

generally have, but I intend soon to amend in this particular. I was telling the Governor this very morning, that it was an absolute shame that the workmen, who did all the hard labor, should fare no better than we who sit so much of the time in the house earning little or nothing, and I am determined hereafter to set two tables—the first and best for the workmen, and the last and poorest for the Governor and myself."

## THE DESERET NEWS.



ALBERT CARRINGTON, EDITOR.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 6.

**WESTERN STANDARD.**—City subscribers for the "Western Standard", who have not taken their papers from the Post Office, are requested to call for them forthwith, as they must be removed; and the subscriptions to that paper are required to be paid, before the first of December next, to S. W. Richards.

### Reformation.

The cheerfulness with which the Home Missionaries are met, the crowded meetings attending their appointments, the full and frank confessions, the manifestations of the Spirit and the general and hearty response to the summons to renew covenants all clearly show forth an anxious desire to keep the commandments of God and abide the counsels of his servants. That individuals should occasionally become remiss in duty, careless in thought, word and habit, use too much time and effort in one direction and too little in another, is not so much to be wondered at, unless each one is careful at all times to 'live his religion'. But when the call to 'awake' goes forth from the First Presidency it does not return void, as do the watch cries of those who give an uncertain sound.

It would seem to be a plain and easy matter for all to know and do that which is right, but our own experience and the recorded testimony of ages unite to prove the necessity of unwearied preaching the gospel, not only to convince of 'sin, righteousness and judgment to come,' but also to stir up our minds by 'way of remembrance' and advance us in the way of salvation.

Cleanliness of person, habitation, out-houses and grounds would almost be taken for granted as the customary thought and action, did we not often witness the contrary. But in this department, as in all others, there is great discrepancy of taste and opinion, unless the dictates of the Spirit of the Lord are sought, obtained and followed. An hydropathist might urge the daily ablution of the whole body, even though the howling winds of winter were piping shrill music in a single-roomed hovel occupied by a large family. Another might deem himself very cleanly in person, though only washed at the day of his birth, except by accident.

These are extreme cases, but many are more fond of extremes than of that happy medium practice which would keep the skin pure and healthy, varying with different persons, different states of health and different seasons of the year, and to be learned by experience guided by correct teachings and observations.

Some housewives esteem themselves models of neatness when their parlors and visiting dresses are kept scrupulously clean, though at the same time hurly burly may prevail in their kitchens, dirt accumulate under beds, behind doors and in bye corners, and their every day and out-of-sight clothing be entirely too untidy to pass a correct inspection. And some men fancy that they are using their time, means and energies to the utmost advantage to the cause, when building commodious dwellings, enclosing large fields and increasing their stock, without providing privies for their families, even though there be no bush, rock, or other hiding place, within a mile.

It may be urged that these are small matters, but small matters are the main ingredients of this life, especially with the great majority; and our understanding of a reform, of making Israel an example in every good thing, extends to correct thought, word and action at home, as well as abroad; before and with one's family, as well as with friends and strangers.

THE CALIFORNIA MAIL arrived on the evening of the 1st inst., bringing Sacramento dates of Sept. 20, San Francisco of Sept. 27, Nos. 23, 29, 30 and 31 of the 'Standard,' Aug. 2, 9, and 16 of the 'Star,' and the September Harper's Magazines, but leaving our Noisy Carrier's package and the Sullivan package con-

taining Graham, Godey and papers, owing, perhaps, to the failure of mail connection at San Pedro.

The world's news by this mail is not of much importance. The Indians are still troublesome in Washington Territory, and a rapidly increasing number of highway robberies slightly varies the regularly full criminal record of California; and The Western Standard is causing reckless Editors to be a little more shy in dishing up lies, slander, misrepresentation and vituperation concerning the 'Mormons'.

**CONGRESS.**—By the Western Standard of Oct. 4, forwarded by Gen. Rich to Lieut. Gen. Wells, we learn that the extra session of Congress adjourned on the 30th of August, after passing the army bill without proviso.

**MISSIONARIES.**—By letter from br. Joseph A. Kelting we learn that Elders Kelting, L. R. Chaffin and A. Potter sailed from San Francisco in the 'What Cheer' on the 30th of August, bound for Sydney, New South Wales.

**LOS VEGAS.**—Br. Jacob Peart writes from near the Vegas, Oct. 13, that the Indians' supply of mesquite beans and pine nuts has been measurably cut off by the drouth, which has shortened their customary supply of food and tempted them to steal a few animals from the settlers.

Ice made its appearance at that place on the 9th and 10th of October.

ARRIVED, on the 4th inst., Capt. O. P. Rockwell and company.

### Who Discovered the South Pass.

The Detroit Advertiser having asserted that Col. Fremont was the discoverer of the South Pass of the Rocky Mountains, a correspondent of the Detroit Free Press denies the truth of the statement, and the editor of that journal publishes the following letter from Ramsay Crooks, Esq., of New York:—

New York, June 26, 1856.

My Dear Sir—Just as I was about closing my letter to you, of yesterday's date, I received the Detroit Free Press, of 21st instant, containing a laudation of Colonel John C. Fremont taken from the Detroit Advertiser of the previous day, and which (if it had been true) is not, in my humble opinion, a very important item in making up the essentials of such a man as should become the President of this glorious confederacy.

I, however, presume it is intended to exhibit him as endowed with uncommon intrepidity and daring in exploring so wild a region, surrounded by savages and grizzly bears; thereby proving great firmness of character, so very desirable, but unfortunately so very rare in the head of a great nation.

But even if the Colonel had discovered the 'South Pass' it does not show any more fitness for the exalted station he covets, than the numerous beaver hunters and traders who passed and re-passed through that noted place full twenty years before Col. Fremont had obtained a legal right to vote, and were fully his equals in enterprise, energy, and in indomitable perseverance, with this somewhat important difference, that he was backed by the United States treasury, while other explorers had to rely on their own resources.

The perils of the 'South Pass,' therefore, confer on the Colonel no greater claim to distinction than the trapper is entitled to, and his party must be pressed very hard when they have to drag in a circumstance so very unimportant as who discovered the 'South Pass.'

Although the Free Press conclusively proves that the Colonel could not be the discoverer of the 'South Pass,' the details are not accurate, and in order that history (if it ever gets there) may be correctly vindicated, I will tell you how it was.

Mr. David Stuart sailed from this port in 1810 for Columbia river, on board the ship 'Tonquin,' with a number of Mr. Astor's associates in the 'Pacific Fur Company,' and after the breaking up of the company in 1814, he returned through the North West Company's territories to Montreal, far to the north of the 'South Pass,' which he never saw.

In 1811 the overland party of Mr. Astor's expedition, under the command of Mr. Wilson P. Hunt, of Trenton, New Jersey, although numbering sixty well armed men, found the Indians so very troublesome in the country of the Yellow Stone River, that the party of seven persons who left Astoria toward the end of June, 1812, considering it dangerous to pass again by the route of 1811, turned toward the southeast as soon as they had crossed the main chain of the Rock Mountains, and after several days journey came through the celebrated 'South Pass,' in the month of November, 1812.

Pursuing from thence an easterly course, they fell upon the River Platte of the Missouri, where they passed the winter, and reached St. Louis in April, 1813.

The seven persons forming the party were Robert McClelland, of Hagerstown, who, with the celebrated Captain Wells, was captain of spies under General Wayne in his famous Indian campaign; Joseph Miller, of Baltimore, for several years an officer of the United States army; Robert Stuart, a citizen of Detroit; Benjamin Jones, of Missouri, who acted as huntsman to the party; Francois Le Claire, a half-breed, and Andre Vallee, a Canadian voyageur, and Ramsay Crooks, who is the only survivor of this small band of adventurers.—I am very sincerely yours,

RAMSAY CROOKS.

Anthony Dudgeon, Esq., Detroit, Mich.

**METEOR.**—On Friday last, we noticed briefly the appearance of an extraordinary meteor on Thursday evening, Sept. 11th, at about a quarter past 8 o'clock. This phenomenon was observed by a number of persons, all of whom were under the impression that it exploded and scattered its brilliant fragments immediately over the city, accompanied with a loud noise, not exactly resembling thunder, nor the report of a piece of artillery, but yet most distinct, and productive of a singularly strange sensation to those who observed it.

From our exchanges we observe that the same phenomenon was witnessed in an area of several hundred miles, and to each beholder, apparently occupying the same relative position, though hundreds of miles intervened between them. This is of course accounted for, from its distance in illimitable space, which in this case has proved singularly deceptive—as at the same instant, those who beheld it imagined that particles buried themselves in the earth in the neighborhood of San Francisco, Mokelumne Hill and Colusa.

The accounts which have reached us, taken together, are somewhat amusing, and suggest a question as important as that of 'who struck Billy Patterson?' namely, where did the meteor start, and over which town did it explode? We commence with a letter of a correspondent:—[S. C. Union, Sep. 20.

Colusa, Sept. 12th, 1856.

Editors Union: You are much mistaken in regard to the starting and exploding points of the meteor of last night. It started at an oak tree two miles south-east from this place, and exploded at a brick yard half a mile west from town.—Yours, C. C. C.

The Alta of Saturday morning has information equally positive in that quarter. It says:

On Friday evening (meaning Thursday, of course) Mr. Green, who has a ranch near Pacific beach, saw a meteor as large as a full moon. It was very beautiful in appearance, and while expressing his admiration of it, the mysterious stranger concluded to stop and locate in one of his fields; but in coming in contact with the earth, its 'lamp of life' went out, and Mr. Green has since been trying to find what he heard drop when the fiery substance came down.

The Calaveras Chronicle noticing the same appearance, says:

After describing an arc of at least 80 degrees, it separated into several fragments, and seemed to descend to the earth. Mr. Peasley, who was on the Mokelumne river at the time, states that a portion fell with a heavy sound within twenty yards of him, burying itself deep in the ground. The light was most brilliant, and drew many of our citizens from their houses to watch its course, which it was several seconds in traversing.

The Placerville American gives it rather a terrific character. It says:

One of the most beautifully brilliant meteors we have ever seen, passed over this city last Thursday evening, in a direction from south-east to north-west, that before passing out of sight, exploded with a report so loud that the earth trembled as when heavy thunder occurs.

At Marysville it was also seen, and the Express says a trembling of the earth was felt at Park's Bar. The Herald thus describes it:

Thursday evening, about 8 1/2 o'clock, a brilliant meteor rushed through the heavens, from south to north, and exploded near the zenith, throwing off luminous comets in every direction. Shortly afterward a low, rumbling sound, like distant thunder, startled our citizens from their propriety, causing hundreds to run from their houses to ascertain the cause of the rumour.

The Stockton Argus thus notices the same phenomenon:

A beautiful meteor was seen at Stockton on the evening of Thursday last. For an instant it illumined the sky with its brilliancy to such an extent, as to cause people to rush into the street to witness it. It came from a northward direction, and lost itself in mid-heaven, resembling in appearance the fire-jets that are scattered from the rocket in its descent.

The Placer Press, printed at Auburn, gives the following description of it:

We were treated on Thursday evening last to a most magnificent exhibition of natural fire-works, in the shape of a double meteor. Its disappearance was followed by a long deep roll of heavy thunder, unlike any thing we have ever heard.

**A DESCRIPTION OF CONGRESS.**—A low, vulgar, dram-drinking, ruffianly, brutal set of gamblers are trifling with the lives, the liberties and the fate of thirty millions of freemen. And it requires no prophet to predict the swift destruction that is coming upon this people. The dignity of the law-giver, the refinement of the scholar, and the grace of the gentleman, are no longer to be found in our highest halls of legislation; but in their place, the most vulgar blackguardism, the most ruffianly manners, and the most brutal violence. And it is this that makes our republicanism a hissing and a by-word among the nations.—[N. Y. Mirror.

**THE MOUNT OF OLIVES.**—The celebrated Mount of Olives, near Jerusalem, has been purchased by a Madame Polack, the widow of a wealthy banker of the Hebrew persuasion, at Konigsburg. This lady intends to beautify the place and improve the whole neighborhood at her sole expense. The first thing that she had done was to plant the whole area with a grove of olive trees, and thus to restore it to the original state from which it derives its name.

## LIST OF APPROPRIATIONS MADE AT THE FIRST SESSION OF THE THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

Compensation and mileage of senators	\$103,872
Compensation and mileage of representatives and delegates	365,048
Additional, allowed under increased compensation	773,500
Compensation of officers and employees of senate	69,484
Contingent expenses of the senate	168,460
Compensation of officers and employees of house of representatives	77,646
Contingent expenses of House of Rep., viz:—	
Binding documents	\$125,000
Furniture, repairs and stationery	15,000
Horses, carriages, fuel and lights	6,500
Newspapers for members	12,500
Engraving and lithographing	125,000
Police and miscellaneous items	40,790
Pages, laborers, folders, &c.	26,632
For Congressional Globe and appendix	34,704
Binding same	16,857
Reporting debates, first session	21,000
	424,188
For library of Congress and superintendent of printing	30,760
Paper required for printing during second session	156,408
Printing for the second session, thirty-fourth Congress	115,000
Compensation of the President of the U. States	25,000
Compensation of the Vice-President—balance	2,602
Compensation of secretary to sign patents	1,500
Compensation of Secretary of State and employees	51,620
Publishing the laws of Congress	47,301
Contingent expenses of State Department	34,500
Compensation of the Secretary of the Treasury, assistants and employees	615,340
Contingent expenses of treasury department	78,400
Compensation of the secretary of the interior, commissioners and employees	314,360
Contingent expenses of interior department	133,230
Surveyors of public lands, and their clerks	120,151
Compensation of the secretary of war, clerks and employees	106,300
Contingent expenses of the war department	29,100
Compensation of the secretary of the navy, clerks and employees	97,540
Contingent expenses of navy department	12,565
Compensation of the Postmaster General, clerks and employees	158,840
Contingent expenses of post office department	169,000
Expenses of mint at Philadelphia	177,200
" " New Orleans	63,209
" " Charlotte, N. C.	11,600
" " Dahlonega, Ga.	10,880
" " San Francisco	277,300
" " New York Assay Office	62,200
For territorial government—Oregon	34,000
" " Minnesota	30,300
" " New Mexico	34,000
" " Utah	33,000
" " Washington	34,000
" " Nebraska	31,500
" " Kansas	32,000
Compensation of supreme court and district judges	167,450
Compensation of attorney general and district attorneys	54,590
Support of the court of claims	30,000
Support of the independent treasury	151,000
Support of the present land system	253,000
Support of the district penitentiary	23,316
For defraying the expenses of the U. S. courts	800,000
Contingent expenses of surveyors general	17,000
Contingent expenses of the public grounds in Washington	41,216
For the support of the Army:—	
Army proper	10,566,212
Armories, arsenals and munitions of war	985,043
Military academy	173,894
Fortifications and other works of defence	1,745,300
Surveys, &c.	135,000
Miscellaneous objects	1,400,000
Arrears	2,000
For the support of the Navy:—	
Navy proper	8,142,418
Marine corps	851,113
Special objects	4,530,974
Survey of the Atlantic and Gulf coasts	250,000
Survey of the western coasts of the United States	130,000
Support of the lighthouse establishment	1,300,959
To supply a deficiency in post office department	2,260,000
Intercourse with foreign nations	826,862
For the payment of pensions	1,468,947
For lighting the President's house and public grounds	27,000
Continuation of public buildings in Washington	450,000
For Indian annuities	1,985,276
To collect agricultural seeds and statistics	75,000
For the payment of certain per centage to States	266,000
Repayment for lands erroneously sold	63,000
Marine hospital fund	150,000
For the payment of debentures, drawbacks and bounties	500,000
Repayment to importers the excess of duties collected	1,050,000
Expenses of collecting revenue from customs	2,450,000
Expenses of Smithsonian Institute	30,910
Expenses of mail transportation for the several departments	200,000
Expenses of mail transportation for the two houses of Congress	500,000
For arming and equipping the militia	200,000
For civilizing Indians under the act March 3, 1819	10,000
For interest on public debt	2,230,000
For ocean mail-steamers service	2,113,500
For general mail transportation	6,140,000
Compensation of postmasters	2,150,000
For ships, steamboats and way letters	20,000
Compensation of clerks in post offices, and contingencies	1,328,300
For capitol extension until 4th March next	750,000
For new dome on capitol	1,000,000
Total	\$63,604,023

The bounty land act of this session will dispose of millions of acres, but the inefficient head of the pension bureau can give no idea of the probable quantity.—[New York Herald Aug. 23.

**USE MINUTES.**—It is asked, says Channing, how can the laboring man find time for self-culture? I answer, that an earnest purpose finds time or makes time. It seizes on spare moments, and turns fragments to golden account. A man who follows his calling with industry and spirit, and uses his earnings economically, will always have some portion of the day at command. It has often been observed that those who have the most at their disposal, profit by it the least.

**MACHINE MADE SHOES.**—A boot and shoe company for manufacturing boots and shoes by Bernard's patent machine has been formed in England, with a capital of \$600,000. The machine is said to supersede manual labor entirely. A factory already in existence makes by it 200 pairs a day. The expenditure of the population of the United Kingdom for boots and shoes is estimated at seventy-five millions of dollars; and this company, looking to a gradual extension of their power of production, contemplate an ultimate increase of their capital to \$2,500,000.