

After cotillions, &c., the attention of the assembly was again solicited to the following round:—

"How good and how pleasant when brethren agree,
Round closely together in firm unity;
How sweet and how pleasant when Christ is our theme,
His love above all else is supreme;
Sweet—sweet 'tis to sing in harmony—
Pure harmony—the praises of our King."

Which was sung by Messrs. Mills, Chambers and Kelly in good harmony. The music is a sweet melody composed by Dr. Harrington.

This was the last of the singing, all of which added much to the interest of the evening.

We cannot but praise the manner in which W. K. Barton furnished the supper for the occasion. The tables were filled to overflowing, and all seemed perfectly satisfied with the quality and style in which the good things were served out. Everything was truly excellent, and we would recommend Mr. Barton as a polished caterer and worthy of general patronage.

Musicians:—Messrs. J. M. Jones, S. Olsen, J. F. Hutchinson, D. Ballo, and F. Weight. The music was superb.

The decorations of the ball room were most elegant, and those of the dining hall were altogether unique—the beautiful curves and arches of evergreens bedadged with artificial flowers and flags of all nations, presenting a very picturesque and grand appearance.

The only feeling that appeared to exist during the whole of the evening was one of general satisfaction, the Spirit of the Lord filling the hall, which caused every countenance to beam with delight, and all appeared to enjoy themselves to the fullest extent.

At the close, Elder Erastus Snow delivered the benediction.

Notice was given that a general meeting of all the members of the Typographical Association would be held in the court room of the Council House, on Friday evening, the 22d instant, at 7 o'clock p.m., to re-consider the propriety of adopting the new name, and the proposed amendments to the constitution.

JOHN G. CHAMBERS, Clerk.

THE DESERET NEWS.

TRUTH & LIBERTY.



ALBERT CARRINGTON:.....EDITOR

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY:

Wednesday---February 13, 1856.

THE ELECTION of Delegates to the Convention, to be held in this city on the 3rd Monday in March next, comes off on Saturday the 16th inst., and presuming that every voter feels interested in the matter, at least enough so to be at the small trouble of casting his vote, and aware that each one wishes to vote understandingly, the following ticket is published for the benefit of the electors in this county:—

UNION TICKET

For Delegates from Great Salt Lake County.

DANIEL H. WELLS,
JEDEDIAH M. GRANT,
ALBERT CARRINGTON,
EDWIN D. WOOLLEY,
ALMON W. BABBITT,
JOHN F. KINNEY,
WILLIAM BELL,
GARLAND HURT,
WILLIAM H. HOOPER,
SETH M. BLAIR,
THOMAS S. WILLIAMS,
ORSON PRATT,
PARLEY P. PRATT,
JESSE C. LITTLE,
SAMUEL W. RICHARDS,
GEORGE P. STILES.

To the Saints throughout the Territory of Utah.

BRETHREN:—

The scanty supply of food for the sustenance of the people, until the coming harvest, is a matter that is beginning to be pretty thoroughly understood, and by many rather uncomfortably realized. In this, as in all other communities, there are numbers who in all emergencies, or to escape unpleasant future contingencies, are perfectly willing and anxious to put forth their energies to the utmost advantage, provided they can be well assured of the best course to pursue. Uncertain as to that, much time is lost in reflection, a hesitancy attends each movement, and frequently the results are disappointing or disastrous. To forestall such consequences, and with a view to promote the true interests and welfare of the judicious, a few timely suggestions are now offered.

Year by year poor fences have, as they always will, worked at least a three-fold detriment, viz., training animals to be breachy, embittering the feelings of neighborhoods and cutting off anticipated supplies of food. The great amount and variety of labor heretofore required at the hands of the industrious has tended to prevent building proper fences, and wherever this has been the case they should be looked to and put in efficient

condition at the earliest practicable date, for animals are becoming so numerous, and the grass in many settlements so scarce, that it will not answer to trust to their good behavior in not intruding upon the growing crops. Looking after this matter in season will leave more time for rightly attending to other important duties in their turn.

Though the depth of snow in the mountains gives assurance of a liberal supply of water for irrigation, still generally there is already in all, or nearly all of the settlements more land under cultivation than the water can be made to irrigate, with our present facilities for its application.

Aside from that, there is from twice to twenty times more acres in ostensible use than is tilled to any real profit and satisfaction. It follows then that there is land enough already under some description of fence, and probably enough broken, after a fashion, to accommodate the expenditure of all the seed, labor and skill that can be applied to farming operations this season.

For in addition to the circumstances already alluded to, most of the work animals will be in poor condition for honoring the draft which will be made upon them for extensive and thorough plowing, forage is and will be scarce and the early grass is not of a very strengthening nature.

Thus much may suffice on the subject of fences, amount of plowed land, water, seed and teams.

But there are other elements affecting the question, which it may not be amiss to consider. That food lays at the foundation of all physical movements is a truism, it therefore follows that unless an employer can furnish his employees with provisions, either directly or indirectly, he must cease all operations beyond his individual strength. And what is true of one person, in this case, is true of all in like condition; and are not almost the entire community in this predicament?

This being readily admitted, it directly follows that a universal effort must be made to revolutionize the scarcity in our bread market, or private and public improvements will be stopped, except on a very contracted scale, and the people but little removed from the aborigines around us, so far as depends upon a concentration of efforts for the accomplishment of the purposes for which we are here.

In view of these facts, what course does wisdom dictate? Most assuredly, not only that every farmer use all his skill and means for the production of food, but that every carpenter, mason, tailor, blacksmith, shoemaker, painter, clerk and, in short, every man, woman and child put forth their energies towards filling the store houses with an abundance of that which will sustain life, each one raising all that is necessary for the support of the individual, and as much more as may be possible. After the lapse of three or four months, the mechanics and hundred classes can again return to their customary occupations.

Can every one, from eight years old and upward, aid in this useful and necessary undertaking? Yes, more or less directly. 'A little farm well tilled' has passed into a proverb, among the observing, and it has already been stated that there is now more land fenced at and plowed at than will suffice for profitable use by the whole people, then let every inch of field and garden be put in the highest state of cultivation; let those who have more acres than they can till in that manner loan or rent to those who have none; let those who have thoughtfully saved more seed than will supply their wants impart to those who lack; stop flouring wheat until it is known how much will be needed for sowing; let those who have the understanding, energy and means forthwith get the best drilling machines and dibbles, and let our skillful mechanics at once make them, that the seed may be deposited in the most economical and productive manner, and that women, children, and the inexperienced may have an opportunity for lending welcome assistance in the hurry of seed time; let those who have no teams or ploughs rent or borrow of those who have, and where this cannot be done let the spades and hoes be put in faithful requisition; let those who are unskilful in tilling the soil seek information from their experienced neighbors; and let all seek out and apply every fertilizer within their reach. If these suggestions are thoroughly complied with, our gardens will resemble the paradisaical garden of Eden, and our fields will teem with rich abundance and outvie the highly cultivated gardens of other climes.

When the wheat, corn and other crops begin to grow, be careful to eradicate all sunflowers, and noxious weeds of every description, which will serve the twofold purpose of affording more light, air and nourishment to the useful plant,

and leave the soil in far better plight for another year.

It will be readily perceived that a full development of the course now proposed will confine some mechanics pretty closely to their shops, at least those who are skillful in making horse and hand drills, dibbles, ploughs, grain cradles and other implements of husbandry. That class, however, will probably find more or less time to occupy in their gardens or on a small piece of ground, and at any rate time enough for directing the agricultural labors of their wives and children.

The large number of able bodied men who will leave the different settlements in the spring, upon various missions, speaks loudly in favor of a strict attention to the course herein pointed out, although many who go to the western frontiers will return in the Fall, and perhaps in time to afford some aid in securing late crops. But whether in season to aid, or not, they will expect their rations to be supplied from what is produced here, as will also the large numbers who will doubtless gather to these valleys during this season's immigration.

Wisdom neglected or set at naught profiteth not, that such may not be the case in this instance let all, who can, carefully read this letter until they perfectly comprehend the principles contained therein, and then explain it to those who do not so readily understand; and let each one at once begin to reflect upon and, as rapidly as the season develops opportunity, put into practical operation every aid which they can extend to the furtherance of the object in view.

BRIGHAM YOUNG,
HEBER C. KIMBALL,
JEDEDIAH M. GRANT.

Debt.

Running into it is very like sliding down hill, but getting out is often far more difficult than drawing up the sled for another ride. True, the world at large have become so habituated to the practice of incurring liabilities that it almost has the force of second nature, and most certainly has the sanction of very general usage, but it does not thereby follow that it is in every instance necessary, politic, or even praiseworthy.

It will happen at times that debts must be made, yet is it not highly probable that if the debtor could have a realizing foretaste of some of those feelings which press upon him when he is fundless and closely pursued by the creditor, or when he is thrown between the upper and nether mill stones of a court with lawyers for millers, or, worse still, when his property is being sacrificed under the hammer of a forced sale on an execution, he would use more exertion, judgment and self denial in efforts to square his income with his expenses, leaving a wide margin for rainy days, sickness and other casualties?

The old maxim reads, "when you are in Rome do as the Romans," but we are in the tops of the mountains, and in fact have no one but ourselves to set us bad examples: are in no ways obliged to follow the dictates of worldly fashions, nor to bow down to the sayings of Mrs. Grundy in the cut of our garments, in the form of our dwellings or in the mode of providing and furnishing our tables. Wherefore there are but few of the many inducements for the adoption of any business habits not directly conducive to the greatest benefit of the individual and of the whole.

Another serious consideration in the matter is the fact that those debts which are the most difficult to liquidate, are the ones which have to be paid to swell the coffers of persons whose interests and aims are not, and are not intended to be, identified with ours, but are diametrically opposed.

Then all experience, our position, circumstances and views dictate the avoidance of debt as far as possible even among ourselves, and by all means to keep out of the stores unless urged in by incontrovertible necessity, or the dictates, at times, of a far reaching policy.

THE CHANCELLOR AND REGENTS of the University, pursuant to adjournment, met on the 11th inst., in the room over the Tithing Office. His Excellency Governor Young and Elders E. T. Benson and J. V. Long were present.

Elder W. Woodruff, chairman of the committee on school books, gave a very acceptable report of their proceedings, which indicated much diligence, thought and judgment in the performance of their duties.

After discussing their productions, and witnessing some black-board illustrations by the Secretary, Elder G. D. Watt, the Governor, by request, nominated D. H. Wells, A. Carrington and W. Willes to assist the committee above named, whereupon they were unanimously elected to act as a committee of revision.

Adjourned until early candle-light on Friday, Feb. 15, to meet in the same room.

DRILLING MACHINES AND DIBBLES.—In view of the manifold advantages to be derived from well constructed labor-saving garden and farming implements, will not some skillful mechanics take the matter in hand forthwith, and have enough in readiness to meet the large demand at the rapidly approaching seed time? And if any one is familiar with the best kinds, but not a mechanic, can he not add his mite by imparting the information to those who can construct them?

IMPROVEMENT.—Among other beneficial objects worthy of note may be classed Mr. Toussig's tannery in the 15th Ward. For the short time in which he has been engaged at his present location, and the disadvantages he has labored under, the results are highly commendable. The arrangement of the vats, bark mill, glue factory, finishing room, &c., is very compact and convenient, and judging from samples of leather on hand, it is safe to presume that Mr. Toussig most thoroughly understands his business in all its branches.

He remarked that the bark and other native tanning materials were most excellent, hides good and at a moderately low price, and that there was no reason why leather of all kinds could not be made of as good a quality as in any other place, and sold at fair profit as cheap as that which is imported, if not cheaper, provided the pay could be sprinkled with a little cash.

PARTIES.—That of the 'Mormon' Battalion came off on the 6th inst., the Second Annual Festival of the Typographical Association on the 8th, and the Life Guards gave a party on the 11th.

On each occasion the Social Hall was well filled by those who endeavor to wisely appreciate the various blessings profusely strewn in their path, and to properly distinguish 'times and seasons,' giving to rest and recreation, as well as to labor and the sterner duties, that share of time and attention adapted to fully subserve the best use and development of each individual.

THE THEATER will open in the Social Hall, on Wednesday the 13th inst., with "Luke the Laborer," and, "His Last Legs."

Luke, W. H. Wilson.
Song, "Nelly Gray," W. Willes.
O'Caligan, Patrick Lynch.

The Dramatic Association will continue their performances on each succeeding Wednesday and Saturday evenings, until further notice. They have several new plays, farces, &c., in readiness for the entertainment, amusement and instruction of the public.

AN ACCOMPLISHED BLIND MAN.—The Journal de Chartres gives an account of a water mill, in the hamlet of Clisme, near Chartres, built entirely by a blind man, without either assistance or advice from any one. The masonry, carpenter's work, roofing, stairs, paddle-wheel cogs, in a word, all the machinery pertaining to the mill, has been made, put up, and set in motion by him alone.

He has also, the above journal asserts, made his own furniture. When the water is low and the mill does not work, our blind miller becomes a joiner, and also a turner, on a lathe of his own invention, and so he makes all manner of utensils, and pretty toy windmills for the juveniles. He lives quite alone, sweeps his own room and cooks his own dinner; his mother, who has fifteen children to care for, lives a mile off, and does not trouble herself about "her blind boy" for "he earns his bread now," she says, and "does not want her." In 1852, this blind miller was awarded a medal by the agricultural society of the arrondissement, for a machine serving the double purpose of winnowing corn and separating the best grain from the common sort.

DISCOVERY OF YET TWO MORE ASTEROIDS.—We received this morning intelligence of the discovery of two asteroids, or small planets, between Mars and Jupiter, on the same day, Oct. 5th—one by Luther in Bilk, Prussia, situated at 9 p.m. of that day in R. A., 2 deg. 25 min., and north declination 52 min.; and the other by Goldsmid of Paris, whose R. A. at 8 p.m., was 345 deg. 20 min., and south declination 7 deg. 48 min. Both planets were also again observed on the 7th, at Altona or Paris, and their retrograde motion on the two days was found to be about fourteen and fifteen minutes daily. The number of the discovered asteroids has of late years so rapidly increased, that we are doubtful how many are now known, but believe these two last will be about thirty-five and thirty-six.—[Boston Traveler.

THE CRANBERRY CURE OF ERYSIPELAS.—The New Haven "Palladium" records another case of the complete cure of erysipelas by the simple application of raw cranberries pounded fine. The patient was a young lady, one side of whose face had become so swollen and inflamed that the eye had become closed and the pain excessive. A poultice of cranberries was applied, and, after several changes, the pain ceased, the inflammation subsided, and, in the course of a couple of days, every vestige of the disease had disappeared.