

THE
DESERET NEWS

"TRUTH AND LIBERTY."

ALBERT CARRINGTON, EDITOR.

FILLMORE, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16.

ANOTHER MASSACRE BY INDIANS.—Some Indians, on the 4th of June, wantonly killed Mrs. Teckelsen and Curruff and Mr. Jens Jorgensen and wife in Salt Creek Canyon, while they were peacefully traveling, unarmed, on their way to Sanpete Valley. One man in the company, his name not learned, made his escape.

Are the Indians who perpetrated this wanton butchery, some of the Administration's boasted allies for carrying on a crusade expressly to plunder and exterminate American citizens solely for their religious belief?

A GLIMPSE AT THE OUTSIDE.

Very strong language has been used of late by some of the eastern papers in relation to the increase of crime of every kind in their midst, and the impunity with which it is committed. One of the New York papers in speaking of the recent murder of a woman by her husband, treats it thus:

"Another atrocious murder took place yesterday, but as it was only an old-fashioned affair—a man killing his wife at the first shot—it has not caused any great excitement. Now-a-days, an exciting—or, to quote the language of a cotemporary—a beautiful murder, is one done with some novel instrument, in a novel way, and under novel circumstances. There must be novelties, in murder as in other matters, to make them popular, so familiar are we becoming to human bloodshed. The age is progressive, and so, we shame to say, is murder, as now developed."

Various causes are assigned for this dreadful state of things, and numerous suggestions are made with a design to produce an amendment; but as yet there has been no remedy devised or put in operation that has effected the desired object. Every hour sees a crime committed and a crime unpunished; and observing, thinking men, though to a great extent aware of the abyss to which the stream of wickedness is hurrying society, know not how to arrest it. This is the situation of the world. The Latter-day Saint in Utah who peruses the long lists of crimes of every hue and character which are set forth with such shuddering minuteness in the eastern prints, must turn from the perusal with a feeling of pity for his fellow-man and of gratitude to his God that He has gathered him out from the midst of so much corruption and wickedness.

The people of this Territory have had difficulties and hardships to contend with; they have had many things to try their faith and patience; but how preferable their situation ever has been to that of the people in the surrounding States and Territories, especially those of them who reside in the populous cities! With all their hardships and trials, this people have been able to dwell in comparative peace. They have been secure in their persons and property. They have laid down at night, knowing, that so far as their fellow-citizens were concerned, they were secure. Food as a general thing has been plentiful and easily procured. In fact, in no country in the world in this degree of latitude, have the common necessities of life been so easily obtained by all classes as they have been in this Territory. Not only have this people enjoyed these blessings, but they have had blessings and privileges of a more precious nature. They have had the pure gospel of Jesus preached unto them; they have had his servants to lead and counsel them, and his Holy Spirit to enlighten and comfort them. God has been merciful, and no blessing that they have needed has been withheld by Him from them. There never were a people upon the earth who had greater cause to express their love and unfeigned gratitude to their Maker for His kindness unto them, than this people have had.

Many of the blessings we enjoy we can only appreciate by contrast. Let us look for a moment at the situation of society in the principal city of the empire state—New York. In that city "The Society for Improving the Condition of the Poor," states that, from actual investigation, it has ascertained that there were, in the month of April, in that city 90,000 able-bodied men out of employment; that 10,000 women, accustomed to earn their own living, and in many instances support families,

were out of employment; that 12,000 children accustomed to earn their own livelihood and assist materially in the support of relatives, were out of employment; that 80,000 persons, women, children, aged and infirm relatives, mostly of respectable standing, were chiefly dependent upon the above 152,000 unemployed men, women and children, thus forming an aggregate of 232,000 persons who were thus for the most part deprived of their daily bread!—This Society also states, that no less than 6000 girls had been forced to prostitute themselves for relief from hunger!

This is the picture, drawn by this Society, of the great, christian city of New York; and other evidences that are before us, warrant us in believing that it is not too highly colored, and that this is not only a correct picture of society in New York but of the state of society in all the eastern cities. Is it not frightful? Who can contemplate it without a shudder? Can this people be sufficiently thankful to their God for delivering them from these terrible scenes of crime and misery, which are so common in other communities? Can they appreciate their situation and the blessings they enjoy as Latter-day Saints, too highly? No; they can not. Their hearts should be continually swelled with love and thanksgiving to that Being who has been so kind as to open a way for their deliverance from such a state of things.

It has been a common feeling with many among this people, (probably more common a few years back than at present,) that they had made great sacrifices in embracing the gospel and associating themselves with the people of God. They had broken up their former associations, left the places of their nativity or residence, sold their property at a figure far below its real cost or value, and travelled long, weary miles to come to this country, where they could not obtain many of those conveniences and luxuries to which they had formerly been accustomed; and all these were sacrifices. But what did they gain by the exchange? Let those who have had these feelings, open their eyes and see what they really have gained, and they will readily admit, that, even apart from the commandment of God which they obey by gathering together, they have been much benefited by the exchange. Among this people labor has been abundant, easily obtained and commanded good wages. Here they have dwelt in peace and in the unrestricted enjoyment of every blessing and privilege which was theirs by right. Their senses have not been shocked by the sight of crime and misery commonly witnessed elsewhere. Their children have not been demoralized by the examples they have beheld. Murder has not been committed, prostitution submitted to, nor virginity sold for relief from hunger or from any other motive. Among this people death would be preferable to such a state of things. Has any one, then, of the Latter-day Saints made any sacrifice in exchanging their past situation for that they now occupy in this Territory? If we will but reflect on these things, we will acknowledge that the blessings we now enjoy, abundantly compensate for every seeming sacrifice that has been made.

BLESSINGS OF OBEDIENCE.

THE implicit and un murmuring obedience generally paid by this people to the counsels of the head, has been considered by many of the world as a great evil. This trait in our character they view with apprehension, and occasionally indulge in alarming fears about the result. To the prominence of this peculiarity some have attributed the persecution and trouble we have had to contend with. If we would only cease to listen to the counsels or follow the guidance of the authorities, all would, in their opinion, be right, and we would be able to live on terms of amity with all mankind. They think that it is suicidal in us not to adopt this policy, as our present course threatens us with inevitable ruin. We view this in a very different light.

The very existence of the church of God depends on the maintenance of union and obedience among its members. Divest the gospel of these accompaniments, and it ceases to accomplish the intended object and fails to benefit its believers or the world. "Give no heed to the authorities, obey not their counsel, and cease to be led and governed as at present," is advice the devil would like to give and have obeyed by this people. If he could only persuade them to do this, he would have no fears for the

fate of his kingdom, or for the fulfilment of the designs of the Lord. But this, we are assured, will never be. This church is destined to stand, and prevail, and the dominion and power of Satan must be destroyed, and this can only be by the preservation of the present order.

What has produced the unanimity and peace that prevail among this people, and that make so great a distinction between us and churches and communities in the world? It has been the obedience which the people of the church have paid to the authorized head. For the Church of Christ to be successful in its mission, it needs this peculiarity in its members in these days as much as it needed it in former days. The ancient disciples were taught to pray that God's kingdom might come, and His will be done on earth as it is in heaven. His kingdom being established on the earth, His will should be as implicitly obeyed here as in heaven—His authorized agent here should be as un murmuringly heeded as the angel of His presence or any other authority there. When a people refuse to do this—refuse to obey the voice of the Lord's authorized agents or ministers, or follow their counsel, He will not fail to visit them by chastisement and they will experience His displeasure.

The various settlements throughout these valleys may be noticed, and it will be found in every instance that the people who have paid the greatest regard to the counsel and teachings of their local authorities and the general authorities of the church, are in the most prosperous condition. On the other hand, where there has been a reluctance manifested in obeying and in strictly complying with the counsel and teachings of those who are set to preside, either in the capacity of presidents or bishops, the effects are visible in the languishing condition of both the spiritual and temporal interests of the people. The past experience of this people has abundantly proved this, and it receives additional confirmation daily. It matters not whether it be the President of the whole Church or the bishop or local president that gives counsel, it is alike obligatory on the people, so long as they retain a membership in the church, and they can not disrespect nor treat it with contempt with impunity. God will be respected through the priesthood He bestows, and He will honor those who are obedient.

CHURCH GARDENS.—We were agreeably surprised a few days since in visiting these gardens, by invitation from bro. C. H. Oliphant, at witnessing the success that has attended the labors of those engaged in setting out trees, shrubbery, etc. Considering the short time the gardeners have been at work, and the disadvantages they have labored under, they certainly have done well. Out of several thousand trees that have been transplanted, we were informed by bro. O., not fifty have been lost; and the flourishing appearance of the living trees, is such as to excite lively hopes for the increase of select varieties of fruit in this Territory. The nursery contains choice varieties of the apple, peach, apricot, pear, plum, grape, and a few varieties of the cherry, hard and soft shelled almonds, etc. We also noticed the thrifty growth of the gooseberry, currant and rose—of the latter plant bro. Oliphant has nine excellent kinds.

The location of these gardens in this city will doubtless have a beneficial effect. The success which has attended their introduction will, we trust, incite a spirit of emulation in the brethren, and prompt them to go to and seek to obtain and preserve every choice variety of fruit and flower within their reach. Such a course, judiciously pursued, will result in an increase of material wealth and greatly add to the beauty of our cities and residences. But these will not be the only results; the eye will be pleased, the palate gratified, the heart cheered, and a taste for the beautiful developed thereby.

ELDER JOSEPH A. KELTING arrived at his home in Provo, June 8, from his mission in Australia.

THE STEAMER OCEAN SPRAY was burned about five miles above St. Louis, April 26, and between 20 and 30 passengers lost their lives.

The Lower Mississippi, during the middle of April, had risen one foot higher than in the great flood of 1844, had broken a wide crevasse in the levee below Baton Rouge, and was doing much damage to large plantations, having submerged 2175 acres of cultivated land, on the 15th of April.

ARRIVALS.—Elder Wm. King arrived in this city on the 2nd inst., from his mission to the Sandwich Islands; Elders Eli Bell, S. M. Mollen, S. B. Thurston and Geo. Speirs, from the same mission, passed through on their way north on the 3rd; and Elder W. W. Cluff on the 5th.

The Bill for the admission of Kansas had not passed, so late as April 24.

CORRESPONDENCE.

MANTI, June 7, 1858.

MR. EDITOR:

A word of encouragement to our faint-hearted fruit growers in Utah. I have apples, peaches, plums, grapes, English gooseberries, and red currants growing in my garden, in the cold valley of San Pete.

E. WHITING.

From the Dollar Newspaper—Philadelphia.

Grafting Grape-Vines.

One of the newest practices in horticulture is the grafting of the grape-vine with detached scions, as introduced by Mr. William Gowans, the judicious gardener at Caddee House, near Glasgow. It has been found perfectly successful and very convenient by some of the most distinguished practical horticulturists in Scotland. Mr. Macdonald at Dalkeith, Mr. Smith at Hapetown, and Mr. Shiels at Erskine. It seems proper, therefore, to describe minutely the mode of performing the operation. The following are the directions given by Mr. Gowans himself: "Select a scion with one eye, and cut it in the form of a wedge. For a stock, select a shoot of the preceding year, about the same thickness of the scion. Split the shoot on the stock in the centre down nearly to the old wood, and with a sharp knife fit the wedge of the scion neatly to the stock. About one or one and a half inches of wood may be left above the eye of the scion, and when the scion is inserted, its eye must be opposite the one of the shoot on the stock. Now tie it up and clay it over in the usual manner, with this difference, that you cover nearly the whole of the scion with clay, leaving only the eyes uncovered. Tie some hypanum-moss upon the clay, and keep it moist for some time, say two or three weeks. If the eye on the top of the shoot of the stock is injured, the operation will usually fail, for this eye ought to grow and remain ten to fourteen days, when it may be detached, leaving only one eye to draw sap to the scion. The shoot of the stock is to be cut a little above the second eye from the old wood."—[*Neill's Fruit Cultivator*, 1857.]

One advantage of grafting grape-vines is the facility with which different varieties can be experimented upon at the same season, and even upon the same vine-stock. If the stock, where the graft is inserted, is in a bearing state, regularly trimmed and kept in a thrifty condition, the graft will the next year show some fruit. But the shoot from the graft ought to be topped towards the fall, and, if it grows thrifty, once about the last of August; the following spring, or during winter, the new shoot must be reduced to one or two buds; one is preferable, and if more than one bunch appears, remove them all except the largest and finest one. The time found to be the best, is when some of the earliest buds of the stock are out in leaves. Of all the different methods of propagating the grape-vine, none produces the fruit-bearing condition in so short a time as this.

Bloomsburg, Pa., 1858.

H. Z.

OLD MASSACHUSETTS.—She established the first school in the United States, the first academy and the first college. She set up the first press, printed the first book, and the first newspaper. She planted the first apple tree and caught the first whale. She coined the first money, and hoisted the first national flag. She made the first canal, and the first railroad. She invented the first mouse-trap and washing-machine, and sent the first ship to discover islands and continents in the South Sea. She produced the first philosopher and made the first pin. She fired the first gun in the revolution, gave John Bull his first beating, and put her hand first to the Declaration of Independence.

THE EFFECTS OF MOONLIGHT.—Professor Piazza Smith, the Astronomer Royal for Scotland in his interesting account of a recent scientific expedition made by him to the Peak of the Teneriffe; has set at rest the vexatious question of the heat of the moonlight. He says that his thermometrical instruments were sensibly affected by the moon's rays, even at the lowest of two stations occupied by him at different elevations. In tropical climates, meat which is exposed to the moonlight rapidly becomes putrid; and in the West Indies the negroes, who will lie sweltering and uncovered beneath the full glare of a tropical sun, carefully muffle their heads and faces when exposed to the moonbeams, which they believe will cause swelling and distortion of the features, and sometimes even blindness.

HURRICANE IN DENT COUNTY, Mo.—A severe hurricane passed over Dent county, on Saturday evening, March 10th. It was very destructive in its course, sweeping everything before it. Log houses were entirely destroyed, and every particle of fencing was torn to pieces. No lives were lost, though many persons were bruised and otherwise injured. The storm came from the south.