

making pig metal of as good a quality as I ever saw cast at some of the best furnaces in Maryland. They will soon greatly improve their works by substituting hot air for cold, as many of the necessary pipes are already cast.

We were accompanied by Kanoshe and some of his band, from Millard county to Cedar city, where they met their southern brothers in council to elect three sub-chiefs, and I was surprised and gratified to find them so generally well clad, and every way improved in their appearance. It speaks volumes in favor of the benign and pacific course recommended by Governor Young, and pursued towards them by the people, for it has accomplished more in advancing them in civilization and ameliorating their condition during the short period this policy has been tried, than all the efforts of the general government are ever able to effect through unqualified agents, who usually consult their own interest more than the improvement of these children of the forest; though I have known a few honorable exceptions.

With the exception of one section at Beaver river, we traveled as far as Cedar city, over or along the new military road, for which an appropriation of \$25,000 was made by last Congress; and it appeared to be the universal opinion of all familiar with road making that \$5,000 had not been expended upon it; and where the new road deviates from the old, it is merely defined, leaving it to be made or not by use, as travelers choose. There was some speculation as to whether the work would be accepted, and it was concluded that it would be on conditions.

About one mile east of the road between Pine and Cove creeks at the foot of the mountains, there is a sulphur bed, evidently the crater of an extinguished volcano, of two miles in circumference. It is covered with a crust of sulphur varying in thickness from one to several feet. The earth is hollow beneath, as the tramping of my horse's feet indicated, and the sound of waterfalls below may be heard by placing the ear over an aperture. There are several indications of recent small eruptions from the presence of volcanic cinders which encase the edges. Above this bed there is a beautiful magnesia spring, and below it another of magnesia and sulphur combined.

Having passed through all the settlements between this and Cedar city, embracing near 300 miles, I regret to be called upon to chronicle the almost total destruction of the wheat crop by grasshoppers, who have appeared unusually early this season, in armies of millions.

It was, however, gratifying to observe everywhere the strong abiding confidence of the people in the promises held out to them, if they would be faithful; and the evidence of a willing submission to this trial of their faith, permitted by an All wise Providence for some good purpose, was gratifyingly manifested. They all appeared to feel well, and to realize that everything had been ordered for the best. The visits of the Governor were everywhere acceptable, his counsel attentively listened to, and, if followed and acted upon will be found to have been dictated by sound judgment.

E. P. THOMAS.

THE DESERET NEWS.

TRUTH & LIBERTY.

ALBERT CARRINGTON.....EDITOR.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY:

Wednesday-----June 13, 1855.

Present Prospects.

Within the past week grasshoppers have done much damage in Davis county, where some fields had hitherto escaped; and in this city, after eating up young fruit trees and shrubbery, they have barked and killed thousands of apple, peach, pear, and other trees two or three years old, and are now eating the peaches, some of which are as large as pigeon's eggs.

Between grasshoppers and drouth the grass is entirely used up in many places, and distant ranges, which snow under in the winter, will have to be sought for all surplus stock, or it may fare but poorly for feed when the next snows fall. The city cows have almost entirely failed in giving milk, on account of the scarcity of grass.

Many persons are already out of flour, and we hear strange reports about some of the dealers in that article, but trust, for the sake of humanity, to say nothing of righteousness, that they are not true, however we shall soon know.

It still behooves every one, who wishes to avoid the suffering due to negligence, to improve every opportunity, locality, and circumstance in any way favorable to the production of sustenance for man and beast. And any one who has become so near to being a fiend as to turn his animals into another's field of grain or grass, should be carefully searched out, and righteously dealt with; for owners should care for their animals at their own expense, and those having fields and gardens should also watch and guard against trespass. If one or two, of the few lawless and shiftless pests, were taken up and dealt with according to their deserts, the community would be much benefited.

Let owners of calves be careful that they are not allowed to run where they can injure gardens, or they may cost them more than they are worth. In short, let every one be as interested in saving as in raising, and never permit any waste or destruction that can be prevented.

Beginning to reap the Whirlwind.

On the 14th of April, a mob of about 200 men entered Parkville, Platte county, Missouri, took down the press of the 'Industrial Luminary,' a newspaper printed in that place, marched through the town with it, and then threw it into the Missouri river.

The mob had designed to black, tar, and feather, and ride on a rail, G. S. Park and W. J. Patterson, owners of the press, but owing to the absence of Park, that pleasing ceremony was omitted by the vote of a small majority.

After taking that vote the mob very deliberately and unanimously passed eight resolutions, one at a time, from which we copy the third and fifth.

3d. Resolved, That we meet here again on this day three weeks, and if we find G. S. Park or W. J. Patterson in this town then, or at any subsequent time, we will throw them into the Missouri river; and if they go to Kansas to reside, we pledge our honor as men to follow and hang them wherever we can take them.

5th. Resolved, That we will suffer no person, belonging to the NORTHERN METHODIST CHURCH, to preach in Platte county, after this date, under penalty of tar and feathers for the first offence, and a hemp rope for the second.

The Political and Moral atmosphere of the United States appears to be getting rather murky, judging from an article in the 'New Orleans Delta' which comes out in favor of a war, hit or miss, right or wrong, no matter with whom, as the only remedy for restoration to any thing like the 'old spirit' of '76. The 'Delta,' after admitting that the nation has 'forgotten God,' closes its article as follows: 'The time is at hand which will try men's souls.' This indicates, as plainly as a finger board, and by their own testimony, that the people are fast ripening and the spirit rapidly increasing for the time when 'the wicked shall slay the wicked,' in fulfilment of prophecy. It is high time for the honest in heart to be awakened, turning to righteousness, and fleeing to the mountains.

Current Summary.

[From the New York Herald from March 22 to April 22, except March 26 and April 10. Only two numbers of the Herald being waylaid indicates a cheering reformation in our postal facilities. We wish we could say as much for our file of Elder John Taylor's most excellent paper, 'The Mormon,' for only No. 7, March 31, came to hand. Who will tell us where they are, and be furnished direct from the office of that paper, and let ours and subscriber's papers come to their destination? Where is our copy of Graham's Magazine, &c?]

—The town of Gainesville in Sumpter county, Alabama, was nearly destroyed by fire on the 23 of Jan.; loss 200,000\$.

—Ten of the twelve districts in New Hampshire have elected Know-Nothing Senators.

—The Washington monument, March 24, was up some 180 feet at an expense of 236,000\$, and had come to a stand still for want of funds.

—The strike among the factory operatives in Manchester, N. H., had stopped all the cotton mills but the Amoskeag, and that was only running in part on the 27th March.

—The State Penitentiary at Nashville, Tennessee, with the tools, materials, and manufactured articles, was destroyed by fire on the 29th of March; loss 100,000\$. All the prisoners were conveyed to an enclosure inside the walls, except one who was smothered to death by the smoke.

—An extensive fire in Sandersville, Ga., March 24, destroyed many valuable private and public buildings, among the latter the Court House and nearly all the county records.

—A severe storm of snow and wind visited the region of St. Paul, Minnesota, March 25, and extended to St. Anthony; it broke both cables near the centre of the suspension bridge across the Mississippi, connecting St. Anthony with Minneapolis, leaving about 150 feet on each side hanging to the towers.

—Election riots began on the day of the election, April 2, in Cincinnati, Ohio, and continued with more or less violence during the three following days. Two men were killed, and several wounded.

—Prohibitory liquor laws have been passed by the Legislatures of New York, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin; that of Wisconsin was vetoed by the Governor.

—A slight shock of an earthquake was felt in St. Louis Mo., on the 4th of April.

—Fire in the city of Memphis, April 1, destroyed buildings and other property valued at 100,000\$.

—June 12. Air hot, ground dry, streams low.

—A printer wanted at this office—apply immediately.

[From the St. Louis Republican.]

SIOUX EXPEDITION ON THE PLAINS.

We alluded a few days since to the military expedition planned by the government against the Indians of the plains. The following general orders develop the full strength of the expedition, and the scope of its operations:—

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
NEW YORK, March 23, 1855.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 2.

I. The following arrangements have been ordered by the War Department with a view to the operations about to be undertaken against the hostile Sioux, and for the purpose of protecting from Indian hostilities the frontiers of Kansas and Nebraska, and the emigrant routes leading from the Missouri river to the West.

1.—Brevet Brigadier General William S. Harney, Colonel 2d Dragoons, is assigned to the command above indicated, according to his brevet rank of Brigadier General.

2.—The following named military posts and troops, beside such as may hereafter be added, shall constitute Brevet Brigadier General Harney's command, viz:—

MILITARY POSTS—Forts Riley, Kearney, Laramie, and the post to be established on the Upper Missouri.

TROOPS—The four companies of the 2d Dragoons (D, H, E, and K,) now at Fort Leavenworth.

The light battery (Company G,) of the 4th Artillery, now at Fort Leavenworth.

Six companies of the 2d Infantry—four, (A, D, G, and I,) now at Carlisle Barracks, and two (B and C) now at Fort Riley.

The 6th Infantry.

3.—The commanders of the posts and troops just enumerated, will, immediately on the receipt thereof, report by letter to Brevet Brigadier General Harney, at St. Louis.

4.—The preparations for the campaign will immediately be commenced, by establishing the principal depots, and collecting the necessary supplies. With this object in view, the forces will be disposed as follows:—

The battery of artillery and four companies (one in addition to the present garrison) of the 6th Infantry, at Fort Laramie.

Four companies (three in addition to its present garrison) of the 6th Infantry, at Fort Kearney.

The headquarters (under the Lieutenant Colonel) and two companies of the 6th Infantry at Fort Riley, relieving the companies of the 2d Infantry, now at that place.

The headquarters and six companies of the 2d Infantry, (four from Carlisle Barracks, and two from Fort Riley,) at the post to be established by them on the Upper Missouri, between the White Earth and the Cheyenne rivers.

Until active operations are about to commence, the four companies of dragoons will be employed in giving protection to the frontiers, emigrants, &c.

As soon as practicable, eight companies of the Cavalry will be added to Brevet Brigadier-General Harney's command; and when this is done, the cavalry force will be distributed as follows:—Two companies at Fort Laramie, four at the post on the Upper Missouri, and six, in reserve, at Fort Riley.

5.—The movements necessary to place the troops in the positions above indicated, will be commenced by their respective commanders, at such times as shall be indicated to them by the commander of the expedition, and be carried out as he shall direct.

6.—Brevet Brigadier-General Harney will make his report to the headquarters of the army direct.

7.—Three of the companies of the 7th Infantry, from Fort Gibson, will be employed on the plains during the summer, either in the neighborhood of Fort Atkinson or the Big Timbers.

II. The General commanding the Department of the West will give such orders for the movement of the companies of the 7th Infantry to the Upper Arkansas, and their return, and cause such arrangements to be made for their supply as shall be necessary.

By command of Brevet Lieutenant-General Scott.

JAMES McDOWELL, Asst. Adj. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS, SIOUX EXPEDITION,
ST. LOUIS, MO., April 3, 1855.

ORDERS NO. 1.

I. Pursuant to 'General Orders' No. 2, current series, from headquarters of the army, the undersigned assumes the command of the troops destined to operate against the hostile bands of the Sioux nation, and to protect the frontiers of Kansas and Nebraska.

All official communications from the commanders of the troops designated in the above named orders will be addressed to these headquarters.

II. Brevet Major O. F. Winship, Asst. Adjutant General and Capt. S. Van Vleet, Asst. Quartermaster, having reported for duty with the expedition, will at once enter upon the functions of their respective departments. The remaining staff officers to be attached to the expedition will be announced as soon as their assignments to the same shall be known.

III. Companies D, E, H, and K, 2d dragoons, will be held in readiness by the senior officer of the regiment present on duty with them, to protect the frontier settlements and emigrant routes from the Missouri river West, when the grass shall have grown sufficiently to sustain the animals; and they will be kept on this service until active operations against the Indians are decided upon.

Company G, (light battery) 4th Artillery, companies A, B, C, D, G, and I, 2d Infantry, and the companies of the 6th Infantry, not already in position, will be duly notified when to commence the movements for attaining the stations assigned to them in the general orders from headquarters of the army, above referred to; those of the 6th Infantry to have, each, the particular post which shall hereafter be determined upon.

IV. Commanding officers of the troops above named will, immediately upon the receipt of this order, transmit to these headquarters returns exhibiting the strength, condition, and disposition of their respective commands; also special estimates for clothing, camp and garrison equipment, ordnance and ordnance stores, needful to make up, with what they may already have on hand, or have required for an amount sufficient for a year's service in the field.

V. In view of the arduous duties devolving upon the four companies of the 2d Dragoons, the Lieutenant Colonel commanding the same is enjoined to take every measure for securing and promoting their efficiency. No detachment of less than a company will be permitted to perform escort or other duty beyond the limits of the extreme frontier settlements. The movements of detachments

will be regulated by their commanders in such a manner that the animals shall be habitually subjected to the least possible fatigue, and have the most ample time and opportunities for grazing. The utmost precaution must also be taken against stampedes and other accidents liable to occur to animals on the prairies.

WM. S. HARNEY,
Bvt Brig. Gen., Commanding the Expedition.

Cattle Stealing on Goose Creek.

EDITOR OF THE DESERET NEWS:—

At the foot of Goose Creek Mountain we were attacked by Indians, and 18 of our cattle driven off in broad day light, and on the night following two of Mr. Kerby's ponies were stolen, and the night following an attempt was made on the camp composed of Elder Hyde & Co. This morning Elder Hyde & Co. passed us, all well apparently. The Indians, so far, appear to be troublesome; please warn travellers that they may be on their guard.

J. W. LAWSON.

DEATH OF JUDGE READ.—We are to-day called upon to perform the sad duty of announcing the death of Judge Lazarus H. Read, late Chief Justice to Utah, at his residence in this village early on the morning of March 27th. He had been confined to the house a few days by a severe cold, and on Monday afternoon was suddenly attacked by spasms caused by disease of the heart, and at four o'clock the next morning he breathed his last. Judge Read resided in this village the greater portion of his life, during which time he filled many public positions in all of which he acquitted himself with honor. As Chief Justice of Utah, he gave the most perfect satisfaction to the people of the territory, as well as to the general government. Judge Read was in the prime of life, being in the 40th year of his age. He had many warm and attached friends throughout this county and state, who will hear of his death with deep regret.—[Steuben Farmer's Advocate, Bath, N. York.]

GREAT TIMES IN MINNESOTA.—The Governor of Minnesota is in a fix. On the assembling of the Legislature, Governor Gorman refused to deliver his message, for the reason, as was supposed, that the Constitution made it obligatory immediately thereafter to elect a public printer, and the choice of the members, it was understood, was in favor of a paper opposed to his Excellency. Subsequently he consented to send in his message, and then Legislature declined to receive it, on the supposed ground that they are expecting a new Governor along to take Governor Gorman's place. His message, however leaked out, and has been printed in all the papers, while, up to the 19th, it had not been officially delivered.

We learn from the Minnesotan of the 10th inst., that a man by the name of Collins, an auctioneer of St. Paul, called on Gov. Gorman upon business, in the course of which an altercation ensued, which ended by the Governor knocking Collins down. The Gov. has been arrested for assault and battery.—[N. Y. Herald, Feb. 2.]

THE BALTIC.—The navigation of the Great Belt was open. Kiel was partially open, and the ice was breaking up generally.

A flying squadron—the first instalment of the English Baltic fleet—sailed from Spithead, March 20, for Kiel. The Squadron is under the command of Capt. Watson, and comprises the ships Imperieuse, Euryalus, Arrogant, Esk, Tartar, Archer, and Conflict, in all 214 guns. Thousands of spectators witnessed their departure.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 20, 1855.—Lieutenant Beale, formerly Indian Agent at California, whose accounts have just been allowed by the Treasury Department, inflicted a severe castigation with his fists, upon Col. Manypenny, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, at Willard's Hotel, this afternoon. Lieutenant Beale attributes the temporary disallowance of his accounts to the personal hostility of the Commissioner—and hence the assault.

COLUMBIA, S. C., March 22.—We had a heavy snow storm here last night, inflicting, it is feared, great injury upon the crops.

SAD ACCIDENT IN SOAP MAKING.—T. M. Newton writes from Litchfield, Medina county, O., to the Ohio Farmer:

A few days ago there was an accident happened in this neighborhood as follows.—A widow lady by the name of Beckwith was making soap, and when her grease was over the fire in the kettle and had got very hot she added cold ley, which caused an explosion that was heard over half a mile, throwing the grease in the air and upon her, burning her so badly that there is but little hope of her recovery. I write this, hoping it may warn others, in this soap making season, and thereby prevent misfortunes of a similar character. This is the second circumstance of the kind in this neighborhood, within one year.

STRAWBERRY COMPOST.—Tanners' bark is now understood to be capitally adapted to the strawberry; spread it completely over the soil, it will keep the fruit clean and the soil moist. This is the true mulching for the strawberry. There is no doubt of this.

TO CURE THE TOOTHACHE.—Take a paper of tobacco, pour upon it a wine-glass of warm water, squeeze out part of the moisture, and after placing the pulp upon a slice of bread, apply it as a plaster to the face. There is nothing like it for the toothache—and it is the only remedy for it in its worst form, the ague in the face.

A schoolmaster in this city told one of his scholars, an Irish boy, to spell *hostility*. 'H-o-r-r-e, horse,' commenced Pat. 'Not horse-tilly,' said the teacher, but *hos-tility*. 'Sare,' replied Pat, 'an' didn't ye tell me the other day not to say *hoss*? Be jaberts! it's *wan* thing wid ye one day, an another the next.'