

THE DESERET NEWS.

Truth and Liberty.

VOL. V.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, WEDNESDAY, MAY 30, 1855.

NO. 12.

DESERET NEWS.

Printed every Wednesday,
DELIVERED ON THURSDAY.

Six Dollars per Annum, in Advance:

OFFICE—POST OFFICE BUILDING.

ADVERTISING.

One Square (ten lines or less) one insertion	\$1.50
“ Two insertions	2.00
“ Three “	2.50
Two Squares, three insertions	5.00

BOOK, JOB, AND CARD PRINTING executed to order.

ADVERTISEMENTS to ensure insertion in the current number, must be handed in previous to 1 o'clock, p. m., on Tuesday.

Daily Duties.

Our daily path! with thorns or flowers;
We can at will bestrew them;
What bliss would gild the passing hours,
If we but rightly knew them.
The way of life is rough at best,
But briars yield the roses;
So that which leads to joy and rest,
The hardest path discloses.
The weeds that oft we cast away,
Their simple beauty scoring,
Would form a wreath of purest ray,
And prove the best adorning.
So in our daily path, 'twere well
To call each gift a treasure,
However slight, where love can dwell
With life renewing pleasure!

[Copyright Secured.]

HISTORY OF JOSEPH SMITH.

OCTOBER, 1841.

Saturday, 9.—Copy of a letter to “Smith Tuttle, Esq.”

Dear Sir:—Your kind letter of September was received during our conference, which is just over, containing a full and particular explanation of everything which gave rise to some feelings of disappointment in relation to our business transactions; and I will assure you it has allayed on our part every prejudice. It breathes the spirit of kindness and truth. I will assure you that we exceedingly regret that there have been any grounds for hardness and disappointment. But as far as I am concerned, I must plead innocence, and you will consider me so, when you come to know all the facts. I have done all that I could on my part. I will still do all that I can. I will not leave one stone unturned.

Now the facts are these. I sent my brother Hyrum and Doctor Galland with means in their hands—say not money—but with power to obtain every property or money which was necessary to enable them to fulfil the contract I made with Mr. Hotchkiss. My brother Hyrum was under the necessity of returning to this place on account of his ill health, leaving the business in the hands of Dr. Galland, with the fullest expectation that he would make over the property or money to Mr. Hotchkiss, and make everything square so far as the interest is concerned, if not the principal. He was instructed to pay the interest that had accrued, and should accrue up to the fall of 1842, so as to be in advance of our indebtedness.

I had also made arrangements with the Eastern Churches, and had it in my power to deed over lands for the whole debt, and had expected that an arrangement of that kind would have been entered into.

I am well assured that Dr. Galland did not lack for any means whatever, to pay the interest at any rate, if not the principal; and, why he has not done according to my instructions, God only knows. I do not feel to charge him with having done wrong, until I can investigate the matter, and ascertain to a certainty where the fault lies. It may be that through sickness or disaster, this strange neglect has happened. I would to God the thing had not happened.

When I read Mr. Hotchkiss' letter, I learned that he was dissatisfied; I thought that he meant to oppress me, and felt accordingly mortified and sorrowful in the midst of affliction, to think that he should distrust me for a moment, that I would not do all that was within my power.

But upon having an explanation of the whole matter, my feelings are changed, and I think that you all have had cause for complaining. But you will, in the magnanimity of your good feelings, certainly not blame me when you find that I have discharged an honorable duty on my part.

I regret exceedingly that I did not know some time since what I now know, that I might have made another effort before it got so late. Cold weather is now rolling in upon us. I have been confined here this season by sickness, and various other things that were beyond my control; such as having been demanded by the Governor of Missouri, of the Governor of this State, and he, not having moral courage enough to resist the demand, although it was founded in injustice and cruelty. I accordingly was taken prisoner, and they put me to some ten or eleven hundred dollars' expense and trouble, such as lawyer's fees,

witnesses, &c. &c., before I could be redeemed from under the difficulty.

But I am now clear of them once more, and now in contemplating the face of the whole subject, I find that I am under the necessity of asking a little further indulgence—say, till next spring, so that I may be enabled to recover myself, and then, if God spares my life, and gives me power to do so, I will come in person to your country, and will never cease my labors until the whole matter is completely adjusted to the full satisfaction of all of you. The subject of your debt was fairly presented before our general conference (held on the first of this month, consisting of some ten thousand people) for their decision on the wisest and best course in relation to meeting your demands.

The “Twelve,” as they are denominated in the “Times and Seasons” were ordered by the Conference to make arrangements in the eastern branches of the Church, ordering them to go to you and turn over their property as you and they might agree, and take up our obligations and bring them here, and receive property here for them; and I have been ordered by the Conference to write this letter to you, informing you of the measures which are about to be taken to make all things right.

I would inform you that Dr. Galland has not returned to the Western country as yet. He has a considerable amount of money in his hands, which was to have been paid to you, as we intended. He is on his way, for aught we know, and is retarded in his journey by some misfortune or other. He may return, however, as yet, and give a just and honorable account of himself. We hope this may be the case. I am sorrowful on account of your disappointments. It is a great disappointment to me, as well as to yourselves.

As to the growth of our place, it is very rapid, and it would be more so, were it not for sickness and death. There have been many deaths, which leaves a melancholy reflection, but we cannot help it. When God speaks from the heavens to call us hence, we must submit to his mandates.

And as for your sincerity and friendship, gentlemen, we have not the most distant doubt. We will not have any. We know it is for your interest to do us good, and for our welfare and happiness to be punctual in the fulfilment of all our vows, and we think for the future you will have no cause for complaint. We intend to struggle with all our misfortunes of life, and shoulder them up handsomely like men.

We ask nothing, therefore, but what ought to be required between man and man, and by those principles which bind man to man, by kindred blood, in bearing our own part in every thing which duty calls us to do, as not inferior to any of the human race; and we will be treated as such, although we differ with some in matters of opinion in things (viz., religious matters), for which we only feel ourselves amenable to the Eternal God. And may God forbid that pride, ambition, a want of humanity, or any degree of importance, unjustly should have any dominion in our bosoms.

We are the sons of Adam. We are the free born sons of America, and having been trampled upon, and our rights taken from us, even our Constitutional rights, by a good many who boast themselves of being valiant in freedom's cause, while their hearts possess not a spark of its benign and enlivening influence, it will afford a sufficient excuse, we hope, for any harsh remarks that may have been dropped by us, when we thought there was an assumption of superiority designed to gail our feelings.

We are very sensitive as a people—we confess it; but we want to be pardoned for our sins, if any we have committed. With regard to the time when the first payment of interest should be called for, it appears that we misunderstood each other, but suffice it to say, that it shall not prevent our making arrangements concerning the whole matter. It is still, however, my firm conviction that my understanding concerning the interest was correct.

I remain, gentlemen, with sentiments of respect,
Yours, &c.,
JOSEPH SMITH.

Monday, 10.—The Twelve met for the purpose of council, and spent most of the day in visiting the sick.

Elder Erastus Snow writes from Northbridge, Massachusetts. He had been laboring in Salem and vicinity four weeks, organized a branch of thirty members, and the prospects are flattering.

THE BALAKLAVA RAILWAY CORPS.—The vessels engaged to convey material and men to construct the Balaklava railway consist of seven steam and two sailing ships, of the aggregate tonnage of 5,491 tons and 900 horse power. The material consists of 1,800 tons of rails and fastenings, 6,000 sleepers, 600 loads of timber, and about 3,000 tons of other material and machinery, consisting of fixed engines, cranes, pile engines, trucks, wagons, barrows, blocks, chain falls, wire rope, picks, bars, capstans, crabs, and a variety of other plant and tools; besides sawing machines, forgers', carpenters', and smiths' tools, &c.

The ships convey, in parties of 50 or 80, 500 workmen. Each man is provided with clothing suitable for the voyage, and for the service he will have to perform on arrival. Besides 30 huts,

each capable of housing 40 men, there are 100 railway sheets or covers, a large quantity of boards and scantlings, and temporary tents and huts impervious to wet, and not easily inflammable, which can in a few hours be erected, and are easily removed. Food, coal, coke, and firewood are furnished in abundance. To each party of ten, a cooking stove of a very efficient yet portable character is attached.

The staff consists of one chief engineer and three assistants, one chief agent and three assistants, one accountant and clerk, one storekeeper and clerk, besides foremen and time-keepers. The medical staff consists of a surgeon, four assistant-surgeons, and four nurses, selected from the first hospitals in London. An ample stock of medical stores and comforts is provided, with a large number of Dean and Adams' revolvers.

Two missionaries accompany them, and a selection of books is provided for their use. It is expected that all these vessels will reach Balaklava by the 1st of Feb., and that the tramway will be laid to the heights before the end of that month.

FACTS ABOUT THE UNITED STATES.—The United States are composed of 22 States and 9 territories.

They contain a population of 25,000,000, of whom 21,000,000 are white.

The extent of sea coast is 12,660 miles.

The length of its ten principal rivers is 20,000 miles.

The surface of the five great lakes is 90,000 square miles.

The number of miles of railway in operation is 20,000, which cost 600,000,000.

The length of canals is 5,000 miles.

It contains the longest railroad on the globe—the Illinois central, which is 734 miles.

The annual value of its agricultural productions is 200,000,000.

Its most valuable productions is Indian corn, which yields annually 400,000,000 bushels.

The amount of capital invested in manufactures is \$600,000,000.

The amount of foreign imports is 1853, was \$267,978,946, and of its exports, \$230,971,167.

The annual value of the products of labor (other than agricultural) is \$1,000,000,000.

The annual value of the income of their inhabitants is \$1,500,000,000.

The value of its farms and live stock is \$500,000,000.

Its mines of gold, copper, lead and iron, are among the richest in the world.

The surface of its coal fields is 158,131 square acres.

Its receipts for customs, lands, &c., 1852, was \$51,472,274, and its expenditures \$43,543,263.

AN INGENIOUS CLOCK.—There is now in the possession of, and manufactured by Mr. Collings, silver-smith, of Gloucestershire, England, a most ingenious mechanism—an eight day clock, with dead beat escapement maintaining power, chimes the quarters, plays sixteen tunes in twelve hours, or will play at any time required.

The hands go round as follows:—One, once a minute; one, once an hour; one, once a week; one, once a month; one, once a year. It shows the moon's age, the time of rising and setting of the sun, the time of high and low water, half ebb and half flood; and by a beautiful contrivance, there is a part which represents the water, which rises and falls, lifting the ships at high-water tide as if it were in motion, and as it recedes, leaving these little automaton ships dry on the sands.

It shows the hour of the day, day of the week, month of the year. In the day of the month, there is a provision made for the long and short months. It shows the twelve signs of the zodiac; it strikes or not, chimes of not, as you wish it; it has the equation table, showing the difference of clock and sun every day in the year.

Every portion of the clock is of beautiful workmanship, and performs most accurately.—Ex

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.—The New York Tribune, gives a most edifying idea of the moral purity of the grave Senators and Assemblymen who went down to New York to get a view of the interior of its institutions. Whether the places they are supposed to have inspected in the evening were originally contemplated as among the objects of legislative attention, is a curious and interesting question.

What became of the honorable gentlemen in the evening, we cannot imagine. Some of our reporters made a search, about ten o'clock, through the various hotels, and could not find a baker's dozen of guests. The night was comparatively pleasant, and it was surmised they had gone out for a walk. All that could be learned with certainty was, that they were out; that one of the few, at the hotel, was heard to regret that he had brought his wife, as she insisted that he should not go into our dangerous streets after dark; while another gentleman was anxiously inquiring for the residence of a lady named Catharine Hastings, whom he manifested great anxiety to see. We are told that a number of the honorables visited the theatres; but the whereabouts of the main body is yet a profound mystery.

Novel Mode of Paying the Printer.

I once had the pleasure of listening to a colloquy between an editor and a farmer, which struck me as being decidedly novel and unique. For the benefit of those who 'can't afford to pay the printer,' I conceive its relation not to be inappropriate, and it is for those it is written.

Early in the spring of 18—, I casually happened up in the office of my friend C., whom I found earnestly engaged in a spirited conversation with farmer B. Just as I entered the office, the farmer, with very vehement gesticulations flinging his arms mid air, then lowering them as if to pump out his words, said, in the conclusion of a sentence, in answer to an interrogation of the editor: 'Can't afford it, sir; should like to take your paper, sir; but I can't afford it; country is new, and expenses high; must provide for my family first, as I once read in a newspaper.'

'I can,' resumed the editor, 'show you a novel mode of paying the printer. I will cite you to it, not because I wish to get your subscription money, but merely to convince you that you are perfectly able to take a paper, and can afford it, and after having taken it will be thoroughly persuaded that it would be showing charity at home. You have hens at home, of course. Well, I will send you my paper one year for the proceeds of one single hen for the season; merely the proceeds. It seems trifling, preposterous to imagine the products of a single hen will pay the subscription; perhaps it won't, but I make the offer.'

'Done,' said farmer B., 'I agree to it;' and appealed to me as a witness in the affair.

The farmer went away, apparently much elated with his conquest, and the editor 'went on his way rejoicing.'

Time rolled around, and the world revolved on its axis, and the sun moved in its orbit just as it formerly did; the farmer received his paper regularly, and regaled himself with the information obtained from it. He not only knew the affairs of his own county, but became conversant upon the leading topics of the day, and the politician's financial convulsions of the times. His children delighted, too, in perusing the contents of their weekly visitor. In short, he said he was 'surprised at the progress of himself and family in general information.'

Some time in the month of September I happened again up in the office, when who should step in but our friend, the farmer.

'How do you do, Mr. B?' said the editor, extending his hand, and his countenance lit up with a bland smile, 'take a chair, sir, be seated; fine weather we have.'

'Yes, sir, quite fine indeed,' answered the farmer shaking the proffered 'paw' of the editor, and then a short silence ensued, during which our friend B. hitched his chair backward and forward, and twirled his thumbs abstractedly, and spit profusely. Starting up quickly, he said, addressing the editor, 'Mr. C., I have brought you the proceeds of that hen.'

It was amusing to see the peculiar expression of the editor, as he followed the farmer down to the wagon. I could scarcely keep my risibles down. When at the wagon, the farmer commenced handing over to the editor the products of the hen, which, on being counted amounted to eighteen pullets, worth a shilling each, and a number of dozen eggs, making, in the aggregate, at the least calculation, \$2 50, one dollar more than the price of the paper.

'No need,' said he, 'of men not taking a family newspaper, and paying for it, too. I don't miss this from my roost, yet I have paid a year's subscription and a dollar over. All folly, sir; there is no man but can take a paper; it's charity, sir; charity you know commences at home.'

'But,' resumed the editor, 'I will pay you for what is over the subscription. I did not institute this as a means of profit, but rather to convince you. I will pay you—'

'Not a bit of it, sir, a bargain is a bargain, and I am already repaid, sir; doubly paid, sir. And whenever a neighbor makes the complaint I did, I will cite him to the hen story. Good-day gentlemen.'

After his departure the editor and myself took a hearty laugh at the novelty of the idea, and the complete success of the enterprise. Many a subscriber did the farmer send in, and in the course of a number of years, during which he continued to take the paper, it was his wont to relate his novel mode of paying the printer, to his guests, which were not a few, as his general information, for which he always thanked the editor, made him a desirable companion, both to old and young, and of invaluable service to the community in which he lived.

He became noted being a man of much reading and extensive information. As he was courted by the wise, so did he court the company of the illiterate, and many is the individual whose soul was lighted by the lamp of his knowledge. His motto was ever, 'My light is none the less for lighting that of my neighbor.' Emulate, it kind reader.—[Ex.]

Extensive fires (March 10) are overrunning the States of Georgia and South Carolina. Near Lexington Mills, fences and dwelling houses are being rapidly consumed by the devouring element and the town of Lexington is in danger. Between Savannah and Macon the trains of cotton had ceased running; and the telegraph line has been consumed near Cheraw, thus cutting off communication with the south.