

## Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Society.

COUNCIL HOUSE, G. S. L. City, }  
Sep. 6, 2 p.m. }

Present—Edward Hunter, President; Wilford Woodruff, C. H. Oliphant, W. C. Staines and James Brown, Directors; J. C. Little and R. L. Campbell, officers.

Sister Esther Ann Hoagland exhibited a specimen of kersey, which was considered quite creditable to her skill and industry.

Sister Patty Sessions presented two very large stalks of rhubarb, known as the 'Victoria Rhubarb,' and raised from seed brought from England.

Prayer by Elder W. C. Staines.

Pres. Hunter said, in my late trip as far south as Payson, I was agreeably surprised at the spirit manifested in favor of home manufactures, and to see the efforts made in many settlements to sustain themselves. Necessity, the mother of invention, helps many on a great deal, and incites them to provide for themselves; it will do much for us all this season, for we are measurably deprived of the resources we have hitherto had in selling our stock and grain for cash.

The minutes of last meeting were read and accepted.

The report of the Committee of Arrangements for the Fair was read and accepted.

Mr. Winder reported having visited each member of the committee on class D, and wished to know when they should meet and arrange about attending to their duties.

Voted that the corresponding secretary notify the various members of awarding committees that they are expected to meet with the society, with the view to learn their duties and be prepared to act in concert at the coming Fair, or Exhibition.

Nineteen persons were appointed to visit the Wards in this city to-morrow evening, to lay the interests of home manufacture before the people, also to announce the contemplated operations of the society at their Fair.

Elder Vernon was requested to visit the Sugar House Ward, and Elder A. P. Rockwood the Mill Creek Ward, with the same message.

Messrs. Candland, Bassett and Mills were appointed to draw up a circular to the bishops, notifying them of the Fair—the arrangements made, and calling upon them to encourage the people to bring home-made articles, animals, fruits, &c., for exhibition; and when Mr. Woodruff has examined and approved of the circular, the Secretary was instructed to get 200 copies printed, and forward them to the various Bishops, with the next week's 'News.'

Voted that there be three days for exhibition, viz:—

Thursday 2d, Friday 3d, and Saturday 4th of October next; that the plowing match come off on the first day (Thursday) at 2 p. m.; that the domestic animals be exhibited on Friday; and that the exhibition in the Deseret Store be open during the three days of the Fair.

Voted that those writing essays be requested to hand them to the Secretary, on or before the 1st day of October next.

Adjourned to meet in the Council House on Saturday next, at 7 p. m.

Benediction by Elder W. Woodruff.

## Celebration of July 24, 1856, at Parowan.

Committee of arrangements:—Jos. Guyman, Edward Dolten, and David Cluff.

The day was ushered in with the firing of cannon and the sound of bugles, and at sunrise by cannon, music by the brass band and hoisting the American flag. The procession was formed at 9 o'clock, a.m., on Artillery Square, as follows:—

1. A company of young men in uniform, with muskets.
2. An officer of the Mormon Battalion (Sam. H. Rogers) bearing the American flag.
3. Brass band and choir.
4. Four young men, with banner, 'The Lion of the Lord.'
5. Two young men with Bible and Book of Mormon.
6. Eight young ladies in white, with banner, 'Innocence.'
7. Committee of Arrangements.
8. The Presidency of the Stake.
9. The bishop and council, with banner, 'The idler shall not eat the bread of the laborer.'
10. The High Council.
11. Sunday school children, with banner, 'Hope of Israel,' in care of Samuel West.
12. Citizens.

The congregation being seated, a salute of artillery was fired, and banners waved, when the people all rose to their feet, and with united voice shouted, 'Hosanna! hosanna! hosanna! to God and the Lamb, forever and ever. Amen and amen,' led by Prest. Wm. H. Dame.

Orations by James Lewis and J. N. Smith, followed by Prest. W. H. Dame.

Regular and volunteer toasts were read and speeches made by O. B. Adams, James Guyman and Tarlton Lewis.

Dismissed at 12 m. and re-assembled at 2 p.m. for dancing, and dismissed at midnight.

Nothing occurred throughout the day to disturb its harmony and peace. The spirit of the Lord reigned predominant, and all truly rejoiced in being permitted to assemble without interruption.

JAS. H. MARTINEAU, Reporter.

[The monthly mail has thrown the above article far behind time.—Ed.]

EDITOR OF DESERET NEWS:—

We are now (Aug. 11) engaged in harvesting, and will probably have sufficient for ourselves, neighbors and many of the coming emigration, but none to spare otherwise.

The worms destroyed much of the potatoe crop, beets and other vegetables, and a large share of our wheat was injured by lice, heretofore unknown among us.

The drouth has been severe, with the exception of two rains in July—yet we have had water sufficient for our fields, and altogether we have been greatly blessed.

The spirit of improvement is rife among the brethren, and many buildings are being erected, fruit and shade trees planted, and currants and gooseberries more extensively cultivated.

Last evening John Lazelle Smith, infant son of the late Prest. J. C. L. Smith, died, or rather went to rejoin his father.

I have lately organized a military company of boys from 16 years downwards, and am teaching them the infantry and light infantry drill.

At the last election James Lewis and I. C. Haight were elected Representatives. W. H. Dame Co. Surveyor and Select Man, J. H. Martineau Sheriff, E. Dolten Jus. of Peace for Parowan and J. P. Hall J. P. for Paragoonah, Wm. Leaney Constable for Parowan.

There is considerable sickness (diarrhea and bloody flux) among the children, and several are dangerously ill. Yours truly, &c., J. H. MARTINEAU.

## Constitution

OF THE COMMITTEE OF VIGILANCE, SAN FRANCISCO, ADOPTED MAY 15, 1856.

Whereas, it has become apparent to the citizens of San Francisco that there is no security for life and property, either under the regulations of society as it at present exists, or under the laws as now administered, and that by the association together of bad characters, our ballot-boxes have been stolen, and others substituted or stuffed with votes that were never polled, and thereby our election nullified—our dearest rights violated—and no other method left by which the will of the people can be manifested:

Therefore, the citizens whose names are hereunto attached do unite themselves into an association for maintenance of the peace and good order of society—the prevention and punishment of crime—the preservation of our lives and property, and to insure that our ballot-boxes shall hereafter express the actual and unforced will of the majority of our citizens; and we bind ourselves each unto the other, by a solemn oath, to do and perform every just and lawful act for the maintenance of law and order, and to sustain the laws when faithfully and properly administered. But we are determined that no thief, burglar, incendiary, assassin, ballot-box stuffer, or other disturber of the peace, shall escape punishment, either by the quibbles of the law—the insecurity of prisons—the carelessness or corruption of the police, or a laxity of those who pretend to administer justice; and to secure the objects of this association we do hereby agree:

1. That the name and style of this association shall be the Committee of Vigilance, for the protection of the ballot-box, the lives, liberty and property of the citizens and residents of the city of San Francisco

2. That there shall be Rooms for the deliberations of the Committee, at which there shall be one or more members of the Committee, appointed for that purpose, in constant attendance at all hours of the day and night, to receive the report of any member of the Association, or of any other person or persons whatsoever, of any act of violence done to the person or property of any citizen of San Francisco; and if, in the judgment of the member or members of the Committee present, it be such an act as justifies or demands the interference of this Committee, either in aiding in the execution of the laws, or the prompt and summary punishment of the offender, the Committee shall be at once assembled for the purpose of taking such action as a majority of them, when assembled, shall determine upon.

3. That it shall be the duty of any member or members of the Committee on duty at the Committee Rooms, whenever a general assemblage of the Committee is deemed necessary, to cause a call to be made in such a manner as shall be found advisable.

4. That whereas an Executive Committee has been chosen by the General Committee, it shall be the duty of the said Executive Committee to deliberate and act upon all important questions, and decide upon the measures necessary to carry out the objects for which this association was formed.

5. That whereas this Committee has been organized into subdivisions, the Executive Committee shall have powers to call, when they shall so determine, upon a Board of Delegates, to consist of three representatives from each Division, to confer with them upon matters of vital importance.

6. That all matters of detail and government shall be embraced in a code of By-Laws.

7. That the action of this body shall be entirely and rigorously free from all consideration of, or participation in, the merits or demerits, or opinions or acts, of any and all sects, political parties, or sectional divisions in the community; and every class of orderly citizens, of whatever sect, party or nativity, may become members of this body. No discussion of political, sectional or sectarian subjects shall be allowed in the rooms of the association.

8. That no person accused before this body shall be punished until after fair and impartial trial and conviction.

9. That whenever the General Committee have assembled for deliberation, the decision of the majority upon any question that may be submitted to them by the Executive Committee, shall be binding upon the whole; provided, nevertheless, that when the delegates are deliberating upon the punishment to be awarded to any criminals, no vote inflicting the death penalty shall be binding unless passed by two thirds of those present and entitled to vote.

10. That all good citizens shall be eligible for admission to this body, under such regulations as

may be prescribed by a Committee on Qualifications; and if any unworthy person gain admission, they shall, on due proof, be expelled. And believing ourselves to be executors of the will of the majority of our citizens, we do pledge our sacred honor to defend and sustain each other in carrying out the determined action of this Committee, at the hazard of our lives and our fortunes.

HON. P. T. HERBERT.—The murder recently committed in Washington City, by the above mentioned noted blackleg, was not the first act of the kind in which he was a bloody participant. A few years ago, this same Mr. Herbert resided in Texas, a few miles from the town of Richmond, on the Brazos river. A quarrel occurred between two gentlemen named Colin Cocke and Jonathan D. Waters. Waters resolved to murder Cocke, and for that purpose, started over to his house, accompanied by John Waters and the honorable member of Congress. They were all armed with double-barreled shot guns and revolvers. After reaching the house, it was agreed that Herbert and John Waters should rush in and seize Cocke and prevent him from using his arms, as he was noted for being a brave man, and a most desperate one. They accordingly knocked at the door, and when it was opened they rushed in, seized their victim and held him securely until Waters could take aim. They then released him and Waters fired. Cocke was not killed the first discharge, but leaped over the bed and was about seizing his weapons, when he was shot down by the contents of the other barrel.

In the agonies of death he exclaimed, 'give me some water,' when his murderer drew his revolver and deliberately shot four balls into his dead body. These are facts, and are vouched for by a gentleman now in San Francisco, who heard the testimony in the case. Such was the prelude to the late tragedy at Washington. May God shake the lofty mountains of California into the sea, if she send such another Representative to Congress!—[S. F. True Californian, June 10.]

## Tin and its Various Uses.

Every child in the land knows what tin-ware is, but the number of persons who have even seen a piece of pure tin, or are acquainted with its nature and various uses is not large. Tin or 'stannum' is one of the ancient metals, and was known to the old Egyptians and Hebrews. It is found in the state of an oxyd in various countries—Spain, Hungary, South America, and the Indian Archipelago, but most abundantly in Cornwall, England, from which place it was obtained by the Phœnicians, when Tyre was mistress of the seas, and before Britain bore the impress of the Roman's heel. As a metal it has a white brilliant appearance, is very malleable, emits a crackling sound when bent, a peculiar odor when rubbed, and when cooled slowly from a molten state it crystallizes. The tin-stone of Cornwall is found in veins associated with copper ore, in granite and slate rocks, hence it is called 'mine tin.' When tin ore is mixed with copper—after being roasted—it is treated with sulphuric acid, which dissolves the copper but not the tin. After it is washed, the ore—then called 'black tin'—is ready for smelting. The common method of smelting the ore is in a reverberatory furnace with coal, the ore being mixed with powdered anthracite or charcoal.

When very pure metal is required the smelting or reducing is conducted in a small blast furnace powdered charcoal being used to mix with the ore, also a very small quantity of lime as a flux. After the first smelting of the ore, it generally requires two other smelting operations to purify it for use. The refined and purest in it is that which is used in the manufacture of tin plate, the tin being used for this purpose in a molten state, and thin plates of iron dipped into it, just like dipping thin boards of wood into liquid varnish. The metal plates for tinning are made of the best charcoal iron. All the oxyd or rust is first removed from them, when they are scoured bright, and kept in soft water ready to be dipped in the molten tin.—The prepared plates are dipped into this, and left to steep for an hour or more, when they are lifted out with tongs and placed on a rack.—The plates generally have a surplus quantity of tin adhering to them when taken out of the first pot; this is removed by dipping them into a pot of molten tallow and brushed. Great care and experience are required in all the manipulations in order to cover the plates smoothly, and not to have too thick or too thin a coating of tin. The covering of such an oxydizable metal as iron with tin like a varnish is one of the most useful qualities this metal possesses, and renders it better adapted for making various vessels, such as our common tin-ware, than any other metal. Nails, bridle bits, and many small articles of iron may be covered with tin, by first scouring them to remove the oxyd, then dipping them into the molten tin. The metal is so ductile that it can be rolled out into sheets of tin-foil as thin as writing paper. It is now much used for covering tobacco, for coarse gilding, for what is called 'silvering looking glasses,' and for bronze powders.

Peroxyd of tin is used by jewellers as a polishing material; and fused with glass it forms a white opaque enamel. It is much used mixed with copper, to form various useful alloys of metal, such as gun metal, the spec'ia for telescopes, the bearings for shafting, the bronze for statues, and was used by the ancients for swords, spears and armor; and it is said these were tempered by a process now lost to the arts.

Block tin is struck by the dies into various vessels for drinking, such as cups, tea and coffee pots, and mixed with a little copper to give it hardness it forms a beautiful 'Britannia ware.' In the chemical arts tin is dissolved in acids, such as nitric and muriatic, and seems a common

mordant for some of the most brilliant colors printed on calicoes, and those dyed on wool and silk. The uses of tin are more various than those of any other metal, and it possesses very valuable properties.

England is the greatest tin-producing country on the globe. She possesses the most abundant natural sources of the metal, and has long been the tinplate manufacture of the world. The produce of the metal in Cornwall is about 10,719 tons per annum, but it is used for so many purposes that it is a source of a vast amount of wealth to Great Britain. We cover our houses with tin plate, and we manufacture vast quantities of it into vessels of every description for domestic use.

We have iron mountains, and innumerable beds of copper and lead; we have the greatest coal fields on this globe, and gold and silver exist abundantly in our hills and valleys. No country is so rich in minerals, but as yet no rich deposits of tin have been discovered. We have some faith in the existence of this metal in our rocks, and that it will yet be obtained in considerable quantities. We pay four million seven hundred thousand dollars annually for tin plate and sheets; twenty three thousand dollars for tin foil; seven hundred and twenty-four thousand dollars for tin pigs and bars, and forty-four thousand dollars for unspecified manufactures.—[Ex.]

## DIED:

In Tooele City, Sept. 3, 1856, MARTHA, wife of Elder Peter Gillespie, sen., aged 54 years.

She was born in Dany, Sheringshire, Scotland, was baptized and confirmed a member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints in 1841, and in 1852 emigrated with her husband and family to the valleys of the mountains. Her departure is a deep bereavement to many friends.—[Com.]

At San Bernardino, California, on the 6th of July, 1856, MARY ANN, wife of Robert Henry.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### GODDE'S TRAIN

WILL arrive on Monday or Tuesday next with stock as per advertisement. Call and see.

### FOUND,

IN Utah valley, between the point of the mountain and Lake City, a budget of carpenter's tools. The owner can have the same by calling and paying expenses to W. M. PARSONS, Lake City.

### TAKE NOTICE.

I AM compelled from necessity to remind over one hundred persons in this city, that the time has come for them to settle their accounts. I hope they will be ready to carry out the same feeling to me that I have done for them, by coming forward to help me now I am in need. W. KENT.

### FOUND

TIED to my fence August 23, a Spanish mare Pony, between 2 and 3 years old, color dark sorrel, mixed with white, some white spots on it, both hind feet white. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take her away. JOSEPH R. GRAY, South Mill creek.

27-1

**BARGAINS**  
In Trade—Listen!

I WISH to obtain lumber, wood, lath, adobies; tithing or store orders, wheat, flour, corn and other produce, in exchange for furniture. Send in your orders. H. W. NATSBITT, On the bench, east of President Young's Mansion.

27-4

### Prepare for the Fair.

TO render yourselves eligible to the benefits of Primitives and Diplomas to be awarded by the Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Society, certificates of membership will be requisite; and to give the people every facility for procuring certificates, I will receive therefor, every description of produce, city, country, territorial and store orders, &c. J. C. LITTLE, Treasurer.

27-3

### LOST ARTICLES.

DR. SPRAGUE hereby informs the public that he has a few articles left with him, which can be obtained by the owners if called for within ten days.

He again reminds the people, that all articles found should be brought immediately to him, that the owners thereof may receive them. Do as you would be done unto. 27-1.

### Save your Tailor's Bills.

JOHN EVANS, Tailor and Scourer, respectfully offers his services to the citizens of G. S. L. City and vicinity. From long experience in the above branches he hopes to give entire satisfaction.

Ladies' cashmere or woollen shawls, ladies and gentlemen's cloaks, coats, &c., cleaned in the most approved style.

Tailoring and cutting on reasonable terms. Come and see—one door north of Whitehouse's Tin store. 27-2m

### Tailor and Habit Maker.

E. SUTHERLAND, from London, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has commenced business in the above line, 2 doors west of the Surveyor General's office. And from his connection with some of the first establishments in London, and his knowledge in cutting, combining ease and elegance of fit, he hopes to obtain their patronage. Ladies' riding habits in the newest style. Cutting done to order. 27-4

### STRAYED.

A SORREL HORSE, light mane and tail, bush of tail worn off, saddle marked, branded

K on left shoulder, white in face, was formerly owned by Abel Lamb; last seen near George Snider's over Jordan. Whoever will return the horse or give information where he may be found shall be rewarded. 27-3 J. C. LITTLE.

### STRAYED

FROM the west of Jordan about the middle of March, one light red bull, tall white.

Also one red cow with some white spots, heavy body, small head and neck, and small horns, 8 or 9 years old. One pale red and white steer, 4 years old, all branded on the left horn L.E.R.

Any person giving information of all or either of the above cattle that will lead to their recovery, will be liberally rewarded by the subscriber living in the 9th ward, G. S. L. City. 27-2

LEVI E. RITER.