

[Concluded from first page.]

The camp was well supplied with provisions, principally plunder. No call for quarter was heard from the Indians during the fight. When they found their retreat was cut off, the only motive seemed to be to fight to the last. Not a female was injured except one, who received a shot by an Indian, and not a male too small to bear arms.

FROM OREGON.—The steamer 'Columbia' arrived at San Francisco from Oregon, Jan. 17th. There is not much news of interest concerning the Indian war, except the recovery of a large number of cattle from the Walla Walla Indians.

The State House was burned on the 30th of December, together with the Library and papers of the Territory, valued at \$50,000.

The Oregon papers are finding fault with the regular troops, and say they are housed up in good, warm winter quarters, eating, drinking, and making merry, while the volunteers, barefooted and half-starved, are in the field fighting for their homes and families.—[Los Angeles Star.]

MAJOR GENERAL WOOL.—This veteran soldier returned from Oregon on the Columbia, Jan. 17th, in fine health. He says that the Oregon papers have exaggerated the accounts from the war, and thinks the excitement, in a measure, was got up by persons interested in getting up a panic. Government has in the Territory all the force the exigency of the case requires. The Rogue river Indians are committing occasional depredations.—[Los Angeles Star.]

SILOUX.—Gen. Harney's operations against the Indians had been suspended for the winter. The Sioux took four of the murderers of the mail party to Fort Kearney, and offered to deliver them up, but Col. Hoffman refused to receive them unless all were given up, and the proffers of friendship were rejected.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 6, 1855.

THE BELLIGERENT FORCES IN THE FIELD.—The latest accounts from Kansas represented that 800 men, armed with Sharp's rifles, were assembled at Lawrence. They declared that they were willing the Sheriff should peaceably search the escaped prisoners, and that they would not commence hostilities, but would act on the defensive to the last.

Pomeroy, who escaped from his captors, is now at Lawrence.

It is said the pro-slavery party have 300 men in Franklin, and 200 in Leecomton and Douglas. If resistance is offered to the execution of the writs, the Sheriff declares his intention to await the further orders of the Governor. It is thought a fight will ensue before the matter is settled.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7, 1855.

P. LITCAL.—Mr. Weller, Dem., of California, gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill authorizing and facilitating the construction of a railroad and magnetic telegraph to the Pacific. After a brief executive session, the Senate adjourned.

Dec. 8.

On motion of Mr. Pratt, Whig, of Maryland, W. Hickey was appointed Chief Clerk, and J. H. Nicholson, Reading Clerk. The National Know Nothings prefer Orr, Cobb, or Richardson, to a Massachusetts man.

It is said that Mr. Wheeler's recognition of the new Nicaraguan government has been disapproved of by the Administration.

Thirty-third Ballot.—Richardson, 73; Banks, 100; Fuller, 30; Zollikoffer, 3; Pennington, 2; scattering, 14.

On the announcement of the thirty-third vote the House adjourned.

The excitement in Kansas still exists between Lane and Shannon. Accounts have been exaggerated.

The steamers George Collier and May Flower were both burned at Memphis.

Dec. 10.

There was nothing of importance done in the Senate to day.

In the House, seven ballots were had for Speaker, but without success. The following is the result of the last ballot:—Banks 107; Richardson, 76; Fuller, 28.

Dec. 11.

Nothing of importance done in the Senate. Six ballots were had in the House for Speaker, with the same result as yesterday. There seems no prospect, as yet, of an organization.

Hon. James McMihon was re-elected to the U. S. Senate for six years from March 4, 1857, by the Legislature of Virginia.

NEW MONUMENT.—The corner stone of an immense granite monument, commemorative of the landing of the Pilgrims, is to be laid at Plymouth on the first of August next. Thirteen years is the maximum of time allowed for its construction, and it is expected to be one of the most magnificent monumental structures in the world.

SAN FRANCISCO INDEBTEDNESS.—Total amount outstanding, \$2,122,292 19. Interest to be raised annually, \$203,803 84. Sinking Fund, to be raised annually, \$71,665 66.—Present amount of Sinking Fund, \$155,550 00. The debt of San Francisco is really larger than that of the State.—[Ex.]

WASHINGTON MONUMENT.—The Washington Monument, the corner stone of which was laid

on the Fourth of July, 1848, has been raised to the height of 152 feet, at an expense of \$239,000. The original estimate of the cost of the whole work was \$1,122,000.

A dispatch from Washington to the New York Times, dated Dec. 21st, says—"There is no prospect of an organization of the House of Representatives yet. The day has been consumed in a running debate." At the last accounts, Banks, of Massachusetts, was ahead.

Three steamers were burned at the levee at St. Louis, on Friday, November 7. Loss estimated at \$100,000.

FROM THE WESTERN PLAINS.—By the politeness of an Officer of the United States Army who has just returned from Fort Laramie, the Editors of the St. Louis Democrat have been placed in possession of information from that quarter several weeks later than any before received. The news is thus stated in the Democrat:

Gen. Harney, who, as our readers have been already advised, is now at Fort Laramie, made a demand upon the Sioux of the Platte for the murderers of the mail party. He stated that he had already visited punishment upon them for the murder of Lieut. Grattan and his command, but that, as preliminary to any conditions of peace, he must have delivered to him those Indians who had committed the murder above alluded to, as also the murderers of Gibson.

After his departure from Fort Laramie the Indians, consisting chiefly of Sioux, came into the neighborhood of the fort, and asked leave to encamp there. This was granted them, and thereupon three of the murderers of the mail party came to the fort dressed in full war costume, painted for their death song, and gave themselves up, or to use their own expressive language, 'throw their lives away for the good of the tribe.' They were 'Red-Leaf' and 'Long-Chin,' the two brothers of the 'Bear,' or 'Matteowan,' who was killed in the affair with Lieut. Grattan, and 'Spotted Tail,' a noted brave. At the same time also 'Red Plume' and the 'Spotted Elk' came in and voluntarily offered themselves as hostages for the peace of the tribe. They were all accompanied by their squaws and were at once placed under guard. Afterwards they were all brought down to Fort Leavenworth under the charge of Brevet Major Johnson, of the 6th infantry, and an escort of twenty men. Accompanying these were Lieut. W. D. Smith and Lieut. Gordon, the latter of whom only came as far as Fort Riley.

The general disposition of the Sioux of the South Platte seems to incline to peace, and their action in this behalf certainly evinces such a feeling. They would have sent in all five of the murderers, but one of them is too ill to be moved, whilst the other has fled the village. In regard to the person who killed Gibson, they have already sent out runners to bring him in, and he may be expected to be delivered up. The Sioux of the North Missouri are, however, more troublesome, and it is expected that the war with them will have to be renewed in the spring. The troops in that quarter have for the present gone into winter quarters. The men are doing well, but the horses are suffering a great deal and dying very fast.

Flying rumors of difficulties with the Crow and Cheyenne Indians were afloat, but, as they came principally from traders who were interested in the matter, but little credit was attached to them.

The War.

The correspondence from the Allied Camp on the Tchernaya is to the 10th of November, and relates solely to the hutting of the armies, the Russians and the Allies being both then under cover.

There were still apprehensions of a Russian attack.

Paris correspondence of the London Globe (Ministerial paper) says that, although winter stops field operations in the Crimea, it is intended to bombard the northern side of Sebastopol, to permit the fleet to winter in the harbor.

Letters state that the town of Marianopol, on the north coast of the Sea of Azoff, was bombarded by the Allies on the 31st of October. One hundred shells were thrown, and the town set on fire, till Austrian merchants hoisted the Austrian flag over the warehouse, when the firing ceased. It was rumored that General Wrangle menaced the Allied position at the Straits of Yenikale. The Allies had, however, 30,000 men there, and expect to be reinforced by 15,000.

The Invalide Russe announces that large numbers of the Allied forces embarked at Eupatoria on the 14th inst., and sailed westward.

Dispatches received by the English and French Governments announce a serious accident to have occurred near Inkermann, by the blowing up of a portion of the French park of artillery, causing the death of 30 of the French troops, including 2 officers, and 100 wounded, including 10 officers. On the part of the English, there was killed Deputy Assistant Commissary Yellow, and 137 officers and men wounded. The French dispatch states that three magazines exploded, containing, altogether, 30,000 kilogrammes of powder, 600,000 cartridges, 300 charged shells, and other projectiles.

A telegraph dispatch from Sir E. Lyons announces that on the 5th and 6th instant, a flotilla, under the command of Capt. Osborne, destroyed an enormous quantity of grain and forage of this year's harvest, which was packed in six tiers and extending two miles along the coast, near Gheiskliman, ready to be conveyed to the army in the Crimea and the Caucasus.

The Invalide Russe announces that the Czar has dismissed Prince Menschikoff from his office as Chief of the Staff and of the Imperial Convoys, and has named Gen. Adlerburg as his successor.

Intelligence from Marseilles states that General Mouravieff, overcome by his defeat before

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS FOR FEBRUARY, 1856.

BY HENRY E. PHELPS.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Morning.			Noon.			Evening.			REMARKS.
		Thermometer, 7 a. m.	Weather, 7 a. m.	Wind, 7 a. m.	Thermometer, 12 m.	Weather, 12 m.	Wind, 12 m.	Thermometer, 6 p. m.	Weather, 6 p. m.	Wind, 6 p. m.	
Friday	1	35	cloudy	s w	55	cloudy	s	32	cloudy	s	Partially clear; wind light.
Saturday	2	26	"	e	55	"	s w	32	"	n	One eighth inch snow.
Sunday	3	14	clear	e	43	"	"	28	"	s w	Partially clear; wind very light.
Monday	4	25	cloudy	still	45	"	still	32	"	still	Snowing on the mountains all day.
Tuesday	5	24	"	s	51	"	"	30	"	"	One eighth inch snow; partially clear in p. m.
Wednesday	6	25	"	still	39	"	w	21	"	"	Half inch snow; "
Thursday	7	8	clear	s	34	hazy	"	22	clear	still	Fair appearance of weather.
Friday	8	8	cloudy	e	48	cloudy	e	24	cloudy	"	Moderate and thawing.
Saturday	9	16	"	s	32	snowing	s w	34	"	still	Two inches snow; wind light.
Sunday	10	31	snowing	e	61	"	still	36	"	"	Half inch snow; thawing in p. m.
Monday	11	20	clear	s	45	clear	"	34	clear	"	Thawing all day.
Tuesday	12	19	"	"	39	"	s w	34	"	still	"
Wednesday	13	16	"	n	45	"	e	49	"	"	"
Thursday	14	17	"	still	43	"	still	30	hazy	"	"
Friday	15	30	"	"	42	"	"	35	"	"	"
Saturday	16	19	"	"	36	hazy	"	29	"	"	Partially clear; thawing.
Sunday	17	19	"	"	40	"	"	34	"	"	Thick clouds in the south.
Monday	18	23	"	"	45	"	n	35	"	n	Thawing; light wind.
Tuesday	19	24	"	"	41	clear	still	35	clear	still	Snow melting fast.
Wednesday	20	26	hazy	e	57	cloudy	"	40	cloudy	s	High wind, south in p. m.
Thursday	21	35	cloudy	still	46	"	w	25	"	w	One and a half inches snow; partially clear.
Friday	22	30	"	"	53	"	still	40	"	still	Clear at times; snowing on the mountains.
Saturday	23	26	clear	w	37	clear	n w	50	clear	n w	Wind light and thawing.
Sunday	24	25	"	still	36	"	"	32	"	still	Moderately thawing.
Monday	25	24	"	"	39	"	still	37	"	"	"
Tuesday	26	32	cloudy	"	52	cloudy	"	17	cloudy	"	clear and warm.
Wednesday	27	28	"	w	46	"	w	30	"	w	Three fourths inch snow; partially clear.
Thursday	28	20	hazy	w	39	hazy	n w	27	"	n	Moderately thawing all day.
Friday	29	15	clear	w	28	clear	s	26	clear	n w	Cold; snowing on the mountains all day.

Kars, has been pronounced insane, and Gen. Bedoutoff had been summoned from Tiflis to assume the command.

A dispatch from Berlin states that on the 9th instant, by order of the Emperor of Russia, St. Petersburg was declared to be no longer in a state of siege. The inhabitants of that city have, therefore, to a certain extent been relieved by the withdrawal of the Allied fleets from the Baltic. The Russian loan, so much talked of, has been concluded.

TURKEY.

Constantinople correspondence describes a bad state of affairs there. Murders and robberies were taking place in the open streets, with a great and increasing fanaticism against the Christians—especially the French. The Allied commandants have called on the Turkish Government to prevent further outrages, under a threat of the Allies taking immediately the police of the city into their own hands. Several of the Tunisian mutineers have been condemned to death, and the rest of them will be sent to Batoum and Souchem Kale.

The number of French killed in the recent riot was more considerable than at first reported.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[For the Deseret News.]

HORTICULTURAL.

MARCH 1, 1856.

MR. EDITOR:—

Your invitation, in No. 50 of the News, brought to mind my promise of furnishing a series of brief and practical articles on the subject of horticulture, &c. I know there are others much more competent than myself to instruct in these matters, still I will freely add my mite.

Owing to the scarcity of food, it seems important to get in early crops, and to bring them on rapidly and successfully; for this end I will give a few plain directions.

A variety of early vegetables, such as peas, potatoes, radishes, lettuce, early cabbage, &c., can be put into the ground as soon as the frost is out, and the soil dry enough to handle.

Peas are very nutritious and wholesome, and being of a hardy nature, and not easily injured by late frost, should receive the earliest attention. The location should be in a warm, sheltered place, with a south or south-east aspect. The soil should be light and rich; if well-manured last year, deep digging and thorough pulverizing will be all that is needed.

But if it has not had this treatment, which is much the best, as newly applied manure is more apt to produce vines than seed, the next best plan is to get some old, decomposed manure and dig it well in, at least one spadeful deep. Clean off with a fine rake, stretch your line, and with the corner of a hoe make a drill two inches deep; in this drop your seed one inch apart, if of the dwarf varieties; if of the more free growing kinds, two inches will be near enough. Cover carefully, with the earth thrown from the drill.

Bishop's Dwarf, being a very low pea, need not be planted more than eighteen inches from row to row. Early June and Prince Albert may each be planted in rows two feet and a half apart. The stronger growing varieties, such as the Marrow-fats, require more room, and for convenience of brushing may be put in double rows, about one foot apart, and from three to three and a half feet between each set of rows.

One pint of seed will sow fifty yards, if put in the above named manner. As soon as the plants are three inches high the earth should be slightly and carefully drawn to their stems; from this time, till the vines are beginning to blossom, they should be frequently hoed and every weed destroyed; for every weed that is allowed to grow, robs the cultivated plant of as much nourishment as it takes to produce the weed.

If these simple directions benefit the inexperienced my object will be gained, as of course they are not intended for any other class.

Yours truly,
CHAS. H. OLIPHANT.

We are obliged to br. Oliphant for his prompt response to the invitation for plainly written articles on the preparation of soil, time of sowing and planting different kinds of seeds, &c., &c. and as there are many among the variety of classes now called upon to till the earth who are entirely inexperienced, a minuteness of detail is necessary. We trust that br. Oliphant and others will freely contribute such timely instructions as will aid the best application of seed and labor in the production of a varied, early, and abundant harvest.—[Ed.]

A MEETING of the Directors of the Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Society for this Territory, will be held in the Council House, on Saturday, 15th inst., at 7 p. m. A punctual attendance is requested.
EDW. HUNTER.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

ALL MEMBERS of the Convention duly elected according to law, will find their certificate of election at the Post Office in Great Salt Lake City, on their arrival in said City so far as returns have come in.
A. W. RABBITT,
Secretary of Utah Territory.

CAME INTO

MY INCLOSURE about the 14th of January last, a black heifer calf, white belly, some white about the hind legs, slit in both ears, 10 months old. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take her away.
GEORGE TALL,
16th ward.

\$5 REWARD.

STRAYED from Z. Pulsipher's pasture, West of Jordan, September last, one black MARR, branded D H on left hip, hind feet white; she was once owned by Daft & Hague, (gunsmiths).
Please return the said animal and receive the above reward.
H. W. BURGESS,
16th ward.

James Cowdy and Henry Standish
14TH WARD, respectfully invite the

attention of the public to their horse power Dibles, calculated to sow one acre with one peck and a half of wheat seed, also constructed for sowing beets, turnip seed &c. The cultivating part may be used separate or at the same time with the seed planting. The quantity of seed required to be sown, may be regulated at the pleasure of the owner. Call and see.
52-41

Samuel Crawford

WOOLEN manufacturer, begs to inform the public that he manufactures from the rolls and has constantly on hand, a large assortment of domestic yarns, warps and fillings, double and twisted yarns, which he will sell at the lowest possible prices, or he will manufacture to order. The subscriber would state that having been practically engaged in the above line of business for many years in Scotland, has constructed a machine in Great Salt Lake City, and attends to the superintendence himself. He is able and will manufacture as good and as cheap as any other establishment.
N. B. Yarns made to size from rolls, according to the quantity of wool.
SAMUEL CRAWFORD
52-31 at ROBERT COWAN'S 5th Ward.

MONEY OR BARGAINS—

WHICHEVER you please.—A Public Auction of Cooper Ware and other useful articles, will take place at the front of Goddard's Auction Store, every Saturday, at noon, till further notice; those having money had better be there to secure the BARGAINS; and those who are leaving the Territory, or changing their residence, who wish to dispose of Furniture, Mechanical Tools, Watches, Pistols, Clothing, &c., &c., for READY MONEY, will find this an excellent medium for that purpose.
Bring forward your goods to the Auction Store, and we'll knock them down to the highest bidder, that others may get the Bargains, and you the Cash.
GEORGE GODDARD,
52-41 Auctioneer.

NOTICE.

PERSONS having CATTLE or HORSES in our care, in Juab county, are requested to take them in charge immediately, or make arrangements with the undersigned to furnish a sufficient number of men to protect them from Indian depredations.
Persons wishing their cattle driven to this city, can have them delivered here on receipt of \$1 per head, beside the herd bill, which must be paid before the animals are delivered.
Instructions, and a full description of the animals should be left with either of the undersigned, on or before the 11th of March, to receive attention.

ELIAS SMITH,
JOSEPH CAIN,
S. W. RICHARDS.

An Ordinance in relation to removing and burying the Dead.

Sec. 1. Be it ordained by the City Council of Great Salt Lake City, that no person shall be allowed to inter their dead within the limits of this City, except in the public burying ground, unless by permission of the City Council.
Sec. 2. All deceased persons within the limits of this City, not interred in the public burying ground, are hereby required to be removed by the relatives or friends of the deceased, on or before the first day of May next, unless on petition to the City Council such bodies may be allowed to remain.
Sec. 3. Any person or persons failing to comply with the requirements of this Ordinance, shall be liable to pay a fine in any sum, not less than twenty, nor more than fifty dollars, at the discretion of the Court having jurisdiction.
Sec. 4. This Ordinance to take effect, from and after its publication. Passed February 22, 1856.
J. M. GRANT, Mayor.
ROBERT CAMPBELL, City Recorder.