

Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Society.

BOWERY, 5 p. m., G. S. L. City, }
July 26, 1856. }

Present:—Edward Hunter, President; C. H. Oliphant, W. C. Staines, S. M. Blair, and James Brown, Directors; J. C. Little and R. L. Campbell, officers; several members of the awarding committees, and a few citizens.

Prayer by Elder James Brown.

Mr. W. C. Staines presented specimens of home-made soap, better and cheaper than that commonly sold in the stores; also some fine flavored, ripe apricots from his City Gardens.

Secretary read minutes of July 2d and 21st, which were accepted.

Voted that Mr. Elijah Thomas be a member of the awarding committee in class B, in place of Mr. Robert Pierce who is removing to Cache valley.

Voted that Mr. William Ward be a member of the awarding committee in class D, in place of Mr. F. Loba, resigned.

Voted that Mr. Ephraim Turner be added to the awarding committee in class E,—machinery.

Voted that Mr. Erastus Bingham, sen., and Mr. Judson Stoddard be added to the awarding committee in class A,—stock.

Pres. Hunter said, 'I feel pleased to see you; this busy time accounts for our numbers being so few. I would ask this community if they were ever placed in a situation that called for more energy and attention to be paid to home-manufactures than the present. I know well the difficulty attendant upon establishing manufactures in a new country, for I have experienced it in the East where I was raised.—Years ago when we needed mechanics we had to hire them at a high rate; and even in Pennsylvania, where shipping was plentiful, we had to smuggle good cotton spinners and machinists and pay them thousands of dollars.

Many tradesmen will come here, the very best in the old world, and will feel well if we can find them employ.'

Voted that we send a report of the progress of agriculture in this Territory to the United States Agricultural Society, and also to the Patent office, Washington.

Voted that Judge Elias Smith be chairman of a committee for drawing up said report.

Voted that Chauncey G. West of Weber county, Aaron Johnson of Utah County, James Lewis of Iron county, Lorenzo Snow of Box Elder county, John W. Hess of Davis county, and George Peacock of San Pete county be members of said committee, and that the corresponding Secretary notify them forthwith to report to Judge Smith on the subject.

Judge Smith accepted his appointment, and made a few appropriate remarks.

Mr. S. M. Blair remarked, 'I am glad to see the Bishops here, and feel happy when they invite us to lecture on home manufactures.—I remember reading an account of our nation's being left almost without resources, but so soon as their attention was turned to home manufactures they became rich.

The words of Thomas Jefferson forcibly apply to our condition; he wished that the Atlantic might become an ocean of fire, thereby cutting off commercial intercourse with other nations. Were the Rocky Mountains impassable for the products of foreign markets, this people would soon become the wealthiest community known.

He alluded to the practicability of a cotton planter's taking twelve men to the Santa Clara, and in fifteen months producing all the cotton needed in this Territory; to the necessity of sustaining those who are struggling to live by manufacturing, and gave much statistical information relating to imported merchandise.

Mr. Greer, a practical cotton factor, expressed his gratification at hearing those who preceded him, and said there were many here who could card, spin, weave and finish cotton cloth in the best style. It was supposed by many that, if they went in for wearing home-made clothing, they must be satisfied with hooden grey or snuff brown colored fabrics, but that is a mistaken idea. If the people will encourage home manufactures, the best cloth that ever has been, is, or ever will be, made can be made here; yes, equal to the finest fabrics ever worn by Queen Victoria.

Wool and flax can be raised here in abundance, then let us go into the various branches of business and not beggar ourselves to pamper those who live here only for our gold and silver.

Mr. Staines observed, relative to his apricots, that he would like to see them growing plentifully, and proffered cuttings, gratis, from bearing trees, which could be successfully budded into peach and plum trees.

He considered that fruit desirable, as it matured early and at a period between berries and apples and peaches. He did not expect all the citizens to join the Society this season, for many would wait to see what we would do.

Mr. James Brown said that he felt privileged in meeting, for the first time, with this Society. It satisfied him to know that it had been constituted by proper authority, and it must go ahead.

This people have spent much money for imported goods, and some of them with a view to dress the finest and appear the gayest, selling their wheat for a trifle with which to buy the tinsel of the Gentiles. Have they got wheat to exchange for clothing to last another twelve months? No, and we will be obliged to go to work to provide clothing for ourselves.

Mr. L. D. Young made a few pertinent remarks.

Adjourned two weeks, to meet at the same time and place.

What do we often drop yet never stoop to pick up? A hint.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TRIP TO RUSH VALLEY.

G. S. L. CITY, July 21, 1856.

EDITOR OF DESERET NEWS:

Sir:—On Friday the 18th inst., I left this city, in company with Elders J. C. Little, J. W. Cummings and C. V. Spencer, on a visit to Rush valley.

We made a halt at the city of E. T., and found their crops very poor, having been mostly destroyed by worms, salt and saleratus. Many are about to leave that settlement. We dined with bishop Rowberry, who from that point accompanied us upon our journey. Spent the night in Tooele city, where the potato crop was being destroyed by the rot and cut worms in the ground; worms were also severely injuring the corn in that neighborhood.

At 5 a.m. of the 19th we were again on our way, and soon saw several Indians to the west of us, and also a smoke in the direction of the barracks, though at the time we supposed the smoke to have arisen from the smoking walls and brands of the old barracks, which appeared as though they had been burning for twenty or twenty-four hours.

It was with considerable difficulty that we found the settlement, but after two hours' travel and search we found Dr. Luke Johnson, with some half dozen other families, located about 10 miles south-west of the barracks, near the mountain, and occupying a narrow strip of land upon the banks of the small stream which flows into the valley. Their houses and stock were upon one side of the creek, and their farming land upon the other. They had some 75 acres of wheat and corn sown and planted late; some of the wheat looked very well. Their cabins were built about thirty rods apart upon the banks of the creek, surrounded with the willows on the creek and cedars on the bluffs, and much exposed to the Indians.

Dr. Johnson informed us that they first saw the smoke rising from the barracks in the afternoon of the day before; it was supposed to be some of Tintick's band who had visited the valley and set them on fire, as some friendly Indians informed them that he was camped in a valley west, within half a day's travel, had with him 25 or 30 men and was killing a beef nearly every day, of the cattle he stole from Hansaker and others last spring.

We called the people together, what few there were at home, and advised them to get their houses together in the form of a fort, put their arms and ammunition in good order and in a state of defence. Dr. Luke Johnson was appointed to preside over the branch, and an eminence designated upon which to build a fort, as from it there is a commanding view of their valley and settlement, and it has a spring of fresh water, both being requisites we considered important.

From what little time we had to make observations, we judged Rush valley to be much more suitable for herding than farming, as there appeared to be a scarcity of water for irrigation in a dry season.

After spending some eight hours in counseling and business, we returned to Tooele city and tarried over night, and on the 20th, returned home.

We would advise the inhabitants of Tooele and Rush valleys to be upon the watch tower and in a state of defence, for without doubt Tintick and his band may pay them a visit with the intention of taking their scalps and cattle, as far as they can.—Yours truly,
W. WOODRUFF.

STARCH.—Every plant contains starch, and those plants which men choose for food team with it. A hundred parts of wheat flour contain above eighty parts of starch. A hundred parts of potatoes yield ninety of starch, and a hundred of oatmeal yield seventy of starch; it is therefore evident that starch is the real 'staff of life.'

Starch is not only food for man, but for all animals that eat 'green meat'; moreover starch is actually the food in early life of plants that produce it. When we open a bean, we see a little plant inside; all around that tiny plant is starch; commit the bean to the earth, the little plant grows and becomes a bean haulm. All the time till the leaves and roots are fairly launched into the business of life, they feed upon the starch within the seed. A seed is in fact a store-house of food laid up by the parent plant as nourishment for its offspring until the little thing can provide for itself. A potato affords a similar example.

Roots and leaves are produced from 'the eyes,' and though there be growth, there is no increase of weight for some time; what was starch in the interior of the potato is changed into a sweet syrup fluid—sap for the 'new' potatoes. By the time the store of starch is exhausted the leaves and roots are produced, and the young generation is independent of the old stock. Starch in a plant is analogous to fat in an animal; if the plant has plenty of nourishment, it lays up a good store of starch, and plenty of fruit or seed is produced, which amounts to what we call 'a good crop.'

If an animal has plenty of food it becomes 'fat.' On the contrary, when there is a 'poor crop,' but little starch is produced; and animals that are ill fed soon become 'lean.' When an animal eats food that contains starch, that substance serves two purposes; its principal use is to retain, or rather impart warmth, for starch is burned within the animal's body, and it is from this cause that an animal is always warmer than the surrounding air. If more starch is in the food than is required to produce sufficient warmth, it is converted into fat, and is then laid up in store, as it were, within the tissues, to be re-dissolved and burned at a fu-

ture period. Thus animals get fat in the autumn, which fat is consumed for warmth during the winter months, till the 'green leaves come again.' The facility with which starch can be converted into either fat or sugar renders it one of the most important materials with which the Almighty shows to man how simple, yet how incomprehensible is His power.—[Ex.]

THE BIBLE AND THE DISCOVERIES OF SCIENCE.—The Bible frequently makes allusion to the laws of nature, their operations and effects. But such allusions are often so wrapped in the fold of the peculiar and graceful drapery, with which its language is occasionally clothed, that the meaning, though peering out from its thin covering all the while, yet lies in some sense concealed, until the lights and revelations of science are thrown upon it; then it bursts out and strikes us with the more force and beauty.

'As our knowledge of nature and her laws has increased, so has our understanding of many passages in the Bible been improved. The Bible called the earth 'the round world;' yet for ages it was the most damnable heresy for Christian men to say that the world is round, but finally, sailors circumnavigated the globe, proved the Bible to be right, and saved Christian men of science from the stake. 'Canst thou tell the sweet influence of the Pleiades?'

'Astronomers of the present day, if they have not answered the question, have thrown so much light upon it as to show that, if ever it be answered by man, he must consult the science of astronomy.

It has recently been all but proved that the earth and sun, with their splendid retinue of comets, satellites and planets, are all in motion around some point or centre of attraction inconceivably remote, and that point is in the direction of the star Alvon, one of the Pleiades! Who, but the astronomer, then, could tell the sweet influences?

'As for the general system of atmospheric circulation which I have been so long endeavoring to describe, the Bible tells it all in a single sentence: 'The wind goeth toward the South and turneth about into the North; it whirleth about continually, and the wind returneth again according to his circuits.'—Ecc. i. 6.—[Lieut. Maury.]

IMPROVED SHOE—ALWAYS DRY AND CHEAPER TOO.—The Philadelphia Ledger describes a newly invented shoe, which is said to be a very decided improvement on the heavy, inconvenient, and unhealthy India rubber over shoe. The sole is made entirely of gutta percha otherwise being like the ordinary leather shoe. The sole is applied to the upper part by pressure. The inner sole and upper portion when stretched over the last, is first punctured by a punch.—The gutta percha, in a soft state, is then pressed, by mechanical means, upon this inner sole; the material is forced through the punch holes, and the shoe is then held together as if it had been pegged, though more securely, for the gutta percha fills entirely the punch holes, and even forms a sort of rivet head on the inside of the shoe.

These shoes, the Ledger is informed, can be made thirty per cent cheaper than the leather soled shoes, the price of leather having recently gone up very high. They are serviceable to wear, and are, of course, entirely impervious to water. They may be worn like leather soled shoes, at any season of the year, without inconvenience.—[Ex.]

THE NATION'S EXTRAVAGANCE.—For the year ending August 31, 1855, we Americans imported from Europe, for our own heads and those of our wives and daughters, \$1,982,560 worth of bonnets, of silk, straw, and leghorn, and of hats and caps. Yet how few of the head pieces one sees give evidence of having been sent for 3,000 miles away. All are seemingly homemade.

In that same year Young and Old America treated themselves to \$3,732,850 worth of watches, chronometers and clocks, of European make. Their appetite, too, for foreign jewelry, was baited with \$974,120 worth of the article, upon which, without sighing, they paid a duty of thirty per cent.

Of leather to cover their hands and their feet, they sent across the ocean and bought to the tune of \$2,069,860—enough to hide-bind the nation, and sicken it in various ways.—[Ex.]

A PLACE FOR EVERYTHING.—Never leave things lying about!—a shawl here, a pair of slippers there, and a bonnet somewhere else—trusting to the servant to set things to right!

No matter how many servants you have, it is a miserable habit, and if it have not its source in the intellectual and moral character, will inevitably terminate there.

If you have used the dipper, towel, tumbler, put it back in its place, and you will know where to find it when you want it again.

Or, if you set an example of carelessness, do not blame your servants for following it. Children should be taught to put things back in their places as soon as they are old enough to see them; and if each member of the family were to observe this simple rule, the house would never get much out of order.—[Ex.]

EFFECTS OF MECHANICAL SKILL.—To show how mechanical skill and labor add to the value of raw material, the British 'Quarterly Review' gives this instructive calculation: A bar of iron valued at \$5, worked into horse-shoes, is worth \$10.50; needles, \$355; pen-knife blades, \$3,285; shirt buttons, \$29,488; balance-springs of watches, \$250,000. Thirty-one pounds of iron have been made into wire upwards of one hundred miles in length, and so fine was the fabric that a part of it was converted, in lieu of horse hair, into a barrister's wig.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PATRONIZE HOME MANUFACTURE,

And keep your Cash in Utah.

JENNINGS & WINDER

RESPECTFULLY invite all persons wishing to purchase BOOTS, SHOES, or LEATHER, to examine their stock and compare Quality and Price with imported goods, and remember the advantages in supporting Home Manufacture.

N. B. If you have no cash, bring on your produce and we will exchange. \$20 per cord paid for bark.

JENNINGS & WINDER'S

DESERET MEAT AND PROVISION STORE,

Next door but one south of Hooper & Williams'.

FRESH MEAT EVERY MORNING

SPINNING, WEAVING, &c.

DONE ON SHORT NOTICE and reasonable terms—south west corner of Bishop A. Hoagland's, 14th ward.

21-3m SAML CRAWFORD.

SCRIP! SCRIP! SCRIP!

CITY, COUNTY, and Territorial Scrip taken in exchange for Merchandise, Lumber, Shingles, Hay, &c, at JARVIS' Trading Store.

All kinds of Produce wanted. The best price paid for old silver. 21-3

NOTICE.

I HAVE in my possession a chestnut sorrel MARE, 5 or 6 years old with a white spot on her forehead, branded with three JA on the right side.

The owner will prove property, pay charges and take her away. JOHN THOMPSON, Poundkeeper, Ogden city.

STRAYED OR STOLEN,

ON THE NIGHT of the 18th inst., from the subscriber in the 16th ward, a black two year old milk cow with white feet, belly and face, and branded C L on the right hip. Whoever will bring the cow to the subscriber will be liberally rewarded.

21-2 HENRY A. CHAFFIN.

TO FARMERS.

FIRST RATE DRILLING Machine, manufactured by C King to be sold CHEAP.

Also an excellent FARM comprising 47 1-2 acres, two dwellings, outbuildings, &c, situate in Kay's ward, Davis county.

For particulars apply at the General Trading Store. 21-3 H J JARVIS

STRAYED

FROM THE SUBSCRIBER one brindle OX, 3 years old last spring, branded N. DAVIS on the off horn.

Any person bringing said animal to the subscriber, or giving information where they can be had shall be liberally rewarded. NATHAN DAVIS, Public Machine Shop.

21-1

\$10 Reward!

DROVE OUT from the Pasture south of the city by herd boys, July 10, a yoke of oxen, 5 years old; one light red, white spot in the face, drooped horns; the other brindle sides, white under belly, points of horns cut off. Branded on the horns P JOHNSON.

PHILO JOHNSON, 4th ward.

STRAYED.

ON THE FIRST of JULY, from Big Cottonwood, a yoke of 4 year old STEERS—one of them black and white, short tail; the other dark red—both branded E HANKS on left horn.

A handsome reward will be given for any information that will lead to their recovery by E LUDDINGTON.

21-1

NOTICE.

I HAVE IN MY possession (brought here by Indians) one COW about 4 years old, black head and neck, speckled body, resembling a Spanish cow, with an imperfect brand on the right hip.

The owner may come, prove property pay charges and take her away. ISRAEL HOYT, Poundkeeper, Nepht city.

21-3

STRAYED

OUT OF THE RANGE north of the Tooele road, west of Jordan, a black three year old STEER, some white in forehead and tip end of tail white, branded A STALKER on left and O B H on right horn.

Whoever will deliver said steer or give information that will lead to his recovery, either to the subscriber in the 19th ward, or to E Smith at the Post office, shall be liberally rewarded.

21-3 O B HUNTINGTON.

HOUSE AND FARM,

ALSO CHOICE CITY LOTS on sale—cheap for ready pay; cash, store goods, cattle, sheep, lumber, &c, taken in payment.

The farm consists of 15 acres choice land partly fenced and has a good well and other improvements; situated in Salt Lake City, West Temple st, two miles south of the Tabernacle, in the five acre plot.

If an enterprising mechanic wishes to take a job of building, and be paid in a farm and city lots, this might suit the subscriber. 21-1 P P PRATT.

Fruit Growers take Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED, having been appointed by the State Fruit Committee of this Territory to make out the second annual report of fruits in and for this Territory, respectfully invites those having fruit of any kind to report the same, either to him or to Robert L. Campbell, Esq., at the Historian's Office.

It is sincerely hoped that none will neglect to comply with the above request, as it is particularly desirable that a full report should be had.

21-1 C H OLIPHANT.

Lovers of Good Fruit Attention!

THE SEASON OF BUDDING having arrived, the subscriber will devote a short time to the improvement of trees, being supplied with a choice variety of fruit, among which are about twenty kinds brought from the States this spring, not to be had elsewhere in this Territory. All work warranted, also all kinds warranted as represented.

REFERENCES—Hos Jeddiah M. Grant, Willford Woodruff, P. P. Pratt, Edward Hunter and J C Little.

21-1 C H OLIPHANT.

Strayed or Stolen,

FROM THE RANGE on American Park, Utah, a white and black OX—white between the eyes and to the nose in the shape of a flatiron white on the shoulders and on the hips and under the belly, the legs white, lower end of tail white.

The Ox was missed from the range when the northern herds were drove from there.

Any person knowing of said ox will confer a favor by forwarding the information to Anson Wright, keeper at Orson Spencer's pasture, G S L City, and be satisfied to their trouble.

EDWARD TAYLOR, 10th ward.

21-2