

THE DESERET NEWS.



ALBERT CARRINGTON:.....EDITOR.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY:

Wednesday-----May 2, 1855.

NOTICE.—The person who borrowed of the Editor of the News, Nos. 7 and 8 of Vol. 2, of "The Seer," is requested to return them forthwith.

THE CALIFORNIA MAIL arrived about noon of the 26th inst., bringing but a small amount of letters and papers, and among them a few from the States. From this fact it is presumed that the Post Master General, or Messrs. McGraw & Reeside, or somebody else, are still affording some expectation that the mail, at some time entirely convenient to the powers that be, will again be carried to and from Independence and this city.—As only one letter arrived from our Delegate, the Hon. J. M. Bernhisel, and bearing date Feb. 17, it is highly probable that an immense bulk of public documents, 'News' exchanges, subscribers' papers, letters, &c., is accumulating at Independence to be forwarded, if at all, by the OX TRAIN TELEGRAPH, as heretofore. This, by the way, would seem to be almost the only mail facilities that our most magnanimous, equal-righted, and highly economical government intends to afford the inhabitants of that portion of her wild, desert, mountainous, isolated, and uninviting domain, where no other class of her population had ever settled, neither indeed could or would have done so for many years yet to come, if ever.

As GRASSHOPPERS are doing great damage to most varieties of tender vegetation in field and garden, entirely destroying many kinds while yet in the tender blade, it may be good policy to withhold farther seeding for a while, since two or three weeks from now will give ample time for the maturity of nearly every kind usually raised. However, faith and good works will do more to secure favorable weather in its season, and the rebuking and staying the devourer, than all things else within our reach. For the Lord says it is his business to provide for his saints, it therefore behooves us to be saints, and all will be well.

MR. J. W. SULLIVAN, owner of the News Depot in San Francisco, the Pacific Express, the Sacramento Weekly Union, and the California Farmer, have credit and our thanks for having furnished us nearly all the papers and magazines brought by the mail of the 26th inst. No Godfrey's Lady's Books came to hand; whether from oversight on the part of our usually punctual friend Sullivan of the News Depot, or through some plundering by the way, we are not able to determine. If Mr. Sullivan will send a letter by each mail, to the Post master in this city, containing a list of the kinds of magazines sent and the number of each kind, it will give a clue for determining where the slip occurs, and greatly increase the sales of the News Depot, so soon as the evil of uncertainty and, often, of entire failure of the arrival of mail matter can be remedied. The population of Utah are a reading and reflecting community, have become utterly tired of waiting for regularity in the eastern mail, and are looking to the California mail as the only reliable channel of communication. Hence, as the last named mail is, and has been for some time, running regularly, if it is permitted to bring what is directed to Utah, Eastern papers and magazines will have to come by the Isthmus and from the West, because they cannot be had from any other quarter.

New Publication.

The mail of the 26th ult., brought No. 1, Vol. 1, of "The Mormon," edited and published in New York City by Elder John Taylor. The heading of the paper is deep, massive, bold, significant, and beautifully designed and engraved. At the top are the words, "and he said let there be light, and there was light;" immediately beneath is the all-seeing eye surrounded by rays of light, and directly over the American Eagle which is hovering over a bee hive, and holding in his beak a streamer upon which are the words "The Mormon." On the right of the bee hive are the rose and reed supporting a scroll headed, "Constitution of the United States," with the inscription, "given by inspiration of God.—Joseph Smith." To the right of the scroll, and pendent from an inclined flag staff, are the broad folds of the United States flag with a blaze of light in the center of the starry field containing the word "Utah," and in the stripes are the words "truth will prevail.—H. C. Kimball." To the left of the bee hive are the

thistle and shamrock supporting a scroll, on the face of which are the words "Mormon creed, mind your own business.—Brigham Young;" and on the edge, 'Deseret.' On the left hand U. S. flag one very large star occupies the center of the starry field, and on the stripes are the words, 'truth, intelligence, virtue, and faith united.—J. Taylor.' The signification of the emblems, &c., we leave to the sagacity of our readers. Under the splendid head is the very correct motto, "it is better to represent ourselves, than to be represented by others."

The editorial head is also very tastefully designed, the eagle is standing upon the bee hive with his wings slightly expanded, and bearing in his beak a streamer with the words "holiness to the Lord." Behind the eagle are two U. S. flags. On the right, resting on the hive, is a scroll with the words, "peace and good will to man." The Bible, Book of Mormon, and Book of Doctrine and Covenants rest against the bee hive on the left. The words right and left, in these descriptions, are used as the objects present themselves to the person looking at the described embellishments; this use is the reverse of the artistic mode, but has been preferred as being the one that will be best understood by the majority.

The Mormon is printed on a large sheet, and is filled with a variety of well selected matter, and an unusual proportion of apt, spicy, and well written editorial articles.

Agents in Utah, Bishop Edward Hunter, all the bishops throughout the Territory, Judge E. Smith, P. M., and Joseph Cain.

When the signification of the motto of "The Mormon," is considered, viz: that 'it is better to represent ourselves, than to be represented by others;' when the acknowledged power of the press is taken into account, and that we have but five presses in operation, while there are hundreds, if not thousands, rolling forth a constant stream of error, calumny, vituperation, and abuse; and when it is well known to be a difficult matter to start and sustain a new paper amid such numbers as are already in the field; it is presumed that Utah will stretch forth her hand, by way of subscribers, and assist Elder Taylor in his arduous, necessary, and highly useful mission. If no mails come from the east, the Panama route is still open; and if the U. S. mails entirely fail us, we can transport our own letters and papers to and from Independence, and San Diego.

May 1st, clear and pleasant—ground very dry—peas, wheat, &c., being irrigated—and grasshoppers doing much damage from Provo to Farmington.

News Items.

From San Francisco papers of March 29th—For this file we are indebted to the courtesy of the Pacific Express Company, for which we tender them our thanks.

—Feb. 17 and March 5, trade was still dull at Liverpool and New York, and much distress prevailed at the former place from lack of employment, 15000 persons being thrown out of work. —The San Francisco Daily Herald states that Page, Bacon, & Co., resumed business on the 29th of March.

—Congress adjourned at ten minutes to twelve o'clock on Sunday forenoon, (March 4,) after a sitting of over 36 hours.

—The Massachusetts Legislature has adopted a series of resolutions declaring the fugitive slave law unconstitutional, and requesting their members in Congress to labor for its repeal.

—Cuban Filibusterism is reported to be on the increase.

—A destructive fire occurred in Fisher's block, Philadelphia, March 1.

—Losses by fire in the United States in the month of February, excluding losses under \$10,000, were \$934,000, of which New York shared \$210,000.

—The entire business portion of Monroeville, Ohio, was destroyed by fire on the 3rd of March.

—Gen. W. S. Harney of the U. S. Army, has been selected to command the military expedition against the Sioux Indians, during the ensuing season.

—The past winter, both in Europe and in the United States, has been very severe, and an unusual quantity of snow fell in the States.

—Lord Dundas has been appointed to the command of the Baltic fleet.

—It is stated that there are 6,364,000 soldiers now under arms in Europe.

Summary.

From the New York Herald of Feb. 20, and March 5, and from the Tribune of March 5.

—A slight snow storm visited New Orleans on the 27th of February.

—The Panama railroad was opened Feb. 16, and

the trip across the Isthmus is performed in four hours.

—Lord Palmerston is now Prime Minister in England, and his friends expect a more efficient and successful prosecution of the war with Russia.

—In a list of the public acts passed by the last Congress we find one entitled "An act to establish the office of Surveyor General in Utah, and to grant land for school and University purposes. Approved Feb. 21, 1855." The Organic Act granted the same amount of land for school purposes, but we presume that Congress, knowing the fact that but a small amount of the small appropriations made to Utah ever reaches its destination, have concluded to donate the same thing twice over, thinking thereby to soft soap and lullaby the people of the Territory into a false idea of their liberality, even handed impartiality, and design of extending a little aid at some future period; or it may be they intend to follow the example of the Quaker's non-paying debtor, which was somewhat as follows: After the debt had become very old he met the Quaker and said, 'friend, I justly owe thee such an amount;' to which the Quaker replied, 'for thy correct acknowledgement of the debt I will forgive thee one half.' The matter remained in this position for some time, when the debtor made another confession, and received another abatement. After this method had been often repeated, the Quaker remarked, 'thou mayest confess ever so often, but unless thou makest some payment, there will a debt still remain against thee.'

Summary.

[From a file of the Sacramento Weekly Union, to March 25.]

—Up to Nov. 28 the cholera was still raging severely at Athens, Greece, between deaths and leaving there were only about 14,000 inhabitants remaining.

—The Secretary of the Navy is authorized to despatch a steamer and tender to search for Dr. Kane and party.

—Hon. Wm. H. Seward is re-elected to the U. S. Senate.

—The American, Yuba, and other rivers in the northern part of California were much swollen by rains in the fore part of March, and did much damage to mining flumes, races, &c., and washed away some dams and bridges.

—On the 1st of January last 27,000 women were out of employ in the city of New York, so says the Tribune.

—It is said that Kern river gold mines do not pay, and that the report of "rich diggings" on that river was a humbug.

—Congress refused to grant an extension of the Colt pistol patent.

—An earthquake in the city of Mexico, on the 1st and 2nd of February, threw down some of the walls and damaged some buildings.

—Hon. A. C. Dodge of Iowa, has been appointed minister to Spain, Mr. Breckenridge having declined the nomination.

—At Sebastopol, Jan. 15, the snow was three and a half feet deep.

THE POTATO.

MR. EDITOR:—I agree with you decidedly in the opinion expressed in No. 5 of the current vol. of the News, "that the mechanic is the best potato in the Territory," so far as pertains to the table; but that it keeps as well, yields as well, ripens as soon, and is less subject to rot, I am not warranted in saying.

I have a large, round, yellow potato that yields more, is heavier, and finer, and keeps much better in summer, and ripens two weeks sooner than the mechanic. My manner of planting is to plow deep, furrow deep, three and a half feet apart, cut good large potatoes, one eye to a piece, as near as may be, plant in hills two feet apart, two pieces in a hill; when six or eight inches high, hill lightly so as to prepare the space between the rows properly for irrigation; that the surface along the rows be not flooded. Time of planting, for a general crop, from 15th to last of April, moon or no moon.

It is worthy of remark that the mechanic and the yellow potato above referred to are not so much eaten by grasshoppers, as the different varieties of blue and other late potatoes.

Union, April 16th, 1855. S. RICHARDS.

[A few handsome potatoes, of the yellow variety, accompanied the above article, and we have planted them for trial. For a general crop, in this climate, we prefer planting from the 1st to the 15th of May, but the best time is rather difficult to determine generally, from the fact that the season and the nature of the soil in different localities both tend directly to effect the result. —Ed.]

Communication.

The following 'communication' was sent from Bear River by Messrs. Bloor and Mullens, en route for Cal., both of whom are entire strangers to us, as are also Irvine Woods & Co. By inquiry of those who knew them, we learn that they were all emigrants, on their way from the States to California, and wintered in Utah County. Stock owners will perceive another evidence

in favor of the necessity of keeping an extra oversight upon their animals, when passing herds are in the same neighborhood, lest they suffer loss both by the thieving and careless.

BEAR RIVER, Utah Territory, April 10, 1855.

MR. EDITOR: Sir:—We, the undersigned, feel it our duty to write to you upon a subject of false accusation, charged against us by Irvine Woods & Co., at Provo Court, of attempting to drive off Valley cattle, and appropriate them to our use, without giving an equivalent for them. The above charge is false in toto, and had we been there we would have proved the party purjured, and had them tried for the same.

The above Co. slaughtered a fine valley heifer, and branded a cow, designing to make private property of her. This conduct caused us to withdraw from them, lest there should be some difficulty and law suits with said Irvine Woods & Co., which we wished to avoid.

Yours, &c.,

WILLIAM BLOOR, WILLIAM MULLENS.

From the Mormon.

Correspondence.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan'y 24, 1855.

To the Editor of the Mormon:—Dear Sir:—According to promise I take up my pen to write, and as I am not much of a scribbler, I do it with very much diffidence.

Since my appointment to this place I have been laboring according to the best of my ability to build up the interests of Zion, in this city and in the branches around. I have found that the Saints in this country are doing as well as could be expected under existing circumstances. It is true they have not had the teaching that we enjoy in the Valley; but there is in general a good spirit prevailing, and a desire to fulfill the law of God in all things.

Elder Harrison of Philadelphia, and the other presiding elders, as well as the officers generally have been faithful in the discharge of their various duties, and we are now organizing, and putting things on a more efficient footing; we calculate to extend our preaching operations, and we have had numbers of invitations, both around and in the city, that will afford ample opportunities for our young elders to exercise their abilities on. You will be pleased to learn that we baptized seven the Tuesday after you were here, and a spirit of enquiry prevails.

I find that people in general do not understand us, or our principles; they have from representation considered us to be very corrupt; but upon a comparison of our principles with theirs, they generally shrink from the investigation. I do not blame people for thinking we are corrupt; for having no other data to judge from but their own low debased standard of virtue, and being surrounded with lasciviousness, prostitution, and infamy; they naturally think that any thing associated with plurality must partake of the above loathsome vices; and they of course have no correct idea of the nature and relationship of the marriage covenant, either as it regards time or eternity.

Your paper is anxiously looked for; we shall all hail it as a messenger of joy. I expect to write next week.

Yours in the E. C.,

J. CLINTON.

DEPARTURE OF EMIGRANTS FROM LIVERPOOL. —We learn by the Star of February 3d that the Rockaway sailed from Liverpool for New Orleans on the 6th of January, with 24 Saints on board, under the Presidency of Elder Samuel Glasgow.

On the 7th, the ship James Nesmith, Capt. Mills, for New Orleans, with 441 Saints, under the charge of Elder Peter O'Hanson, all from Scandinavia except one.

On the 9th, the Neva, Captain Brown, sailed having on board 13 souls, under the charge of Elder Thomas Jackson, for New Orleans.

On the 17th of January the clipper ship Charles Buck, Capt. Smalley, sailed for New Orleans with 403 Saints, including the remainder of the Scandinavian Emigration for this season, in charge of Elder E. G. M. Hogan, and the remainder of the British Saints who had been transferred from the ship Helois, (which had parted her cable and stranded,) the whole under the Presidency of Elder Richard Ballantyne, who had returned to England from his mission to Hindostan.—[The Mormon.]

NEW PISTOL.—The London correspondent of the Boston Traveler writes thus: 'I have just been shown a rifle pistol, invented by an English gentleman residing at Ratisbon, and which is destined to make as great a revolution in that arm as the Minnie Rifle in musketry. It can kill at five hundred yards. Last week it was tested before experienced officers at Woolwich, and completely stood the trial. Since then, it has been exhibited to Prince Albert, and from my own observations, I can vouch for the efficiency of this extraordinary weapon. It is easily charged, and has sights regulated at 200, 300, 400 and 500 yards. It is, besides, light and beautiful. Only fancy a revolver of this description, with six or eight barrels, a good marksman, and an adversary a quarter of a mile off. The whole depends on the rifle grove.'

THE LANCASTER CANNON.—REPORTED FAILURE.

—A letter from the Crimea says:

'The Lancaster guns are a failure. Their power is enormous when the ball strikes the point at which it is aimed; but the gun rarely sends two balls to the same point, and as yet no means have been found to prevent this deviation. In an ordinary gun this defect would not be so important; but the enormous expense of every ball fired from the Lancaster gun renders it impossible to indulge in a system by which only one ball in six reaches the object at which it is discharged.'

JUST LIKE HIM.—The man "who is too poor to take a paper," has bought a slabsided dog, an old shot gun, and a twenty shilling gold watch. He educates his children in the street, and boards his shanghai on his neighbors.

[Very correct.—Ed.]

Who ever heard of deceit gaining any good?