

'And you certainly have not been stingy.—Why, this bill amounts to thirty seven dollars! It is not possible!

'It is just so; you have had over twenty bushels of apples, and three bushels of pears, and these alone come to twenty-five dollars.'

'I own up the 'corn;' draw the note for seventy-five dollars.'

'Now, I guess we will let that twenty five go. I only mention it to show you that there may be good sense in new things, sometimes. Now I'll bet the twenty-five dollars over again, that my store bill has not been, the past season, half as large as yours, though I have had one the more in my family.'

If, I had not been so badly taken in before, I would stand you; but I guess it won't be safe.'

'We have raised our own potatoes, corn, peas, beans, and other garden vegetables. Our eggs are always fresh and in abundance from the nest, and for more than two years we have not been without ripe fresh fruit.'

'How can that be?'

'Well, by the first of June, we have strawberries ripe, soon after, cherries; then raspberries, currants, gooseberries, and so forth; and long before these are gone, the early apples, pears, and peaches; then grapes, later pears and apples; and these continue all winter, and apples until July, when the early fruits again connect the luscious circle.'

'Well, I declare, that is something I never thought of; but it takes so much time and bother to get these things started—then it is an everlasting job to take care of them.'

'It needs no more time and money than you throw away on things that amount to nothing at all, and with abundance of fruit, you save the expense of a heavy meat bill, which diet is not at all healthy in hot weather. No doctor has been to step foot into my door for over four years past. Fresh, ripe fruits, are sure remedies for all ailments, and they are not hard to take.'

Mr. Chapman put the fifty into his 'weasel skin,' and left with a flea in his ear.—[N. E. Farmer.

THE DESERET NEWS.

TRUTH & LIBERTY.



ALBERT CARRINGTON.....EDITOR.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY:

Wednesday-----April 18, 1855.

BOOK, JOB, AND CARD PRINTING executed to order.

ADVERTISEMENTS to ensure insertion in the current number, must be handed in previous to 1 o'clock, p. m., on Tuesday.

We clip the following from the 'Uncle Sam' of Nov. 4, 1854:

"SATAN LET LOOSE.

"We read, somewhere, about Satan being chained for a thousand years, and from present appearances we should incline to believe the fact; and further, that he had just been let loose, hungry and howling upon the world, such is now the appetite for the devilish. Horrible murders, stabbings, and shootings are now looked for in the morning journals with as much regularity as we look for our breakfast. The demon lust appears to have acquired a new and more voracious appetite. The account of rapes and outrages upon females, in different parts of the country, recorded during the last few weeks, is astounding. It would seem as though it were hardly safe for females to venture forth alone, especially in the Southern States, where the most revolting crimes are almost daily perpetrated upon woman by negroes. There is certainly a great lack of virtue and morality in the community, or else our present system for the punishment of crime is a failure.—Which is it?"

Merely referring the reader to the 20th chapter of John's Revelation, we pass the 19th century characteristic construction of the first sentence of the above article, with its 'somewhere,' &c., except its last line, and proceed directly to the consideration of the question, "Which is it?"

It is hardly presumable that the writer designed to question the efficacy of 'our (their) present system for the punishment of crime,' especially when it is considered that his fellow residents have all the benefit of the glorious obfuscation, uncertainties, injustice, and corruptions of common law, the aid of vigilance committees, the direct action of Lynch law, and the usual immense amount of statute law, besides the now very customary modes of redress by personal rencounters, duels, assassinations, and murders.

Certainly their 'present system' cannot be said to be a 'failure' as a means for conviction and prompt punishment, when the whole machinery is in energetic and faithful operation, for if it fail in many points, and even miss on the short method of Judge Lynch, there still appears but a slight chance for clearance, except by entirely avoiding detection, or successfully eluding pursuit.

This side of the question being so obviously not at fault, it leaves the whole burden upon a "great lack of virtue and morality in the community," and that not merely in the so called lower classes, but throughout all the grades that dwell upon the face of the earth.

As the writer of 'Satan let loose,' judging by

the first sentence, appears to have forgotten his Sunday school lessons, his mother's teachings, and, perhaps, the fact of the existence of such a book as the Bible, it may be well to make a few quotations from that book, as more authoritative with the majority than testimony from other sources.

Omitting the 24th chap. of Matthew as too long, and requiring too much comment for the present purpose, but well worthy of perusal and reflection by all who desire to discern the 'signs of the times,' Paul in his second Epistle to Timothy, 3d chap. and 12th verse, writes, "But evil men and seducers shall wax worse and worse, deceiving and being deceived."

This is rather severe testimony against the boasted superiority and enlightenment of the present generation, but the knowledge and integrity of the witness is unimpeachable, hence the statement must be taken to be strictly correct. This being the case, and the wickedness of the people in the days of Paul being pretty well understood, it does not seem a difficult matter for the 'Uncle Sam' to arrive at a correct conclusion upon the present condition of society, and the causes thereof. For doubtless 'evil men and seducers' were considerably numerous and wicked at that time, but the Apostle, looking down the vista of eighteen hundred years, said they 'shall wax worse and worse.'

The constantly accumulating wickedness during the past eighteen centuries has abundantly verified the prediction of the Prophet, and brought about the horrible state of corruption partly portrayed in the four middle sentences of the article above quoted.

If a 'Mormon' had made the statements contained in these sentences, the world would have raised their sanctimonious eyes and hands in pious horror, and groaned out, 'Oh! the blasphemy and uncharitableness of the awful impostor!!!' But strange to say, the blind led are becoming wiser than the 'blind leaders,' and here and there, in the hurry and strife of the worship of the god of this world, a poor votary hoists, for a moment, the thick bandage of priestcraft and error from the sight of his mental vision, and aided by the 'light which lighteth every man that cometh into the world' gets a brief glimpse at the gross darkness and abominable corruptions that now prevail, and gives utterance to the truths found in a part of 'Satan let loose.'

This at once creates confusion in the camp of folly's servants, and the strong spirit of evil which they have listed to obey replaces and tightens the blinds of error, and the poor dupes grope on to the favorite old tunes of 'great is Diana of the Ephesians,' and 'a god without body, parts, or passions,' to be varied ere long, in the tremendous onslaught of error against truth, by the more modern war cry of 'Who is like unto the beast? who is able to make war with him?' Revelation xiii, 4. 'If any man have an ear, let him HEAR.' Rev. xiii, 9.

GARDENING.

Every person is fond of fruit and vegetables in their season, and in this soil and climate a great variety can be easily raised, and of fine flavor. Such being well known to be the case it would appear unnecessary to urge attention to the subject; but thus far each year more or less good tillable ground has been allowed to lie idle, or, which is still poorer policy, been plowed, planted, and then left to raise a flourishing crop of weeds.

From now to the first of June the ordinary varied operations of preparing and seeding the ground can be carried on advantageously, which certainly affords ample opportunity to those who have not much time to bestow upon the garden, or have not already this part of their work well advanced.

Early fruit and vegetables are generally scarce and high priced, and of course out of the reach of many, unless they themselves raise such articles. Even if all could get money to purchase a small amount, or be presented therewith by kind and more industrious neighbors, it is not so reliable a method as for each family to raise their own delicacies, and secure with but little care and expense a healthful variety of palatable food.

As there are probably several who have more ground than they can find time to manage as it should be, good policy would dictate the letting a portion to those who have none, that every foot of suitable ground within the city wall may be made to produce to the utmost advantage.

In the balmy air of opening Spring it is a real luxury, to most persons, to have the privilege of engaging in the healthful, interesting, instructive, and highly remunerative pursuits of gardening. But ere long the sun's rays become uncomfortably hot, rank weeds spring up in abundance, and grow luxuriantly, young trees, shrubbery,

and grape vines send out vigorous shoots that require seasonable looking after, the drooping plants are flagging for want of irrigation, while the Spring industry which paved the way for all this promising vegetation often lies inactive, in the cool retreats of pleasing shade.

It is for this reason that we advocate the policy of each person's cultivating only that portion which they can, and will actually attend to properly until the best result of care and expense is fully attained. Could all see this matter in its true light, there is plenty of land for all, and the eye would rest with delight upon each well cultivated spot, though it contained a no more sightly object than a luxuriant growth of potatoes.

Again, those who depend upon gift or purchase cannot always procure a healthful variety for the table, at precisely those times when the appetite most craves it. And even if they could, it is not so much under their control in freshness, quality, and quantity, as it would be were it growing upon their own soil.

Aside from all this, most people have, or should have children growing up around them, whose laughing eyes swim with gladness at the sight of ripe, luscious fruit of every description, and for whom it is peculiarly healthful, in addition to being very palatable.

If every person will take pains to raise for themselves water-melons, cantelopes, and as fast as possible currants, gooseberries, peaches, and all other quick growing fruits, of the kinds so tempting to children, they will not only gratify, and bodily benefit their little ones, but be able to gently lead them on in the paths of pleasant industry, and hedge up a broad avenue to thievish propensities, for fruit they will have, if possible, by some means or other. Children who are old enough to climb fences and steal, are certainly old enough to begin to be taught to assist in raising all the melons and fruit that their health and appetites require. And if they are trained in this manner, though they may not at once obtain an abundant supply, they will be far less apt to trespass upon their neighbors to make up the deficiency, for their experience in a part of the care and labor requisite will fortify them against infringing upon the rights and labors of others.

Inasmuch as moral arguments alone do not always operate effectually, the policy now advocated applies also to the more selfish propensities, for if each family took pains to raise their own supply the extra expense of high, strong fences, and securely locked gates would be saved.

Some, when spoken to about settling out peach, apple, cherry, and such other fruit trees as are becoming somewhat plenty in market, reply that they have not yet had ground fenced off for an orchard, nor even their gardens so fenced but what cattle will eat down the trees during the winter, and that they have not time to attend to it yet. Grant this, but what hinders securely fencing a small piece in which to sow fruit seeds, and to set out fruit trees short distances apart? In this way a fine start can be easily obtained against the time when the larger space designed for fruit raising is inclosed.

PARENTS AND GUARDIANS are counseled to have a watchful oversight upon those under their care, lest some foolishly follow off or are abducted by the United States soldiery who are rendezvousing in Rush Valley.

THE EASTER MAIL, due April 1, has not yet arrived, April 18, 10 p. m.

MISSIONARIES.—By accounts to Jan'y 18, we learn that Elders O. Spencer and Banks were in Cincinnati; the health of the latter was rather poor. Elders Charles H. Bassett and Franklin B. Woolley were preaching in the regions around Springfield, Clark County, Ohio. As bro's Bassett and Woolley are more or less transitory in their movements, letters to them for the present should be addressed to the care of F. Merryweather, 166 Vine St. Cincinnati, Ohio.

THE WEATHER on the 16th and 17th inst. has been cloudy and coolish, with high South wind during the most of the time, and slight showers of rain.

ABOUT HALF A DOZEN yearling Peach trees are in Blossom in Dr. Richards' Garden.

Georgia.

We are much obliged to President John C. L. Smith of Parowan for liberty to print the following extracts of a letter from a gentleman who is not a Latter Day Saint, and, judging from the tenor of his letter, does not expect to be. We do not presume that such impartial testimony will have any weight with those who *make and love lies*, but there are yet many scattered abroad

in the earth who are really anxious to know the truth, and some may give credence to the statements of one not of our faith when their traditions would not permit them to listen to a 'Mormon.'—[Ed.

CANTON, GA., Nov. 13th, 1854.

My Dear Sir.—Ever since I parted with you and the rest of my much esteemed though newly made friends of Parowan, I have had it on my mind to write to you, to the discharge of which pleasing task I now sit down in my office, 'way out here' in Georgia.

Well, after parting with you at your pleasant little Fort I journeyed in company with your beloved President Brigham Young and suit as far as Salt Creek settlement (Neph.)

I found the metropolis of your territory a most flourishing, and to me, a most interesting city. Considering its peculiar and romantic location, isolated from the rest of the world, surrounded by mountain chains whose impassable barriers defy both the elements and the more destructive foot prints of intruding man,—considering the wonderful unanimity of thought and action, the marked enterprise, economy, and frugality that everywhere and in all things so strikingly characterize its inhabitants, this virgin city of the mountain valleys is at once a subject of wonder and astonishment.

Nature certainly formed the Great Valley of Utah for a peculiar purpose and peculiar people. Everything connected with this region has a certain individuality about it peculiar to itself—climate, soil, geological formations, superficial structure, the rise and subsidence of its rivers and smaller streams, its peculiar lakes, the chemical mixtures and properties of its waters, all unite to make it a place on earth unlike all other places upon it; but after all the close and impartial observer (if such a one can be found) will find more to be wondered at and admired in the moral than in the natural in these valleys. Where on the face of the broad earth but in Utah can be found so many people all living, striving, toiling, prospering, weeping, rejoicing together? A nation, as it were, in one family, each for all and all for each—the grief of one the grief of all, the joy of one the joy of all? There must be in exercise, tho' invisible, a great power to produce such great results, a cause for so great an effect.

I am glad I have been in Salt Lake Valley—glad on many accounts, socially and religiously. If I did not come from there a better I am satisfied I did a wiser man. The familiar and kind manner in which I was invariably received by your people, gave me opportunities of observing more closely their manners and customs, religious sentiments and opinions, and their social virtues, than are enjoyed by a mere passer through. In all human probability I shall never again have an opportunity of beholding on earth the faces I saw in the Valley, nor the pleasure and honor of enjoying again their hospitality; hence I am not liable to a charge of flattery when I say to you now that never in my travels among strangers (and I have traversed the earth no little) have I been received so cordially and in so brotherly a manner by a community as I was in Great Salt Lake Valley, from your justly beloved President down to the humblest individual in that community.—For all of which I entertain feelings of gratefulness that I trust will abide with me as long as consciousness shall last. If an opportunity shall ever occur I hope I may have the pleasure of reciprocating some of the kindnesses I received at the hands of your people by inviting to my house and table some wayfaring 'Mormon.'

Ever your sincere friend,

H. H. WATERS.

Mr. John Calvin L. Smith, President in Iron County, Parowan, Utah Territory.

Medical.

EDITOR OF NEWS, Dear Sir:—By desire of the late President Willard Richards, and urged thereto by repeated solicitations from many of the Sisters; it is my intention on or about the 1st of May, to open classes for instruction on The Principles of Midwifery and the Management of Women and Children.

The Course of study will comprise two distinct Series of lectures. One designed especially for the benefit of the Matrons practicing Midwifery. The other (of more general application) addressed to 'Mothers in Israel' concerning the management of Women during Pregnancy, Lying-In and Nursing; and also the treatment of Infants and young Children. Explaining the principles pertaining to the organization of the corporeal tabernacle, and the laws which regulate the same—showing how disease and death obtain power over the body in consequence of a violation of those laws, &c.

In order that these lectures may prove PRACTICALLY useful, the subjects thereof will be treated in a plain and familiar manner—avoiding all unmeaning technicalities, and speculative theories. Plain matters of fact and principles of undoubted truth—drawn from an extensive experience in one of the most celebrated Lying-In Institutions in the world—which form the nucleus from whence, guided by the light of Eternal Truth, it is hoped much useful Knowledge may be developed.

The entire series will consist of about 60 lectures; and as they will occupy, in preparation and delivery, almost the whole time of the lecturer, besides incurring the outlay of considerable expense in getting up drawings, diagrams, and anatomical models, the charges for attendance cannot be deemed too high. (See Advertisement.)

Examinations will take place at stated periods during the course on Midwifery, and at the close certificates of proficiency be granted accordingly.

The introductory lecture will be delivered, free, at the meeting of the "Universal Scientific Institution," in the Council House, on Saturday evening, April 21, on which occasion the times and places of delivering the subsequent lectures will be announced, to suit the convenience of all parties.

Yours very respectfully,

WM. FRANCE, Surgeon, &c.

G. S. L. CITY, April 15, 1855.

CHILDREN IN CALIFORNIA.—According to the report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, the number of children in this State between the ages of five and eighteen years, are 29,075.

A person who undertakes to raise himself by scandalizing others, might as well sit down on a wheelbarrow, and try to wheel himself.