

The flags and banners reared by the Latter Day Saints—May they continue to be raised, and pale-sided be the hand that shall attempt to prostrate them.—L. E. H.

The fathers and mothers in Israel—May we follow their noble examples.—L. E. H.

The 24 young men—May they have wisdom and strength to accomplish their whole duty.—L. E. H.

The 24 young ladies—Their mothers have done virtuously, may they excel them.—L. E. H.

The militia—Ever ready when duty calls.—L. E. H.

The committee of arrangements and officers of the day—Careful to do good to the whole company.—W. G.

The citizens of Lake City—True to their country—their religion—their God and their rulers.—W. G.

The Latter Day Saints—Despised by a corrupt generation; great testimony of the truth.—W. G.

Daughters of Zion—May they increase in every good word and work.—W. G.

All seemed to enjoy themselves to the full, and to realize the blessings that surround us in these peaceful vales, far from the oppressor's grasp.

At 11 p. m., dismissed by the chaplain, to meet on July 24, 1857.

JOHN MERCER,
JOHN BOERNE,
THOS. J. FILCHER,
WM. KEILEY,
THOS. MCKENZIE.
Committee of Arrangements.

WM. GREENWOOD, Reporter.

THE DESERET NEWS.

TRUTH & LIBERTY.



ALBERT CARRINGTON, EDITOR.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 13.

SMALL POX.

The small pox has been brought into Great Salt Lake county by a company which lately came in from the States with Benjamin Matthews, and who, contrary to all rules of propriety, fellow feeling, or even common decency, most carefully kept to themselves the knowledge of their having imported a disease so contagious and dreaded. Through such an unwarrantable course many lives have been wickedly jeopardized, without a word of warning, to an extent impossible to determine at present.

It is not designed in this article to appropriately animadvert upon the gross conduct of Matthews and his company, in their silent introduction of a disease so baneful, nor to allude to what the law does or does not provide in such cases, for immediate, united and energetic action for self-protection must be first entered into.

To effectually accomplish this object the Select Men in this county, the several Bishops thereof, the civil officers and all other persons, so far as any communication with Matthew's company may have extended, are required to use the utmost diligence in seeking out those who have been in the least degree exposed, and in taking every precaution to prevent the further prevalence of so loathsome a disease.

Matthew's company is camped on Big Cottonwood, about a quarter of a mile north-east of br. Robert Pierce's; and all in that company who have the small pox, or are liable to have it, are hereby cautioned and warned to at once remove from the road into some uninhabited and unfrequented spot, and to cease traveling or mingling with those who have not had the small pox; and all inhabitants liable to be infected are cautioned to keep entirely aloof from that company.

And in case any of the inhabitants should be seized by a disease, which has been so scandalously kept secret, all parties concerned are required to use every precaution to prevent its spreading beyond such persons. Among the precautionary measures, let every locality of the disease be amply guarded by plain and abundant notices conspicuously posted at every approach thereto; and let there be no communication with the diseased, except by those who are not liable to the contagion.

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

Advantages of Location.

From the organization of the Church upon the fertile fields of Ohio to its expulsion from the rich prairies of Illinois, the Saints temporarily gathered in regions highly desirable for

soil, climate, timber, approach and the various facilities for easily and readily forming numerous, compact and wealthy settlements. But amid all these natural advantages, closely encircled by hosts of the wicked coveting the fruits of others' labors, what was invariably the result? Those who became weary in well doing banded together for the overthrow of the righteous, lusted after the possessions of those whose brethren they had been, struck hands and plotted with the reckless, laying their evil deeds at the doors of the innocent, and invited kindred spirits from near and far to the feast of plundering, burning, mobbing and killing. Assailed by apostates within and enemies from without, and finding no protection in the laws of the land, which they had never broken, the upright were repeatedly and successively constrained to abandon their loved homes and the accumulated comforts of their toil, until they found an asylum in the fastnesses of the mountains.

The wicked are rapidly increasing in their settled and deadly hatred to the truths of Heaven; the priests of Baal are accusing their hearers with indifference to their teachings; the hearers retort with allegations of inefficiency in the priests; (and both are right, for, 'as with the priests so with the people;') the editors, not knowing what is the matter, pitch into both priests and people, and the adversary, fully aware of the shortness of his time, is stirring them all up and all together, with a view to again banish the gospel and priesthood from the earth.

With such an extensive and fierce array, how is it to be accounted for that the Saints here have remained unmolested so long? Simply because they are a thousand miles from those who seek their destruction, in a region where the scanty timber is closely locked in rock-bound safes too formidable for gentile skill and perseverance at so small a remuneration; where the few small and scattered spots suitable for cultivation have to be irrigated with much care and labor, and at great expense, by building dams and making long canals to gather and conduct the tiny streams, scantily fed by mountain snows, upon the vegetation parching beneath burning suns; and where, when human skill and labor have done all that time would permit, drouth and the devourer so often cut off the expectations of the husbandman.

As has been frequently observed, and as all passers-through well know, Deseret is not desirable by the gentiles for settlement; and as oil and water will not mix, so the violent possession by gentiles of the buildings and farms now gladdening these wastes must needs be through their abandonment by the present owners, which would speedily cause their reversion to their elementary condition, and their evacuation by all gentiles, for they will not labor where the toil is so constant and excessive, and the return therefrom so slight and uncertain. That such are and would be the facts depends not alone upon the testimony of our nine years experience here, nor upon that of gentile eye-witnesses, but as well upon the heretofore nearly unprecedented conduct of the few who have apostatized in Utah.

Formerly such characters almost invariably continued to hang round our settlements, waiting to join the onslaught, and notified and invited their friends from a distance to participate in the feast of burning and abandoned dwellings, of vacated fields, sacrificed property, the tears of outraged innocence and the blood of martyrs, so fiendishly spread by ruthless mobs. Now they no sooner become disaffected than they prepare to leave, and will steal an outfit rather than tarry where a livelihood is so hardly obtained, and where the flesh pots and corruptions of Egypt are so empty and unpopular. Instead of seeking the center, as formerly, the scum of the boiling pot, owing to the altitude and forbidding appearance of the vessel, now floats off, affording the contents an opportunity to become clarified and fitted for appropriate use.

And if apostates here, who are tenfold more the servants of the devil than at first, will not tarry and harass, as has been their custom, how can it be expected that Lucifer can induce his servants, even though aided by all the priests and many of the editors, to leave their families and pleasant homes and endure a dreary march of over a thousand miles, solely for the purpose of expelling a righteous people from houses and lands which the ungodly could not be persuaded to occupy, even for a brief period? At present that is too uninviting a task. This then is a most excellent abiding place for Saints, because it contains nothing

covetable by the gentiles, nor even by apostates.

Such being some of the facts in the case, and the country's being settled by those who love order, delight in justice and in doing good to all men; by those who have partially tamed rocks and deserts that others would not and will not cope with; and by those who are most loyal to the Constitution of our Government and determined to obey the commandments of the Most High, how can there arise the least disaffection at home, or the slightest opposition abroad? Upon no principle save that of darkness in minds once enlightened, and from the fact that the nations of the earth, with all their boasted enlightenment and progress, are bound fast in the strong fetters of Satan, and are scoffing in the spacious mansion of worldly pleasures at the few who cling fast to that rod of iron which leadeth to the tree of life.

THE MYSTERIES.—Every accountable being in this city knows that City Creek is very low, that the soil is very dry, and that many fruit trees and plants are suffering through want of water. It is equally well known to be an extremely difficult matter to divide out the water with perfect exactness, and we presume that the water master and his assistants officiate in this matter with the best skill they have. But now follow the mysteries; some full grown men, and professed brethren, water their gardens profusely while those of their neighbors are parching with drouth; others, whose lots were mostly in wheat, claim the same amount of water after the wheat is cut; others soak down a very little patch of onions, cabbages, beans and a few squash vines, the whole not worth five dollars, with as much water as is allowed to a full lot; and others bountifully irrigate potatoe vines that will have no tubers and corn stalks from which the ears have been plucked, stealing part of the water to do so, while imported grafts are withering, when one of them is worth more than all the unproductive vines and matured corn stalks on a large plat.

We have ranked this conduct among the mysteries, though in fact it is not strange that some should yield to temptation, even here, and knowingly and recklessly infringe upon the rights of others. On the contrary it would be very singular, while the wheat and tares are permitted to grow together, if some such conduct was not indulged in, to the final serious detriment and heavy loss of those who practice it. It may be well for such persons to understand that their course is known and rightly appreciated by those who are striving to do right, and it is to be wished, for the interest of all, that they would speedily learn to regard their neighbor's welfare as their own, though such a happy circumstance is scarcely to be expected.

Texas.

Elder John Ostler writes to Elder Robert Campbell from Waxahatchia, Ellis co., Texas, May 12, that he was received in a friendly manner in Victoria, a town containing some 2000 inhabitants, where he was proffered the use of the court house and protection against mobs, which seems to be a fashionable and common institution in that region. Some of the principal citizens of Victoria ranged themselves upon the side of freedom of speech, among whom br. Ostler makes particular mention of Mr. Palmer, Editor of the Texian Advocate.

Elder Ostler had also labored in Ports Lavaca, where he had baptized one person and many were enquiring. He accompanied br. Preston Thomas and company, who left the coast, April 7, 400 miles on their journey towards Utah. They were getting along remarkably well, having met with no accident, and enjoyed good health; he parted with them at Trinity river.

On the 11th of May, Elders Ostler, H. Duncan and M. J. Snedaker accidentally met in a town about three miles from Waxahatchia, held a meeting and baptized two persons.

Elder M. J. Snedaker writes from Smith co., Texas, April 24, to President J. M. Grant, that he is glad of his mission, 'for without experience I would not know how they were putting up the beast. I have found, since my arrival, that they have got him almost finished, all that is lacking is to put on the tail. They have got the gospel of Jesus Christ all tangled up, and have got politics made out of it. They are divided into five grand divisions:—1st, preachers of Baal; 2d, their proselytes; 3d, lawyers; 4th, doctors; 5th, worldlings; the rest are 'niggers.'

The preachers have all got gospels of their

own, each independent of and different from the rest; and the devil says, 'you are all mine, come on, boys and girls, I have the way for you, and my gate is wide enough to let you all in.'

The winter had been the coldest known by the present inhabitants; much stock had died from its inclemency, and seed time was a month later than usual. In some places flour was selling at \$22, a barrel.

Elder B. L. Clapp and a small company started for Utah on the 11th of March.

Sidney.

Pres. Farnham writes from Chippendale, Feb. 11, that in South Australia the work is moving on slowly, but steadily; and in Victoria its progress exceeded his expectations. He thinks there is a good opening in Melbourne, a city of over 100,000, provided he had Elders to send there. In a recent tour he found many saints scattered throughout the country, but difficult of access on that account, as the missionaries are few.

In New South Wales the work is more flourishing than heretofore, but there also the laborers are few.

Elder Cook is laboring in New Zealand; he meets with much opposition, but many are listening, and the truth is being proclaimed throughout a good portion of that region.

Pres. Farnham and those sent there expect soon to start for home, but scarcity of vessels and other causes will probably delay their departure, at least of some of them, until the recruits sent out last spring shall have arrived.

EARLY CORN.—On the 4th inst., br. C. C. Burr, of the 1st Ward, left at the 'News' office a few ears of very small, yellow corn, known as Early Yankee or Canada corn. The diminutive ears were well filled, and the kernels hard enough for grinding.

Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Society.

BOWERY, G. S. L. City, 5 p.m., }
Aug. 9, 1856. }

Present of the Board: E. Hunter, president; W. Woodruff, W. C. Staines, and S. M. Blair; of the officers, J. C. Little and R. L. Campbell.

Gov. Young and a few citizens were also present.

S. M. Blair, Esq., spoke at some length upon home manufactures, the process of raising cotton, and the capabilities and facilities of the Territory.

Elder Gilbert Clements spoke in continuation of the same subject.

Pres. Hunter made a few remarks, and invited the people to attend the agricultural meetings, urging the necessity of going ahead in home manufactures.

Adjourned for two weeks.

Benediction by Bishop B. Nobles.

Items of News.

WASHINGTON, June 7, 1856.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—When the Speaker called the House to order this morning there were thirty members present, and some half dozen ladies.

The session lasted about a minute.

A member exclaimed, 'Eight dollars soon earned.'

This was endorsed by a burst of laughter.—[N. Y. Herald, June 8.]

OSWEGO, June 5, 1856.

SINGULAR PHENOMENON AT OSWEGO.—During the thunder storm here yesterday, the lake suddenly rose to the height of three feet, and as suddenly fell again. This was repeated several times, causing a general commotion in the harbor, vessels being tossed back and forth.

ST. LOUIS, June 17, 1856.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT ST. LOUIS.—The extensive rectifying establishment of Hausmann, Smith & Co., together with the large commission houses of Gilman & Berthold, and Bernouly & Co., were destroyed by fire this evening. Loss over \$100,000.

Mr. Crampton, the British minister at Washington, and the British Consuls at New York, Philadelphia and Cincinnati, were dismissed by President Pierce on the 28th of May, their explanation of their violation of the U. S. consular laws not having proved satisfactory.

ORIENTAL SLEEPING APPARATUS.—The emperor of Japan's bedstead is superbly carved and gilded. By a singularly ingenious contrivance, a current of water may be conducted off around the tester, and at pleasure made to fall in transparent curtains of rain, completely encircling the royal couch, for the double purpose of keeping off mosquitoes, and tempering the warm air to the delicious coolness, which, in that sultry climate, is the consummation of bliss to repose listlessness.

A man who had a case in court said, 'That if he lost in the Common Pleas, he would appeal to the Supreme Court, and from thence to heaven.'—'And there,' replied a gentleman, 'you will be sure to lose, for you will not be present to answer for yourself, and no attorney is ever admitted there.'