

THE DESERET NEWS.



ALBERT CARRINGTON:.....EDITOR.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY.

Wednesday-----August 15, 1855.

☞ We regret to inform our Patrons that the Editor of the News has been confined to a dark room encountering a desperate struggle with Inflammation of the eyes, the excruciating torture of which for the past week has deprived him of sleep, appetite, or any manner of rest or comfort. While we earnestly pray for his speedy deliverance from this miserable malady, we request of our readers to kindly overlook any inaccuracies that may appear in the columns of this number of our paper.

Election Returns.

For the benefit of the public at large, and county clerks in particular, we publish the following, relative to the duties and procedure of clerks in this Territory, extracted from page 233, chap. XLVII, sec. 8, Revised Laws of Utah, 1855:—

SEC. 8. When all the returns and abstracts are made, the clerk shall forthwith make a general abstract, and post it up in his office, and forward to the Secretary of the Territory a certified copy of the names of the persons voted for, and the number of votes each has received for territorial offices; and furnish each person having the highest number of votes for county and precinct offices a certificate of his election.

The duties of clerks is made so obvious in this section, that further explanation is unnecessary. It is for each to learn, and faithfully perform his duty.

On account of failure on the part of many to promptly forward their returns to the Secretary's Office, we have but meagre results of the recent election to present to our readers.

DAVIS COUNTY.—Delegate to Congress, John M. Bernhisel. Councilor, John Stoker. Representatives, John D. Parker, Jesse Hobson. Select Man, James Brinkerhoff. County Surveyor, John D. Larker.

FARMINGTON PRECINCT.—Justice of the Peace, Hiram Judd. Constable, Milton D. Hammond. Poundkeeper, John W. Hess. Fence Viewers, Daniel A. Miller, Russel G. Brownell.

NORTH PRECINCT.—Justice of the Peace, Samuel Henderson, jr. Constable, Joseph Egbert. Poundkeeper, Joseph Egbert.

WEBER RIVER PRECINCT.—Justice of the Peace, Joshua Holden. Constable, Robert Watts. Poundkeeper, W. Kindel. Fence Viewers, John Bright, Daniel Smith.

CENTREVILLE PRECINCT.—Poundkeeper, Aaron B. Cherry.

HOME ITEMS.

THE CROPS.—From the north we hear good reports as to the yield of wheat, considering the damage done by the grasshoppers; who, in their depredations, seem to have been not altogether impartial—some fields having been entirely stripped, while others, immediately adjoining, have not been touched.

In Utah county especially at Provo and vicinity, we understand that through an abundance of water for irrigation, and the blessing of the Lord, the crops generally will be heavy.

Corn looks well, and the prospects are good for a fair yield throughout the Territory, and in some sections, it will be the principle grain. In many fields in the neighborhood of this city, we have noticed indications of serious injury to the crops from a destructive worm, and it will be well for farmers to examine their corn, and if possible, prevent further loss, for assuredly we shall need all that can be raised.

Potatoes are doing finely; and with plenty of corn and potatoes, there will be no danger of starvation.

Oats, from all we can learn, will not be an average yield. Many fields were cut for fodder while yet green, to save to the grasshoppers the task of devouring them.

Of the late re-sowing, that which has been well irrigated, looks promising; but where water is not in abundance, which is the case in various portions of this county, the yield will be small; but in most instances, good fodder will be raised, which is, the present season, no small item.

MELONS are plenty in market, tho' very late, on account of the early and repeated failures, and subsequent re-sowings at a late period. While the weather continues warm, we may enjoy them; but late melons, in cold weather, by those who have regard for health, should not be eaten.

THE SUGAR BEET crop will be almost an entire

failure in many parts, having been seriously injured by the grasshoppers.

SUGAR MAKING at Provo, we are glad to learn, continues to be a profitable employment. Cannot the saccharine be removed from the leaves without giving their flavor to the sugar? A few experiments in this new art, will doubtless give results, whereby a good quality of sugar can be produced.

FRUIT, in the upper portions of the city, will be somewhat abundant; in the lower portions there will be but little, having been cut off by the late frosts. There are grounds in the upper, or north eastern part of the city, the soil of which is well adapted to fruit-growing, needing only the skillful touch of the horticulturist, accompanied by the faith of the saint, to bring forth fruit in every variety, and in its greatest perfection.

But saints in every part of this city and in every city in this Territory, should be in earnest in cultivating fruit of every description. Seek to understand what varieties will flourish best on your own soil, and cultivate accordingly.

Thus shall your hearts, and the hearts of your children be made glad in partaking of the delicious fruits of the earth, which are better for man than the flesh of animals.

In short, cultivate and raise everything that is pleasant to the eye, or good for food—flowers, to adorn and beautify your walks—peas, beans, melons, corn, potatoes, squash, to gratify the taste in the season thereof—cows, pigs, and poultry, all of which will add to your happiness and comfort—but don't let your chickens destroy your neighbors' gardens.

The best place to raise poultry is on your farms; but if any are anxious to have them in the city, let them be kept securely enclosed, from the time the first seed is planted, until your crops are harvested.

We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of br. C. H. Oliphant, on page 183. Fruit trees from one year old and upwards may be successfully inculcated, or, as it is more commonly called, budded; and we advise those desirous of securing good fruit, to attend to this matter without delay. Read the advertisement.

From the Public hands, br. Oliphant will receive pay for his services on the Tithing Office.

SHADE TREES, we are glad to notice, are becoming very numerous throughout our city, and flourish exceedingly. The fall, which is at hand, is a good time to set out trees of all descriptions, and let not the shade trees on our sidewalks be forgotten. Cottonwood is found to be the best and surest tree for transplanting in the valley. They should be dug up with good roots, set about 12 or 15 feet apart, and well watered, especially during the season of transplanting.

THE WEATHER for the past few days, has been cool and pleasant during the day; the nights often quite chilly—high winds prevailing considerably.

THE FIRES IN THE MOUNTAINS still continue, notwithstanding the rain, and in consequence, our view is much diminished in extent, by the masses of smoke which cover the mountains, and sometimes fill the valley.

THE TEMPORARY COVERING of the Bowery with willows, is being completed.

HAYING seems to be actively prosecuted. Now is the time—secure provender for your animals.

THE TEMPLE.—A perspective drawing of this splendid structure may be seen in a frame at the Governor's Office. The work of cutting the stone for the walls is going forward vigorously.

The plastering and finishing of the Temple Block wall is progressing finely—the north line being completed, and nearly one half of the eastern.

FINE HOUSES are being reared in various portions of the city; and while the erection of fine houses, and the spirit of improvement generally manifest is a pleasing token of the perseverance and enterprise of the saints, let them not, in the multiplicity of their own concerns, forget the House of the Lord. We say to the Saints, let the completion of this House be always before you, and fail not to render such aid in the work as God has placed within your reach.

Farmers, bring in your tithing wheat, butter, cheese, chickens, &c., that your brethren who are engaged on the Temple may rejoice in, and diligently prosecute their labors. And Bishops, to you and your several wards, the call is made for more teams to haul stone for the Temple. Let this call meet with a willing response.

SALT.—Large quantities of this article are now being deposited in the Tithing Store-house; and from present appearances, we shall have sufficient to save not only ourselves, but perhaps others who may desire it. There is not room to contain any more at present, so you may hold on with your salt for a while, and haul stone for the Temple, if you please.

This salt is obtained from large lakes, which during high water form a part of Great Salt Lake, but the waters having receded, the salt remains upon the surface of the ground to the depth of from three to six inches, in inexhaustible quantities, and this at the distance of two or three miles from the Lake. It is very clean, and white, but somewhat coarse.

THE HEALTH OF THE CITY is generally good, tho' among children there is considerable sickness, and some mortality. Inflammation in the eyes has been, and still continues to be quite prevalent. Doubtless the health of children would be greatly increased, by a more judicious treatment from mothers. But while tea, coffee, meat, bread, &c., &c., however small the quantities, are introduced to infants, who are wholly incapable of digesting such food—or any other but that supplied for them by nature—our children will sicken and die.

THE DESERET ALPHABET.—Punches, matrices, and moulds are being prepared by br. Sabins, for casting type of the New Alphabet; and we are in hopes of seeing ere long, a font of handsome letter cast, and primary books in the new style, printed for the use of our schools.

Large letters of this Alphabet have been cut by two enterprising young lads in this office, which, together with an illustrative card, can be obtained at the Post Office.

NEW SCHOOL.—Professor Orson Pratt, sen., has generously proffered his services gratuitously to the citizens of this city and vicinity, to instruct a school in the higher branches of science, namely, Philosophy, Astronomy, Chemistry, Electricity, Algebra, Surveying, Geometry, Trigonometry, Mechanics, Differential and Integral calculus, together with the use of various instruments—the students to furnish room, books, &c.

We cannot but congratulate our citizens on this highly favorable opportunity of obtaining a knowledge of these important branches. The qualifications of Prof. Pratt are too well known to need comment from us; suffice it to say, that every facility is now afforded to those who seek for wisdom as for hid treasures, to secure it, at a very trifling expense—almost without money and without price; and we sincerely trust that this liberal offer will be fully appreciated, and an immediate response be made to it.

Prof. Pratt will open the school as soon as thirty students can be obtained. He proposes to occupy the usual hours of schools, from 9 o'clock a. m., to 12 m., and from 1 to 4 p. m.

Come, gentlemen, hand in your names to br. Pratt, secure for yourselves a suitable room, and prepare to be governors, statesmen, philosophers and great men in the kingdom of God.

ZION is flourishing, and her sons and daughters rejoice in her prosperity. Peace prevails in Utah, and great is the peace of those who keep the law of the Lord.

Mormons before Sebastopol.

The Saints find their religion to be no hindrance in fight. Like Cromwell's men, we think they knock the harder and face the music of the battle field the bolder, for their piety.

We are almost amused to see by our last Salt Lake City papers, that the Saints are actually hammering away at the Russians in the Crimea. The Deseret News publishes a letter from two branches of the Church in "the East"—the "Floating Branch", (for the use of mariners, we presume) and the "Expeditionary Force Branch" (for the rank and file on foreign service we fancy). We quote.

"From a letter from Elder H. Russell, 22nd September, Sebastopol. I learn on the 20th a battle was fought at a place called Alma, (2,000 killed) in which our brethren were engaged, but no one was even wounded. Elder West of the 93rd regiment had baptized one. From other letters, I learn of the baptism of two others, and that many were expected to enter the church when they could get into winter quarters."

The "one" that was baptized by him of the 93rd, we should like to see. We will bet a year's subscription that he is a Huntingdonshire man, and very awful when placed behind a charged bayonet, with authoritative instructions to go ahead and keep moving. We are afraid however that his baptism was not a solemn scene. The Zouaves must have made fun of it. Those men are not reverent. To resume:—

"From Priest S. Ballard, (Rifle brigade) I learn that he was invited by some Methodists to preside over their meetings. This invitation he accepted; but having convinced one of them of the truth of the work, the remainder broke up, and do not even meet among themselves. The one continues to investigate the work with increasing satisfaction, and is expected, together, with another, to be baptized shortly. Brother Ballard is creating considerable stir in the Rifle brigade. He and brother Paul of the Royal Sappers, meet nearly every night for prayer, that God will direct them to the honest in heart. If the work takes a start in that division of the army, it may extend from that to another, and so on. At present the baptisms have taken place in one division only."

We would like to see Bro. Ballard. There must be something in the men who can make a religious convert in the midst of the siege of Sebastopol, at the same time keep his back

harmless from the Marshall's rattan for neglect of duty. He and Br. Paul of the Sappers and Miners are fighting men, that England were well off, if they were numbered to her by entire regiments instead of by units.

"Elder A. Downes, of the Floating Branch, has two persons ready for baptism the first opportunity they can get. He has sent me an order for books, &c. All the brethren of that Branch, and those of E. F. Branch were in good standing.

From the Branch in Malta, I may say we are uniting and rejoicing in the work. Although cholera has raged on every hand, and taken away many, yet it was only permitted to pay us a hasty visit, the ordinance of anointing proving, with God's blessing, efficacious in one moment, for which we ever feel to praise God every time we think of it."

Friends, is not a faith that flourishes under the cannonade of Sebastopol rather hardy? Wise politicians will not treat it as men do old hats lying in their path. Indeed it can't be bootied with any sort of success. The Pauls of the Sappers and Miners are of Church militant, as they also claim to be of the church of God.—[Buffalo Democrat.

[Friend "Democrat," please accept our thanks for your candor, for it is so rarely met with in the Editorial fraternity, when "Mormons" are the subject, that it is actually refreshing to note here and there an exception. We cordially endorse the correctness of your last paragraph, and sincerely wish that all editors, priests, politicians, lawyers, doctors and profess'dly learned men would duly appreciate its truthfulness, for once show a little indication of good sense, and govern themselves accordingly. Such a course would tend to honor the truth, shame the devil, and prevent their so often being found in positions which, to say the least, make them appear very foolish in the eyes of all men of true intelligence].—[Editor Deseret News.

The Crimea.

Mr. Cobden, in the House of Commons June 5, said:—

"He was speaking at a moment when the country was excited by the recent intelligence from the seat of war. Now if any one studied the maps of the scene of the operations, it would be seen how much was made out of very little, although it had done much to increase the confidence of the people.

He placed no limits to the power of England and France if they put out their strength, but he was not so sure that our position in the Crimea was as supposed. He had been in communication with a gentleman with regard to the supply of food to the Russians in the Crimea, and he did not learn from him that Sevastopol depended on Kertch for food.

He was told by this gentleman (and it ought to damp this unwarranted exultation) who was a holder of corn at Kertch, that the Russian Government had stated to him five months ago that they could not be responsible for the safety of his corn. Five months ago Russia gave notice that it was intended to abandon Kertch, and no doubt it was the same with Berdiansk and other places in the Sea of Azoff.

From what he gathered there was great exaggeration with regard to this expedition to the Sea of Azoff. If there was really anything in it, what must now be the reflection of those who had the ships to undertake it long ago? Were we sure that the expedition was not occasioned by the same cause which took our troops from Gallipoli to Varna and from Varna to the Crimea—the city of "Do something?"

If ever a Government or a commander did something because they were told to do something, and for no other reason, the chances were a hundred to one that they would do something wrong. He was not sure that the expedition was caused by anything but because the Government was called on to do something, and he would now record his deliberate opinion that, while the proceedings in the Sea of Azoff were destroying private property and would not add to the luster of our arms, he believed that they could have no better effect on the war than the marauding expeditions last year in the Gulf of Finland had on Cronstadt.

He believed that the supplies of Sevastopol came entirely from Perekop, and that that place and Sympheropol were strongly fortified like Sebastopol, and that both must be taken before you could intercept the food of the Russian army and take Sebastopol. As to the interception of supplies into the Crimea across the steppes beyond Perekop, he was told by a gentleman that every spring, 1,000 carts were obtained to go from Odessa and other places on the coast, over the steppes, with produce to the Crimea, and that all that commerce was now suspended.

The consequence was that the Russian Government would avail itself of all that means of conveyance; while so far from the steppes being an obstacle, journeys were made over steppes five or six times greater in extent than those.

Was it not better that we should look at all these things in this light, and calmly consider them without giving way to an effervescence of feeling which prevented our judging of the consequences of what we were about to do?

We had re-commenced the war with a determination to take Sebastopol. When he said that the united strength of England and France could not be resisted by any power, he made one exception in favor of a greater power than either. He alluded to pestilence and disease.

He had read lately some extracts from Spen-

[Concluded on page 184.]