

ANOTHER SAW MILL.—On the 11th inst., we had the pleasure of accompanying Gov. Young and Bishop Woolley some 6 miles to the forks of City Creek canyon, where Bishop F. Kesler had everything in readiness for starting the saw mill he has been superintending the erection of for the Governor. The dam, flume, car and track for delivering logs to the saw, and the basement story had been completed in a very short time, considering the number of hands employed, besides putting new lining and buckets into the overshot water wheel.

The saw was set in motion, and will soon cut out the flooring and siding for the mill, which is a very beneficial improvement for economically rendering available the timber on the headwaters of City Creek.

When returning, and about half way down the canyon, and soon after joking br. Kesler about invariably taking his rifle, in a country where game is so scarce and so seldom met with, br. Beecher, who was on foot a short distance ahead, and just below the wagon road, shouted that he had treed a bear. Br. Kesler jumped from the carriage and soon neared the tree where bruin was snugly ensconced in the lower branches, from which he was forthwith unceremoniously tumbled by a bullet through the neck, which so effectually stunned him that br. Beecher stepped up and broke his skull with the pole of a broad-ax, which the Governor had handed to br. Kesler from the carriage.

A few moments sufficed for lashing the bear beneath the carriage, and as we neared the mouth of the canyon another bear was described, near the summit of a high peak, leisurely eating acorns in a small patch of low oak bushes, but it was getting too late to approach him.

These incidents of the trip were the more remarkable, from the fact that game is seldom found here, even when expressly hunted.

Gov. Young caused the bear to be carefully dressed, and distributed a large portion of the meat, which was tolerably fat and very tender and juicy.

ARRIVALS.—Mr. J. C. Peltro, who accompanied Lieut. F. T. Bryan's surveying party to Bridger's Pass, reached this city on the 11th inst. He informs us that an express left Laramie on the 22nd of August, and brought word to Lieut. Bryan's camp that some of the hand cart companies had reached Fort Laramie, and that they were in excellent spirits and out traveled the ox trains. Lieut. Bryan had 175 men in company, including troops and employees, and was engaged in the survey of the military road from Fort Riley to Bridger's Pass, from which point he returned to Fort Laramie. He very courteously furnished Mr. Peltro with a copy of the map of his route, for our use, for which we cordially tender him our thanks.

Mr. Peltro joined Elder Preston Thomas' company near Baker's crossing of the north fork of the Platte, from which point they took a northerly course, and struck the Sweet Water near the Devil's Gate, having been very correctly informed by Mr. Timothy Goodale, guide to Lieut. Bryan's company, that they would not find grass and water on the old Arkansas trail from the Platte to Green River.

—Elder Preston Thomas, from his mission in Texas, arrived late on the 12th inst., and started early on the following morning for his home in Lehi, too hurriedly to allow him time to report. We are informed that he will probably be in the city again soon, to superintend the arrival and disposal of his company.

—On the 16th, W. S. Godbe's train of seven wagons arrived, laden with paints, oils, drugs, &c., and accompanied by Elder Preston Thomas' company and a part of Elder Benj. L. Clapp's.

The wife of br. James Coley, of Texas, died on the morning of the 16th, while the company was camped at the foot of the big mountain. Her remains were brought into the city.

DEPARTURES.—On the 2nd inst., Elder Amasa Lyman started for San Bernardino; and on the 10th and 11th, Elders Parley P. Pratt, Thomas Bullock, Bernard Snow, Dustin Amy and others started for the States and Europe, some on missions and others on business.

FORTS BRIDGER AND SUPPLY.—Elder Lewis Robison writes that snow began to fall in that region on the evening of the 4th inst., and continued until 2 p. m. of the 5th, when it was six inches deep at Bridger and a foot deep at Fort Supply. On the morning of the 6th, there was ice an inch thick, but the snow prevented the frost's doing much damage, tho'

it prostrated the wheat so that it will have to be mowed.

THE LARGEST PEACH, that we have seen this season, measured 9 by 9½ inches round, and weighed 8 ounces.

FROST, on the morning of the 10th, killed the vines on the lowlands and severely nipped the late corn.

Hides—the best mode of Preserving them.

BR. CARRINGTON:—

DEAR SIR:—I find that the most of the hides now offered for sale have been nearly and many of them entirely spoiled, for want of proper care and management. Many think it sufficient to hang up a hide in the sun and dry it; this mode may answer in some climates, but here it will spoil the hide. Hides thus exposed become as hard as the horn or hoof, and it requires much more labor to make leather from them, and then the leather is not half so good in quality.

I would suggest the following as the best mode of preserving hides: Take them when green, spread them out smooth, flesh side up, and sprinkle salt evenly all over them, then fold them together, straight down the back, and let them remain 24 hours, then hang them over a straight pole in the shade. Never allow them to be exposed to the sun, neither in summer or winter. The same treatment will answer for all kinds of skins.

If these suggestions could be carried out, many hides that are now entirely lost would be brought into use, much labor and material saved and better leather in market.

For hides thus preserved, I will give \$2 each, in good pay.

Yours, very respectfully,

JOHN R. WINDER.

[Practical directions and remarks, from those who know, are always acceptable, because, if heeded, they will promote our interests. However, two dollars per hide, large or small, seems to be rather a vague price. Would it not be more just and encouraging to all parties to offer certain prices per pound, according to the quality and dryness of the hide?—Ed.]

Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Society.

COUNCIL HOUSE, G. S. L. City, }
Sep. 13, 7 p.m. }

Present—Edward Hunter, President; Wilford Woodruff, C. H. Oliphant, and W. C. Staines, Directors; J. C. Little and R. L. Campbell, officers; several members of the awarding committees, and of the committee of arrangements for the Fair.

Called to order by Pres. Hunter.
Prayer by Elder Jeter Clinton.

Minutes of last meeting read and accepted. The delegates reported having visited the various Wards in this city, but in consequence of the 9th, 10th and 17th Wards not having received timely notice, the delegates were instructed to visit them to-morrow evening.

Bishop William Smith, of Centerville, was added to the awarding committee on Stock.

Bishop Edwin D. Woolley was added to the Committee on Plowing.

Mr. Winder exhibited a plan for the proposed cattle stalls, sheep and hog pens, and reported estimated cost at some 60 or 70\$.

The plan of the committee was accepted, and they were authorized to proceed accordingly.

Much was said in relation to decorating the building known as 'Deseret Store', for the exhibition, and in relation to the arrangements for the Fair, estimated expenses, &c.

Garden lines, made of hemp grown in the valley, a 25 cent ball of hemp twine and mason's lines, made by Mr. W. A. McMaster of the 11th ward, were exhibited and pronounced to be superior articles and worthy the patronage of the community.

Benediction by Elder W. Woodruff.

The art of Rising in Life.

BY AMOS DEAN, ESQ.

The art of rising in life; what are we to understand by it? It is the wise and judicious employment of all the elements of success in any particular profession, department or pursuit, subject to the performance of duties, and the occasional prosecution of other and higher aims.

The first great point which I wish to present for consideration is the choice of that profession, business, trade or calling, to the prosecution of which the principal energies of life are to be devoted.

This, it will readily be perceived, is a matter of no little consequence. On its proper selection depends much of the weal or woe of the individual through life.

Most young men in this country are compelled by the mandate of stern necessity to resort to some branch of industry to procure the means of subsistence. But, aside from that necessity, there are few inducements for remaining drones in the national hive, when everything around bears the impress of active and untiring movement. There is nothing pleasant in remaining idle amid the haunts of industry.

In this age and country everything is achieved by individual activity. No legal restraints fetter the transfers of property; and liberty of speaking, writing, and acting, is pushed to such extent as almost to degenerate into unbridled license. It requires but a single additional step to render the American citizen independent even of law.

This country differs from most others in three

remarkable particulars: These are, 1. The removal of all restraints from the alienation of property; 2. The extension universally of the means and facilities for rising in life; and 3. The equal diffusion of knowledge in reference to the wise and judicious employment of such means and facilities. There is here at the commencement a perfect equality. The fact of birth confers no special privileges. No titles, honors, distinctions, cluster around the infant to erect between it and the race to which it belongs utterly impassable barriers. But although equality exists at birth, yet it does not long continue. Death finds the conditions of men extremely unequal. It is rather a misfortune than a privilege to have wealthy or illustrious parents.

The parent in such cases is usually too much engrossed with business or a multiplicity of pursuits to admit of his superintending the education of his children, or the instilling into their young minds correct notions of things. Hence they are suffered to come up with whatever impressions or ideas they may chance to acquire, and these are often derived through such imperfect or false media, and are based upon such erroneous views of life and of things, as to render them of little value, in fact frequently worse than useless. The consequence is that they are but little prepared to act upon the stern realities that may present themselves at every step in life. They are generally objects of envy to those who have been born under less prosperous circumstances; although in truth and in fact there is little in their condition to envy.

From the fact that they are never thrown upon their own resources, they have little opportunity of learning the necessity of directing their powers and energies into any department of effort; and are often but ill acquainted with the powers and energies actually possessed by them.

The condition annexed even to the knowledge of the functions of our corporeal powers is that we should use them. We must open the eye before we can know that we possess the sense of seeing, expand the nostril before we attain a like knowledge of that of smelling, and move the muscle before we are aware that we are in possession of the powers necessary to stir it from a state of repose. The same condition attaches to the knowledge of our mental powers and energies, and without actually using them we run the hazard of dying in ignorance of their possession.

There are also dangers attending the gratification of desires arising early in life. Where the object of every wish is supplied, and every want satisfied, the individual comes at last to regard as his inherent right what circumstances purely accidental had placed within his power. Hence he demands concessions which others are unwilling to make, and requires that to be performed upon principles of duty and right, which if conceded at all is claimed by others to be placed upon the ground of favor. He is thus preparing himself for collision with his fellow men, at every important step which he takes in life.

Habits of idleness which such are too apt to contract are never without their dangers. The internal promptings to some species of effort can never be suppressed by destroying all the motives that conduce to laudable exertion. The place of amusement will then become a substitute for the place of business, and the intoxicating cup for that mild and constant excitement which grows out of variety of pursuit and rivalries of life. Idleness in youth is laying almost a certain foundation for a dissipated manhood, a dishonored old age, an unregretted death, and a memory to which the highest privilege we can accord is the mercy of forgetfulness. Do the lessons of experience verify in this particular the deductions of reason?

With what kind of stuff was that vessel freighted that first neared the shores of New England? It was with a little band of Puritans who, from suffering all the hardships and persecutions of the Old World, were prepared to subdue the New. The sound of whose axe first disturbed the hitherto unbroken silence of the western wilderness, and whose ploughshare first upturned the deep soil of the far-distant prairie? Who have been the earliest pioneers in the paths of improvement?—Who have originated the new discovery, stuck out the new invention, first carried life, activity and enterprise into every department of industry?—Who carry with them a determination that difficulties cannot daunt, a resolution that dangers cannot lessen, an inflexibility of purpose that reverses cannot shake?

Whose voice is heard in the pulpit, at the bar, in the halls of legislation? The counting-house and work-shops, and labor fields of the Bay State, and of the land of steady habits, and of the granite hills of New Hampshire, and of the green mountains of Vermont, must claim to be large stockholders in that raw material out of which man is made.

The success of the poverty-stricken, the hardy, and the persevering, should never furnish matter of surprise. It is in strict subjection to that same empire of cause and effect that embraces as well the phenomena of the intellectual and moral, as the physical world. It is those whose young spirits have grappled with adversity in its various forms; whose first efforts have been summoned forth at the call of want; with whom the plough, the spade, the hoe, the scythe, the implements of mechanic art, have been early familiars; whose frames have been knit together by the effect of labor; who have come up alone; whose habit has been to eat because they were hungry and to drink because they were thirsty; who have never stimulated their pulled appetite by delicacies, or sought in the drunken revel the excitement craved by a morbid feeling, or the refuge from themselves which some are so desirous of finding; it is these who are and ever will continue to be, destined to become the master spirits of this world of ours.—And it is right they should become so.

The supremacy of that law which assigns to labor its unfailing reward is thus powerfully vindicated. Those fearful adversities that call forth all the energies of the youth to surmount them,

become the mere sport of his manhood. And they prepare that manhood for great exploits.—Had not Juno dispatched her serpents to destroy the infant Hercules in his cradle, we never should have seen the muscle of his manhood dealing the blow to the Nemean Lion.

One inference, I regret to perceive, from all this, too powerfully forces itself upon us. It is that one great difference between the sons of the poor and those of the rich and illustrious is, that the first learn and practice the art of rising, the last that of sinking, in life. This, however, is not a matter of necessity. The sons of the rich enjoy superior advantages if they would but profit by them. Occasionally instances are found of their doing so, and then they are very likely to become distinguished. They, therefore, as well as the poor, are interested in the inquiry as to the choice of a business, profession or calling to be followed through life, for they ought by no means to attempt living without one.

The laws and customs of civilized nations have always favored the early designation by individuals of particular pursuits, and the persevering adherence to them through life. The Athenians had a law that excused the son from the obligation of maintaining his parents in their old age, if they had neglected to have him brought up to an apprenticeship in some useful trade or occupation. In making choice of the profession or kind of business to be pursued through life, reference should be had to the qualities or powers, mental or corporeal, which that pursuit requires, and also to those possessed by the individual.—[Am. Phren. Journal.]

SECTS.—The Sermon in our February number has recalled to an Alton (Illinois) correspondent one which was preached in Tennessee by a Baptist minister. When drawing near the close, he said:

'Brethren, I am an hostler, and I must curry these horses before I leave. Here is this high-blooded Episcopal horse! see what a high head he carries, and how black his coat is, and soft as silk, but he'll kick you if you touch him on his Litany or Prayers: Whoa, sir, whoa! Here is an old sober Methodist horse: Whoa, old fellow!—Just slip away his love-feasts and class-meetings, and he'll kick till he falls; Whoa, you old-shouter! whoa! Ah, here is the horse that is ready to kick at all times: don't you go near his confessional or penance: Whoa, Mr. Pope! How beautiful his trappings are! his surplice and mitre! Whoa, sir, whoa!'

And so he went on through the various denominations. When he was nearly through, an old Methodist gentleman, well known in the place, offered his services to conclude, which were readily accepted. He said:

'Friends, I have learned this morning how to dress down horses, and, as the brother has passed two of them, I will take it upon myself to finish the work: Here is an animal that is neither one thing nor the other; he is treacherous and uncertain; you cannot trust him; he'll kick his best friend for a controversy. Whoa, Mule, whoa! See, brethren, how he kicks. Whoa, you old Campbellite! whoa! Here, friends, is an animal that is so stubborn he will not let me in his stall to eat from his trough: he is so stubborn that he would not go where a prophet wished him: he is so hard-mouthed that Samson used his jaw as a weapon of war against the Philistines. Whoa, you Close-Communion Baptist; whoa!'

'Do you call me an ass?' exclaimed the minister, jumping up.

'Whoa?' continued his tormentor; 'see him kick. Whoa! hold him, friends! whoa!'

And thus the old gentleman went on, the minister ranting meantime until he got out of the church. The congregation unanimously agreed that they had never seen an ass so completely 'curried' before.—[Knickerbocker.]

'London Punch is the funniest fellow going. His definition of Matter and Mind is unique. 'What is matter? Never mind.—What is mind? No matter.' Go it Punch.

AN ACT Granting unto Brigham Young, Wilford Woodruff, Luke Johnson, James W. Cummings, Samuel Bennion, Wm. A. Hickman, Jesse C. Little and Claudius V. Spencer, Rush Valley for a Herd Ground and other purposes.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah:

That all that portion of Rush Valley in the Territory of Utah (except the United States reserve) bounded on the north by the summit of the ridge dividing Tooele and Rush valleys; on the west by the summit of the mountains skirting Rush valley; on the south by a line running due east from the summit of said mountains, and passing twelve miles south of Hickman's springs, to the foot of the mountains bounding said valley on the east; thence north along the base of said mountains to where said dividing ridge intersects them, be, and the same is hereby granted unto Brigham Young, Wilford Woodruff, Luke Johnson, James W. Cummings, Samuel Bennion, Wm. A. Hickman, Jesse C. Little and Claudius V. Spencer for a herd ground and other purposes.

Sec. 2. The south line of said grant shall be determined by the territorial surveyor general; and the United States reserve, which is within the limits of said grant, shall be included in the same, when relinquished by government.

Sec. 3. The said Brigham Young, Wilford Woodruff, Luke Johnson, James W. Cummings, Samuel Bennion, Wm. A. Hickman, Jesse C. Little and Claudius V. Spencer shall have the exclusive use and control of said grant, together with all products and benefits arising therefrom, during the pleasure of the Legislative Assembly.

Approved December 27, 1855.

AN ACT creating the Boundaries of Shamp County.

Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah:

That all that portion of Tooele county bounded on the south by Juab county; on the east by Cedar county; to where it will strike a direct line running west on the summit of the dividing ridge between Tooele and Rush valleys; thence west to St. Mary county; thence south, along the line of said county, to Juab county, shall be, and is hereby called Shamp county. The probate judge, when elected, is hereby authorized to organize the same and locate the county seat thereof.

Approved Jan. 12, 1856.