

variety of reading matter admirably adapted to your wants, and furnished at weekly intervals which afford opportunity for reading it. And with a little care it can be preserved and handed down to your children, from generation to generation, and they will prize it a hundred degrees more than many of you now do.

How much would you give for a cane that Father Abraham had used? or a coat or ring that the Savior had worn? The rough oak boxes in which the bodies of Joseph and Hyrum were brought from Carthage, were made into canes and other articles. I have a cane made from the plank of one of those boxes, so has br. Brigham and a great many others, and we prize them highly and esteem them a great blessing. I want to carefully preserve my cane, and when I am done with it here I shall hand it down to my heir, with instructions to him to do the same. And the day will come when there will be multitudes who will be healed and blessed through the instrumentality of those canes, and the devil cannot overcome those who have them, in consequence of their faith and confidence in the virtues connected with them.

Some do not appreciate these things, nor the counsels of their leaders. And then again many do appreciate br. Brigham; they love him and his counsels, and his words are jewels to them. When persons do not care anything about his words, what do they care about mine? And if they do not care for his words, they will not care for those of any righteous man.

If I had these relics of Abraham and the Savior which I have mentioned, I would give a great deal for them. In England, when not in a situation to go, I have blessed my handkerchief and asked God to sanctify it and fill it with life and power, and sent it to the sick and hundreds have been healed by it; in like manner I have sent my cane. Dr. Richards used to lay his old black cane on a person's head, and that person has been healed through its instrumentality by the power of God. I have known Joseph, hundreds of times, send his handkerchief to the sick and they have been healed. There are persons in this congregation who have been healed by throwing my old cloak on their beds.

To return to The Deseret News; I have alluded to a few items to show you the advantages and blessings of that paper, aside from its great present benefit, if you will take care of it and hand it down to your children, and they to theirs, and so on, until you see it in the resurrection. Such publications are not going to be burned up, according to my faith they will go into the resurrection. And I trust that Bishops, Agents and the Saints in Utah generally will take a lively interest in this matter, as in tithings, donations, consecrations and other important duties, and thereby magnify their callings and professions and gain honor to themselves by doing the good within their power.

Having used the word resurrection, I will make a few remarks touching it. After my body is laid in the grave, and after the Prophet Joseph has received his resurrected body, he probably will not suffer my body to remain long in the ground, but will be apt to say, "come and let us go and help br. Heber to again take his body." Do you suppose that if br. Brigham were to die to-morrow, and if Joseph is resurrected, which he will be so soon as his mission is filled in the spirit world, that Joseph will permit br. Brigham's body to remain longer in the grave than may be requisite? No, for he then will have need of the assistance of his faithful resurrected brethren, as he now has of faithful spirits.

Why do you not all have confidence in God? I would not give a cent for your confidence in God, unless you have confidence in these men He has appointed to lead and counsel you. If you will have confidence in br. Brigham, I care not so much whether you have confidence in me and in br. Daniel or not, for if you have it in him you are sure to have it in us, because we are actuated by the same Spirit.

We should be like the branches of one tree, and except we become one like unto that we shall never be saved with that salvation which we are striving for. Nobody can be saved in a celestial kingdom, except those connected with the celestial tree. Then there is a terrestrial tree pertaining to the terrestrial kingdom, and you will never go there without being grafted in it. I make use of figures in order to make my ideas plain, and to rivet your attention and assist your memories.

Let us be active and diligent in the performance of all duties, that the Lord our God may sustain us in living our holy religion.—Amen.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Twelfth Ward School.

On Friday, 13th ult., we were present at the examination and close of the winter term of the 12th Ward school, Bishop L. W. Hardy, teacher, assisted by Miss E. R. Bunnell.

Having witnessed the condition of the school at the commencement of this term, we were highly gratified with the progress manifest, as well in true decorum as in the various branches of study.

The average attendance during the quarter has been 70 scholars, their ages ranging from 4 to 25 years.

The principal classes are as follows:—
First reading class, text books, Bible, No. Book of Mormon and Doctrine and Covenants - - - - - 43
Writing class - - - - - 40
Arithmetic - - - - - 27
Geography - - - - - 23
Grammar - - - - - 8

The smaller, or infant classes compose about one-third of the school.

The introduction of the Bible, Book of Mormon and Book of Doctrine and Covenants has been attended with most happy results. Uniformity of books for a large class has been attained, the lack of which has hitherto very much increased the labor of teachers and re-

tarded the progress of scholars. Added to these, another important benefit has accrued from the introduction of those books, namely, that of planting in the minds of the youth a knowledge of the Scriptures, and of the sacred records and commandments revealed through the Prophet Joseph.

The books and specimens of the writing class, in some instances, exhibited greater improvement than we had ever before seen; and we commend the wisdom of so extensively imparting the knowledge of an art so fully practical in every condition in life, yet so often neglected.

Bishop Hardy, anxious to establish a higher tone of discipline and, in connection with the branches commonly taught in schools, to teach the principles of salvation to the rising generation, notwithstanding his many other duties, assumed the responsibility of conducting this school; and, although he has not accomplished all he desired, yet he has the gratifying reflection of having given an impetus to common school education, at least in the 12th Ward, which it had not before received.

THE DESERET NEWS.



ALBERT CARRINGTON, EDITOR.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 1.

The Express and Carrying Company.

Many are already aware that this company has in view the increasing the facilities for the transportation of passengers, merchandize, &c., from the Missouri river to Utah and, so soon as practicable, to California. To effect this object with the desired regularity, speed, safety and certainty, both in summer and winter, numerous stations will have to be located at suitable points on the unsettled portion of the route, buildings erected and yards and pastures fenced. Men who are active, industrious, courteous and trustworthy, and no other, will be wanted at each station, also a suitable number of good horses and mules, together with provisions and other suitable articles. So extensive an operation will obviously require a large investment of means, but those means are fortunately within reach, consisting as they do of labor, animals, wagons, &c., &c.

In large operations designed to build up and sustain themselves, it is not pre-supposed that a dividend of profits can at once be made, and in this one in particular it is expected that each person who lends aid thereto, whether in personal time and labor at any point on the route, in animals, or in means of any other description, will do so upon the principle of expecting and asking remuneration only when profits accrue, at which time each person concerned will be entitled to his share, in proportion to his investment. This statement will obviate asking such questions as, "how much shall I have for my labor?"

As to animals, wagons and other property turned into the company, they will be priced and credited to the individual, and will be used to the best advantage for the whole.

Should any person designated to a station wish to know how long he will be required to tarry, it will probably be until his place can be conveniently supplied by a suitable person from the East on his way to Utah, or otherwise.

In regard to clothing and groceries, it is expected that each one concerned will provide himself with such articles, according to his taste, wants and means.

In connection, and for the encouragement of all who are fond of increased rapidity in improvement for the general welfare, it may not be amiss to state that if this business is prosecuted with the fidelity, energy and enthusiasm already manifested, and with the facilities and means readily within reach, it will be of incalculable benefit in all movements pertaining to the transaction of overland business, the gathering of the Saints, the building up oases upon a now dreary route and developing the skill and energy of our mountain population. For this reason none need hesitate about stretching forth a helping hand, nor be fearful about ample compensation in due time.

Messrs. Levi Stewart and William H. Hooper will pay a fair price, in merchandize, for horses and mules that will fill the requirements of the Express and Carrying Company.

ARRIVED, from California, Messrs. Howard Egan, Thurston Larson and Urida France of Utah, Mr. William Fall of Marysville, Cal., and Elder Orson K. Whitney late from his mission to the Sandwich Islands. Mr. Egan left San Francisco on the 5th of March, reached San Bernardino on the 10th, left there on the 12th, passed the incoming mail, which started on the 8th, at the Mountain Springs,

50 miles beyond Los Vegas, and arrived in this city on the 28th inst., having made the trip from San Bernardino in 16 days.

We have the San Francisco Bulletin of March 5 and the New York Herald of Feb. 5, in advance of the mail, through the politeness of Mr. Egan, who informs us that the Postmaster at San Francisco is very properly endeavoring to have such alterations made as will enable the down mail steamers to connect with our southern mail at San Pedro. According to present arrangements the last steamer of each month does not arrive at San Pedro until after the mail has left for Utah, thus leaving the largest, the latest, and the most important portion of our mail matter almost invariably one month behind its just time. This is a very ridiculous arrangement, inasmuch as the mail is but monthly at the best, and we trust that the Department at Washington will speedily alter schedule times so as to admit of forming connections on such long and important lines.

The World's Testimony.

There can be no doubt that crime is increasing in every rank of society, in every country, and it is a question of great moment to determine how to abridge its progress and extension. Would perpetual banishment, with penalties of imprisonment, accomplish anything towards reforming culprits?—[National Police Gazette, Nov., '56.]

APPLY DESCRIBED.—A writer in an Eastern paper says: "Never was there a time when men, morals, and manners, deserved scourging more than at the present epoch of grace and era of perdition; for it is a period of divers goings to and fro of false doctrines, of sham and fastian, of fraud, hypocrisy and selfishness. Human souls are bowed before calves of gold, and dragged in the mire of politics, and brazened out, with all their lusts and infidelities, before the clear heavens, naked, yet unashamed. Mole eyed science disputes divine teachings, money-grubbing stoops the man earthward continually. We go back in practice to the old Egyptian worship, making sacred the Scarabeus, (dung beetle) that dirt roller of uncleanness, which accumulates filth in a great ball always before it, compassing forever the line of its vision, so that it discerns nought beyond."

O world! world!! after the publication of the above statements, of whose truthfulness both Saints and sinners are perfectly aware, where do you get the rank effrontery that enables you to speak, write, or publish a single sentence derogatory of Utah, "the latchet of whose shoes you are not worthy to stoop down and unloose?"

Why have you not sense enough to look into the mirror of your own testimony and, if you are past blushing at your awful corruptions, and will not repent of and forsake them, at least cease vituperating those who are so far your superiors in all that is lovely, humane, honorable and saving?

THE APRIL CONFERENCE is close upon us, and we presume that the great number intending to be present from the country are fully aware that they must needs bring hay and grain for their animals; and butter, eggs, &c., at least in quantity sufficient for their own consumption during their stay, or both themselves and their animals may suffer disappointment and privation in the eating department.

It also may be proper to consider that however well pleased brethren and sisters are, or should be, to kindly greet and entertain each other, still it is decidedly overdoing the genteel and considerate, when visitors throng the dwellings of those upon whom the chief labors of the Conference devolve; or time their visits and require attentions so as to prevent any from attending the meetings that otherwise would gladly do so.

The citizens always have given and cheerfully will give way, to permit the attendance of their brethren from abroad; and surely a little forethought by visitors will cause them to furnish their own supplies, and to considerately avoid making their city friends twice glad, that is, first upon their arrival, and again at their departure on account of the expense and trouble they have caused.

MILLET.—Br. Evan M. Greene informs us that millet seed should be sown at the rate of from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel to the acre, when the design is to cultivate for fodder; but if for seed, at the rate of from four quarts to a peck. In both cases the varying range of difference in quantity of seed arises from the different capabilities of soil in regard to richness, moisture, &c.

For raising fodder, the period for sowing lasts from early in the spring until the middle of July, according to the number of crops one may desire to cut during the season; and of course so long a period will give opportunity for consulting convenience as to time of sowing

to raise seed. Gov. Young intends to sow about the 1st of June, both for seed and fodder. That method leaves a portion of the crop to ripen.

Except where the soil is naturally moist, or where water can be freely applied without baking, it will probably be better to follow the broadcast system of sowing, as that leaves less bare surface exposed to the full blaze of a hot sun, while the plants are still tender.

We are not aware that millet requires any peculiar preparation of the soil, but in the very great majority of crops a rich, clean and well pulverized soil most amply repays the investment of time, means and labor, and most probably millet forms no exception to this rule. However, the amount of neglect it will bear, and still be a remunerative crop, will soon be tested by the experiments of this season, which we hope will be fairly and carefully noted, as to kind and preparation of soil, time of sowing, water required, amount raised, &c., and correctly reported for future guidance.

A few additional particulars may be learned from examining page 242, No. 31, Vol. 6 of the 'News.'

MILLET FOR SHEEP.—Several farmers in Washington County have tried raising millet for sheep feeding, and are pleased with it. They sow it thickly which produces more and finer stalks, but less seed. The loss in seed is more than made up in the increased value of the stalks. Sow thinly, the stalks will be coarse. Sheep are fond of it, and thrive well on it.—[Pittsburg Agriculturist.]

HAIR BALL.—Prest. H. C. Kimball has just shown to us a hair ball recently taken from the stomach of a yearling heifer, where it had increased until it caused the animal's death. The ball is somewhat semi-spherical in shape, is 9½ by 11 inches around, and the hair of which it is composed is much better felted by the action of the stomach, than it is customary to find the wool or fur in well made hats.

LIGHTNING.—During the rain, snow and hail squall on the afternoon of the 29th ult., lightning struck a tree fifteen feet in front of br. Lewis Robison's residence in the 8th Ward, tore a hole 18 inches deep in the ground at the foot of the tree, from which it branched off in seven or eight directions, broke out all the glass in the front of the house and burst open the front door. None of the inmates were injured, though br. Robison, who was standing by an open door, had his person thickly covered with the dust and earth scattered by the lightning.

ASPARAGUS AND PIE PLANT are beginning to be plentiful upon the tables of those who have taken even trifling pains in their cultivation, and it is rather singular that so little attention is paid to the rearing of articles that mature so early, and are so palatable and healthful.

MOLASSES.—Br. Elijah Thomas of the 15th Ward informs us that last fall he made molasses from the Chinese Sugar Cane grown on his lot in this city, and that in sweetness, flavor and beauty of color it fully equalled that manufactured in the Southern States directly from the sugar cane; and was far superior to what is called 'Orleans molasses.'

A QUARTERLY CONFERENCE was held in Kaysville, Davis county, on the 13th & 14th ult., (Elder John Ellison, clerk) during which Bishop Allen Taylor and Elders R. N. Allred, Wm. G. Mills, Joseph Booth, Hopkins C. Pender, Mayon, N. Y. Squires, Wilson and Dorris P. Curtis severally addressed the congregations, upon subjects pertaining to their true interests.

Adjourned to the 31st of June next, at 10 a.m.

ELDER ORSON B. ADAMS, of Parowan, Iron county, on the 24th ult., had the end of the thumb and the three first fingers of his left hand cut off by a circular saw. Will this notice induce any one to be very careful in the use of so remorseless a toothed tool as is a circular saw in rapid motion?

PAROWAN.—Elder James H. Martineau writes, March 6, that the weather at Parowan was warm and pleasant, and snow gone. The people were enjoying good health, and busily engaged in setting out trees and making other improvements.

Departure of Mails.

Post Office, Salt Lake City, }
March 31, 1857. }

EDITOR DESERET NEWS:—

As the public are more or less interested in the arrival and departure of the Eastern and California Mails, I wish to say through the medium of your paper that hereafter and until the schedule is changed, the Eastern mail will leave on the 2nd, and the California mail on the 5th day of every month, and close the evening previous.

Respectfully,
E. SMITH, PM.