

EXTRACTS

From the Minutes of the Semi Annual Conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, held at Wailuku, Island of Maui, Oct. 6th, 1853.

Present at this Conference—One High Priest, 16 elders, 3 deacons, and 1 Priest.

The Salutes generally are disposed to obey counsel and seek wisdom. The gifts of the Spirit are enjoyed in all the branches. The small pox has raged upon all the islands, especially in Honolulu, where some thousands fell victims to its ravages; and among the number, many of the Saints, as the report from that District will show.

There has been some persecution, which has tended to give impetus to the spread of truth, and the Saints greatly rejoice in the progress of the work of the Lord upon these lands.

The first business before the Conference was the necessity of printing the Book of Mormon at the earliest period; it being ready for the press.

Next was discussed the propriety of procuring a press for the use of this mission, as much printed matter is necessary for the instruction of this people.

Motioned and carried that a press and material be purchased at the earliest date.

Motioned and carried that we take into consideration the selection of some suitable location for the gathering of the Saints upon these lands, agreeable to counsel received from President Young.

As we have heretofore been abridged in our rights in regard to schools, that subject was taken up, and Elders Johnson, Cannon and Tanner were appointed a committee to draft a Memorial to the proper authorities, setting forth our grievances in regard to this matter.

Next in order came the distributing the Elders to their fields of future labor.

Motioned and carried, elders be appointed by this Conference, to reside over the different islands—when Elder Tanner was appointed to reside over Maui; Elder Reddick N. Allred to reside over Oahu; Elder Wm. Farrar to reside over Kauai.

Motioned and carried that Molokai be a separate conference, and that Elder Woodbury reside over said island.

Elders Karen, Rice, Snider, Lawson, Keeler, and Lynn, were appointed to Hawaii; Elder McBride and Priest Wolverton to Kawai; Elder Hammond and R. A. Allred to Maui; Elder Green to Molokai; Elder Hawkins to Oahu; Elder Winchester to Honolulu to labor as the Presidency may direct.

Motioned and carried, that this Conference highly approve of the labors of Elder Johnson for the last six months in Honolulu, and that we assign that place as the field of his future labor, when not engaged elsewhere in the business of the committee.

Twenty two native elders and priests were appointed to travel in conjunction with the foreign elders.

Motioned and carried that all remaining native officers be subject to a call of the Presidency of their respective conferences.

Conference adjourned until the 8th inst., in order to meet with the native Saints in conference to lay before them the business already transacted; which was joyfully received and heartily concurred in by a congregation of some fifteen hundred souls, who listened with deep interest to all the teachings on the occasion.

Some thirty were baptized, and twenty two elders, twenty nine priests, sixteen teachers and twelve deacons were ordained during Conference.

Considering the extreme poverty of the native Saints, a laudable zeal was manifested by them, and a disposition to assist the committee in procuring and establishing a press for the printing the Book of Mormon and other publications; and a general feeling to gather out from the surrounding influences to some separate location, seemed universal among them.

Elder Woodbury was appointed to prepare a selection of hymns adapted to our form of worship; and other elders acquainted with the native language, be employed in translating as the presidency deem proper.

Motioned and carried, that Conference be adjourned until April 6th, 1854, at a place the President and his counsel may designate.

Fifty three branches; numbering 1 high priest, 16 elders, 29 priests, 72 teachers, 137 deacons, 170 deacons, 63 ex-off, 1927 baptized since last Conference; total, 3008.

PHILIP P. LEWIS, Pres.
JOHN E. B. WINCHESTER, Clerk.

For the News.

Report of the 35th Quorum.

Sir—Agreeably to the instructions of the presidency of the above quorum, I have sent you a full report, with the request that you will publish the same in the next number of the Deseret News.

Presidents: Stillman Pond, William Hawkins, sen., Thomas Dunlop Brown, Simon Baker, Francis Mahin Pomroy, Francis Boggs, Great Salt Lake City; Jesse Bigler Martin, on a mission to England.

Members: Charles King, Alfred Best, John Crandell, Thomas Daniels, William Darger, James Dunken, James Rowley Hurst, James Stratton, John Frederick Snider, Henry Standish, Robert Thompson, Thomas Jones White, Wm. Wheeler, Daniel Green, Robert Martin, George Shell, William Foster, James Wilson, Samuel Greenleaf Ludd, Benjamin Dallow, John Rees Davies, John Eby, William Jenkins, Thomas Lattimer, Charles Marham, Andrew John Miller, Athie Meeks, Joseph Perry, Hopkins C. Fender, Charles Taylor, William Ward, Robert Woolton, and Richard Waddington, Great Salt Lake City.

James P. Anderson, J. McConnell, Iron County.

William Booth, Kay's Settlement.

Joseph Cousins, Alex. Gordon Ingram, Lehi City.

George Gilbert, Church Farm.

William B. Haggets, Charles Rummell, Butterfield Settlement.

Thomas Jones, Spanish Fork.

William D. Lewis, Smith Thurston, Davis County.

Robert Marshall, North Canyon Ward.

Edward Price, Provo.

Abraham Smith, Willow Creek.

Smith Thurston and William Watson, North Canyon.

Joseph H. Byington, North Weber.

Thomas Baynon, Box Elder.

Samuel Patterson, Kay's Ward.

Simeon Crandell, San Bernardino.

William G. Russell, Taylorsville.

Cyrenus H. Taylor, San Pete County.

Lemon Bronson, Millard County.

Joseph H. Perry, William H. Perry, Ira N. Spaulding, Weber County.

John Gillespie, Tooele County.

John Alger, Charles Palsipher, Franklin Neff, John Boyce, on a mission to Fort Supply.

Richard Cook, William Taylor, Chapman Duncan, Levi Savage, Ephraim Green, and John W. Coward, on missions to foreign countries.

Francis A. Brown, on a mission in the Eastern States.

John Needham, and George W. Moore, on business in St. Louis.

Danford Atwood, Rufus Patrick, David M. Ganut, Puttawatomie County, Iowa.

Franklin B. Cutler, Thaddeus Cutler, Missouri.

William S. Smith and Hyrum F. Dayton, residence unknown.

The quorum meets regularly every other Sunday evening at six o'clock p.m., in the Representative Hall.

WALTER THOMSON, Clerk.

Report of the 15th Quorum

Of seventy, organized at Nauvoo, 12th of January, 1845, with its changes, and situation of the members to the present, as far as known by the presidency of the same.

Presidents:—Simon A. Dunn, Box Elder; Hiram W. Mikesell, Alfred Randall, Elijah K. Fuller.

Members:—Philo Johnson, Joseph Kelly, George Gates, Silas S. Davis, L. R. Chaffin, Joseph King, James Palmer, William Edwards, Samuel B. Merrill, Francis Bireh, William Whitehead, Joseph Hutchison, Joseph Taylor, Daniel H. Keeler, John Henderson, Gabriel Maybury, Willis K. Johnson, Melrose Hatch, James Carrol, Nathan P. Warden, Jas. Dickies, Morris J. Shedaker, James W. Wilkins, John P. Barnard, William Ainscough, Jefferson Wright, Great Salt Lake City.

James M. Jones, Petermet.

William K. Parashin, San Pete.

Kansanne Hatch, John M. Lytle, Green River.

Ephraim Mechem, James M. Preston, Dry Creek.

Lorenzo Johnson, Springville.

William Hetherington, Henry Shaw, Iowa.

But here the Missouri civilization soon spread. The fruits of it were manifested in the massacre of the Smiths at Carthage july, in the burning of a few hundred houses in Hancock County, Alfred B. Lambson on mission to Europe.

Hugh Walker, Morgan Gardner, Ephraim Cheney, Zadoc Parker, Roswell Ferro, Levi O. A. Calvin, Samuel Kelly, Rufus B. Linnell, George W. Springer, Melcher Oyler, Ephraim M. Sherman, Henry Moore, Jeremiah Roth, Silas Nowel, Asa Davis, Nathan Butler, John Pickle, William Smith, Joseph Dunlop, Stephen Winchester, residence and standing unknown.

This quorum meets regularly at the house of Bro. Alfred Randall, first block north of the Tabernacle, the first Sunday of every month, at six o'clock p.m., and all the members who can are requested to attend, and all those who do not are requested to report themselves by letter (post paid), giving their place of residence and genealogy, without delay.—By order of the presidency.

L. R. CHAFFIN, Clerk.

For the News.

Report of the Seventies of Nephi.

Dear President Richards:—

We, the seventies of Nephi, wish to inform our brethren, through the columns of the News, that we hold regular meetings on Wednesday and Sunday evenings, and are alive in the gospel of Christ. Our desires are to assist in rolling on the great work of this last dispensation; we find it very profitable meeting often together. The presidents of this place request us to preach to the saints, which we do cheerfully, in turn. We herewith send our names, &c. and to what quorum we belong.

Acting President at Nephi: John A. Woolf, 18th quorum.

Members:—Andrew Love, 8th, Wm. Meeks, 6th; Samuel Pitchforth, Thomas Wright, Edwin Harley, 24th; Israel Hoyt, 22nd; Barnabas Merrifield, 2nd; Miles Miller, 10th; John P. Fyler (president), Alexander Gardner, William Holden, 27th; John Brownman, Z. H. Baxter, 9th; Edward Ockey, Benjamin Riches, George Barber, 17th; Samuel Barcott, sen. 23rd; Timothy S. Hoyt, 32nd; Jobahod Gifford, 11th; Abel Pitchford, 5th; George Kendall, 37th; James Rollins, 25th. quorum.

The following are attached to no quorum:—Annis Gustin, William H. Carpenter, George Cummings, Charles Sperry, William Lang, Absolom Woolf, John Cazier.

SAMUEL PITCHFORTH, Clerk of the Seventies at Nephi.

Nephi Fort, March 15th., 1854.

For the News.

Editor of News—The United States Court has been in Session in the Seminary since Monday, no business of any importance has shown itself to the eye of the looker on, although a little sensation has been created among a portion of the community by the rejection of one or two applications for bar membership, which were rejected under the provisions of the Statute which provides that members of the bar must have good moral character. The Court will probably adjourn in a day or two.

Farming and seedling is going on rapidly in this Valley.

I learn from brother Markham, that some friendly Indians have brought back twenty-four of the sixty head of cattle stolen some time from the Spanish Fork, and stated that they were taken from Squashhead's band by Pe-tect-neet after a severe quarrel.

The foundation of another grist-mill has been laid in Provo, by the Messrs. Smiths and Higbee; President John C. L. Smith and party, passed this place for Iron County on the 23 inst.

The Saints at Battle Creek have got the rock on the ground by building their city wall—four feet high, and one hundred rods square, and are pushing the work forward rapidly.

The course taken by Judge Silver, meets with the general approbation of the citizens of this County.

Respectfully Yours &c., GEO. A. SMITH.

Bribery in Russia.

In a work, "Nordische Bilden," by Edward Osenbruggen, just published in Germany, there is a curious story, illustrative of the courts of Russia justice, of which the following is a translation:

A young man in the department of Moscow, being heir to a large manor. A neighboring proprietor took advantage of the young man's inexperience to lay claim to a large tract of forest land adjoining his property. The heir applied to his uncle who was at the head of the judiciary of the department, and before whom the matter would necessarily come for trial, and having laid the case before him, asked his opinion, whether he should compromise the matter or let it come to a trial. The uncle replied, "According to your statement, you must win the case, for your opponent has no sort of title."

"I thank you for your opinion, uncle, and at the same time wish to call particular attention to the matter, as I am obliged to

leave immediately for Moscow, to arrange my affairs."

The uncle promised, the nephew went to Moscow. A few months passed, and the news came to Moscow that he had lost his case. This he considered impossible. He was assured, however, that such was the fact, and that he had lost it by a bribe of ten thousand roubles, paid to his uncle. He took post horses and with all speed went to pay the latter a visit. The uncle received a storm of abuse and reproach with all calmness, and at length asked—"Nephew, are you nearly through your expectation?"

"You have heard that you have lost your case. This is true. You have heard from your uncle, that I have allowed myself to be bribed by your opponent with ten thousand roubles; that is also true. Now, see. He was determined at all hazards to win the case. I learned authentically that this was all the money he had the power to raise, but that he was willing to spend. Now, if I had allowed justice to take its course, and you to gain the cause, he would have taken this money and appealed to the court at St. Petersburg, and there have conquered."

But now take the money yourself, appeal from my decision to the Senate, and you will be the victor."

It is needless to describe the gratitude of the nephew to his shrewd and generous uncle.

Slavery Question in Congress.

To Mr. Gerrit Smith, Mr. Preston of Kentucky replied as follows:

"But the African is not the only race which has been subject to slavery. Eight hundred years since our boasted Saxon ancestors endured a slavery as abject as that of the southern negro. The history of all savage races who have attained the blessing of civilization, shows that they have marched to freedom through the portals of slavery. Where two races of widely different civilization exist together, the superior exterminate or enslave the inferior. The indolence of the Indian will cause him to be swept from the face of the earth. Slavery seems to be the price that ignorance pays to intelligence for its tuition in the arts of civilization."

"Nothing can be more disastrous to a State than the premature enfranchisement of an enslaved race. They gangrene upon the face of its society, until it perishes under the affliction. It is a singular historical fact, and worthy of note, that the first Abolitionist was the first person who introduced African slavery upon the shores of America. Las Casas, the Bishop of Chiapas, after Cortez conquered Mexico, felt the deepest compassion for Indians, who were allotted as slaves to his Spanish adventurers. He petitioned the King of Spain that these Indian slaves should be enfranchised, and that the more robust and hardy negroes of the African coast should be imported. His prayer was granted, and it is to him the thralldom of the African in America is to be first attributed. The misfortunes of Mexico at this hour are, in my opinion, attributable, in a great measure, to the indiscreet philanthropy of Las Casas. The barriers which separated the races were cast down, and Castilian blood no longer ran pure and unpolluted in the veins of the people. The great preponderating Mestizo, or mixed race was engendered; and he who will walk through the streets of Mexico will see all the horrid results of a debased, amalgamated race, as he sees the Mexican of pure descent spurn from him with his foot, as he would some beast, the loathly Mestizo that obstructs the way."

From the Alta California, Dec. 1st.

Summary of California Intelligence.

The rainy season began on the 14th ultimo. The first rain lasted, with short intermittent spells, a week, after which there were five or six days of fair weather, and now it is again raining.

From a report of the Legislative Committee, it appears that the State debt is \$3,197,688, and the yearly interest \$231,912.

A slight earthquake was felt at San Jose on the 18th ult.; another was perceived in this city on the 21st.

The past fortnight has been a very important one for the miners. The rain has filled the gulches and raised the rivers, and the works of the dry season are closed. The diggings in the river beds have been abandoned, and in many cases valuable dams, flumes, &c., have been swept away, although the rise has not been great.

The miners now look back upon, and count their profits and losses for the last six months. The shipments show that undiminished amounts of gold have been produced, yet many of the diggers complain that they have spent much money in cannelling, machinery, &c., and have made little.

The miners are pretty well prepared for winter, and if it be favorable, the golden harvest will be richer than ever.

Useful Hints for Ladies.

Let the ladies observe the following rules: In the morning use pure water as an ablution; after which they must abstain from all sudden gusts of passion, particularly envy, which gives the skin a sallow paleness. It may seem trifling to speak of temperance yet this must be attended to, both in eating and drinking, if they would avoid pimples. Instead of rough, let them use moderate exercise, which will raise a natural bloom in their cheek, inimitable by art. Ingenious candor and unaffected good humor will give an openness to their countenances that will make them universally agreeable. A desire of pleasing will add fire to their eyes, and breathing the air at sunrise will give their lips a vermilion hue. That amiable vivacity which they now possess may be highly heightened and preserved if they would avoid late hours and card-playing as well as novel-reading by candle-light, but not otherwise; for the first gives the features a drowsy, disagreeable aspect, the second is the mother of wrinkles, and the third is a fruitful source of weak eyes, and a sallow complexion. A white hand is a very desirable ornament, and a hand can never be white unless it be kept clean; nor is this all, for if a young lady exerts her companions in this respect she must keep her hands in constant motion, which will occasion the blood to circulate freely and have a wonderful effect. The motion recommended is working at her needle, brushing up the house, and making herself as useful as possible in the performance of all domestic duties.

Mrs. Jameson.

Economy in a Family.

There is nothing, says a good writer, who goes so far towards placing young people beyond the reach of poverty, as economy in the management of their domestic affairs.

It matters not whether a man furnishes little or much for his family, if there is a continual leakage in his kitchen or in the parlor, it runs away he knows not how; and that demon Waste cries "More!" like the horse leech's daughter, until he that provided has no more to give. It is the husband's duty to bring into the house, and it is the

duty of the wife to see that none goes wrongfully out of it. A man gets a wife to look to his affairs and to assist him in his journey through life; to educate and prepare his children for a proper station in life, and not to dissipate his property. The husband's interest should be the wife's care, and her greatest ambition should carry her no further than his welfare or happiness, together with that of her children. This should be her sole aim, and the theatre of her exploits in the home of her family, where she may do as much towards making a fortune as he can in the counting-rooms or the workshop.

It is not the money earned that makes a man wealthy: it is what he saves from his earnings. Self gratification in dress, or indulgence in appetite, or more company than his purse can well entertain, are equally pernicious. The first adds vanity to extravagance, the second fastens a doctor's bill to a long butcher's account, and the latter brings intemperance, the worst of all evils, in its train.

A LONDON FOG.

The following paragraph from a late English paper, will give the reader some idea of a London fog—a sort of meteorological phenomenon which we would rather read about than experience:—

The different omnibuses on the several lines, were for some time obliged to be preceded by men carrying lighted links, but at length the vehicles were obliged to stop altogether, and that means the greatest confusion was created, so that it was a work of no little danger for a pedestrian to cross any of the roads. The different vessels proceeding on the river with the tide, had to be moored on the river above bridge, the watermen and lightermen, however, in several instances, being unable to see the buoys, had no alternative left but to allow their craft to drift along with the tide, and several vessels were driven against the piles of the bridges, and it is feared that some of the watermen have met with watery graves.

The greatest care was obliged to be taken by the officials of the railway companies in starting the trains, and also in seeing that the London termini were kept clear for the expected incoming trains. At daybreak on Wednesday morning, the fog still continued to hang over the metropolis, and it became denser as the hours advanced, until by 1 o'clock the whole of London was enveloped in such a cloud of darkness that traffic on the railways and the Thames, was almost at a standstill, and business at the different shops and elsewhere could only be carried on by the aid of gas lights.

During this fog, seven persons lost their lives at Stourbridge, by drowning, in consequence of the darkness, and several people were run over and killed in London.

MANAGEMENT OF PIGS.—Farmers lose much by neglectful management of pigs. They are too often kept in dirty pens, in out of the way places, under the eaves of barns, and with the only bathing-place in summer a regular mud-hole. And being treated as an altogether degraded animal, they soon become so—who would not? Instead of this, give them clean, comfortable and dignified quarters, and they become quite respectable. A pig does not plunge into a pool of muddy water, because he has any fancy for being dirty; but a cool bath in hot weather is quite essential to his comfort, and have it he will, at whatever cost. If mud is mixed with it, that is not his look out.

Keep a pig clean, or in other words, do not compel him to live in dirt, and he will get fat all the faster for it. The experiment was made of regularly currying a part of a herd of hogs, and leaving the other part uncurried; the former were found to become fat most rapidly. Independently of this, a farmer who takes good care of his hogs, in a comfortable building and yard, will most likely to take good care also to feed them well. But he who thrusts them as outcasts into a rubbish yard, will hardly take more pains in feeding; and irregularity and neglect will be the usual result.

Spiritualism—What Next?

We notice that the Spiritualists have in circulation, a petition to Congress, asking the appointment of a scientific commission to make an investigation of "certain physical and mental phenomena, of questionable origin, and mysterious import;" and "for such an appropriation as shall enable the commissioners to prosecute their enquiries to a successful termination."

We understand that several M. C.'s are spiritualists; if so, we shall doubtless have the subject discussed in that body.

A man that would call every thing by its right name, could hardly pass through the street without being knocked down as a common enemy.

TRUTH BY MISTAKE.—A printer, in setting up the line

"He'll have no fury like a woman scorned," by some oversight left out the s, and made it read:

"He'll have no fury like a woman corned."

A slight departure from the text, but none whatever from the truth.

GEARDED.—A country youth who had returned home from a visit to the city, was asked by his anxious dad if he had been guarded in his conduct while there. "O! yes," replied the ingenious lad, "I was guarded by two constables most of the time."

THE EFFECT.—An unsuccessful lover was asked by what means he lost his divinity. "Alas!" cried he, "I flattered her until she got too proud to speak to me."

THE BOSTON POST says: "There are thirteen thousand marriageable girls now in the factories of Lowell." It is pleasant to know in this world of misery, that there are thirteen thousand men yet to be happy.

MISS MARTINEAU tells a story of an old woman who was urged to cross the river forth in a ferry boat, at the time that a storm was brewing. She hesitated; the boatman asked if she would not trust in Providence. "Na, na," said she, "I will trust in Providence as long as there is a bridge at Stirling."

Some one—we don't know who—gives the following excellent advice. It is worth following:

"Maybe you are a bachelor, frosty and forty. Then, poor fellow! Sunday night's nothing to you, just as you are nothing to nobody. Get a wife, black-eyed or blue-eyed, but above all true-eyed. Get a little house, no matter how little, and a sofa, just to hold two, or two and a half in it, of a Sunday night, and then read this paragraph by the light of your wife's eyes, and thank God and take courage."

A NEWSPAPER READING NATION.—The following are the statistics of the newspaper press, as given in the last census:

| | No. | Copies. | Printed annu. |
|-----------------|-------|-----------|---------------|
| Dailies, | 350 | 750,000 | 285,000,000 |
| Tri-weeklies, | 150 | 75,000 | 11,700,000 |
| Semi-weeklies, | 125 | 80,000 | 8,320,000 |
| Weeklies, | 2,000 | 2,875,000 | 140,000,000 |
| Semi-monthlies, | 50 | 300,000 | 7,500,000 |
| Monthly, | 100 | 500,000 | 10,000,000 |
| Quarterlies, | 25 | 20,000 | 80,000 |

28,000 5,000,000 422,600,000

This, says the Albany Transcript, is nearly 17 copies a year of some publication or other to every man, woman and child in the nation; or, excluding infants, aged and diseased persons, and those who cannot read, at least a newspaper a week to each family.

Of 240 convicts confined in the Tennessee Penitentiary, 38 were temperate before sentence, and 202 intemperate—and 127 were drunk when they committed the crime. There are 43 whose families were temperate; 179 whose fathers were intemperate, of whom 72 were common drunkards. There are 3 who have had a classical education, 7 a common English education, 105 who can read and write, 52 who can read only, and 63 who can neither read nor write. These statistics show very clearly that intemperance and the want of education are two most fruitful sources of crime.

[The educated are too crafty to be caught.]

[The State geological office has received the report of upward of thirty earthquakes in that State since the first of January, 1853.]

THE NEBRASKA QUESTION LOOMING UP.—The exclusive account which we gave the other morning of Senator Douglas' report on the organization of Nebraska, has created a great sensation among the abolitionists and their aiders and abettors in this city.

Already the Post and the Tribune—and the Times will soon follow with the other abolitionist organs—are out in full swing against the report, and to these we must now add the twading Express, which can no longer endure the un-natural and hypocritical position it has lately occupied, and is returning with canine proclivity to its abolitionist mire. We maintain that Senator Douglas' position is impregnable. When it is overruled the constitution of the United States will be no better than waste paper. It secures to the people of Nebraska the same right as the people of every other state of the Union have enjoyed since the conquest of our national independence—namely, the right to control and designate their own social institutions. If an anti-slavery campaign be organized to oppose Senator Douglas' report, we are ready for it.—N. Y. Herald.

Cash for Calves.

THE Subscriber will pay cash for 50 good calves. Also a good light wagon for sale. Residence 3 blocks west of temple block, in 16 ward.

ma-30-10-4ts F. KESLER.

NOTICE.

STRAYED from the range on Kay's creek, one yoke of oxen about 5 years old; one, a brindle with white spot on forehead, and some white on legs, the other, a light brown; each branded on both horns J W C. Any person giving information, or bringing said oxen to Wm. M. Thompson at the Tidings Store House, will be suitably rewarded.

N. B. Said oxen were in the care of James Beaver when they strayed away.

ma-30-10-3ts

NOTICE.

I hereby