

He was followed by Elders Richards and Pack upon the same subject.

Pres. Smith then spoke upon the blessings and benefits of the gospel, and exhorted the Elders to faithfulness in the discharge of their duties, that when our labors are done here, we may all receive the welcome plaudit, 'well done good and faithful servants.' He thanked the brethren for the good order they had observed during the conference, and in conclusion, blessed them in the name of the Lord.

Doxology. Benediction by Pres. Smith.

Thus closed our April conference, a time long to be remembered by the Elders who participated in it; it has truly been a season of refreshing, a time of rejoicing. Our spirits are buoyant in anticipation of the good effects which will result from the unity, and good spirit with which the Elders separate from this conference. May the Lord help us to realize our hopes. Amen.

SILAS SMITH, President.
JOHN T. CAINE, Clerk.

P. S.—Every morning during the conference meetings were held for the natives, commencing at 6 o'clock and continuing till about 8. The time was well occupied each morning by the several Elders in preaching and teaching the native Saints; the smiling countenances of the large congregations which assembled, morning after morning, gave evidence that the labors of the Elders were appreciated. J. T. C.

THE DESERET NEWS.



ALBERT CARRINGTON, EDITOR.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 6.

Fruit Growers Attention!—The undersigned having been appointed by the State Fruit Committee of this Territory to make out the second annual report of fruits in and for this Territory, respectfully invites those having fruit of any kind to report the same, either to him or to Robert L. Campbell, Esq., at the Historian's Office.

It is sincerely hoped that none will neglect to comply with the above request, as it is particularly desirable that a full report should be had.

G. HOLIPHANT.

THE EASTERN MAIL arrived about 9 p. m. of the 30th ult., bringing all it started with from Independence, for a wonder, but none of the numerous sacks previously left on the route, as that would have been too much of a reformation.

It is reported that the carriers lay at Hatch's, 12 miles east of this city, during most of the afternoon of the 30th, and were more or less intoxicated with liquor they had bought of an emigrant train which they passed. The conductor came into the city early in the morning of the same day.

This mail brought New York dates to June 25, St. Louis to the 28th and Independence to the 29th.

At the latest dates, the excitement in Kansas was less rabid.

News.

This number, so far as space would permit, contains in detail most of the noticeable events of the world, from May 27 to June 25 from the east, and to June 15 from the west, as furnished by the last mails; the remainder will soon be published, and, as there were but few, the usual 'summary' is superseded by them and this article.

Throughout the States political parties were busily occupied with caucuses, delegations, conventions, &c., &c., for agreeing upon whom to run for the next President, and the result has placed three candidates upon the track, as will be learned in another column.

The printed statements of robberies, house burnings, killings and other violent proceedings in Kansas are so numerous that we could not, if desirable, publish the whole; and they are so colored and conflicting that at this distance we cannot well select the strictly reliable portions. From all accounts yet received, it would seem that Kansas has been a theatre of much violence and excitement, and how durable the apparent calm of the last of June will prove, is yet to be learned.

Very little was doing in Congress, so late as June 23.

The crops are represented as generally flattering throughout the States.

The Vigilance Committee in San Francisco were still in session, as learned from The Western Standard of June 14, the latest date from Upper California. Since hanging Cora and Casey, the Committee have shipped off six objectionable characters, and notified eight others to leave on or before the 20th of June. It may well be queried by what right they thus inflict the banished ones upon other people, for if they are too vile for San Francisco, it is not presumable that other regions will hail their acquisition.

The Governor of California had issued a proclamation declaring San Francisco a state

of insurrection, and calling upon all persons, organized or unorganized, in the 3d, 4th and 5th military divisions, to hold themselves in readiness to support law and order. The Committee appeared to be much more successful than the Governor in making enlistments.

HON. GEORGE A. SMITH, delegate to Washington, writes at St. Louis, June 17, that himself and the missionaries in Captain Smoot's company arrived in that city on the 12th June, after a prosperous journey and a pleasant trip down the Missouri. Our State Constitution had been published in many of the papers, and was generally well spoken of and admitted to be a good one. [That's frank and fair.—ED.]

Elder Smith's health had materially improved, and all in that company were enjoying good health and excellent spirits. He arrived in Washington on the 21st of June, in company with Elders E. T. Benson and O. Pratt, who expected to sail for Liverpool on the following Wednesday.

The weather was oppressively warm.

Marshal Heywood and Elder A. Grow reached Washington June 23d.

IMMIGRATION.—Elder John Taylor writes from New York, June 18, that upwards of 5000 Saints had been shipped from Liverpool this season, and the last vessel with through passengers was then soon expected at Boston.

Elder Taylor has appointed Bishop Cunningham to make a settlement near Wood river, Nebraska, and to preside over it.

Elder J. W. Coward writes from St. Louis, June 24, that the last company of this season's immigration would leave that city during the current week, and that Capt. Smoot's company would probably leave Mormon Grove about the 10th of July.

Hon. J. M. Bernhisel, Delegate from Utah, will please accept our thanks, and those of many constituents, for vol. 1, of the U. S. Exploration for a railroad route to the Pacific, Message and Documents, parts 1, 2 and 3 for 1855-6, Report on the Finances, 1854-5, Commerce and Navigation, 1855, and numerous packages of Patent Office seeds.

FRUIT GROWING.—Now is a favorable time for budding, and as there are many imported celebrated varieties of apples, several kinds of apricots, &c., it is presumable that br. Charles H. Oliphant will be kept busy in an occupation in which he is so skillful, that good fruit may be within the reach of all, and that too without trespassing upon the labors of others. For particulars see advertisement headed, "lovers of good fruit, attention."

We also take pleasure in calling the attention of fruit growers to br. Oliphant's request, published at the head of the editorial matter, trusting that it will meet a full and hearty response, for without that he is not in possession of the facts to enable him to make a report satisfactory either to himself or others.

42 Islington, Liverpool, is now the address of the "Millennial Star office."

SLIGHT SHOWERS on the 4th and 5th inst.

CORRESPONDENCE.

CAMP OF THE SAINTS.

CAMP, NEAR IOWA CITY, IOWA, June 19, 1856.

PRESIDENT BRIGHAM YOUNG:

Dear Brother:—Enclosed I send you lists of the names of the first two hand cart companies, who have started under the arrangements of the P. E. Fund. Captain E. Ellsworth, assisted by Elders John Oakley and William Butler, started from camp with his company on the 9th, and Captain D. D. McArthur, assisted by S. W. Crandall and T. Leonard, on the 11th. They numbered in all 497 souls. Their fit-out comprised 100 hand carts, 5 wagons, 12 oxen, 4 mules, and 25 tents. They were fitted out with provisions to Florence. There, in anticipation of assistance from the valley, they will be provided with scanty supplies for 60 days.

These companies are composed of our European emigration generally and are interspersed with very old and very young. They are not more than ordinarily strong, and the lists will show that they have not an extra supply of men. But they are all strong in God, and have faith in the fulfilment of the words of his Prophets.

Br. Ferguson visited their camp after they had marched thirty-five miles. The road was sandy, and the second day, during an uninterrupted march of twelve miles, they were enveloped in a hurricane of dust, such as the people of Iowa had seldom witnessed. Yet notwithstanding this, he states that he had never visited a camp in which there was so much good feeling, such strong hopes of success or more of the good Spirit to strengthen them for the journey.

The feeble had already begun to be strong; the sickly were getting well, and all doubts of

the success of the hand-cart project had vanished. He accompanied them three miles on the march before returning, and everything moved off harmoniously and without complaint or confusion.

The spirits of the people and the blessings of God upon our exertions seem to rise with the demands made.

Last night I organized a company of about 300 passengers, principally from Wales, who accompanied br. Dan Jones hither. They will probably march on the 23d. Elder Edward Bunker takes charge of them assisted by Elders David Grant, George W. Davis and John Parry, as captains of hundreds.

I am looking every day for the arrival of the Thornton company, and in a few days for the last of the Fund Passengers by the Horizon. They will together have nearly 1200 souls to go by the hand carts.

Br. C. G. Webb is with me and superintends the making of the carts. All goes on to suit br. Erastus, who is now visiting our camp, and I am sure will be to your satisfaction.

Br. G. D. Grant arrived the other day with mules, of which we intend to send four with each five hundred persons. In addition to those already named there are in camp, of the valley brethren, J. D. T. McAllister, Wm. Woodward, D. Tyler, W. B. Hodgetts, J. A. Hunt and John McDonald, all doing their utmost to assist in our happy enterprise.

The wagon companies will be ready to move in a few days. One company has already started under the charge of Elder P. C. Merrill from Florence; another is about prepared to start from the same point.

The health of our emigration so far this season has been unusually good.

From present calculations, I do not expect that brs. Franklin and Joseph A. will be over so as to be able to start from the Bluffs before the middle of August. Br. Erastus and the brethren with me here join in much love to yourself and counsel, and all with you.—Faithfully in Christ,

DANIEL SPENCER.

[From the Montreal Advertiser, May 31.]

Canadian View of the American People.

While the American government is doing its best to provoke a war with England, a state of anarchy, sufficient to engage all its energies, exists in its own dominions. Congressmen commit murders, Senators are all but beaten to death in her legislative chambers, and bands of armed ruffians desolate the Territory, assassinate the citizens and fire the buildings in Kansas. The North send men, money and arms to the invaded Territory, and the South accepts the challenge by similar demonstrations.

One thing only prevents a war with England, one only stays a civil war in Kansas. The American eagle is a half breed between a carrion vulture and a dunghill rooster. He lacks the courage necessary for fair combat, and he crows the loudest when furthest from his enemy.

The men of the Revolution are dead; their inferior children of 1812 are in their dotage; the present generation, raised on hot cakes and sweet fixins, and stimulated with tobacco juice, is all talk and no cider, as destitute of the stamina on which courage is founded as the mothers are of flesh.

Look at the women—charming at sixteen, faded at twenty, toothless at twenty-five, hideous at thirty, dividing their time between their rocking chairs and their beds, incapable of exertion, incompetent to exercise, ever ailing, listless, lazy, straight up and down, like an old fashioned clothespin, making up the deficiency of their developments with whalebone, cotton and bran—are these the things to suckle heroes? The race has deteriorated, and is dwindling away; and but for the constant introduction of new and healthy blood from immigration, would disappear in a century.

The moral deficiencies of the people are equal to the physical; the boys slang each other, but never fight; the men assassinate, but never come to blows; they talk terrible things in public meetings, and confine their terrible doings to a concealed shot or a sudden stab at an unprepared enemy.

Ministers of the gospel advise bloodshed, and take up subscriptions for rifles; everything necessary for a combat is sent to the scene of contention but pluck; the men are white livered, and afraid of each other; and if one party advances, the other runs away; houses are plundered and burned, and unarmed people butchered; if the assaulted pick up courage and advance again, the assailants run in their turn, and like scenes follow their footsteps.

Indignation meetings are held in all the cities of all the States, money is subscribed for arms and ammunition, food and clothing, patriotic orations, thunder from the rostrum, and incendiary declamations from the pulpit; the North is about to vindicate its liberties, the East to fly to the assistance of its children; outraged liberty is to be appeased with the blood of the marauders, the freedom of the soil of Kansas to be relieved from the opprobrious despotism of its invaders.

Now, surely there will be fighting. No, gentlemen, not a bit of it; it is still all talk, very tall and superlative talk.

For a year we have heard of civil war in Kansas, its territory invaded, its polls mobbed, its Legislature overthrown and usurped by ruffians, records of monstrous outrages, of violations of property, and of civil and political rights before unheard of in a civilized country. We were told the day of retribution was coming—that the free soil men were in arms, the whole Territory was a huge camp, entrenched

ments were thrown up, and cannon bristled on them; rifles were there, and tons of powder and lead. Terrible things were these rifles—they fired twenty times in a minute, and killed their man at a mile.

Then came further wrongs. The President had conspired against the freedom of Kansas; United States troops were sent in to disarm the true citizens; and to leave them at the mercy of individual ruffians. Now then comes the tug of war—the law-abiding people have borne the last outrage—now Kansas will avenge herself. The women make cartridges and practise with revolvers; the men flourish their weapons and talk of Bunker Hill.

The invaders arrive, a sheriff with a dozen of men marches into the stronghold of the desperate freemen, and lo! the war spirit is extinguished like a farthing rushlight in a tub of water; the bravest fly like sheep, without striking a blow, or daring to fire their long range rifles even at a mile, and the rest surrender their arms, and herd, cowering, with their women and children, while their dwellings are burned, their property plundered, and themselves threatened by heroes like themselves.

Oh, shade of Washington! Oh, apple sauce and punkin pie! Oh, 'lasses sweetnin' and chicken fixins!—that the Star-spangled Banner should float over such a pack of coward braggarts!

And these are better than fair specimens of the people who talk of going to war with England in the same way as they do of conquering Nicaragua; who propose to make a week's excursion for the conquest of Canada, and would have been glad of the job of taking Sebastopol in a fortnight.

We do not think there is much occasion to be afraid of them, whether there be war or peace. A contest in which there are more hard knocks to be got than plunder is exactly the one in which our degenerate cousins have the least desire to engage. Let them hold Kansas meetings and Summer meetings and Crampton indignation meetings if they please: talk is their peculiar vocation, a national institution, and one of the most innocent. With a population which, eager and ready to invade the rights and property of others, is without the courage to protect its own; with an army made up of the congregated scoundrels of all nations, and a fleet manned feebly, as it is with such a set of riff raff that while the one-half of the crews are in irons, guard boats, while in harbor, have to watch day and night to prevent the desertion of the others, and the service so unpopular that a single steamer has taken months after it was commissioned to obtain a crew—there is no more to be dreaded from war vamping, or the reality of it from the United States, than from similar gasconade, or actual action, on the part of his Serene Majesty the Emperor of Timbuctoo.

It is simply ridiculous, and should be treated like any other burlesque.

The Boundary Between Mexico and the United States.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.—Whereas, pursuant to the first article of the treaty between the United States and the Mexican republic, of the thirtieth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, the true limits between the territories of the contracting parties were declared to be as follows:—

Retaining the same dividing line between the two Californias as already defined and established, according to the fifth article of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo; thence, as defined in the said article, up the middle of that river to the point where the parallel of 31 deg. 47 min. north latitude crosses the same; thence due west one hundred miles; thence south to the parallel of 31 deg. 20 min. north latitude; thence along the said parallel of 31 deg. 20 min. to the 111th meridian of longitude west of Greenwich; thence in a straight line to a point on the Colorado river twenty English miles below the junction of the Gila and Colorado rivers, thence up the middle of the said river Colorado until it intersects the present line between the United States and Mexico.

And whereas, the said dividing line has been surveyed, marked out and established, by the respective commissioners of the contracting parties, pursuant to the same article of the same treaty: Now, therefore, be it known, that I, Franklin Pierce, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare to all whom it may concern, that the line aforesaid shall be held and considered as the boundary between the United States and the Mexican republic, and shall be respected as such by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed. Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, this second day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, and of the independence of the United States the eightieth.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

By the President, W. L. Marcy, Secretary of State.

PRETTY FAIR FOR A NEW STATE.—At a late election in California, in Siguena county, having 3000 inhabitants, 13,000 votes were polled. In one parish, containing but 400 inhabitants, the inspectors returned 4000 votes.—[Baltimore Sun.]

HOW TO CUT AN ACQUAINTANCE.—If he is poor, lend him some money; if he is rich, ask him to lend you some. Both means are certain.