

Utah Agricultural and Manufacturing Exhibition.

The first annual exhibition of the Utah county Branch of the Deseret A. and M. Society, held in Provo city, on the 30th ult., was truly creditable to the industry of the people of Utah county.

Previous to the exhibition the Board of Directors entertained some fears lest their efforts to create an interest in Home Industry would not be as successful as they desired, the more so as there has hitherto been an apparent apathy amongst some in relation to home products; but, judging from the variety and excellent quality of the articles exhibited, there must be a large number in this county who know and value their own interest and the interest of the people of Utah in producing all they possibly can.

The weather was fine and early in the morning it was plainly seen from the gathering of the people of all classes that something unusual was expected.

It was designed that the various awarding committees should examine and adjudge the articles previous to the doors being opened for the public, but, through some (as yet) unexplained mistake, several of the gentlemen appointed were not present and, as there were a large number of persons outside waiting for an opportunity to obtain an early view of the "fair," it was deemed best to admit them, which was done and, in a few minutes, the building was full of critical visitors, who were succeeded by others in a continuous stream until late in the evening.

The show of animals was not so extensive as was expected, as most of the principal stock raising settlements were unrepresented.

The quantity of Vegetables exhibited was large and the size and quality surprising to our best farmers. In many instances the awarding committee had some difficulty in selecting the best from so much excellence.

The show of Fruit was much better than might have been supposed, considering the small interest there has, in previous years, been taken in that very necessary department. It is cheering to notice the numerous inquiries as to the best method of raising fruit and, in a few years (judging from the interest manifested) Utah county will be able to compete with most counties in the Territory in the variety and choiceness of pomological productions.

There were some very choice specimens of Peaches and Apples. A bunch of the latter from the orchard of Mr. A. H. Scott, of Provo, had twenty-one Apples on one bunch or stem nine inches long.

Mr. Graves and Mr. Twelves, seedsmen and florists of Provo, added much to the beauty of the scene by exhibiting specimens of their rarest and best flowers: their wreaths and bouquets, tastefully arranged, were enchanting to the eye. Mr. Grave's tea, madder and mulberry plants were objects of much interest: Mr. Twelves exhibited a cucumber vine on which were upwards of eighty full grown cucumbers, averaging some fourteen or fifteen inches in length and eight inches in circumference. Mr. Twelves calls them "The Red, White and Blue" and designs to preserve all the seed.

Of Home Manufactured articles there were some good specimens—such as axes, pitchforks, nails, brooms, razors, baskets, shoe-pegs, cooper ware, rope, twine, &c., which were truly creditable to the makers; also a splendid set of chairs; a very beautiful and excellent patent wheel head, and a variety of such articles which might successfully compete with articles of the same class in any part of the world.

A valley made cast iron sugar mill was exhibited, which has since been put in operation by Messrs. Peck, Johnson and Crawford and is now doing effective business.

The quantity of leather, boots and shoes was small, but of good quality.

The space allotted for dry goods, although extensive, was literally crowded with specimens of superior quality. It was very difficult to select the best from the many specimens of the same kind exhibited.

The specimens of sign and portrait painting could not be easily excelled. A full length unfinished portrait of the Hon. G. A. Smith, from the pencil of H. Maiben, was much admired. Much interest was manifested in a view of the south part of Utah co., which unfortunately was not sufficiently complete to exhibit in its full extent the skill of the artist.

The Ladies' Department was pronounced excellent by the female visitors, and the quantity and variety were great; the beauty of the workmanship was pleasing to the eye and the lady inspectors said tasteful, and, although not a connoisseur of ladies' work, still, to venture an honest opinion, that department was well represented.

The quality of the butter and cheese was excellent. The pickles, starch, wines, spirits, tea, brimstone and other miscellaneous articles were better than many thought could have been produced. Most of them were first class articles.

On the whole our exhibition was very interesting, and, when it is remembered that it was the first effort, we might almost say *superlatively* good; still, the Directors say they can improve their arrangements and the people say they can and will exhibit more and better articles next year.

The impulse which has been given to home production—the manifest anxiety to excel in making the denizens of Utah an independent as well as free people, which has grown out of establishing this branch of the truly valuable "Deseret A. and M. Society," will be productive of much good to the people of this county.

JOHN B. MILNER,
REPORTER.

Seventies' Quarterly Conference at Cedar.

CEDAR CITY, Iron County, }
Sept. 6, 1859.

EDITOR OF DESERET NEWS:

DEAR SIR:—Pursuant to vote of our Seventies' regular Quarterly Conference, I have the pleasure to send you, below, the minutes of that Conference for publication—if you please—in your paper.

Our harvest promises to be an unusually good one. All is well with us here.

I subscribe myself, faithfully yours, in the kingdom of God.

JOHN V. ADAMS, Clerk.

MINUTES.

The Seventies of Iron county held their regular quarterly conference at Cedar city on Saturday and Sunday, 3d and 4th of September, 1859.

At 2 p.m. of the 3d the conference was opened by singing. Prayer by W. C. Stewart. Singing.

Richard V. Morris (President of the Seventies of Cedar city) arose and made a few introductory remarks and nominated Jacob Hoffheins to preside at the conference.

This nomination was put as a motion and carried unanimously.

Pres. Morris then reported the standing of the members of his Quorum, stating that the majority felt well and were trying to live according to the requirements of the gospel.

Pres. Hoffheins said that the Seventies of Parowan were in good standing—that he had no complaints to make and none to censure; that all had enough to do to harvest their crops; that all persons were creatures of circumstances and could not always attend the meetings of the Saints so regularly as they might desire, nor indeed was a man's presence at meeting a positive proof of his goodness, inasmuch as there were many who put on a saintly appearance that were wicked and malicious at heart and whose only object in assembling with the Saints was to look for evil and thus prepare themselves to be more effectual enemies to the kingdom of God.

That man is a Saint in truth, said he, who is so in the performance of his everyday duties—devoting all the energies of his body and mind to the upbuilding of the kingdom; it was necessary for the brethren to perform their temporal as well as spiritual duties and that it should be the especial object of the Seventies when they met together to develop principles which would benefit themselves.

Pres. Hoffheins moved that Pres. Samuel Rogers be sustained in his office as President of the Seventies of Parowan, and Richard V. Morris as President of the Seventies of Cedar city. Carried unanimously.

It was also moved, seconded and carried that William Adams and Thomas Davenport be Teachers to the Seventies of Parowan and that George Corey and John V. Adams be Teachers to the Seventies of Cedar city for the ensuing quarter.

J. M. Coombs and William Adams made some interesting and instructive remarks on the Seventies' duties and the position which the Saints occupied as a people.

Meeting adjourned till 7 p.m. by singing by the choir and benediction by Jehiel McConnell.

7 O'CLOCK, P.M.

Singing. Prayer by Pres. R. V. Morris.

Pres. Hoffheins made a few opening remarks.

J. McConnell, J. V. Adams, Geo. Wood and John Harris each spoke his feelings.

Pres. Lunt said that it afforded him much pleasure when coming to meeting, to reflect that there were men there who thought enough of the Lord Jesus Christ to come twenty miles for the purpose of visiting their brethren; that the traditions and education of the Elders had filled their minds with many erroneous notions; that it required their implicit obedience to the Priesthood in temporal as well as in spiritual things; that the Saints should be a merciful people and feel like blessing one another in the name of the Lord at all times; that the Seventies in particular should not look too much at the failings of their brethren nor speak of them as they too often did, but rather let their virtues and good qualities have the principal share of attention; that there was a great responsibility resting on the Seventies in the redemption of millions of the human family.

Thos. Davenport sang, "Where are the keys of the Kingdom?" after which meeting was adjourned till 10 a.m. on Sunday (the following day).

Benediction by Pres. Lunt.

SUNDAY, 10 A.M.

Singing. Prayer by Thomas Davenport. Singing.

James W. Bay on being called to the stand said that he acknowledged the hand of God in all the events which the Saints had already been called to witness. He realized that the slight afflictions which the people had had to endure would work out for them a greater glory; that Joseph Smith was aided by the Almighty in the establishment of this kingdom and that the Saints were a free people because the gospel of Jesus had made them free.

William Adams said that he appreciated the blessings which he in common with the Saints enjoyed in the valleys of the mountains, which was the best place on the footstool of God for them to occupy, inasmuch as, surrounded by nature's high and rugged bulwarks, they (the Saints) could here dwell in comparative peace and breathe the pure mountain air and that, as the result thereof, they enjoyed good health—a blessing of which they could not boast when in Missouri and Illinois.

I. M. Coombs said that were he to act the part of a hypocrite his brethren who enjoyed

the Holy Ghost could detect him, for that out of the abundance of the heart the mouth spoke—every tree being known by its fruit; that the faithful could discern the spirits of men and that the future glory and exaltation of the Saints depended alone upon their own acts and not upon those of others.

Thomas Davenport and Elder McGregor made some interesting remarks.

Pres. Hoffheins said that he had never seen the time within the last twenty one years when Mormonism (so called) was as prosperous as now; that the devil had ruled the world so long that he considered himself its legitimate owner; but there was a sufficient number of Saints in the mountains (with the help of God) to hoist him from his place; that the Seventies should study their duties so that they might be able to magnify their callings. He exhorted the faithful to associate together and to let the wicked go where they belong.

It was moved that the minutes of this conference be made out by the clerk and sent to the Deseret News for publication and that the conference adjourn till the first Saturday and Sunday in December next, at Parowan, on both of which motions being carried unanimously, the conference adjourned by singing and benediction by Pres. Lunt.

A "Mormon" on Woman's Rights.

EDITOR NEWS:—Woman, you know, is an intensely interesting subject with all mankind. This must be an old bachelor's excuse for presuming to write anything on such a subject—of which, above all others, he might be supposed to be ignorant. But my mind was drawn to it, by reading the remarks of Horace Greeley, that great champion of "Woman's rights"—which, being interpreted according to the general acceptance of the term, means "petticoat government."

Now, though I am compelled to differ from the renowned Horace in many things, yet I can conscientiously say, I am as earnest an advocate of woman's rights as he is. The difference between us is as to what those rights are, and how they are to be obtained. He would increase her rights by multiplying her already too numerous duties—by forcing upon her, not merely the cares of a family, but the responsibility of governing States and nations—not only the anxieties of domestic, but those of public life. In short, he would usher in a new system, elucidated by "the genius of the nineteenth century," in which Mrs. Caudle would figure conspicuously, and women wear the breeches, transact the business, do all the men's dirty work, such as electioneering, wire-pulling, President-making, drinking, swearing, fighting, dueling, etc., while the submissive, meek and pliable husband stays at home, nurses the children, washes clothes, wrings dishcloths, etc., and patiently awaits the return of his better half, while, as he rocks the cradle, he glances anxiously around to see if everything is in order for her reception and, as he dishes up her supper, listens with meek and gentle demeanor to her words of approbation, and basks in the sunshine of her favor. Admirable, glorious system, worthy of the great mind that conceived it!

This, though it may appear an exaggerated picture or burlesque, is, in reality, what the modern system of woman's rights, as explained by its great apostles, would lead to. What right-feeling, pure-minded woman would wish to see such an order of society? No; no, Mr. Greeley, you know that these are not the rights of woman—you know they would not add to her happiness; and it is but a transparent subterfuge, too flimsy not to be seen through by all but a few, even of their own sex.

What are woman's rights? One of the first and greatest, is the right to a husband whom she can esteem and love; and the right to choose that husband. The right to children in whom her affections can center—and a home over which she is the presiding genius, and of which she is the life and attraction. These are all the rights which are necessary to make woman contented, useful and happy, and the duties and responsibilities connected with them, are as much as any woman can or ought to bear.

But, says Horace, we wish to extend the sphere of her influence. There are many women who give evidence of talent of as high order as that possessed by some of the most distinguished men—must she hide her light under a bushel?

Certainly not. But there is no necessity for extending the sphere of her influence. She already possesses more influence than man has, or ever can have, despite his boast of being lord of creation. Woman's responsibilities are already heavy enough. Let her endeavor faithfully to discharge them before she seeks for more—and the more she understands them, the less will she desire them to be increased.

Woman has in her hands the future, not merely of individuals, but of States, of nations and of worlds. The mind of the child, in her hand, is plastic as wax; she may mold it as she wills. The future hero or statesman is subject to her will, ready at her bidding. He must receive his first impressions from her teachings—and it is she who must plant in his mind those principles which will govern him in after life. She can not evade this responsibility—it is one of the immutable, unchangeable laws of Jehovah: and it is one of her rights as well as duties, to instill such principles into his mind, as will fit him for a life of usefulness and honor. She must train him up, for either a God or a devil.

Is her soul inspired with the pure, thrilling, poetic breathings of nature—with a high sense of all that is beautiful and good—with lofty and holy thoughts which she wishes to give to the world? Let her write them, not merely on

perishable tablets of human invention; but let her also write a living, imperishable work in the hearts of her children, which shall redound to her honor

"While life, or thought, or being last,
Or immortality endures."

The mind of the child is as a blank sheet of paper—on it she must write something—let it not be stained by that which is impure or untruthful.

It is to women we are indebted for most of the good the world has experienced from their illustrious sons; and it is to women, under God, that we must look for the renovation and elevation of the human race. May the daughters of Zion appreciate their privileges and responsibilities, and faithfully discharge them.

SIRIUS.

From our Northern Correspondent.

BRIGHAM CITY, Sept. 30, 1859.

MR. EDITOR:—I have nothing to write about, but, for fear that you might think me negligent, I thought I would write.

The U. S. folks have mostly returned from their Indian hunt, and are in camp on Bear river, eating, drinking and making merry; nobody having yet corralled the Indians for them, of course, the Indians are neither *coltch* nor *kilt*.

The weather is wet and cold; snow on the mountains. Wild geese, ducks, cranes, etc., migrating to the south, indicative of the near approach of winter. We are engaged in getting our wood from the canyons—no molestation as yet by the savages.

My health has been poor for the last forty days; some of the time sick.

I wish you and your family were here and could stay long enough to help me eat about 90 pounds of pork and 10 bushels of potatoes; I do indeed.

Would you relish a little specimen of college eloquence? If so, here it is: while recently passing by the carcass of a dead horse, in extreme disgust, a graduated student remarked: "It is extremely insalubrious to inhale the obnoxious effluvia which arises from the cadaverous carcass of a defunct *horse*."

As you see by the heading of this letter that my engagement was to write nothing; having fulfilled my pledge, I close, remaining your particular friend

JONATHAN.

ORIGIN OF THE CORONER'S JURY.—A gentlewoman in London, after having buried six husbands, found a gentleman hardy enough to make her a wife once more. For several months their happiness was mutual—a circumstance which seemed to pay no compliment to the former partners of her bed, who as she said, had disgusted her by their sottishness and infidelity. In the view of knowing the real character of his amorous mate, the gentleman began frequently to absent himself, to return at late hours, and when he did, return as if intoxicated. At first reproaches, but afterwards menaces, were the consequences of this conduct. The gentleman persisted, and seemed every day to become more and more addicted to his bottle. One evening, when she imagined him dead drunk, she unsewed a leaden weight from one of the sleeves of her gown, and having melted it, she approached her husband, who pretended still to be asleep, in order to put it into his ear through a pipe. Convinced of her wickedness the gentleman started up and seized her; when, having procured assistance, he secured her until morning, and conducted her before a magistrate, who committed her to prison. The bodies of the six husbands were dug up, and as marks of violence were still discoverable upon each of them, the proof of her guilt appeared so strong upon her trial, that she was condemned and executed. To this circumstance England is indebted for that useful regulation by which no corpse can be interred in the kingdom without legal inspection.

NEW HAMPSHIRE ROLL OF HONOR.—The following is a list of revolutionary soldiers supposed to be living, and pensioners on the roll of New Hampshire, with their age in 1859:

Daniel Buswell, Hillsborough county 95 years; Joel Kelsey, Sullivan county, 100 years; Joel Megregory, Sullivan county, 98 years; Samuel Slade, Cheshire county, 97 years; Thomas Wilson, Hillsborough county, 95 years; Joseph Wood, Grafton county, 99 years; Israel Woodbury, Rockingham county, 99 years.

The only interesting incidents that appear connected with the services of the above pensioners are taken from Joel Kelsey, who enlisted from Killingworth, Conn., in 1777. In 1780 he was surprised and captured while on guard by a party of Tories and refugees, a few miles out of New York city, killing two of his comrades, and confined in the notorious "Sugarhouse." His imprisonment commencing in December, lasted ten months, and during that period he states that he severely suffered from cold and hunger.—*Washington Constitution*.

MASSACHUSETTS ROLL OF HONOR.—The following is a list of Revolutionary soldiers, supposed to be alive, pensioners on the roll of the State of Massachusetts, with their age in 1859:

Reuben Burt, 95 years; Micah Balcom, 100 John Bourne, 100; Rufus Farnham, 93; John Goodnow, 97; Erastus Morgan, 95, Abraham Rising, 100; Benjamin Smith, 94; James Sawin, 98; Joel Shepard, 94; Moses Thompson, 97; Samuel Thompson, 99; Samuel Yerdall, 90.