

For the Deseret News.

**DESERET HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.**

G. S. L. CITY, Sept. 14, 1855.

The Committee to form a Constitution and By Laws for the "Deseret Horticultural Society," viz. W. Woodruff (President), Wm. C. Staines (Vice President), Thomas Bullock (Home Secretary), George D. Watt (Corresponding Secretary), Samuel W. Richards (Treasurer), Edward Hunter, John Nebeker, Charles H. Oliphant, Jesse C. Little and Samuel L. Sprague, met in the Library at 7 p.m.

Opened with prayer by W. Woodruff.

The following Constitution was adopted.

**CONSTITUTION OF THE DESERET STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.**

**SEC. 1.**—The style of this society shall be, "the Deseret State Horticultural Society." Its objects shall be to improve the condition of the raising of fruit, grain, and vegetables; by awarding such premiums, as the Society may from time to time deem expedient for such purposes.

**SEC. 2.**—Any citizen of this territory can become a member of this Society, by paying to the Treasurer one dollar and annually thereafter one dollar.

The Presidents of County Horticultural, or Agricultural Societies, or a delegate from each, shall ex-officio be members of this Society.

**SEC. 3.**—The officers of this Society shall consist of one President, eight Vice Presidents, one Home Secretary, one Corresponding Secretary, and one Treasurer.

The above named officers shall constitute an executive committee, empowered to transact all business for the Society, a majority of whom shall form a quorum, and shall also elect the Honorary Members.

**SEC. 4.**—It shall be the duty of the Home Secretary to keep the Minutes of the Society.

The Corresponding Secretary shall carry on the correspondence with other Societies, and with individuals, in the furtherance of the objects of the Society.

The Treasurer shall keep the funds of the Society, and disburse them on the order of the President, or a Vice President; countersigned by the Home Secretary; and shall make a report of the receipts and expenditures at the annual meeting; he shall also distribute or preserve all seeds, plants, books, &c., which may be transmitted to this Society.

**SEC. 5.**—There shall be an annual meeting of the Society on the second Monday of August, in Great Salt Lake City, at which time all the officers shall be elected by a plurality of votes, of the members present.

**SEC. 6.**—This Constitution may be amended, by a vote of two thirds of the members attending any annual meeting.

Jesse C. Little, Lorenzo D. Young, Samuel W. Richards, Edward Sayers, Charles H. Oliphant, John Nebeker, and Samuel L. Sprague were appointed Vice Presidents.

At 11 p.m., adjourned to next Thursday, to meet in the Social Hall at 6 p.m.

The first meeting of the Deseret State Horticultural Society, met in the Social Hall, on Thursday 20th Sept. 1855, at 7 p.m.

Present, President W. Woodruff, Vice Presidents W. C. Staines, S. W. Richards, J. Nebeker, S. L. Sprague, Charles H. Oliphant, Secretaries Bullock and Watt, the Hon. G. A. Smith, P. P. Pratt, W. W. Phelps, E. T. Benson, the Vice President of the U. S. Pomological Society; and a respectable number of Amateur Horticulturists.

We were pleased to observe a large glass jar of peaches preserved in brandy sent by Professor A. Carrington, some of which were 8-12 inches in circumference.

A similar sized jar of peaches, containing "the Deseret Beauty," by Dr. S. L. Sprague; who presented about 100 of his delicious rareripe, pear peach, and other varieties spread around on glass dishes.

Mr. W. Woodruff presented over 200 of his Prolific and rareripe peaches, which hung in festoons in the centre and on the sides of the stage, also a basket of prolifics and several plates of his delicious Mountain Sweets and Crimson peaches.

Mr. W. C. Staines presented half a bushel of a very fine sample, including a great variety from his celebrated gardens.

Mr. Thos. Bullock also presented a bunch of fine dark red rareripes, hung in the centre of the stage, also a fine sample of "the Maiden's Blush."

Mr. John Nebeker presented over 150 of his delicious varieties, which showed the advanced stage of his method of cultivation.

Mrs. John L. Smith sent a sample from her garden, cultivated by herself, while her husband is absent, preaching the gospel.

Marshal Heywood's lady sent several dozen of peaches from her orchard.

Mrs. Van Cott sent a dish of pale varieties, also to shew what a woman can do while her husband is preaching and publishing the gospel in Denmark.

Mrs. Sessions donated nine peaches, as a sample of her orchard, estimated to gather over 75 bushels this season.

Mrs. Parnham presented a basket of splendid peaches, which measure 7 or 8 inches in circumference, cultivated while her husband is in Australia.

And the last not the least, we observed a sample from the orchard of Mr. George D. Watt, the smallest weighing over four ounces and measuring over 7-12 inches in circumference.

Mrs. N. K. Whitney sent a sample of her "Kirtland exile" peach, very large and delicious.

The whole appearance of the stand was sufficient to excite the epicurean taste of the most refined, and was a feast never before equalled in these vast mountain regions.

The Society were favored by the visit of the Deseret Orchestral Band to manifest their glad feelings on the opening of this Society, which is universally admitted to be the harbinger of glorious times, not only for the citizens of Deseret, and the welcome reception for all future emigrants, whether coming to reside in our peaceful mountain homes, but also those passing thro' on their highway to the gold regions; they enlivened the assembly with several of their most pleasing pieces of music.

The whole appearance gladdened the hearts of all who had the privilege of being present, as was manifest by their pleased countenances.

The meeting opened with prayer by Elder George A. Smith.

Music by the band.

Pres. Woodruff felt grateful for the privilege of seeing the beautiful exhibition of fruit this evening, and stated

the business of the evening, which was to present the Constitution and Laws as far as prepared, and exhorted all present to improve their time in planting seeds, for what is presented this evening are but seedlings, not inoculated fruit, which will compare with seedlings in Philadelphia, New York, Liverpool, or any other portion of country.

Many persons have an idea it takes a long life to raise fruit, and yet here is fruit raised from stones planted three years ago. He read a report of what he has raised on 20 feet by 50. I consider this experiment proof against any argument against raising fruit in these valleys. He then exhibited the several samples to the observation of the assembly. Some of the best specimens have ripened and are eaten and cannot therefore be shown, but you can be interested enough to raise a sufficiency of fruit for yourselves, and also sustain a horticultural society.

Secretary Bullock read the minutes of the committee, also the Constitution.

Each section was then separately read, and carried.

A discussion took place on a motion being made to strike out "plurality" and insert "majority" in the fifth section, which was lost in the proportion of 3 or 4 voting for "plurality" to 1 for "majority."

Jesse C. Little, Lorenzo D. Young, Samuel W. Richards, Edward Sayers, Charles H. Oliphant, John Nebeker and Samuel L. Sprague were separately and unanimously voted to be added as Vice Presidents to this Society.

Elder P. P. Pratt stated that the knowledge of raising fruit was one of the first articles of theology to our Father Adam. Better specimens for seedlings could not be found on the earth. The spell is broken; 31 years I have been setting out fruit trees, but never tasted the fruit of my labor until this season. It is better to live partially on fruits than wholly upon meats and vegetables. We can now go to work and multiply fruits by grafting, &c., and we ought to have an orchard in every good place.

Hon. Geo. A. Smith—I am rejoiced to see the fruit of the labors of my brethren. I have planted fruit trees in New York, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois and Iowa, and in this city, and Parowan, and Provo, but I have not yet tasted the fruits of my labors. I hope that our gardeners will give us instructions how to plant fruit trees.

Hon. E. T. Benson—I know the fruit is delicious, for I have tasted some this evening, at Elder Woodruff's. This meeting will instill an energy into the various communities to go ahead to raise fruits, and then you will see a healthy people with rosy cheeks.

Hon. W. W. Phelps rejoiced that we can now see the fruit of the earth raised by ourselves. In seven years from to-night, we can compare with any fruit culturists on the earth.

Hon. S. W. Richards felt interested in the raising of fruit. The first thing on arriving in this valley, I commenced planting peach trees, and have now very nice fruit on them. When God planted a beautiful garden for man, he told him to eat of the fruits of all the trees excepting one, then fruit must have been suitable for the constitution of man. I am anxious that all present should plant the pits from the peaches that you eat this night—and in a few years there will be fruit enough for all, and we can obtain all that our hearts can desire.

Hon. E. Hunter—Friends and brethren, I desire to be a co-worker with you. When we first came here, it was doubtful whether we could raise fruit or cereals. Dr. Darlington and many other botanists declared we must have rain to sustain the trunk and stem. The fruit presented here to-night is equal to the grafted fruit in the older States, and I feel encouraged to go ahead in this business, and if I can render you any assistance thro' the Pomological Society, by importing twigs, buds, and seeds, I shall rejoice in the same.

President Woodruff—It is now about time to bring our speeches to a close, and distribute the fruit which has been donated by the several individuals, and I hope you will carefully plant the seeds, and when you eat the fruit thereof, remember that it is the product of the first Horticultural meeting in this valley.

The fruit was then distributed by the committee to all in the hall.

Names were called for when 33 gave them in as members.

Music by the band.

It was unanimously resolved by the citizens of the State of Deseret who are interested in the cultivation of fruit, that we return our unfeigned thanks to the citizens who have so kindly presented this evening the best fruits of their orchards, for our gratification and enjoyment; and it shall redound with blessings a hundred fold upon their heads.

On motion, adjourned to Friday week at this place at 7 o'clock, p.m.

THOMAS BULLOCK,

Secretary.

**ELDERS' CORRESPONDENCE.**

PAROWAN.

[From Elder James Lewis to Elder Geo. A. Smith.]

Times in this part of the Territory are rather hard, owing to the loss of our crops of grain (however the other crops look well) and the scarcity of money. The elections gave the regular ticket for bro. Bernhisel, yourself for the Council, J. C. Haight and I. N. Smith for the House of Representatives.

There is no building in Parowan this season, except the Store house built of stone, and is now ready for the roof; it adds much to the appearance of the place. As yet but little has been done on the hall this season.

There is a general time of health in this county, and as a general thing the people feel well and are doing the best they can; the streams are very low and we have had no rain this summer, the country is very much parched, fires have been raging in the canyons and upon the mountains, destroying much timber and wood, as also destroying our bridges.

The iron works stopped for the want of water, they do not think of building up the new city till they get an engine to run the works, for they cannot divide the water; so I learn the crops at Cedar are light, as also at Harmony, scarcely enough for the people.

**THE SIX DAYS TO EUROPE STEAMSHIP.**—The Ocean Bird, which is expected by her owners to cross the Atlantic in six days, made an excursion down New York Harbor on the Fourth. She ran thirty miles in one hour and thirty-five minutes, being nearly at the rate of twenty miles an hour.—[Ex.]

**SEARCH FOR WIVES.**—Where do men usually discover the women who afterwards become their wives, is a question we have occasionally heard discussed, and the custom has invariably become of value to young lady readers. Chance has much to do in the affair; but then there are important governing circumstances. It is certain that few men make a selection from ball-rooms or any other places of public gaiety; and nearly as few are influenced by what may be called showing off in the streets, or by any allurements of dress.

Our conviction is, that ninety-nine hundredths of all the finery with which woman decorate or load their person, go for nothing, as far as husband-catching is concerned. Where and how, then, do men find their wives? In the quiet homes of their parents or guardians—at the fireside, where the domestic graces and feelings are alone demonstrated.

These are the charms which most surely attract the high as well as the humble. Against these all the finery and airs in the world sink into insignificance. We shall illustrate this by an anecdote, which, though not new, will not be the worse for being again told:—"In the year 1773, Peter Burrell, Esq., of Beckenham, in Kent, whose health was rapidly declining, was advised by his physicians to go to Spa for the recovery of his health.

His daughters feared that those who had only motives entirely mercenary would not pay him that attention which he might expect from those who from duty and affection united, would feel the greatest pleasure in ministering to his ease and comfort; they therefore resolved to accompany him.

They proved that it was not a spirit of dissipation and gaiety that led them to Spa, for they were not to be seen in any of the gay and fashionable circles—they were never out of their father's company, and never stirred from home, except to attend him either to take the air or drink the waters—in a word, they lived a most recluse life in the midst of a town then the resort of the most illustrious and fashionable personages of Europe.

This exemplary attention to their father procured these three amiable sisters the admiration of all the English at Spa, and was the cause of their elevation to that rank in life to which their merits gave them so just a title.

They all were married to noblemen—one to the Earl of Beverley—another to the Duke of Hamilton, and afterwards to the Marquis of Exeter—and a third to the Duke of Northumberland; and it is justice to them to say that they reflected honor on their rank rather than derived any from it."—[Ex.]

**SAVING AND SOWING SEED.**—Chestnuts, Walnuts and similar kinds of tree seeds should never be suffered to become perfectly dry before planting. If not convenient to plant them soon after their time of ripening, they should be put in a box of sand, and kept moist, (not wet) and be allowed to freeze during winter, then planted early in the spring, covering them about two inches in depth. They may be planted where the trees are to remain, taking care to keep the plants clear of weeds and grass while young, or, they can be transplanted when 2 or 3 years old, taking them up carefully, without injuring the roots, and not exposing them to drying while out of the ground.

Locust Seed may be kept dry, for a year or two, without destroying its vitality, but it must in all cases be thoroughly scalded before sowing, or it will lie a whole year in the ground without vegetating. For a quart of seed, pour on 4 quarts of boiling water, and let it stand for 12 or 24 hours, when most, if not all of the seeds will be swollen to several times their former size.—If a considerable portion are not swollen, they must be scalded again. Stir the seed while in the water, so as to agitate them briskly, and swollen seeds while the others being heavier, will remain at the bottom of the vessel, then scald, and soak as before and they will generally all swell. The seeds can then be sown where designed to remain, or in a nursery bed, and the trees transplanted when one year old.—[Ohio Cultivator.]

**INALIENABLE RIGHTS OF AMERICANS.**—The following are not enumerated in the Declaration of Independence:

To know any trade or business without apprenticeship or experience.

To marry without any regard to fortune, state of health, position, or opinion of parents or friends.

To put off upon hireling strangers, the literary, moral and religious education of children.

To teach children no good trade, hoping they will have, when they grow up, wit enough to live on the industry of other people.

To enjoy the general sympathy when made bankrupt by reckless speculations.

To cheat the government if possible.

To hold office without being competent to discharge its duties.

To build houses with nine and six-inch walls, and to go to the funerals of tenants, firemen and others, killed by their fall, weeping over the mysterious dispensations of Providence.

To build up cities and towns without parks, and calling pestilence a visitation of God.—[New York Daily News.]

A few days since a spot of land, more elevated than any in the immediate vicinity, in Walworth county, Wisconsin, suddenly sunk to the extent of about forty feet in circumference, leaving a small and very deep lake or well in its stead. The water has risen to within three or four feet of the surface of the earth surrounding it, and remains at that point.—[Cleve. Her. June 27.]

Correspondence of the Boston Transcript.

**The City of Moscow.**

Moscow, May, 1855.

Since my last letter from St. Petersburg I have been waiting to witness the peculiar ceremonies which have taken place on the breaking up of the Neva, the river on which St. Petersburg is situated. The commander of the fortress crosses first in his boat, fills a crystal cup with Neva water, and presents it to the Emperor, who returns it filled with gold. This has taken place for many years, but the Emperor found that the desire of the commandant for more money increased every year, so that the poor Czar had at last an astonishing quantity of water to drink, and in return an overwhelming price to pay for it; so he ordered a cup of reasonable dimensions and declared that he would give two hundred ducats every year. Even this seemed a real Imperial price to pay for a cup of cold water.

It is very amusing to go along the street and see two fat coachmen run up and kiss each other. But this every one does, from the Czar to the peasant, and the Czar must even kiss the soldier on guard before his door when he comes out in the morning. This of course is only on Easter week. The parades here are very frequent and often truly splendid. At reviews, when the Czar is particularly pleased with a regiment, he sends for one of the privates and kisses him before the whole army; so kissing doesn't go by favor here, if it does everywhere else. If you present an Easter egg to a young lady, you can claim the Easter privilege, (a kiss) but my want of courage compelled me to allow the occasion to slip sorrowfully by.

We left St. Petersburg on the 28th, and in 22 hours after an easy transit found ourselves in Moscow. The country is flat, and like most of the interior, quite devoid of interest. We called at once on the Governor General, and were admitted without delay to his presence. He received us kindly, requesting us to furnish him a list of all we wanted to see, and adding that he should be happy to see us again, and hear our opinion of his city. He gave us a letter to Mon. le Baron Brode, who provided us with a permit to all the palaces, and his signet to open the treasury. The servants were forbidden to receive any fees from us, and we had at least four in the palace. This was most elegant; the doors were all of buhl, or tortoise shell and pearl, and the floors were the most beautifully inlaid I ever saw. The apartments of Nicholas were simple, but those of the crown prince, now Alexander II, are furnished with solid silver. We next visited the treasury, and here we were met by a Conseiller du Cour, who requested us to wait half an hour, till the treasury should be opened, and lest the time should hang heavily on our hands, he invited us to inspect the Patriarchal Treasury. It consisted of the robes belonging to the Patriarchs of Moscow from Nicholas of the 4th century down.

Here is made the sacred baptizing oil for all Russia, once a year. The pots it is made in were given by Catharine II. There are three of them, 4 feet high, in gold and silver, and weighing 900 pounds each. The treasures of Moscow were saved from the French in 1812 by carrying them to Nisuhner Novogorod. To our great delight we were allowed to unlock all the cases and to handle the articles. Here I saw the richest man in all Russia with one exception.—He is said to be worth 70,000,000 rubles silver. I have since heard that there is one whose reputed possessions are 100,000,000 rubles silver. I saw this Croesus in the most fitting place, the treasure vaults, where is stored the bullion sent from St. Petersburg at the beginning of the war. The treasure of the Empire is always removed to Moscow for safety during times of war. I was assured that the bullion now in the treasury greatly exceeds the sum held by the bank of England, and the estimated value of gems and jewels is almost fabulous, before which the crown jewels and regalia of England sink into comparative insignificance.

**TO WORK THE WORST SPOILED HORSE.**—Place gear on the horse, the backband as far back as the kidneys; the bellyband at the usual place. Have the traces short, that the singletree can only pass the root of the horse's tail, and stop six or eight inches above his hocks.—The gear should be strong and well secured at all points. It is best to have the horse secured in his stall for a day or two before leading him out, that he may become used to the gear, and less liable to kick. The beauty of the thing is the singletree binds so close to his hams that it prevents the play of his heels. When you discover your horse will bear the touch of the singletree and gear, you may then attach plow lines with gear, and place a drag, and practice him until he will bear the plow or wagon.

I have adopted this plan for more than twenty years without a single failure to gentle the worst runaway animals I ever knew; in fact they cease to kick and become gentle at once.—[Ex.]

**THE STEAM WHISTLE.**—Is formed of two cups, placed one above the other, and opening towards one another. The lower cup is nearly filled by a ball or gland, so as to leave a narrow annular opening of 1-32 inch in width, around the edge of the cup. The upper cup is hollow, and its lower edge is about one inch, or 1 1/2 inch from the lower cup. By admitting steam through a valve to the lower cup, it escapes through an annular opening and impinges against the edge of the inverted cup. This produces the sound. The heaviest whistles for locomotives are six inches in diameter. The hollow upper cup is made of sheet brass or copper.—[Railroad Record.]