studying the language. Br. William is going to the Island of Kauai, first opportunity. I am going to the Island of Maui.

We find it necessary to scatter out, in order to obtain food and preserve the good feelings and friendship of the people.

We have made every enquiry and exertion to obtain information in regard to land that would be suitable for a gathering place up on any one of the Islands, but have not yet succeeded. Land is high. Almost every available spot has been taken up or held in reserve at high prices, for sugar plantations. Halilea, the native of whom Palawai was bought, has a piece of land on Hawaii, which Bros. Alma and John are going to look at, which is the

only prospect for a gathering place that we know of. We do not know the extent of it, nor its suitability. The price is \$3,000. A sum very large to think of gathering out of the native Saints under existing circumstances. They still feel very sore about the Gibson swindle, and none of them are at all anxious to enter into another land speculation. Every family wants the gathering place on their island, or near their own homes, and it will be some time before they are as well prepared to engage in the purchase of a piece of land as they were. There is scarcely a man or woman in the Church but mourns the loss of his or her property in some way—neglected kulo or potatoe patches, houses sold, money spent in donating and going to and from Lanai, etc., etc.

Gibson still has possession of Lanai, and all the fruits of the labors of the Saints there, consisting of houses, crops, sheep, goats, horses, poultry, etc. About eight families still remain with him. Directly after he was cut off he declared to a gentleman of Lahaina that he never had been a Mormon—was never baptized. The same day he confessed to another gentleman that he had left the Church "four months" before we came. To still another gentleman of this city he said he "was not a Mormon but was agent for Brigham Young on these Islands." He now refuses to pay him for binding some books of "Mormon" which he engaged him to do, and which he promised Bros. Benson and Snow he would pay for.

The natives have been trying to recover Lanai, but the excitement about changing the Constitution, which the King refuses to sign as it is, and difficulties in elections between the whites and natives, engrosses the attention of everybody and every other thing, so it may be months before any notice is paid to it; and I am of opinion it will cost as much as it is worth to regain it, unless the Government will take it in hand.

If we could get another place we should do so, without regard to Lanai. To obtain a tolerable gathering place on any of the inhabited Islands, will cost no less than from \$7,000 to \$14,000, that is, so far as we have yet been able to find out. To raise any such sums among the natives would be impossible, and to depend upon the gathering and labor of the Saints would be very uncertain. The natives do not like to work. Gibson would have lost all he gathered in a few months, through making them work, even if we had not come. He used every possible inducement to keep those that were with him when we came up to that time, and now every soul that was gathered there has left him. The eight families remaining are old settlers. It is a settled fact among the Planters that "Natives won't work," and they are sending to China and other places for laborers, while there are thousands of natives constantly idling away their time in grass huts and riding horses. My own experience is the same, yet if we cannot get them to work we might instruct the children, and perhaps benefit a few, if we had land.

Preaching never will do any permanent good. They have been preached to for forty years, and they are degenerating every year, morally, intellectually and physically! We cannot even see that the Gospel has benefited them one iota, because not one of them has lived it. We have been astonished to learn of the conduct of the best men and women in the Church. But we do not expect them to do as well as white people; yet with our examples constantly before them, and our teachings ringing in their ears, we should expect a few to do better; but it is not so, though they are most always on hand to repent. They would not be averse to religion, if they could be allowed to remain in idleness and adultery. There has been a very great falling away since we began to visit them, because we have preached against adultery, native dancing and drunkenness, all of which were encouraged by Gibson, if the united testimony of six hundred natives can be relied upon. These were some of the Captain's "Innocent illusions to stimulate the natives to exertion—and for their own good!"—for this very reason many joined the Church. Filth, poverty, idleness and loathsome diseases have increased since we were here before, and our united opinion is that it would be far worse for us in a short time than it used to be, should we be compelled to continue laboring as we now are.

**FROM UTAH COUNTY.**

PAYSON, August 20, 1864.

EDITOR DESERET NEWS.

DEAR SIR:—For fear you and your readers might forget that there was once a thriving little city in the county of Utah, called Payson, I thought I would remind you of the fact by dropping you a line to assure that such not only was but still continues to be the fact. The traveler between G. S. L. City and the Mormon's Dixie, away down South, may still see luxuriant fields, fruitful gardens, rich pastures and commodious dwelling houses situated on a beautiful mountain stream called Peteetnet; and if he will tarry long enough to inquire he will ascertain that this portion of Uncle Sam's domain is down on the old maps under the name of Payson, and if he will look around him for a moment and note the many signs of recent improvement manifested on every hand, he will come to the conclusion that an industrious and thriving community reside there.

Although he might traverse our streets in vain to find a "Traveler's Rest," Bowling Saloon or any such evidences of modern civil-

ization, yet if he were really in need of rest or refreshment he could not go amiss, for the good people of Payson pride themselves on their hospitality and benevolence. He might get pretty rough fare just at present, at some of our tables, particularly if his evil star should lead him to claim the hospitality of your correspondent, for like many others we have had such kind feelings for the strangers and rojourners in our borders that we have poured out the rich treasures of our wheat bins and flour barrels into their laps at a merely nominal price, until we have left ourselves and little ones almost destitute of the staff of life. But after satisfying the cravings of appetite by partaking of a bowl of nicely cooked beans or other nutritious garden sauce, he would find himself much refreshed and would be prepared to accompany his entertainer to take a look at his fields of golden, waving grain, or better still at his stack yard where bread in abundance lies piled up in its crude form; i.e., in the shape of immense wheat stacks, for Payson has been blessed this season with an unusually abundant harvest; and he would be assured that as soon as the thrashers could get around the family expected to have bread on the table once more, and that he would be welcome to a slice if he would give them a call on his return. I will add, by way of parenthesis, that the Paysonites have covenanted together that they will never be caught in such a fix again so long as a merciful Providence will accord them harvests in the season thereof.

But farmers are not the only busy ones in our midst. Our mechanics still ply their respective trades as usual, confident that the known enterprise of the farming community will receive a fresh impetus by the rise in all kinds of produce, and that improvements of all kinds will be called for on every hand and their skill will be called into requisition to push forward these improvements, and the natural result will be a rise in the price of labor commensurate with other things.

We have a new school-house in course of completion, which, when finished, will be the best as well as the handsomest edifice of the kind south of Salt Lake City. The building itself is already finished, but it is not yet furnished with seats and desks; this will be done in the course of a week or two, and then the subject of education will receive its due proportion of attention in our community. The enterprise manifested by the proprietors of this building in pushing it up so rapidly is highly commendable and praiseworthy.

Mr. Orrawell Simons has erected and put in operation a new grist mill, on his old site, which is doing good business for his customers, if not for himself.

I am sorry to say that there is one public edifice that Payson can not at present boast of possessing; and that is a meeting house suitable for the convening of her growing population. I here it whispered in private circles by some of our more enterprising citizens that the foundation for such a building should and must be laid this fall, upon which a superstructure must be raised, which will reflect credit on our community. It is to be hoped that these whispers will soon develop themselves into louder tones, and that the necessary works for the accomplishment of so desirable an object will not be withheld. This is a subject that lies very near the heart of our worthy Bishop, who has gone so far as to appoint Br. Daniel Stark as architect and building committee for the contemplated building, and I am told that he (Br. Stark) has made a draft of the house and computed the amount of materials required for its erection.

Wishing success to every move that is being made for the advancement of the great and good cause in all the earth, I remain your friend and brother.

ISAIAH M. COOMBS.

**INTERESTING FROM THE LADIES.**

PAYSON CITY, Aug. 26, 1864.

EDITOR DESERET NEWS:

SIR:—Thinking an account of our spinning matches might not be uninteresting to you, I proceed to give you the items.

On Saturday, 6th inst., Mrs. RUA A. Holden, Caroline Stewart and Caroline Beattie met at the house of Edwin Holden for a spinning race. They commenced at 6 o'clock a.m. Sister Holden got to the end of the race at sunset with her 90 knots. The other ladies finished theirs a little later.

Another spinning match took place on the 22d, in the Seminary, lower west room. Mrs. Holden spun one hundred and one knots and twenty five threads, in a little short of eleven hours.

Mrs. Williams spun one hundred and nine knots, trespassing a little on the twelfth hour. I spun fifty knots in eleven hours.

We expected a number more to join our match, but we concluded they were afraid of getting beat. Yours respectfully,

LUCY SMITH.

P.S.—Our yarn was all pronounced No. 1, by Mrs. Merritt and Mrs. Southworth, competent judges.

L. S.

—Salt Well.—Parties digging a well for stock water on the Sears ranch, between this place and Manly's Ferry, a few days since, after going down six feet, struck a vein of water which filled the well almost to the top, but it was as salt as the waters of the ocean. This well is on the plains, and must be thirty feet above the level of the San Joaquin river. There are five or six other wells on the ranch, all furnishing drinkable water but this one. [Stockton Independent, California,

**RETAIL PRICE CURRENT.**

[CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE NEWS.]

Apples, dried per lb., - - - - -	60cts.
Barley, per bushel, - - - - -	\$5.00.
Bean, per lb., - - - - -	8cts.
Beef, dried per lb., - - - - -	50cts.
Beef, fresh, " - - - - -	15 to 20.
Butter, " - - - - -	\$1.00.
Beans, white, per lb., - - - - -	25cts.
Brooms, each, - - - - -	\$1.50.
Beefs foot oil, per gallon, - - - - -	\$8.00.
Coffee, per lb., - - - - -	\$1.25.
Corn, shelled, per bushel, - - - - -	- - - - -
Cheese, per lb., - - - - -	50cts.
Coal, per ton, - - - - -	\$25.00.
Eggs, per dozen, - - - - -	75cts.
Flour, per 100 lbs., - - - - -	\$24.00.
Flax seed, per bushel, - - - - -	\$4.00.
Ham, per lb., - - - - -	60 a 75cts.
Hay, per ton, - - - - -	\$40.00.
Lard, per lb., - - - - -	75cts.
Linseed oil, per gallon, - - - - -	\$10.00.
Laths, per 100, - - - - -	\$1.50.
Lumber, per foot, - - - - -	- - - - -
Mutton, per lb., - - - - -	15 to 20 cts.
Molasses, per gallon, - - - - -	\$5.00.
Oats, per bushel, - - - - -	\$4.50.
Onions, per bus., - - - - -	\$8.00.
Pork, per lb., - - - - -	60cts.
Pigs, 4 weeks old each, - - - - -	\$5.00.
Potatoes, per bus., - - - - -	4.00.
Peaches, dried, per lb., - - - - -	60cts.
Salt, fine, per lb., - - - - -	5cts.
Sugar, per lb., - - - - -	85cts.
Tea, per lb., - - - - -	\$4.50.
Shingles, per thousand, - - - - -	\$10 to 12.00.
Tallow, rendered, per lb., - - - - -	50cts.
Wheat, per bushel, - - - - -	- - - - -
Whiskey, per gallon, - - - - -	\$12.00.
Wool, per lb., - - - - -	75cts.
Wood, per cord, - - - - -	\$10 to 12.00.

**TABLE**

Showing the relative value of the National Currency as affected by the price of Gold.

When gold is at 149 National Currency is at 67c on Dm.		
152	"	66 "
154	"	65 "
156	"	64 "
159	"	63 "
161	"	62 "
164	"	61 "
167	"	60 "
169	"	59 "
172	"	58 "
175	"	57 "
178	"	56 "
182	"	55 "
186	"	54 "
189	"	53 "
192	"	52 "
196	"	51 "
200	"	50 "
204	"	49 "
208	"	48 "
212	"	47 "
217	"	46 "
222	"	45 "
227	"	44 "
231	"	43 "
244	"	41 "
260	"	40 "
255	"	39 "
268	"	38 "
270	"	37 "
277	"	36 "
285	"	35 "
294	"	34 "
308	"	33 "

The above table shows at a glance the value of a 'greenback' dollar compared with a wide margin of Wall street quotations of gold, omitting fractions of a cent as unimportant, which omission causes the intervals in the left hand column.

To find the value of a 'greenback' dollar at any given quotation, write down 10000 and divide that sum by the quotation, quotient is the value sought; for example: if the quotation is 250  $\frac{10000}{250} = 40$  cts. is the then value of a 'greenback' dollar. Should there be a remainder, in dividing 10,000 by the quotation of gold, add ciphers to the remainder, and extend the division into fractions of a cent.

As it is designed to use the term 'greenbacks' at par, which is a term synonymous with gold, as the standard for uniform prices, or the prices that should be asked, some may be at a loss to know what they should ask to get an equivalent in currency when gold is quoted at a premium. This is an easy problem, as, for example, if the fair or uniform price for flour is \$6.00 when gold is quoted at 2.60, the equivalent price in currency is 2.60 multiplied by \$6.00, which equals \$15.60, the amount that should be asked or paid in currency at that quotation; and if a day's labor should be \$2.00 when currency is at par, then, when the quotation for instance is 2.40, the equivalent price in currency is 2.40 multiplied by \$2.00, which equals \$4.80. In short, in all cases, to know what amount in currency is equal in value to any given fair standard price, multiply the gold quotation at the time by such price, and the product is the corresponding equivalent in currency.

—Why are people born deaf the most virtuous of human beings? Because they never erred (heard.)

—An afflicted husband was returning from the funeral of his wife, a friend asked how he was. "Well," he said pathetically, "I think I feel better for that walk."