

recent official proceedings in Sanpete with the Indians, but we should be false to the facts, according to the information which we have, were we to say that the Indian incursions in that region have ceased. The troops went down there, talks were had and an agreement was come to with most of the Indians for them to go back to their reservations and keep the peace. Yet depredations have been committed since the withdrawal of the troops, which shows that the situation is not so satisfactory as is desirable. By the foolish proclamation of the Governor the settlers are forbidden from assembling armed for their own defence from the savages, and are consequently to a provoking degree at their mercy, which is not of the tender kind. One of the proper remedies for this annoying condition of things would be what we have suggested before—the permanent and judicious disposition of the military disposable for that purpose between the settlers and the Indian reservations. It is not to be supposed that the military, whose profession and business are the protection of the civilians in an Indian country, have any desire to be posted in or close to cities and settlements, and we respectfully invite the attention of those who have the disposition of the military at their command to the self evident fact that in order to more thoroughly protect the settlers from the Indians the military should be posted at a distance from, instead of in or near, settlements and cities, so that Indian raids could be checked or punished more readily and effectively.

THE EMIGRANTS.—The company of emigrants which left Liverpool Sep. 4th, arrived between 9 and 10 o'clock last night. They were met between Ogden and this City by President D. H. Wells and other brethren, and bishop Hunter and Councilors were at the depot when they arrived.

Elder James A. Leishman, who came in with the company, called this morning and gave us the following information concerning the journey, &c.

When the company left Liverpool it numbered 592, 256 being Danes and the balance, 336, was composed of English, Scotch and Welsh. The first nine days of the sea voyage were very boisterous, but the remaining part was calm and pleasant. There was no sickness among the people, save that generally felt by inexperienced sea voyagers. The company was presided over by Elder George W. Wilkins, assisted by Elder Leishman. The first named was sick during the greater part of the journey. The Scandinavians were in charge of returning missionaries—Elders Anderson, Madson and Thomsen.

The company left New York a week ago last Wednesday. Near Morrison Station, Ills., a point on the Great Western Railroad, a five year old girl, named Jane Cameron, from Paisley, Scotland, left her mother's lap to get some water, and, unperceived by anybody, fell between the railroad cars. She was not missed till the train had got to near Clinton, Iowa, twenty miles further on. On arriving at the latter place a telegram was sent to Morrison, to which an answer was received, stating that the girl was at the latter place, and that one of her arms had been cut off near the shoulder. The mother of the unfortunate child had several other small children with her, and it was deemed advisable for her to continue on the journey and take care of them, and to send some competent person to Morrison to take charge of the girl till she was so far recovered as to be brought along to this city. Brother Rollo, from Dundee, went back for that purpose, and last accounts from him stated that the symptoms of the patient were favorable. Brother Leishman speaks highly of the courtesy of the railroad officials at Clinton, Iowa, and made special mention of J. B. Watkins, superintendent of that division of the Great Western line.

At a point between Bushnell and Pine Bluffs stations, Wy. Terr., Phoebe Orgill, aged seventeen, fell between the cars, the after half of the train passing over her. Strange to say, her injuries were but slight, and she was forwarded by regular train and arrived at Ogden about the same time as the company.

With the exception of those accidents the company had a general good time overland all the way from New York to Salt Lake.

Elder Leishman left Utah for England a year ago last May, and on his arrival in that country was appointed to labor in the Newcastle-on-Tyne Conference, succeeding Elder John I. Hart in the presidency of that field. He remained there a little over a year, when he was appointed to preside over the Glasgow Conference, continuing in that position till he left Liverpool. Although his health was not good a portion of the time, he enjoyed himself much while in Britain, notwithstanding he is glad to be "home once more."

FROM SATURDAY'S DAILY, SEP. 28.

NOT HE.—Brother Frederick Cook, of the Fifth Ward, a resident of this city for twenty years, called this morning and asked us to say, through the News, that Henry Cook, the cattle thief, is not related to him in any way whatever.

NO MONEY NOR GLORY.—We understand some parties are preparing to commence a hatched up suit against Justice Clinton, and the officers who were engaged in law-

fully abating the two Commercial street houses of ill fame. We shall see how much glory or money can be made out of such a suit by its hatches. We think there will not be much. It is rather "bully" work to champion the demi-monde.

REJOICING AT LEHI.—There was rejoicing at Lehi yesterday, the occasion of which was the completion of the railroad switch at the edge of the town the day previous, and the running of the first train upon it. From Monday till that time the trains had stopped a short distance out of town. A large force of people were out from Lehi and the surrounding settlements. A band of music was present, and there was altogether a regular jubilation.

We are also informed that the grading of the part of the A. F. R. R. between American Fork and Lehi, to connect with the U. S. R. R. line at the latter place is being rapidly pushed ahead.

UTAH NORTHERN RAILROAD.—We learn from a gentleman just in from Cache, that the big fill at Cottonwood Hollow will be so far completed in about ten days as to be passable for trains, and the grading is finished four miles beyond. The fill is four hundred feet across and 87 feet deep in the middle and a stone culvert, the inside measurement of which is 3 x 6 feet, runs along the entire length. Thirty five teams and 55 men were at work on the fill on Wednesday and daily additions to this force are being made.

When the line reaches Franklin the Montana trade will go that way. A delegation of gentlemen from Montana visited the line at the beginning of the week. Their purpose was to ascertain whether certain reports, which had reached Montana from Corinne were true, and which were to the effect that all work had been stopped on the line. These reports indicate a spasmodic effort on the part of the Corinnites to retain a little longer the trade of Montana at their town. Another object of the delegation was to ascertain the most convenient point on the U. N. R. R. at which to connect a line into the interior of Montana.

FROM MONDAY'S DAILY, SEPT. 30.

JOHN QUARENBERG.—If John Quarrenburg will appear to or communicate with George Farnworth, of this Office, he will learn something to his advantage.

RETURNED MISSIONARY.—Elder P. O. Thomsen, who returned from a mission to Scandinavia with the company which arrived on Thursday evening, called this morning. He left this city to go on his mission May 17th, 1870, and during his absence labored most of the time in the office of the Scandinavian *Stjerne*, in the publishing department. He also traveled in several conferences preaching the gospel. He enjoyed his mission and returns in good health and spirits.

THE FAIR.—Everybody should remember that the Territorial fair opens on Thursday. The first portion of the day will be occupied by the awarding committees in assigning the premiums on articles in the various departments. This work will probably occupy the committees till about noon, at which time it is expected the fair will be opened to the public. On each succeeding day of the fair it will be open from an early hour in the morning till evening.

The bands of Captains Croxall and Beezley have been engaged for the fair, and will be present on the grounds alternately.

MEMBERS ONLY.—It should not be forgotten by exhibitors at the Territorial Fair that premiums are only awarded on articles belonging to members of the D. A. and M. Society. Therefore, persons desirous of competing for premiums should make it a point to become members of the society by paying the admission fee (\$2) before the awarding committees commence their work. In this connection it may not be amiss to state that, at the Fair in 1869, the premium for the best farm (a gold medal) could not go to the owner of the one adjudged the best, on account of his being a non-member, and was given to the second best, by default.

[Per Deseret Telegraph.]

PAYSON, 28.—B. F. Stewart of Benjamin, exhibited here to-day, a turnip measuring thirty-four inches in circumference, and weighing fifteen pounds; a blood beet fifteen inches around and weighing sixteen pounds; also, a mangold wurz 1 two feet long and weighing nineteen pounds.

THE contest for the U. S. Senatorship in Oregon is at last ended, and Mitchell is elected. The fight has been a hard one, and doubts have been entertained by many persons familiar with Oregon affairs as to whether Mitchell would succeed. We have it from good authority that the idea of being U. S. Senator from Oregon was not an unpleasant one to Ben Holladay, and it was currently reported that, should the effort to elect Mitchell be unsuccessful, a coalition would be formed to concentrate strength upon Mr. Holladay and elect him. Mr. Mitchell is Mr. Holladay's choice, and his election will be gratifying to him.

Correspondence.

SPRING CITY, Sept. 27, 1872.

Editor Deseret News:

We are pained to chronicle another Indian raid and murder. Brother Daniel Miller, of Nephi, had been logging in Oak Creek Cañon, about a week, and yesterday morning left B. Snow's mill with a load of lumber for home. He was accompanied by his son, a boy about twelve years old. They had proceeded about a quarter of a mile, when they stopped to tighten the binder, and got upon the load to start, when they were fired upon by five Indians in ambush. One ball struck Brother Miller in the centre of the abdomen, passing through his body; another struck the boy, passing through his hand and wrist, also through his thigh near the hip. His father told the boy to run to town, which he did, and reported the occurrence. Colonel Allred, with a company of armed men, proceeded to the spot. Brother Miller told them that he was fatally wounded, and did not wish to be moved, as he could not live long. After the boy ran away the Indians came out in sight and shot again at Bro. Miller, the shot passing through his arm and shoulder. They then cut the harness of his mule, but finding one was very thin in flesh, they turned it out. Bro. Alma Bennet, of Mount Pleasant, was going to the mill for lumber, and it is supposed the Indians must have heard him coming, which probably accounts for the miraculous escape of the boy. A litter was constructed by Col. Allred and company, and the wounded man placed upon it, but they had not proceeded more than a few hundred yards when he expired. His body was conveyed to Col. Allred's, where his wounded son was receiving medical assistance from Dr. Christensen of Mt. Pleasant, who had been telegraphed for as soon as the boy reached town. Dr. C., while coming to this place, between Cedar Creek and Oak Creek, was pursued by the Indians, who tried to get in ahead of him. Nine Indians were seen, some of them being on foot, and only for the fleetness of his horse did he escape them. He reported the circumstance on his arrival, and a company of men went out who found the tracks of Indians, but could not find them.

The friends of Br. Miller arrived from Nephi last evening, and took the body this morning to Nephi. His wounded son remains at Col. Allred's, it not being deemed wisdom to move him at present, although his wounds are not considered dangerous at present.

On the night of the 25th a span of horses were taken out of the corral of Br. Joseph P. Allred, and the stable of our correspondent was entered by a small door, and two horses of Bp. T. Taylor, of the 14th Ward, Salt Lake City, and two of mine were enticed from the racks, and the halters taken off; but the two large doors being locked they could not get the horses out.

The danger from Indians at present seems greater than at any previous time this season, although I am happy to state that most of our grain is hauled out of the field.

A machine arrived yesterday, and thrashing commenced this morning in earnest. Crops are good and a very large amount of grain is raised in this place. Another machine is expected in a few days. Yours in haste,

GEO. BROUGH.

SERICULTURE.

IMPORTANT CORRESPONDENCE FROM LA BELLE FRANCE.

Editor Deseret News:

In my belief that the following extracts from my last communication from France, dated Sept. 2, will prove acceptable to my home correspondents and to the friends of the silk cause in general, I take pleasure in presenting them:

"Monsieur Louis A. Bertrand, Salt Lake City.

"Dear Sir.—Your last three friendly and interesting letters came safely to hand. After a lengthy travel in Europe I take much pleasure in transmitting to you the information you desire to receive from me to help you in developing the interests of the great silk cause in the different States of North America.

"Among the numberless varieties of mulberry trees cultivated in France, the *Moretti* is now the most popular, on account of its large and succulent leaves. They constitute exclusively the food of

the silkworms, until their first moulting. The *Lhoo*, a white Japanese seedling, is also extensively cultivated by our silk growers. The worms are extravagantly fond of its tender and healthy leaves. The culture of the *Morus Multicaulis*, after having been prosecuted in different countries of Europe, has been entirely abandoned because the leaves of that mulberry are worthless to feed the worms.

"The mulberry trees which furnish the leaves to feed the imported eggs of my 'Early Experiments,' are cultivated in a green-house where the mean temperature is maintained at 65° Fahrenheit.

"The 'Trivoltine,' the Syrian and other yellow annuals raised in Utah, are positively inferior varieties of worms. They ought to be discarded by your silk culturists. In reference to the white annuals, Japan can furnish to you white or green eggs tolerably healthy. I import annually from Japan large quantities of these annuals tolerably healthy. Their white cocoons are preferable to the green ones, but they are very inferior to the splendid yellow cocoons I raised last season with your eggs. I should be very glad to receive a sample of the white European annuals mentioned in your last favor.

"I like much your mode of feeding your worms with small branches. The yellow annuals, raised by you, constitute a most excellent race. They are endowed, I tell you this over again, with a very great robustness; they produce large and magnificent cocoons, and they enjoy perfect health.

"I was extremely sorry in reading in your interesting report the failure experienced last season by the world renowned President Brigham Young in his cocoonery. Among the various and more or less direct causes of this awful mortality of worms, as they have been ably deduced by yourself, the inferior quality of the eggs was, I think, the chief cause. In my firm belief that Utah will promptly become a great silk growing State, I earnestly advise you, and all your friends, to select in a perfectly healthy race the eggs destined to be hatched in your nurseries. Reliable eggs constitute the very foundation of every successful breeding.

"Since you desire to consult the last writings on sericulture which have been published in France, I mail this day to your address a small pamphlet, written by me, on the Japanese races, and I will shortly send to you a practical work written and published by me, two years ago, for the special benefit of the American silk culturists. You will find in this book a vast amount of useful information and various new notions which you are authorized to publish, in my name, in your local press.

"The winter being the only season during which the foreign silkworm eggs can safely travel, please ship all those which you can spare for me in a strong wooden case. A tin box is useless. Forward your eggs by express at the beginning of December. I offer to you 18 francs per 25 grammes (about four dollars in gold per ounce) for any quantity of Utah eggs you can ship, and I am ready to send a remittance in cash in the manner most acceptable to you.

"Tell your friends in Utah to plant next spring as many mulberry trees as possible.

"Yours &c, "A. M."

I feel happy in communicating to our silk culturists the above foreign correspondence. The French market is fairly open to the exportation of our most excellent silkworm eggs. According to the statement of my correspondent, a leading French sericulturist and importer of foreign eggs, ours are far superior to those imported from Japan, which is considered the only silk-raising country which can now produce healthy silkworm eggs for the European markets. Therefore, let every breeder, let every farmer in Utah, start a small nursery next spring by sowing a few ounces of mulberry seed. It is useless to plant cuttings obtained from our common seedlings, because they will not grow. We want only five or six millions of mulberry trees, to enable us to attain to a very high standing among the silk-producing countries of the world. Such being my firm belief, I have just imported from France a fresh supply of mulberry seeds for sale. They are perfectly reliable. Terms: twelve dollars per pound, in currency; one dollar and a half per ounce for the 'Moretti,' and one dollar for the 'Lhoo' and 'White Rose of Lombardy.'

Respectfully yours,
LOUIS A. BERTRAND.