

For some time the battle raged with unusual fury, for the Americans who kept the field fought with sullen desperation. Slowly the Delaware and Maryland troops, unused to close fighting, and greatly reduced in numbers, gave way, and upon the noble Continental battalion of De Kalb came the entire brunt of the battle. Smallwood's regiment was routed by Webster and forced to flee; then two more regiments were brought against the battalion of De Kalb. But undismayed he towered at the head of his men, and like lions they stood at bay. Long did the tide of battle surge against them in vain; and seizing a favorable instant, they charged the royal troops with such vigor that over fifty prisoners were taken.

Enveloped in fire and smoke, the brave band, with Spartan firmness, held their ground until charged simultaneously by the cavalry and infantry, their ranks were broken. Brave Baron De Kalb, while fighting the British grenadiers, fell pierced with eleven wounds. His men, totally unable to withstand the enemy's advance, endeavored to save themselves by retreating. Lieut. Du Buyson, De Kalb's aid, caught the General in his arms, and parrying the furious bayonet thrust at him, cried, 'The Baron De Kalb—save the Baron De Kalb,' until quarter was granted by the enemy.

Tarleton's dragoons rioted in slaughter. The Delaware regiment was nearly destroyed, and even Gates narrowly escaped. This unfortunate officer fled when it became evident that defeat was certain, and the 'hero of Saratoga' did not cease galloping until far from the field. His excuse was, that 'he was borne onward by the current of dismayed militia.' The pursuit continued for twenty-six miles, and the ground was strewn with arms, equipments and gory corpses. The defeated troops scattered abroad all over the country, and many of the militia were never seen in camp again.

The Americans lost, in killed and wounded, 604 rank and file, 1 general killed, 4 colonels, 3 majors, 14 captains, 16 lieutenants, 3 ensigns and 78 subalterns, besides many militia men, who were cut down by the dragoons. Eight cannon, 200 baggage-wagons, and many valuable articles fell into the enemy's possession. The British lost some 300 or 400 men. A few days afterward, Gen. Sumter, with a body of men, was surprised by the British and defeated at Fishing creek.

Gates repaired to Charlotte, where portions of his defeated army rallied, and an attempt was made to re-organize a respectable force. Gen. Greene was appointed to take command, and Gates recalled. He was unfit to command brave troops, and by his blunders exposed his incompetency as a general officer.

The noble De Kalb died at Camden a few days after the battle, and his grave, marked by a granite monument, is in that town. He was a true friend of American liberty.

THE DESERET NEWS.

TRUTH & LIBERTY.

ALBERT CARRINGTON, EDITOR.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 27.

The Fair.

The Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Society will hold their first fair in this city, on the 1st of October next. When it is considered that this society aims at the temporal welfare and advancement of all the people, in the various departments of stock and grain raising, manufactures and every conceivable development of our resources, it is but reasonable to presume that they will meet with such encouragement as will induce them to pursue in well doing.

There is probably no one but what is more or less aware of the different results attained from different modes of tilling the same kinds of soil; the best method is obviously the one to be pursued, and by carefully noting the modes practiced and their different results, a safe conclusion can soon be drawn and much labor saved. But to accomplish this there must be persevering and united action on the part of our intelligent farmers, and this society, with its rapidly increasing auxiliaries, affords every requisite facility for comparing experiments.

In the exhibition of stock, the judgment of the experienced will soon determine whether we already have the best horses, cattle, sheep, &c., that can be produced, and if not, will note the deficiencies and take immediate steps to apply the remedy. It costs no more to raise animals possessed of the highest respective points of excellence, than it does inferior grades, but there is wide difference in the satisfaction and profit to be derived from the two courses. In this matter also a mutual interchange of ideas, facts and experience is necessary to fill Utah with the best of every useful kind.

Fruit raising is now ardently pursued by many, but the most engaged in that branch of productions are laboring, more or less, without concert, and many without much practical understanding. But few, if any, know the choice kinds of fruit, both seedling and imported, already in cultivation, or where they are to be had, or what desirable kinds we yet lack. A

practical and full attendance at the fair will at once widely disseminate this so desirable information.

A tyro in the art of tilling the soil will soon observe that it costs as much to prepare the ground for seed that can produce only a poor crop, as it does for that which gives ample promise of a full reward. He will also discover that removing all the produce from a given area, and constantly seeding it with the same kind of crop, will rapidly exhaust his soil. But then what is he to do, if he does not understand the value and nature of rotation of crops, the constituents that his soil lacks for the production of the desired variety, and the best method of supplying that deficiency?

The successful conduct of agriculture and manufactures requires a great amount of sound, practical, comprehensive and varied information. To obtain that information, it requires a lively interest and a proper direction of thought and action. The President and Directors of the society have deemed a Fair one of the means for awakening that interest and giving that direction, and they expect that all who possibly can will benefit themselves and, in so doing, the society, by a personal attendance, so far as possible, and at least, by presenting their products.

THE PRESIDING BISHOP—Edward Hunter, accompanied by Bishop L. W. Hardy, has just returned from a visit to some of the Wards north of this city. They found the people, as usual, generally very industrious and united, and quite spirited in the idea of supporting by donations the few needy and infirm in their midst, and of promptly forwarding their tithing, before vermin, storms, trading, &c., have used it up.

How is This?—We are informed that there are fields in the five acre lots, just south of this city, where a child can easily glean a half bushel of wheat in a day, and a grown person could gather up a bushel, or more. Has wheat become so plenty as to be thus wasted, or are the poor so careless that they prefer begging to glean?

ONE MORE HOME-MADE ARTICLE IN MARKET.—By reference to the advertisement of Messrs. Staines, Vernon & France, it will be seen that they are ready and able to supply Utah with every variety of soap that the market demands, and that too at a rate and of a quality which will prevent imitation. The want of fatty matter and of animal and certain easily produced vegetable oils appears to be the only present hindrance to the manufacturers, and we trust that each person will endeavor to supply that deficiency, at least to the extent of any surplus over their individual wants. Many laudably make all the soap they use, but a large number do not, or at most only partly enough, and depend upon import to supply the deficiency. Self interest, if no higher principle, will doubtless induce that class to encourage the new establishment, for their soap is cheaper and better than any we have seen in market, and can be purchased with articles that might otherwise be wasted.

ANOTHER ENCOURAGEMENT.—Producers and consumers require a definite and convenient place for meeting, either personally or through their commodities. To supply this want Br. W. Eddington proposes [see advertisement] to receive and exchange, at his rooms on East Temple Street, all articles produced by farmers and mechanics.

The advantage of this plan and the well known industry, skill, taste, politeness, fairness and integrity of Br. Eddington will doubtless secure him a liberal patronage, and enable him to occupy his time and talents greatly to the benefit of all Saints.

INFORMATION WANTED, by Francis Lilley, in G. S. L. City, of the whereabouts of his brother, Joseph Lilley.

Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Society.

BOWERY, G. S. L. City, 5 p.m., }
Aug. 23, 1856. }

Present of the Directors, W. Woodruff, C. H. Oliphant, W. C. Staines, and S. M. Blair; of the officers, J. C. Little, G. D. Watt, and R. L. Campbell; also several members of the awarding committees and a few ladies.

Prayer by Elder D. Candland.

Sister Delight Decker exhibited a beautiful Jerusalem apple which she raised this season, said to be excellent for burns and scalds.

Mr. W. Willes exhibited specimen of Nankeen cotton and seed which he brought from India; it was taken there from the Southern States of America.

Mr. W. C. Staines exhibited a specimen of soap, which can be sold for 35 cents a bar weighing 1 lb.

Cut nails were exhibited, made in the city with machinery put up by Mr. David Sabin.

Minutes of last meeting were read and accepted.

Mr. C. H. Oliphant presented the names of Robt. T. Burton, Sam. W. Richards, Sam. L. Sprague, David Candland, James W. Cummings, Jeter Clinton, Wm. H. Hooper, Wm. Eddington, and Gilbert Clements, as a committee of arrangements for the Fair; they were unanimously elected.

Voted that the First Annual State Fair commence on the 1st of October next.

The secretary was instructed to notify the State Fair Committee of their appointment.

Voted that Mr. Gilbert Clements be one of the awarding committee, in place of Mr. William Ward, in class D.

Voted that the secretary notify all the members of committees to meet at our next meeting, two weeks hence, at 2 p.m.; and also notify the public of the State Fair, and invite all who are interested to attend and bring their specimens for exhibition.

Mr. S. M. Blair reported the organization of the 14th Ward Auxiliary Branch of the D. A. and M. Society, and related the exertions of their board in relation to encouraging home manufactures in that Ward. Said that he would soon raise all the cotton his family could use. Referred to the Nankeen cotton exhibited by Br. Willes; said such cotton would save dye stuffs. Considered that this Society, if encouraged as it might and should be, would be a great benefit to both manufacturer and agriculturist. Remarked that he had sent to Memphis for a bushel of cotton seed, and would have it forwarded in time to plant next season.

Mr. W. Woodruff said, I realize that this Society is but in its infancy; here is a specimen of home made soap, superior to the common imported article, manufactured by Dr. William France from materials obtained in these valleys. This is a step in the right direction, and when an article is superior and can be afforded cheaper, this community will no doubt patronize it. There are many articles upon which this people are losing by going to the stores. Mr. Winder sells ladies' shoes at \$2.75, gents' at \$3, and warrants a good article. His calf skins are sold at from \$3 to \$5, and have generally given good satisfaction; sole leather at 45 cents a lb., admitted to be superior to the imported leather for which they charge 62½ cents. We must sustain the manufacturers in our own midst, when they take the right course. The ladies can use a tremendous influence in our favor, and we wish them to do so.

Mr. John Pack spoke upon agriculture.

Mr. Willes, being called upon to sing a song on home manufactures, related the Chinese classification of trades and professions, viz.:—public teachers first, farmers next, then mechanics, and lastly merchants.

After the song, adjourned to Saturday two weeks, to meet in the Council House, at 2 p.m., when all are expected to be present.

Benediction by Elder J. C. Little.

Agricultural Meeting in Bountiful.

The citizens of Bountiful held a meeting, pursuant to appointment, in the Bowery, on Saturday, August 23, 1856, for the purpose of organizing an auxiliary agricultural and home manufacturing society.

Singing. Prayer by Bishop Stoker.

Br. Stoker briefly stated the object of the meeting, strenuously urging the importance of union among the people and their immediate co-operation, as a necessary step to the acquisition of that independence so essential to the interests of the Latter Day Saints.

Bishop Lorenzo D. Young, from G. S. L. City, expressed his hearty acquiescence in the objects of the meeting, and informed the Saints that the time had fully come when the children of Zion must awake from their slumbers and individually realize their isolated position, and their connection with surrounding circumstances, that they may at once see and understand the vital importance of home manufacture. Showed that its encouragement and practice would be a certain prelude to our independence as a people; alluded to the teachings of the Prophet Joseph, showing therefrom that home manufacture was a part of our revealed religion, which ought at once to stimulate us to immediate operations in the grand scheme of home manufacture, that the articles of our dress and food might be a proclamation of our sincerity. By statistical allusions he exhibited the startling amount of specie annually exported from this people to the States, for the purchase of articles which might easily be produced from our own agricultural and manufacturing operations. Urged the people to respond with a cordial and hearty acquiescence in the objects of the meeting, feeling that it is a duty binding upon us as good and loyal citizens of the kingdom of God.

Judge Holbrook expressed the pleasure he felt in the truthful remarks of Bishop Young, and testified, from his own experience, of the beneficial results arising from home manufacture in his domestic circle alone. Said the subject before the meeting was of vital importance to this people, and spoke of the ample facilities for the consummation of so laudable a project. Urged the justice and propriety of home manufacturers' endeavoring to compete in quality and price with every article at present imported; recommended the people to be one in every plan originating from the authorities of this kingdom, and felt assured that the time had come when it is necessary that we, as a people, must depend upon our resources, independent of importation.

Bishop Stoker said that he was highly gratified with the spirit manifested, and felt the

expediency of an immediate adoption of the important object before the meeting, namely, the organization of an auxiliary agricultural and home manufacturing society. Recommended a just and honest principle of dealing between the farmer and the mechanic, that peace and union in home exchange may prevail, that prosperity and independence may soon crown our united efforts.

Upon motion as to whether the citizens of city Bountiful could abstain, to the utmost of their power, from the purchase of imported articles and encourage, use and produce home manufactured articles, a hearty response was manifested by a general show of hands.

The Auxiliary Society was organized by electing Bishop J. Stoker, president; and Judge J. Holbrook, Daniel Carter, Luther Burnham and Thomas F. Fisher, directors.

THOMAS F. FISHER,
Clerk of the Board.

Soap.

G. S. L. CITY, Saturday,
Aug. 23, 1856. }

EDITOR OF DESERET NEWS:—

DEAR SIR:—I submit for your inspection the accompanying bar of soap, produced at our works, although it is hardly fair to call it a sample, having only been turned out of the coppers last Wednesday evening. Considering however, the inappropriateness of the apparatus now in use, and it being the first essay upon an extended scale, I think it will bear examination as a tolerable specimen of marbled or mottled soap; though we calculate upon making every variety needed, either for toilet or domestic purposes, and expect to improve our apparatus, and consequently our products, as our means and facilities increase.

We have already manufactured 1000 lbs., in the short space of two weeks, and if the brethren will co-operate with us in providing the raw material, especially tallow, &c., (see advertisement) we can forthwith supply this whole Territory, AT A PRICE BELOW WHAT THE MERCHANTS CAN AFFORD TO IMPORT EVEN AN INFERIOR ARTICLE.

Having been occupied, almost entirely, for some months past, in investigations relating to the manufacture of articles of general consumption, aided by some slight acquaintance with the elementary principles of chemical science, I feel perfectly satisfied of the practicability of competing successfully with the importing merchant.

It is true we have peculiar difficulties to contend with, and to sum up the first cost of any important undertaking of this kind, is enough to make our small capitalists shrink aghast. But we are a peculiar people, and I, for one, believe in doing these things, as well as others connected with the building up of this kingdom, somewhat differently from the gentile fashion; and, instead of our operations, being controlled and limited by the extent of our capital, to create that capital by our faith and labor, thus following out the very significant emblem of the kingdom of God upon earth, to wit: "the grain of mustard seed."

Yours respectfully,
WM. FRANCE.

RESOLUTION—Defining the Judicial Districts for the United States Courts, in the Territory of Utah.

Be it resolved by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah:

That the first judicial district shall embrace and be composed of Davis, Weber, Box Elder, Cache, Summit, Green River, Malad, Greasewood and Desert counties. The second of Utah, Cedar, Juab, San Pete, Millard, Beaver, Iron and Washington counties; and the third of Great Salt Lake, Tooele, Shambip, Saint Mary's, Humboldt and Carson counties; and that so much of "An act relating to the United States Courts for the Territory of Utah," approved Jan. 19, 1855, as pertains to the bounds of said judicial districts, is hereby repealed.

Approved Jan. 17, 1856.

RESOLUTION—Assigning the United States Judges for Utah to the several Judicial Districts.

Be it resolved by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah:

That the Hon. John P. Kinney, chief justice, is assigned to the first judicial district; the Hon. W. W. Drummond, associate justice, to the second; and the Hon. George P. Stiles, associate justice, to the third; and that the "Resolution assigning the United States Judges for Utah to the several Judicial Districts," approved Jan. 19, 1855, is hereby repealed.

Approved Jan. 17, 1856.

RESOLUTION—Specifying the Times of holding United States Courts in the several Judicial Districts in the Territory of Utah.

Be it resolved by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah:

That the times of holding district courts annually in the several judicial districts shall be as follows:—In the first judicial district on the first Monday in March, in the county seat of Davis county; on the second Monday in March, in the county seat of Weber county; on the third Monday in March, in the county seat of Box Elder county; and on the first Monday in May, in the county seat of Green River county. In the second judicial district on the second Monday in April, in the county seat of Utah county; on the fourth Monday in April, in the county seat of San Pete county; on the second Monday in May, in the county seat of Millard county; and on the first Monday in June, in the county seat of Iron county. In the third judicial district, on the first Monday of July, in the county seat of Carson county; on the third Monday in October, in the county seat of Great Salt Lake county; and that the "Resolution specifying the times of holding the United States Courts in the several judicial districts," approved Jan. 19, 1855, is hereby repealed.

Approved Jan. 17, 1856.

SEASONABLE RECIPE.—The following, for making tomato catsup, is highly spoken of:—Take one bushel of tomatoes, and boil them until they are soft—squeeze them through a fine wire sieve, and add half a gallon of vinegar, three half-pints of salt, two ounces of cloves, quarter of a pound of allspice, three ounces of cayenne pepper, three table spoonful of black pepper, and five heads of garlic, skinned and separated. Mix together, and boil about three hours, or until reduced to about one half, then bottle without straining.