

### 'All is Vanity.'

I'm weary of the crowded ball—  
I'm weary of the mirth  
Which never lifts itself above  
The grosser things of earth.

I'm weary of the flatterer's tone;  
Its music is no more,  
And eye and lip may answer not  
Its meaning, as before.

I'm weary of the heartless throng,  
Of being deemed as one  
Whose spirit kindles only in  
The blaze of fashion's sun.

### Home and Friends.

Oh, there's a power to make each hour  
As sweet as heaven designed it;  
Nor need we roam to bring it home,  
Though few there be that find it.

We seek too high for things close by,  
And lose what nature found us;  
For life hath here no charm so dear  
As Home and Friends around us!

### Debt.

Oh, beware of debt:  
It crushes out the manhood of a man,  
Robs his bright eye of boldness, cheats his  
limbs  
Of elasticity, unnerves his hand,  
Beclouds his judgment, dulls his intellect,  
Perils his uprightness, and stains his name,  
And minifies him to his fellow men;  
Yea, far worse degradation, to himself.

### AGRICULTURAL.

**CULTIVATION OF THE STRAWBERRY.**—At a recent meeting of the Farmers' Club at Concord, Massachusetts, the following remarks on the cultivation of the strawberry were delivered by John B. Moore:

"I have tried various modes, single rows, beds and hills, but were I now intending to grow them to ANY EXTENT, I should adopt the following method:

In April or May, having the land ploughed and harrowed fine, work in manure enough to last two years, and proceed to plant in rows three feet apart; then sow between each row a row of turnip-beets or some other vegetables that the crop could be gathered in August; keep the ground free from weeds, allowing the plants to spread as much as they please.

"The next spring, as soon as the land is dry enough to work, spade over the ground one foot wide where the rows of beets stood, which will leave the beds of strawberries two feet wide, the space of one foot which was dug over, making the path; then thin the plants where too thick. About the first week in June, mulch the paths with fresh cut grass, when everything is done but gathering and marketing the crop. After they are gathered, which will be from the 5th to the 10th of July, put on a dressing of manure, and plough with a sod plough, turn over smoothly, sow with rutabaga, or corn, or oats for fodder.

My reasons for this course are the following: The first year the crop of vegetables between the rows will pay the expenses, and the strawberries are easily managed and very certain to leave the ground well stocked with plants; the second year you will get a full crop without much labor and little annoyance from weeds; if you undertake to weed out the bed and continue it another year, you will have an almost endless job of weeding in a very busy time of the year, and if you should go to the trouble, your crop will be much smaller than the first year. By following this plan I think they can be produced much cheaper than otherwise."—[New England Farmer.

Report of a discussion of the 'Strawberry Question,' at a late meeting of the Farmers' Club of the American Institute:

The strawberry question was next taken in hand, and a very able statement in reference to the best kinds of soils, the proper treatment and the most prolific bearing varieties adapted to our climate, with the value of the crop per acre, under the most favorable circumstances.

Mr. Robinson followed Mr. Pardee in reply to the question, For how long a time in one season is it possible to grow strawberries? He said Mr. Peabody, of Georgia, had succeeded in growing strawberries of excellent quality during ten months of the year, after numerous experiments and unsuccessful trials. Mr. Peabody's method, described by the speaker, is as follows:

He selects sandy soils, with a very light vegetable surface covering, by the side of small streams, and sets out his plants in the usual way, watering them well every day. By this means fruit stocks are constantly being sent up from the root all through the season, showing every state of growth on the same root, from the bud to the ripe fruit. The only manure he uses (at the end of the season, in December) is a slight covering of oak leaves, which are permitted to decay as the plant forces its way out in the spring. This simple contrivance prevents the growth of weeds and of leaf stalks on the plant, there usually being not more than one twelfth part of leaf substance as compared with the fruit.

Mr. Pardee corroborated Mr. Robinson's statement, and said that a gentleman, Mr. Henry Lawrence, of the Third Municipality of New Orleans, was in the habit of supplying strawberries to that market for ten months in the year.

It was stated that in Paris the strawberry was supplied to markets during the entire year,

in considerable quantities, and the seed of ripe strawberries may be planted immediately after the ripening of the fruit, and vigorous plants grow from it in the same season, without the necessity of a winter freezing—contrary to the common belief.

It was stated that three hundred bushels of strawberries had been raised from a single acre.

### Scene in a Kansas Court.

An action on the case was brought to recover the value of a horse, about whose soundness there was question between the seller and the buyer, and it was agreed between the counsel that the court should adjudicate it, upon the law and evidence, without the interposition of a jury.

When the witnesses had testified and Mr. O'D., counsel for the plaintiff, had delivered a flaming speech, giving a graphic history of the noble animal, the horse, and inveighing bitterly against the man who would show his want of appreciation of one of God's most glorious creatures by failing to pay for him when he had agreed to do so, and, without touching the facts in the case, had taken his seat amidst the whispered plaudits of the audience and under the approving smiles of the sympathizing court.

Mr. S. T., a young lawyer of decided talent, and counsel for the defendant then arose with dignity and began:

"May it please the Court"—  
Judge—"Mr. T. I do not wish to interrupt you, but the Court decides to hear no more in this case. The mind of the Court is made up."

Mr. T.—"But I should like to have an opportunity to show the court."

Judge—"The court wants no showing, sir. If you are bent on making a speech, you can go on, sir, while I step out and take a drink."

Mr. T.—(very indignant) "I withdraw my submission to the court, sir, and demand a jury."

Judge—"Sheriff, call a jury."

Mr. O'D.—"I object to a jury, for it is too late. The submission has been made and the case tried."

Mr. T.—"I insist, if the court please, upon the rights of my client. I can refer your Honor to cases—"

Judge—"Gentlemen, to stop talk and save time, I grant a jury. Sheriff, call a jury."

A jury was duly empanelled and the case presented and argued de novo and the jury closed.

The day was cold—there was but little fire—the winds whistled keenly, the broad prairie landscape was intensely bleak, and the court and counsel tried to make themselves cozy over a pot of ale (or something stronger) in an adjacent grocery, while the jury endeavored to do likewise in their retirement.

After waiting a long time and draining several glasses, the Judge directed the Sheriff to inquire of the jury if they could not agree. Their reply was that they had agreed long ago and forgot."

The judge, counsel and crowd went into the court room, the jury took their seats as they were called, and the foreman handed a piece of paper to the clerk, who opened it and read:

"We, the jury, find for the horse \$120."

Mr. O'D. suggested that the verdict was not in form, and asked to correct it.

Mr. T.—"I object, sir. I most positively and emphatically object. I move the court to set aside the verdict, because it is apparent to the most obtuse perception that the jurors are all drunk. Yes, sir, drunk to a man, and are utterly incapable of rendering a verdict. Who ever, sir, heard of a finding for a horse?"

Judge (looking rather dubious and considering awhile)—"It does appear to be a sort of verdict not in the statutes, and I, therefore, set it aside as illegal and unlawful."

Mr. O'D. (very much excited)—"What does the court mean? What kind of way is this? I believe the court is drunk."

Judge (with immense gravity)—"Mr. O'D., I can not sit here, sir, and listen to such indignities offered to the court, nor will I, sir, another moment. Sheriff, adjourn the court."—[St. Louis Republican.

**EMANCIPATION OF SLAVES.**—A letter from the island of St. Thomas, of the 22d October, says:—"The Dutch Government has announced by a proclamation sent to Curacao, St. Eustache, and the other colonies dependent on Holland, that the slaves are about to be emancipated. The price to be paid varies from 50f. to 475f. each, according to age. The sick and infirm will be paid for according to a special valuation. Fugitives who have been absent for more than two years, and those in prison for a term extending beyond four years, will not be comprised in the indemnity. The emancipated slaves will remain under the surveillance of a commissioner, appointed for the purpose, in each district. The slaves will take a family name, which will be transmitted to their children. Men in good health, of from twenty to fifty years of age, will enter by turn into the Government workshops, where they will receive reasonable wages; and their rights as citizens being admitted, they will enjoy all the prerogatives attached to that situation. All cases of dispute between a colonist and an emancipated slave will be brought before the commissioner of the district. The slaves are to pay an annual tax towards defraying the expenses of their release. Children born after the proclamation of emancipation will be free de facto. They will remain with their families until the age of twelve, and cannot until that age be placed out to any trade. The governor in each colony will fix the date of the emancipation, and the owners will be paid by bonds of the Colonial Bank, or of the Public Treasury."

**CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF GOLD.**—It is found by experiment that gold is not easily acted on by acidulous agents, still there are two definite oxyds of it. When gold is fed in-

to a vessel containing aqua regia—nitro-muriatic acid—which contains free chlorine in the nascent state, it is dissolved, and a perchloride of gold formed, which is a red, deliquescent, crystalline compound, soluble in water, ether, and alcohol, and is decomposed by light and heat. When proto-chloride of 'fin' is added to a solution of perchloride of gold, a fine purple precipitate is formed, which is used in porcelain painting, and for tinging glass a red color. Gold dissolved in nitro-muriatic acid can be precipitated by adding to it a solution of the proto-sulphate of iron; the gold subsides to the bottom of the vessel containing the solution, and forms a brown powder, which, after being washed in hot water, then digested in hot dilute muriatic acid, is again washed, and forms the pure gold employed in gilding china or porcelain ware. Silver and copper are harder than gold; hence, mixed with these metals, it produces an alloy harder than itself. The gold employed in jewelry is much adulterated—the skillful jeweler easily giving different shades of color to golden ornaments by exposing them to different chemical agents, which dissolve a portion of the copper and silver alloy, while they do not touch the gold. A solution of gold in ether applied to the surface of fine polished steel instruments gilds them—the ether being driven off with heat.

**PRESERVATION OF WOOD BY CHEMICALS.**—The greatest efforts of men of science and inventors have been directed to the preservation of wood by chemical processes. To change the nature of its albumen, various antiseptic substances have been employed. The process called kyanizing consists in treating timber with corrosive sublimate. In solution it combines with the sap of the wood, and forms an insoluble compound, not susceptible of fermentation and spontaneous combustion. The wood, sawed in blocks or planks, is soaked for seven or eight hours in tanks containing a solution made up of one pound of corrosive sublimate to every five gallons of water; the impregnation can be effected in open tanks by sinking the wood, or in close tanks, where the air can be extracted by an air-pump, and the solution allowed to flow in. Another good substance for preserving wood by combining with its albumen and forming an insoluble compound, is the sulphate of copper—blue vitriol; it is applied in solution about the same strength, and in the same manner. The sulphate of zinc—white copperas—is also a good solution; about two quarts of crude pyroligneous acid, added to every gallon of the sulphate of copper solution, improves its preservative qualities. Lime is not good, as it injures the fibre of the timber, as does also alum.

**THE FLORIDA WAR ALMOST ENDED.**—We learn from the Tampa (Fla.) Peninsular, that the sick Indian, 'Tommy,' recently captured by Capt. Mickler and his gallant command, died on the 5th instant, at Egmont Key. This, together with the one killed, and the one they are now after, when killed, will make three of the red skins that have been disposed of since the commencement of the war. At this rate we may look for the close of the war about the 'crack of doom,' be it soon or late.—[N. Y. Herald, Dec. 21.

### Correction.

MR. EDITOR:—The Tables to measure wood and boxes, in the 'Deseret Almanac,' are INCORRECT.  
W. W. PHELPS.

### Report of the Seventh Quorum of Seventies.

**PRESIDENTS:**  
Randolph Alexander, G. S. L. County.  
Luman A. Shirliff, Ogden City.  
James L. Thompson, Spanish Fork City.  
James W. Cummings, G. S. L. City.  
Wm. M. Allred, Grantsville, Tooele Co.  
Simpson D. Huffaker, Salt Cottonwood Ward.  
James M. Barlow, G. S. L. City.

**MEMBERS:**  
Thomas McTaggart, Wilson Lund, A. D. Boynton, Jas. Bird, Geo. W. Price, James Hale, Marcena Cannon, Nelson W. Whipple, Charles Colebrook, Isaac Hunter, James Pullen, Peter Beckston, O. F. Atwood, David McKenzie, Brigham Y. Lamb, Ralph Smith, Joseph Shaw, Thomas Mercer, George E. Bowne, Thomas Copley, John G. Lynch, Great Salt Lake City.  
H. P. Olsen, George Tiffney, John W. Browning, Owen Cole, John Martin, Wm. Burch, Chas. Woods, Thos. W. Jones, Geo. Hutchings, Wm. A. Allred, Silas H. Tracy, John Brimhall, John M. Poy, David H. Stephens, Nathaniel Leavitt, Ogden City.  
William K. Rice, Joseph France, Farmington, Davis County.  
Israel J. Clark, Haskill V. Shirliff, Salmon River mission.

Jesse Hobson, mission to England.  
Hugh Syme, John Harvey, James R. Porter, Stephen Nixon, Nathan W. Packer, Provo City.  
William J. Jolly, Payson.  
Thomas M. Alexander, G. S. L. County.  
William Myers, Centerville, Davis County.  
Isaac Bowman, American Fork, Utah County.  
Charles A. Davis, Spanish Fork City.  
George W. Bradley, Nephi City, Juab Co.  
Peter O. Hanson, Hans C. Hanson, Mantt City, Sanpete County.  
Andrew L. Sifer, Brigham City, Box Elder Co.  
Joseph A. Allred, Kaysville, Davis Co.

JOHN G. LYNCH, Clerk.  
G. S. L. City, March 10, 1858.

### Married:

In this city, March 10, 1858, by Bishop B. T. Mitchell, Mr. THOMAS REES DAVIS and Miss SARAH JONES.

### Died:

In this city, on the 13th inst., CAROLINE, wife of George Sims, aged 37 years, formerly of London, England.

### NOTICE.

The 39th Quorum of Seventies will hold their next regular meeting at Jackson's Hall, 14th Ward, on Saturday, 27th inst., at seven o'clock p.m., and fortnightly as heretofore from that date. For the accommodation of members residing in the country a special meeting of the quorum will be held at the above place on Tuesday, 6th April, 1858, at seven o'clock p.m.—By order of the presidency,  
(2-1) R. H. ATTWOOD, Clerk.

### Notice to the 14th Quorum

OF SEVENTIES.—The members of the above quorum are respectfully informed that its regular meetings are held on the second Friday of every month at half-past six o'clock p.m., at the residence of William H. Hooper, G. S. L. City. A punctual attendance is requested, and those who have failed to report themselves and send in their biography are hereby notified that unless they immediately do so, they will be dropped and their places filled by others.

It is requested that those presidents and members residing in the country and have to come to the city, make their arrangements to come on these evenings and meet with us.

TRUMAN O. ANGEL, } Presidents residing in  
JESSE HAVEN, } G. S. L. City.  
MILLEN ATTWOOD, }  
EDWIN RUSHTON, Clerk.

N.B. All the members of the quorum are required to report to the clerk of the quorum their whereabouts at least once in six months.  
2-4

### NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

#### FOR SALE.

WOOLLEN and FLAX Wheels, by the Subscriber, in the 17th Ward, near Bishop Coulster's.  
(2-1) ALMIRA PETTIT.

#### GRAPE CUTTINGS.

ORSON HYDE has plenty of the choicest kind in the country. They may be had at his residence in this city, at 25 cents per dozen. Butter, cheese, eggs, chickens and pork received in exchange.  
2-1

#### Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Firm of Staines & Candland having been dissolved, all persons having claims against or indebted to said Firm are hereby requested to settle their accounts at D. Candland's house, in the 14th Ward, by the 1st of April next.  
2-2 STAINES & CANDLAND.

#### NOTICE.

I HAVE in my possession a pale Red COW, white back and belly, motley face, left ear cropped, points of her horns off, three or four years old, no brands visible, with a young calf. Prove property, pay charges and take her away.  
2-1\* GEORGE F. BURNHAM.

#### \$10 REWARD!

LOST, a large Yellow HORSE, with light mane and tail, branded on left hip with a Spanish brand, and with T on its right shoulder; last seen near South Dry creek. Whoever will deliver said horse at my house in the 14th Ward will receive the above reward.  
(2-2) JAMES TAYLOR.

#### NOTICE.

ONE Dark Brown Muley COW, white face and belly, white bush on tail, under crop out of the right ear, and slit in the left, no brand visible, one blind tit; has been in and about Bishop Cahoon's enclosure since September last; has lately calved. The owner is requested to prove property and pay costs and take her away. Residence, South Cottonwood.  
2-1\* DAVID STEVENS.

#### NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the late firm of C. A. & E. H. Perry are requested to call immediately and settle their accounts. Persons having settled since the dissolution of said firm in this place are also requested to call, as their agent, the late A. W. Babbitt, has left business in a very awkward position. Call on Curtis E. Bolton, who has all the books and accounts.  
2-2 WM. A. HICKMAN,  
Agent for C. A. & E. H. Perry.



### COMBS, COMBS, COMBS.

WILLIAM DERR wishes to inform the inhabitants of Utah Territory that he has commenced making COMBS at his residence, four blocks west of the Tabernacle, 16th Ward.  
Bring on your horns and I will give a good price for the same in combs.  
2-2

#### NOTICE.

FOR the Benefit of the community, I would say I have and will keep on hand all kinds of Bitters and Syrups for Coughs, and Toothache Drops, &c., Indian Strengthening Plaster for spinal complaints and rheumatism, the Indian Hygeian Pills, and all other family medicine necessary for our community.

A word to Lumbermen and Sawyers: Save all your gums and turpentine and you shall be well rewarded. Bring them to the Lifting or Post Office.

WM. W. RUST,  
One block west of Tabernacle.

#### LOOK HERE.

MEAT may be had in exchange for wheat, oats and corn at Miner's Provision Store, G. S. L. City. On hand and for sale cheap—Wheat, Flour, Oats, Corn, Meal, Bran, Shorts, Butter, Eggs, Soap, Candles, &c. Cash paid for wheat.  
61-3m A. MINER.

#### "KEEP YOUR EYES OPEN."

STAYED, from my farm on Big Cottonwood, a dun or yellow HORSE, 8 years old, some white in his face, black stripe on the back, branded Y. X. on left shoulder.

Also one brown horse COLT, two years old, branded L. S. on right shoulder.

Also one red COW, four years old, white face, white under the belly, bush of tail partly gone, branded L. S. on right shoulder.

Whoever will return either or any of the above animals to my farm at Cottonwood, or to my store in G. S. L. City, will be rewarded for their trouble.  
62-3 LEVI STEWART.

#### Fruit Trees for Sale.

A LARGE Lot of good sized Apple trees (many of them extra large) budded with as choice varieties of fruit as there is in the United States, comprising some thirty varieties of summer, autumn and winter fruit. Apricot, pear and peach trees. Plums—Coe's golden drop, Smith's Orleans, sweet damson, Washington. Cherries—bigarone, black tartarian, black Morelle. Paup tree, a great acquisition to our fruit, as it is a desert tree and at home in our soil; the fruit is equal to the seedless raisins or Zant currants; buffalo berry, a good substitute for the English currant. Currants—Hemmingway's sprout or wine currant, the largest and finest in the mountains; orange and yellow currant, large and fine. Wanted in exchange: Store orders, wool, clothing, wheat, beef, pork, lard, butter, wood; cash not refused.  
60-6 L. B. HEMINGWAY, 4th Ward.