

# THE DESERET NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

NO. 26.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, THURSDAY, MAY 31, 1866.

VOL. XV.

## The Deseret News:

IS PUBLISHED EVERY

Thursday Morning.

ALBERT CARRINGTON, EDITOR

OFFICE:

CORNER OF SOUTH & EAST TEMPLE STREETS.

### TERMS:

One Year.....\$5.00.  
Six Months..... 3.00.  
Three Months..... 2.00.

ADVERTISEMENTS, to insure insertion must be handed in by TUESDAY NOON, and paid for in ADVANCE.

## Calendar for May: 1866.

New Moon, 14th day, 7h. 29 m. Morning.  
First Quarter, 21st day, 2 h. 29 m. Morning.  
Full Moon, 29th day, 5h. 49 m. Morning.

D	M	W	of	Moon's	place	Signification	of	Sun	Rises.	Sun	Sets.
D	M	W	of	Moon's	place	Signification	of	Sun	Rises.	Sun	Sets.
13	S	11	8	11	Neck & Throat	4	47	7	7	4	47
14	M	26	24	11	Arms, Shouldr's	4	45	7	8	4	45
15	T	11	II	34	Breast & Stom.	4	44	7	9	4	43
16	W	26	34	10	Heart & Back	4	42	7	11	4	41
17	T	11	20	21	Bowels & Belly	4	41	7	12	4	40
18	F	25	21	13	Reins & Loins	4	40	7	13	4	39
19	S	9	Q	16	Secret Members	4	39	7	14	4	38
20	S	22	16	42	Hips & Thighs	4	38	7	15	4	37
21	M	5	W	43	Knees & Hams	4	37	7	16	4	36
22	T	17	32	44		4	35	7	18	4	35
23	W	29	43	35		4	34	7	19	4	34
24	T	11	44	23		4	33	7	20	4	33
25	F	23	35	11		4	33	7	21	4	33
26	S	5	M	23		4	33	7	22	4	33
27	S	17	11	03		4	32	7	23	4	32
28	M	29	03	01		4	31	7	24	4	31
29	T	10	7	51		4	31	7	24	4	31
30	W	23	01	11		4	31	7	25	4	31
31	T	5	8	11		4	31	7	25	4	31

## Correspondence.

Rockville, Kane Co., April 16, '66.

FRIEND CARRINGTON OF THE NEWS:

Dear Sir:—Knowing your anxiety to learn what is transpiring amongst the Saints, I write to say to you that general health prevails in Kane County. Spring is far advanced; the peach and apricot trees, have shed their flowers and left in place an abundance of small fruit which, if not so pleasant to the eye as the flowers, will in its season, it is hoped, prove quite as refreshing to the palate. The cold snap, that began on the 1st inst. and lasted until the 9th, killed some fruit, but there is enough left to try the strength of the strongest trees.

It is very cold to-day—has been snowing. Apple trees, it is thought, will do well here. Some small trees are in bloom this season, but nothing like a crop of apples will be grown. I have seen pear trees in the nursery rows this season with bloom on them. A fast country is this Rio Virgen country; the old adage that "he that plants pears plants for his heirs" has about exploded.

Grapes, when we get anything better than the black Spanish wine grape, known as the California grape, will come in for a large share of praise and attention, but the variety above named, like California horses, is keeping better varieties out. You may ask what are my objections to this grape; 1st, it is not the finest flavored; 2d, it is not hardy, as I have seen but one vineyard this season but what has suffered from frost and the winter's freezing; and in almost every instance the vines have been killed into the ground.

The pruning season for fruit trees is nearly over, according to the theory of most authors, but I fear that it is only beginning in this locality. The caterpillars are taking the cottonwood trees, and hundreds of nests can be found in our orchards. Unless stringent measures are adopted to stop them, they will destroy our orchards in a year or two more. They are increasing with fearful rapidity. There are, within a stone's throw of my table, eight large cottonwood trees that are almost defoliated by these insects or worms.

Strawberries do well here, and currants and gooseberries are very prolific. The fig has not succeeded yet; we have only one variety, and that is too tender for this latitude or altitude. Wheat looks well. Early corn for table use (the general crop is planted in June) looks well. Cotton is being planted, sorghum is growing rapidly, and spring is hastening to summer in every thing except the weather, which is cold enough to-day for an overcoat and mittens.

Br. Martin Slack, late of Cedar City, has opened a school in Grafton, and Br. Jabez Woodard is teaching a day school here. A half a dozen more such institutions, well patronized, would be a blessing in Kane County.

Br's George A. Smith and Erastus Snow were

with us a few weeks since, preaching, teaching and exhorting, and much good was done; the Saints were strengthened in their faith, and all seem to feel well. May they soon come again.

Yours, S.

[The foregoing letter and accompanying "weather observations" did not come to hand till May 23d.]

### WEATHER OBSERVATIONS

At Rockville, Kane County, from Dec. 1, 1865, to April 15.

DECEMBER.—Cloudy days 16; Stormy 7; Snow, inches, 7½; Rain, .7.  
JANUARY.—Cloudy days, 18; Stormy, 7; Snow, inches, 19; Rain, .75. On the 20th, a slight shock of earthquake. On the 22d, another, with a heavy rumbling sound coming from the S. W.  
FEBRUARY.—Cloudy days, 8; Stormy, 3; Snow, inches, 4; Rain, .2.  
MARCH.—Cloudy days, 10; Stormy, 7; Snow, inches, 3; Rain, .35.  
APRIL.—To the 15th, Cloudy days, 5; Stormy, 3; Rain and Snow, inches, 3.

HEBERVILLE, Wasatch Co., May 20th, 1866.

EDITOR NEWS:—Two new school houses, built respectively at a cost of \$8000 and \$5,500 each, together with several private dwellings, all red sandstone so abundant close by our ville, mark the progress of our little place. We are endeavoring to educate our numerous children, who are growing up strong in faith and good works. By the way, how few examples of juvenile profligacy, so much complained of all over Christendom, are to be found in our midst? I do not hear them swearing, nor see them smoking and chewing tobacco. This, it seems to me, can only be accounted for in the proverbial temperate habits of their parents. If polygamy is a great sin, as our virtuous (!) neighbors east and west declare it is, why are not other sins found practiced with it in Utah? If this people are corrupt in their domestic relations, would they not be in other things? Would not such sins as murder, infanticide, drunkenness, idleness &c., &c., be found also? Who has ever heard of a female, foreign or aboriginal, being unfairly dealt with by a Latter Day Saint? "By their fruits they shall be known." We are willing to be judged by the results of our course.

We are securing our families and stock within forts and corrals, so as to prevent a surprise from Indians who seem at present hostile. Snake Creek settlement has up a forty rod square log fort, with large seven acre corral inside in which they drive their stock every night. We have probably 100 men in the county constantly doing picket and guard duty, each taking his turn with a willingness characteristic of the "Mormons."

Grass is very abundant, and grain all in and most of it up. We have had several fine showers of rain. We have no tipping houses in our midst, no poor, no tyranny nor oppression: all is peace and prosperity.

Your paper does not come as regularly as we would like; many times the parcels are torn open and copies extracted.

Respectfully, etc.,

ONE,  
COALVILLE, Summit Co., May 14th 1866.

### EDITOR DESERET NEWS:—

Dear Bro:—A few lines from this standpoint may not be uninteresting to your numerous readers. The last of the trains for the frontiers passed here some days since. The conduct of the "boys" in charge seemed to express this sentiment:—"We are thankful the honest poor of the old world are being sent for, and that we have been called to fetch them from the frontiers."

Weber is high. A good new bridge at Wanship is a desideratum much appreciated by all concerned. It cost some \$7,000, and is mostly the work of two persons, namely, Messrs Brizee and Alexander. The latter gentleman has good prospects of finding coal some two or three miles west of Wanship, which, if of good quality and abundant, will no doubt be a good thing for the proprietor as it will be much nearer G.S.L. City than any yet discovered, while the river will not have to be crossed to reach it.

If I were not afraid of wounding the feelings of some of my fellow citizens, I would complain a little of a practice or habit which has grown somewhat in our midst. I allude to the vending of spirituous and fermented liquors, and to some people occasionally getting "tight." Getting "tight" may do well enough, I suppose, for a pagan, a Mahomedan or a "Christian," or a "regenerator," but for any body professing to be a Latter-day Saint I think it highly censurable. Now, Br. News, I do not mean to insinuate that we have much of this kind of work going on in Summit Co. No, no; we are a pretty good averaged lot of folks; and it will not be long, if our law-and-order-abiding citizens will but put their foot down and keep it there, before "Valley tan," "forty rod," etc., will be as though they never had a shadow of existence among us.

We are drawing our scattered people together lest the Lamanites should interfere with their peace and quiet. A large fort is to be put up at this place, and smaller ones along the river. A few Indians—even friendly ones—circulating on the mountains around the settlements, would help to advance this work materially.

Yours, in the TRUTH,  
The above interesting communication did not reach us till the 27th.—[Ed. News.]

### PARTICULARS OF THE KILLING OF THE THREE ROBBERS.

Stephen Venard, who killed the three stage robbers lately near Nevada, California, has given the *Transcript* a circumstantial account of the facts connected with his coming and killing them. The version given by the *Transcript* from Venard's statement is as follows:

On hearing of the robbery, Sheriff Gentry and party immediately started for the spot, which is a short distance down the grade to Black's bridge, on the South Yuba. An examination satisfied some of the party that the robbers had gone down the hill so as to strike the river at a

point below. The party divided to scour the country. Venard and Lee got upon the trail of the robbers, and followed on such a distance that it seemed likely they would come out on the road to Holt's Crossing. Lee went back to take the horses round to that road. Venard followed the trail till it struck the South Yuba near the mouth of Myers' ravine, and found the robbers had not crossed the river, nor the ravine, which is a steep muddy mountain torrent, rushing among and over rocks with considerable noise. He followed up the steep bank, watching to see if the robbers had crossed or ascended the hill. Coming to a mass of huge rocks rising in the midst of this torrent he crossed to it at its lowest point. He heard nothing unusual, but cautiously proceeded. A huge rock towered above him; smaller ones, but still huge, were between. He came to an alley between the rocks that opened up the larger one. At the base of the latter, ten feet above him, and at twenty or twenty-five feet distant, he saw a robber sitting, and in the act of drawing his revolver. Venard says one thought flashed through his brain, that the robber or he must die, and he preferred to live himself. He was a mile away from his companions. Quick as thought he brought his Henry rifle to bear on the robber. At the same instant he saw another leveling a pistol at him. It was too late to change his aim from one robber to another. He fired. The victim fell back. The second robber slipped into a cleft in the rocks to cover himself. His pistol showed over the top. As his head came up to take aim Venard fired, and the robber fell. Still there was another robber. It was a lonely spot. Rocks, logs and brush were all around. Venard rushed up to the den where the robbers had fallen, and took their pistols that others might not use them upon him. There laid the bags of money. He took them a few feet and covered them from sight. He then hurried up a steep point on the other side of the torrent to overlook the scene and to discover the robber if possible. At about sixty yards distant he saw a man making off up the mountain as fast as possible. He fired and the man fell, but continued his flight on his hands and knees, looking over his shoulder at his pursuer. Another shot and the robber stopped, stared upon Venard a minute, his head fell, and he rolled down the hill. Venard then sought his companions. The scene of the encounter was visited, and the bags of money brought to town and delivered to Wells Fargo & Co.

A coroner's jury went to the scene of death accompanied by twenty or thirty citizens. A more lonely, rough and inaccessible spot is not to be found in this vicinity. It is near the mouth of Myers' ravine, at the foot of rocky and precipitous mountains, and three miles at least from human habitation. Two bodies laid on the rocky island in the ravine; another laid upturned on the hillside a hundred feet above. The first robber shot was pierced through the heart. He was a black-eyed, curly-headed man, about five feet eight inches in height, twenty-eight to thirty years of age, square face, prominent forehead and short upper lip. The countenance indicated firmness, boldness and decision of character. The second robber was shot one inch below the right eye, the ball coming out at the crown of the head. He had prominent, sharp-cut features, blue eyes, about the same height, but was older than his mate by a year or two, and had the look of an Irishman. He died with a cocked pistol in his hand. The third robber was shorter, smaller, was older and had one boot and a laced shoe. His face was about of the same model as the second robber. He too died with a cocked pistol in his hand.

### BOMBARDMENT OF VALPARAISO.

San Francisco, May 14.

Valparaiso was bombarded April 21st, and a large portion of the city laid in ruins. The British and American fleet left the bay and took anchorage outside. The Resolution was placed opposite the railway station; the Villa de Madrid and Bianca twelve hundred yards from the Custom House, and the Vancedera close in shore to destroy dwelling houses. The fire opened at 9 A. M., and was kept up without intermission for three hours. At 8 P. M. the Admiral's ship signaled for them to desist, when they drew off. The people, who had been witnessing the bombardment from adjoining hill-tops, then came back to extinguish the fires which raged in different parts of the city. From two to three million dollars worth of property was destroyed, nearly all of which belonged to the English, American and foreign merchants.

The business part of the town was almost entirely destroyed. The Spanish Admiral received orders from Madrid to destroy the town, and notified foreign representatives that he should bombard it in four days. They all protested. British residents were promised the protection of the English squadron; the American Commodore offered to join him, when the representatives of France joined them. The English Admiral backed out at the last moment and refused to interfere except diplomatically. Gen. Kilpatrick and Commodore Rodgers labored in vain to save the town.—[Enterprise.]

Jews GOING TO PALESTINE.—The *Zamagid*, a Hebrew paper published at Lyck, in the province of Eastern Prussia, says that sixty Jewish families have determined to form a colony near Jaffa, in Palestine.

GREAT USE OF OPIUM IN ENGLAND.—According to M. Chevalier, the use of opium in England is increasing enormously. The quantity now used is certainly enormous. In 1845 the consumption was 38,229 pounds; in 1863, it was 144,213 pounds.

INTERNATIONAL COURTESIES.—Belgian shareholding companies have been permitted to carry on business in Russia, and Russian companies have been accorded the same privilege in Belgium. This mutual concession will, it is expected, be followed up by the establishment of a Belgian Bank at St. Petersburg.

AGRICULTURE IN NEW JERSEY.—The Committee on Agriculture in the New Jersey legislature report that the improved farming land in the state is about two million acres, while one million acres remain unimproved. The value of the whole was one hundred and twenty million dollars in 1850, and one hundred and eighty millions in 1860; an increase of fifty per cent. The cash value of the farms in 1850 averaged \$43 77 per acre, being \$11 17 above the farms in any other state. In 1860, it was \$60 40 per acre, an advance of thirty-eight per cent., and \$23 40 per acre beyond any other state. Much of this advance is ascribed to the use of the green sand marl, which is found in this state alone, as a fertilizer. Owing to the use of this marl, lands which thirty years ago were useless and abandoned, are now teeming with abundance, and its supply is inexhaustible.

THE RUSH TO MONTANA.—In the history of mining excitements we doubt whether there ever has been a rush equal to that now going on to Montana. From every point of the compass they drift by hundreds and thousands, and the cry is, "Still they come!" The excitement promises to depopulate portions of California; and from our own Territory, as well as the adjoining State, the rush is unprecedented. The stages that leave here, go out loaded with passengers, all bound for Blackfoot. In addition to the usual conveyances, men of enterprise have placed passenger trains on the route between Walla Walla and Blackfoot and those trains go out daily with full passenger lists.—[Walla Walla Statesman.]

THE NEW ISLAND IN THE GRECIAN ARCHIPELAGO.—We have already noted the appearance of a new Island in the Grecian Archipelago, accompanied by various evidences of volcanic action. It is now stated that, as this island increases in size, another near it gradually disappears. The new island has grown until several miles in circumference, but being of volcanic origin, it is supposed, as soon as the force of the irruption is spent, it will disappear. At the latest dates, however, it was still growing, and the ocean all around was boiling and steaming at a great rate.

CANKER WORMS.—Eastern papers complain of the appearance of multitudes of young canker worms in the fruit trees. This pest should receive prompt attention. The best remedy proposed is a metallic collar encircling each tree, the upper surface of which contains a groove or trough filled with crude petroleum. The male grub crawls up the trunk; the female flies up. If the former is kept down, the reproduction will be much diminished, if not wholly prevented.—[N. Y. Journal of Commerce.]

RAILROAD EXTENSION.—Passenger trains on the Pacific Railroad began making regular trips to Secrettown (nine miles beyond Colfax) on the 7th of May. At this point an extensive piece of trestling is being erected, which will require several weeks to complete, when the rails can be laid down without delay to Alta station, two miles beyond Dutch Flat. The latter point will be reached between the middle of June and the first of July.—[Placer Herald.]

FROST destroyed the peaches, plums, pears and nectarines, and froze apples in Trinity county (Cal.) on the night of May 4th.