

THE DESERET NEWS.

TRUTH & LIBERTY.



ALBERT CARRINGTON, EDITOR.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 8.

The First Deseret State Fair

Was held in this city on the 2nd, 3d, and 4th inst., and was highly creditable to the skill and industry of our infant settlements.

The articles on exhibition filled most of the spacious rooms in the building known as the Deseret Store. In the basement were large squashes, beets, and carrots; various samples of wheat, corn, flour, garden seeds, &c.; garden implements, large hens from Land's End, England, &c.

On the first floor was a beautiful carding machine, made at the Public Works for Gov. Young; a very handsome bridle, saddle, and buckskin suit made for Mr. Howard Livingston, and since taken by him to the States; cutlery; combs; blankets; cloth; quilts; straw hats and bonnets; nails; leather, &c., &c., &c.

On the second floor a table loaded with grapes, peaches and apples attracted much attention; though it was rather too late in the season for a fair show of grapes and peaches. In this room were also exhibited carpets; furniture; specimens of wood-graining; a small steam engine; egg plants, presented by Br. C. H. Oliphant; and numerous other home products. Various articles from India, interesting relics, beautiful paintings and needle work specimens, presented by Mrs. Woodruff, N. V. Jones and W. Willes, added much to the interest connected with this department.

On the 2nd, a spirited plowing match came off, in one of the Governor's fields adjacent to the city.

On the 3d, there was a highly creditable exhibition of stock.

This Fair will operate as a great incentive to the development of home resources, by showing the people how much has already been done, and how they can readily do far more and better.

We have been thus brief in our notice of so useful a movement, not wishing to infringe upon the interest of the full report, which we understand is soon to be forthcoming, as also a list of the premiums awarded.

Tribute.

By the politeness of Judge Elias Smith, (who has been again appointed Post Master in this city, through the resignation and recommendation of William Bell, Esqr., courteously and justly complied with by the Post Office Department) we are enabled to furnish the following extract of a letter from P. McClanahan, Post Master at Independence, and dated Sep. 1:—

"The mail for last month arrived here on the 23th, in good order.

The present Congress adjourned without making any appropriation for the support of the army. The President called an extra session, and up to this time they have failed to pass the Army Bill.

The war has commenced in Kansas again. We have news, this morning, of murders and burnings in that unhappy country. Where it will end, God only knows."

In this connection we take the liberty of offering our testimonial of respect and kind regard to the Post Master at Independence, P. McClanahan, Esqr., for his urbane, prompt, and correct discharge of the duties of his office, and for the liberal files of the very latest St. Louis and frontier dates forwarded to our Post Master by each mail.

We also most cheerfully award the meed of official integrity and accommodation to John S. Tutt, Esqr., Post Master at Laramie, with whom we have the honor to be personally acquainted. And we trust that Mr. Tutt will rest assured that no mail strictures in the 'News' were designed in any wise to reflect upon any post-office conduct at Laramie that occurred under his personal supervision, and the matter is so understood by his friends here. But he is not always in the office, and in his absence there have been some operations there indulged in, from the best information furnished us, detrimental to Utah's mail facilities, the like of which we hope may not again occur, for it is far more congenial to our feelings to extend praise than to mete out censure.

Hon. J. M. BERNHISEL—will please accept our thanks for valuable public documents, packages of seeds, newspapers and clippings, sent by eastern mail of Sept. 1.

News from Elders.

Prest. Charles C. Rich, writes from San Bernardino, Sept. 8, that his health, and that of the people generally, was good. Brs. Farnham, Fleming and Cook, had arrived from Australia with a company of about one hundred and twenty-five persons, all well. Br. R. Skelton, also arrived at San Bernardino from India, Sept. 7th, in good health. Br. J. T. Cane, had reached California, on his way home from the Sandwich Islands. All report favorably of the fields of their labors, except Br. Skelton, who thinks that the people in India are almost wholly joined to their idols, and have not much desire for the gospel.

—Prest. Silas Smith, writes from Honolulu, July 3, that the Elders in that mission were all enjoying good health, so far as known, and were diligently laboring in their different fields. Times were dull on the Islands, and many were out of employment. The accidental burning of the store-house, at the gathering place on Lanai, occasioned quite a loss to the mission; trunks, books, papers, journals, farming utensils, furniture, &c., having been destroyed.

—Elder Washington N. Cook, writes to Prest. Grant, from Choctaw Agency, Choctaw Nation, that his health was good, and prospects encouraging.

—Elder John F. Snedaker, writes from Philadelphia, April 15, to Prest. Grant, that he had been laboring among the Germans in and around that city; but found the people much prejudiced against the truth, by the foul calumnies so steadily circulated in many of the newspapers.

ARRIVALS.—Oct. 1, several of the St. Louis company came in, and probably all of them are now here.

—Oct. 2, Elder Bunker arrived with the 3d hand-cart company.

—Oct. 4, Elders Daniel Spencer, John Van Cott, Franklin D. Richards, George D. Grant, William H. Kimball, Joseph A. Young, James Ferguson, William C. Dunbar, J. D. T. McAllister, Cyrus H. Wheelock, Nathaniel H. Felt, James McGaw and Chauncey G. Webb, returned from their various missions. They left the frontiers on the 4th of September, and report a continuation of lively times in Kansas, and some killing and depredations by the Cheyennes, who had killed Thomas Margetts and child, James Cowdy and wife, and carried off Margetts' wife; they had also killed several persons who were with A. W. Babbitt's freight train; and Babbitt and the two men with him were missing. Margetts and Cowdy were on their way back to England by their own counsel.

Some of the companies of Saints will be late in arriving; but we omit particulars, for Elder Ferguson kept a journal of the incidents of travel across the plains, which we trust will be written up in time for the next 'News.'

Br. Feramorz Little returned from prosecuting his trip to the States, his company being deemed too small to travel below Laramie.

THE EASTERN MAIL—arrived on the 6th inst., having been detained by escort to Ash Hollow.—From that point Mr. Maxwell, the energetic Conductor, made excellent time, though not in season for answering by the mail out, which left on the 2nd inst. They report no hindrance from Indians, and brought in, in good order, all they left Independence with.

FIRE, Oct. 3, burned a part of the buildings occupied by George Goddard, on East Temple street. Cause, hot ashes stored in a barrel in the garret. Damage trifling, owing to early discovery, time of occurrence and stillness of the air; three fortunate circumstances that we should not like to venture the chance of happening, without a greater privilege than that of storing ashes in a wooden vessel inside a building.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE WAY TO GET RID OF THE SUNFLOWERS.

EDITOR OF THE DESERET NEWS:—

In the absence of other material for our Soap Factory, and until a larger amount of Castor Oil Beans can be raised, I have examined the seed of the Sunflower, and find it sufficiently oleaginous for the purpose of soap making.

Now, as the brethren are somewhat slack in obeying the counsel, to extirpate those noxious weeds, with only the prospective advantage of improved crops to reward the labor of so doing, perhaps the offer of immediate payment may stimulate some to this good work, and accordingly I engage to give a reasonable price, in soap, for all the Sunflower seed delivered in this city, at my house, or that of Br. Staines', both on South Temple st.

The seed ought to be gathered now, as it contains more oil at this time, than it will do when fully ripe. You can probably suggest the best mode of collecting and separating the seed—the subsequent operations for extracting the oil I am familiar with.

By drawing attention to this subject, you will not only aid the cause of "home manufacture," but confer a real benefit upon those who have diligently sought to rid the land of weeds, &c., but whose labors in this respect, may prove unavailing in consequence of the negligence of others.

Yours, most respectfully,

WM. FRANCE.

REPORT FROM THE FOURTEENTH WARD AUXILIARY BRANCH OF THE DESERET AGRICULTURAL AND MANUFACTURING ASSOCIATION.

There are, in the ward, 13 hand looms, 7 warping bars; 25 spinning wheels; 1112 lbs. of wool; 17 lbs. of flax; 674 lbs. of cotton yarn; 89 lbs. woollen yarn; 1253 yds. cloth made last year, and they purpose making this year 1680 yds.; one spinning machine with 28 spindles.

This ward contains almost every variety of manufacturing skill and talent, indicating that, when the capabilities of the people are brought into requisition, we are amply able to sustain ourselves with every necessary of life.

Yours respectfully,

RICHARD BALLANTYNE, Clerk.

G. S. L. City, Sep. 25, 1856.

Special Conference, held in the City Bountiful, Davis County, Sept. 27, 28, and 29, 1856.

President J. M. Grant and Joseph Young, and the home missionaries took seats in the stand in the bowery, at 10 a. m., of Sept. 27.

Singing.

Prayer by Bishop Stoker.

Elder Joseph Johnson addressed the meeting, on the subject of reformation.

Elder J. Gates followed on the same subject. Told the people that they were guilty of ingratitude, that the anger of the Father was kindled against them, and that immediate repentance with fasting and prayer and a return to their duties with full purpose of heart, could alone save them from destruction.

Elder G. Clements called attention to the obligations they were under to their deliverers in Zion, and to their Father in heaven.

Bishop Stoker exhorted the people to strive to realize their condition.

2 P. M.

Prest. Grant addressed the meeting, charging the people of Bountiful with being as cold as the ice of the Polar regions; that they had been in a deep sleep, and were still asleep. Reprimanded their slackness in assembling at meetings, and felt, from the unmistakable evidences around him, that the people were in a state of apostasy.

Prest. J. Young bore testimony to the truth of Prest. Grant's remarks, and felt satisfied there were causes in the ward to justify every reproof.

Elder T. Grover testified to the necessity of the reproofs that had been given, and that a lack of the Holy Spirit in Bountiful was too apparent for a man of God to be mistaken; and exhorted the people to cast away their avarice and covetousness, and begin to seek after the kingdom of God and its righteousness.

Elder G. Clements called upon the people to awake from their lethargy, and, if they desired salvation, listen to the voice of the President, "live your religion."

Prest. Grant called upon the Bishop and the Teachers to enforce cleanliness and honesty, and to cast out the works of iniquity.

6 1 P. M.

Prayer by Prest. Grant.

Elder W. Willes delivered an address in favor of immediate repentance and deep humility.

Prest. J. Young followed with the same train of reasoning, and called upon the Saints to wake up and realize their dangerous position.

Prest. Grant showed the people wherein they had sinned, and the necessity of an entire immediate reformation. Called upon all to repent and turn to the Lord their God, with broken hearts and contrite spirits.

SUNDAY, 9 A. M.

Elder G. Clements spoke upon the principles of the gospel, Chap. 13 of 1st Corinthians.

Prest. J. Young expressed his gratitude to God for his manifest care over his people; and spoke of the parental anxieties which ever pervaded the minds of the First Presidency in behalf of this entire people, exhorted all to renew their covenants, that the love of God may be secured to us.

Elder J. B. Nobles bore witness to the Spirit of God's being upon the missionaries, and felt assured that stringent measures must be enforced to effect the reformation so necessary.

Elder R. Ballantyne spoke in behalf of a reformation.

Elder J. W. Johnson advocated repentance and humility.

Prest. Grant reproved the assembly for their backsliding, and expressed his firm conviction that over half the meeting had never been converted.

2 P. M.

Elder W. Willes urged the necessity of practical religion.

Elder D. Carter felt tempted by the reproofs and instructions given, and felt determined to work righteousness in the kingdom of God.

Elder S. B. Kent acknowledged the justice of the reproofs given by the missionaries, and felt it his duty to repent and renew his covenant.

Elder Maxwell admitted the justice of the reproofs, and felt to repent and conform to all the requirements of the gospel.

Elder T. F. Fisher and J. Atkinson were called to the stand and requested to pray.

Elder J. Perkins felt to repent with all his heart.

Elder J. W. Lastly expressed his penitence. Judge Holbrook hoped that, now the people were waked up, they would work diligently to redeem the misspent time.

6 1 P. M.

Elder Grover taught the duties incumbent upon them as saints of the Most High.

Prest. J. Young called attention to the duties of family government and prayer.

Prest. Grant called upon the people to repent, ere the indignation of the Lord consume them. Taught the requirements of the law of God, with the penalties consequent upon its violation; enjoined family duties and cleanliness in all things with which they were connected.

MONDAY, 9 A. M.

Singing.

Prayer by Elder Grover.

Prest. Grant called the Teachers of the ward to the stand, where they engaged in prayer and expressed their feelings.

Elder I. Barlow spoke upon the weakness of human nature, and the necessity of always having the Spirit of God.

Bishop Perkins expressed thankfulness for the present conference, and for the Holy Ghost to rest upon the people.

Elder R. Perkins expressed his gratitude for the privileges of the Saints, and his determination to abide the counsels of the church.

After asking the congregation some questions, Prest. Grant said that he did not feel free to baptize the people in their present condition, but requested the Bishop and his counselors to right up the ward; and when the work of preparation was accomplished he would come and baptize them. Blessed the Bishop, his counselors, and the people, and prayed the Lord to soften their hearts, and prepare them for the work of regeneration and salvation.

THOMAS FISHER, Clerk.

AMMONIA; TO MAKE IT IN IRON WORKS.—The following, from the London Mining Journal, is worthy of consideration by our iron manufacturers:—"The vapors which escape from iron blast furnaces may be regarded simply as the atmosphere highly charged with carbon, or as a mixture of carbonic oxyd, cyanogen, and nitrogen."

When steam, at a sufficiently high temperature, and air excluded, is mingled with these gases, the oxygen of the steam decomposes the cyanogen, and converts the carbonic oxyd into carbonic acid, while the hydrogen and nitrogen combine to form ammonia; thus carbonate of ammonia will result; but as it may prove difficult to condense this effectually, if the vapor of ammonia were conveyed into a chamber charged with an insoluble lumpy material, so arranged that the ammonia, in ascending, would come in contact with the cold solution of salt trickling down, carbonate of soda and muriate of ammonia might be at once obtained.—If, however, an ample supply of sulphate of iron could be procured, it would be more advisable to fix the ammonia by means of sulphuric acid expelled from sulphate of iron, because at the same time, pure oxyd of iron would be prove valuable in the subsequent forging of iron. Alkali refuse should be composed of sulphuret of calcium and coke dust.

When this is acted upon by steam with sufficient heat; the oxygen of the steam converts the calcium into lime, while the sulphur and hydrogen pass off as sulphureted hydrogen. When the latter is mingled with the vapors from a dense purely carbonaceous fire, consisting of carbonic oxyd and nitrogen, the latter combines with the sulphureted hydrogen, and forms sulphuret of ammonia. If these vapors are then partially cooled down, and a large quantity of cold air admitted, the carbonic oxyd becoming carbonic acid, combines with the ammonia, and disengages sulphur; thus carbonate of ammonia and sublimed sulphur might be obtained.

If, on the other hand, the heat of the vapors is maintained, and a large quantity of heated air thrown in, the sulphuret of ammonia is converted into sulphite, which rapidly passes into sulphate of ammonia, by means of which more salt may be decomposed; and thus alkali refuse may be brought to yield sulphate of soda, muriate of ammonia, and carbonised lime dust.

This latter material will be valuable in agriculture; it should be worked into the land when preparing it for seed, muriate of ammonia being afterwards applied to the growing crop, when the first shower of rain will carry it into the soil, when carbonate of ammonia will be disengaged in direct contact with the root of the plant. By treating gypsum as sulphate of lime, with small coal and high heat in a reverberatory furnace, it would be reduced to sulphuret of calcium, and may, by a similar mode of treatment, yield the same product as alkali refuse.

T. H. LEIGHTON.

HARDENING CAST-STEEL FOR CUTTING.—Kieser of Issy, in Switzerland, prepares admirable hardened razors, penknives, &c., from English cast steel, by plunging the blades at a dark cherry red heat into a bath made of fourteen parts, by measure, of yellow rosin in fine powder, two parts of fish oil, and one part hot molten tallow; they are then allowed to cool perfectly, and without wiping them, are reheated to a low red heat and immersed in water, in the usual way of tempering such articles. The edge of the blade treated in this manner is said to be very fine, and the hardening more uniformly done than by any other process.

HEATING AIR FROM BLAST FURNACES.—Mr. Thomas W. Blackwell, of Cincinnati, has made an improvement in this process, by which the furnace fire is supplied with heated instead of cold air, the object being to save fuel. The invention consists in heating the air by bringing it in direct contact, and mixing it with the escape steam from an engine, in a vessel common to both. The air is driven into this vessel by a fan, and the resulting water of condensation is carried off to the force pump by a pipe provided for the purpose. Much saving of fuel is effected.