

stone cut out of the mountain without hands has got to roll forth and become a great mountain and fill the whole earth.

Satan has held dominion and rule and power over the human family for generations and generations and God is gathering together a little nucleus here, a band of brethren, clothed upon with the Holy Priesthood and the Spirit of God, by which they will be able to roll back the cloud of darkness that has overwhelmed the inhabitants of the earth and plant the principles of truth and establish the kingdom of God. That is what we are engaged in and what we mean to accomplish by the help of the Lord; and in regard to any little thing that may be transpiring around us, in regard to their little armies they are sending here, great consciences—it is comparatively nothing; there will be thunder and lightning and the bellying of earthquakes, in comparison with that, before we get through.

Thrones will be cast down and desolation, war and bloodshed will spread abroad in the earth and desolate nations and empires, and God will turn and overturn until the kingdoms of this world shall become the kingdoms of our God and his Christ and he will reign for ever, and we are going to have part in it, and our children and our children's children.

It is for us to act as the sons of the living God, magnify our calling, honor our God and his priesthood, and live as men and as God's true children on the earth, accomplish his purposes here and then join with the redeemed that have gone before to help to roll on weightier matters in the upper world.

I do not know but I have talked long enough. I feel well. I am happy, and all is right, and if it thunders, let it thunder; let the lightnings flash and the earthquakes bellow; let them rage; there is a God in heaven that can hold the children of men, and he will do it, and his work will spread, his kingdom increase and his power be made manifest among us and among all nations and Zion will spread and go forth, and every creature in the heavens and on the earth and under the earth will be heard to say, 'blessing and power, might and majesty be ascribed to him that sitteth upon the throne and to the Lamb for ever and ever.'

Brethren, God bless you, in the name of Jesus Christ: Amen.

### Extraordinary Phenomenon.

We learn from the Utica Herald that on Saturday, June 13, the day appointed for the collision between the comet and the earth—a remarkable phenomenon was witnessed near that city, and caused the destruction of life and property. It was a 'very remarkable formation of nebulous or cloudy substance extending from the heavens nearly to the earth, where it seemed to diminish almost to a point, but expanding gradually as it ascended, until the peculiar form was lost in the clouded sky.' It passed over the city of Utica at about four o'clock and was remarked for its appearance not only, but also for a rushing, buzzing noise as it swept off in the direction of Deerfield. The Herald continues:

It was watched for some moments, and people generally believed it to be a water spout, as its conical form corresponded with all ideas of such natural phenomenon. It soon passed from sight, and was made the subject of sportive conversation for the hour, without the least just conception of what the body consisted, or of its destructive power. Its effects however, have been most wonderful, and may justly attract the attention and scrutiny of the scientific world.

The conical mass first settled to the earth a few minutes past four, at a point near the residence of Mile Root, in Deerfield, where one or two fences were torn down and scattered about the fields. Here the destructive power seemed merely to touch the surface; between this point and the residence of Nathan Budlong, in Schuyler, a distance of one or two miles, a prostrate tree or fence only attest to its destructiveness. At Mr. Nathan Budlong's the mysterious agency settled to the earth, and in an instant scattered a barn to pieces, and tore up several trees on the opposite side of the road; next the well-house of Mrs. Richardson, which was standing directly in a south-easterly line from where it first touched the earth, was demolished, and quite a number of trees in her orchard, and fences were destroyed; the path of destruction then tended in a direct line to the south-east, as marked by numerous prostrate trees and fences, until it approached the Baptist parsonage house, occupied by a Mr. John Warren.

Mr. W. informs us that he was engaged in his garden at about four o'clock and saw the approach of the cloudy object, as it threw up the trees. As its course pointed in the direction of his own house he ran to the dwelling, caught two of his old-r children and called to his wife to save the other three and herself by following him to the cellar. The husband descended two or three steps with his charge, and the wife, with an infant and two older children had reached the cellar door, when the house was struck. The whole frame work was lifted from the stone foundation; the entire wood work above the first floor was carried some twenty feet and then dropped in grand perfection of ruin, while the first floor with the sleepers attached, which caught in the foundation, was finally turned roof like over the entire mass. Mr. Warren, with two of the children, remained in the cellar enclosure, without injury; Mrs. Warren was found on the ground about ten feet from the cellar door almost entirely stripped of her clothing, and so severely injured about her neck and body that she died within an hour after the calamity, although entirely conscious; her infant was found near by and almost entirely free from injury, yet utterly destitute of clothing; a little boy who was following his mother to the cellar is now lying unconscious from the wounds he received in the common wreck. His recovery is very doubtful; an older girl escaped without any injury. The dwelling was two stories, 18x26 feet, and substantially built. In the rear of it was a barn, distant about

five rods, 25x32 feet which was literally shivered into splinters.

Next in the due south-easterly line of its course it uprooted several large trees, scattered the fences, crossed the road and demolished a large barn, belonging to Mr. John M. Budlong. This building was of recent and very substantial build, and 35 by 50 feet upon its base, yet the destructive element tore it to pieces, scattering large timbers about the fields at a distance of from five to fifteen rods, distributing portions of the roof in various directions, and actually taking up an iron cylinder threshing machine, weighing perhaps four hundred pounds, and depositing it at least eighty feet from the barn. A cow belonging to Mr. B., standing near the barn, was killed without any outward wound. About eighty rods farther on in a direct line, a smaller barn belonging to the same gentleman was demolished, and what is very singular in this instance, but little of the material of which it was constructed is to be found anywhere. A few shivered boards and timbers alone attest to its previous existence. The dwelling of Mr. Budlong had a narrow escape. A shingle or two torn from one corner of the roof indicated how narrowly it escaped destruction.

Beyond the premises of Mr. B., for about a mile, prostrate trees and fences evidence the track of the destructive messenger. It however seemed to have released its hold upon the earth soon after leaving the farm of Mr. B., for it was distinctly seen to rise from the surface and dissolved its conical shape into a general cloudy form.

The phenomenon was followed by violent rain and wind. Two men at work in field saw the strange apparition approach and took to their heels, barely escaping its track as it passed on. It seemed to raise from the earth in four or five minutes from the time it was first seen, and the evidences before us of destruction, lie in a district not over four or five miles in extent, in a due south-easterly direction from where its first touch was felt, and in a track about fifteen rods in width. Whatever of material substance presented itself in this track was swept away, and the ruin is certainly fearful to behold.

Had the mysterious body settled upon the city and passed down Genesee street, there would not at this hour remain a vestige of its present formation. Of what the destructive power was composed we are not prepared to affirm, but of its force we can truthfully attest. Huge trees were tossed from their deep rooted resting places as readily as a gardener would pull radish from the sandy earth; fences and even fence-posts were scattered in all directions as if they were chips, and buildings offered no more resistance than a clapboard to a forty horse power engine. The moving mass of ruin is represented by all who saw it to have been a vapory substance; it was not accompanied by any wind or storm, but seemed an independent agency, traveling on its own account, at a speed of perhaps a mile a minute. In its motion there was a constant revolution, and when it was rising this whirling peculiarity became more terrific and violent. The peculiar buzzing sound which was noticed in its passage by our own citizens was also remarked by the people along its course in Deerfield and Schuyler.

All the peculiarities attending the phenomenon seem to demand a scientific investigation as to its cause and peculiar effect. What agency could produce such results except electricity we are unable to comprehend; and yet the strange proofs of destruction exhibited cannot well be explained on any popular theory connected with this wonderful agency. The trees are still green in the leaf and healthful in the bud, and neither wood or metallic substances with which the element came in contact bear the slightest mark of heat, or show the usual marked effects of atmospheric electrical contact as a destroying power. But we have no solution of our own that is at all satisfactory to ourselves even, much less to give the reader. The subject is one worthy of scientific exposition, and as the facts and evidences attending the phenomenon are fresh and easily accessible, we hope some one will undertake the task of reducing to the standered of the public mind a comprehensive explanation of the occurrence.

The lady who was killed was thirty-one years of age, the child so badly injured is about five years of age. The building which the family occupied was known as the Baptist parsonage, and is about five miles from the city on the road leading through Schuyler Corners. Yesterday several parties visited the scene of disaster, and all agree that no description of the utter ruin wrought can suffice to convey any just conception to the public mind. A perusal of this strange account may doubtless leave the impression upon many that it is a hoax; but the Utica Observer of last evening confirms all the statements. Dr. H. B. Day, of Utica, who was in the village of Schuyler Corners at the time of the calamity, describes the phenomena as 'a large whitish cloud rising in the heavens, in a southerly direction. As it reached a point about a mile north-east of Schuyler Corners, a portion of the cloud extended downwards like a monstrous arm or a mammoth trunk of an elephant, until it seemed to establish a connection with the earth.'

### Enormous Ruins.

A correspondent of The Boston Traveller, at Beirut, describes some immense tumuli formed in the Crimea:—

The most striking features about Kertch, which occupies, as we have observed, almost the very site of this famous old city, are the immense tumuli, or artificial mounds, somewhat like those found in our own Great West. Designed for sepulchres and monuments of the dead, they are fitted for endless duration as well as to excite admiration. Their size and magnificence awaken amazement for the wealth and power of the people who erected them.

It is a tradition believed by the people in this part of the Crimea, that these tumuli were erected over the remains of the kings and rulers of

this Greek colony, and were designed to perpetuate their memory. It is also related that the earth was heaped upon them annually on their birthday, for a period of years as long as they ruled or reigned. These layers have been distinctly traced recently, as a coating of sea-wall or charcoal was first laid on. Dr. McPherson, an English officer, counted thirty of these layers in a scarp made in one of the mounds two thirds of the way from the base. The tumuli are of all dimensions, varying from ten to three hundred feet in circumference, and from five to one hundred and fifty feet in height.

Usually they are composed of surface soil and rubble masonry. Specimens of the highest Grecian art have been found in these, such as sculptures, metals, alabaster, Etruscan vases, glass vessels remarkable for lightness, carved ivory, coins of the most perfect finish, and trinkets vying with the skill of the best modern workmen.

Dr. McPherson having descended many feet under ground in exploring one of these tumuli, came upon a bed of ashes; the bones of a horse, a human skeleton, and others remains were met with; and on removing the masonry, fibulae and bronze coins were picked up in niches between the stones. This one tumulus was so large that Dr. McPherson devoted two whole months to explore it.

But the most astonishing monuments of early wealth and power are found on Mons Mithridates. The whole of which hill, from its base to its summit, and the spur extending from it, to the distance of three miles, are composed of broken pottery and debris of every kind to the depth of from ten to even a hundred feet over the natural clay hill. The height and size of this work of the Milesian colonies are such that it can hardly be believed to be the result of human labor, but must be the work of a giant race long since extinct.

At any rate, ages must have been required to convey the soil from the plains below to raise it, and the adjacent heights to their present elevation. On the top of this hill is a monument, inducing awe as well as wonder—a rude chair cut out of the rock, and a hollow resembling a sacrificial altar. Thus men in every age add an 'unknown God,' and testify to a consciousness of sin and the felt necessity of an atonement.

One of the Doctor's explorations was so fruitful in results as to deserve particular narration.—Beneath an extensive sloping tumulus, he came upon a mass of table masonry, beyond which was a door leading to an arched chamber, which was larger still, and whose walls were marked off in squares, with here and there birds, flowers and grotesque figures of various kinds.

Over the entrance of the chamber were painted two figures of griffins rampant; while two horsemen, one a man in authority, and another his attendant carrying his spear, were rudely sketched on one of the walls. The skeleton of a horse was also found, near to which was lying a human skeleton. Continuing his exploration, he struck upon a tomb cut out of the solid rock, close by which he came upon the skeleton of a horse. In another tomb the floor was covered with beautiful pebbles and shells, such as are now found on the shores of the Sea of Azof. The dust of the human form, retaining yet the form of man, lay on the floor.

The bones had crumbled into dust, and the mode in which the garments enveloped the body, and the knots and fastenings with which they were bound, were easily traceable in the dust.—Several bodies were discovered, at the head of which was a glass bottle, and in one of the bottles was found a small quantity of wine. A cup and a lacrymatory of the same material, and also a lamp, as was common in the East, were placed in a small niche above each body.

A coin and a few enameled beads were placed in the left hand, and in the right a number of walnuts. Other tombs were explored, and various objects of interest found.

### Hints upon Cheese Making.

Mr. Editor:—Being a constant reader of your most valuable paper, I have often seen communications from farmers on the subject of dairying, but principally on butter making. On this I shall not attempt to make any remarks, but as my wife has the name of making good cheese, I thought I would give a few hints on that part of the subject. One of the greatest errors committed by our cheese making community is this—they hurry the process too much.

By this means quite a portion of the richness of the cheese is lost. Another error is this—they strain their milk in the evening and let it stand over night. There will a separation take place. Some are cautious enough to take off the top, (meaning the cream).

Our method is the following:—As soon as the milk is brought in at evening, strain it into a brass kettle prepared for that purpose, (as we think brass superior to wood to set milk in) and as soon as the milk is strained the rennet is put in. Let it stand till the curd comes; then cut it and let it stand till morning, when it will be settled. The whey will then be as clear as spring water.

We then dip off the whey, disturbing the curd as little as possible; then take out the curd into a strainer, strain the milk into the same kettle and put your rennet in as before, not hurrying it by any means, for by so doing you will extract quite a portion of its richness; after it has thoroughly drained we cut it into thin slices and put it into a suitable vessel and pour on scalding water; let it stand until it gets about cold; then take it out, spread it, and let it lie until it is cold.

After this, chop it fine, salt it just right, and it will then be ready for the hoop and press. In all these operations, we repeat, it should not be hurried. In pressing cheese, you cannot press it too much. It is a good economy not to make a cheese to weigh more than twenty or twenty-five pounds, as one of that size is more saleable than larger ones.—[Maine Farmer. S. L. M.]

### BUSINESS NOTICES.

#### UTAH LIBRARY.

ALL Persons having Books belonging to the Library are requested to return them forthwith. (25-11) W. O. STAINES, Librarian.

#### TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

ENTRANCE, Deseret Store.—GARMENTS Cut and Made to order by N. H. FELT.

#### WAGONS EXCHANGED.

HEAVY AND LIGHT WAGONS exchanged for Stock on early application to GILBERT & GERRISH.

#### FLAX! FLAX!!

JAMES STRATTON is ready to take FLAX to rot and prepare on reasonable terms. Residence in the 2nd Ward, near the Pottery. Bring it in soon. 25-3

#### J. L. HEYWOOD,

HAT, Cap and Muff Manufacturer, 17th Ward. WANTED in exchange—all kinds of Furs, Sheep and Lamb's wool; also all kinds of produce, County and Territorial orders. 21-11

#### Brand Sheets! Brand Sheets!

NOTICE is hereby given that the Brand Sheets, now neatly bound, can be had by calling at the President's Office, price \$1 cash or wheat at cash price taken in payment. Persons having cattle estrayed, or those purchasing, will find it to their advantage to have the Brand Sheets by them for reference. H. B. CLAWSON, Recorder of Brands. 49t

#### W. BALLAN,

WATCH-MAKER, respectfully informs the inhabitants of Great Salt Lake City and vicinity, that he intends carrying on his business in the house formerly occupied by A. L. Hale, North Temple St., 17th ward, and will warrant all work done by him to give satisfaction, as he understands his business in all its branches. Jewelry neatly repaired; charges very moderate. 43-11

#### NAILS! NAILS! NAILS!!

D. SABIN has Machinery in operation for making all kinds of Nails to order. He will exchange Nails for Wheat, Corn, Potatoes, and other Produce. Come on with it—now is the accepted time!

WANTED!—Tire and Band Iron, for which he will pay in Nails or work in his shop. Encourage Home Manufacture! 44t

#### NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, having purchased the Woollen Factory at Jordan Mills, formerly owned by Mr. Gaunt, has repaired and fitted it up in good order and has it in successful operation. Carding, Spinning, Weaving, Fulling and Dyeing done to order at short notice, and on reasonable terms. With a new set of cards and good workmen, he flatters himself that he can do as good work as can be done in the Territory. Wool worked up on shares, if desired. 20-11 A. GARDNER.

#### REMOVAL.

FROM and after the 20th inst., I shall be doing business in the store formerly occupied by Enoch Reese, sign of the Plough, where I shall be happy to see my old friends and customers. I have on hand a good Stock of Goods, especially in the Woollen line, and expect to recruit with Staple Goods this fall. I am still buying, and making out papers for Land Warrants. I shall continue to buy Cattle from one year old to eight, for which liberal prices will be paid. Call and see. 14-3m W. H. HOOPER.

#### ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

HAVING BEEN APPOINTED ADMINISTRATOR of the Estate of Thomas Tennan, deceased, by the Judge of the Probate Court for Great Salt Lake county, the undersigned hereby requests all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate, to come forward without delay and cancel the same, and those having demands against said estate will please file them with the Judge of the aforesaid Court, properly authenticated, as soon as circumstances will permit and within the time specified by law. DANIEL SPENCER, Administrator. 44t

#### ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE!!

THE undersigned having been appointed by the Judge of Probate for Great Salt Lake county Administrators of the Estate of A. W. Babbitt, deceased, hereby notify all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate to come forward without delay for settlement; and all persons having claims against said estate will please file them with the Hon. Elias Smith, Probate Judge, on or before the first day of June, A.D., 1857. JULIA ANN BABBITT, W. H. HOOPER, BENJ. F. JOHNSON, Administrators. Great Salt Lake City, Dec. 20, 1856. 42-11

### LOST, STRAYED, &c.

#### SHEEP, CATTLE & HORSES

WILL be taken by us on Bingham Creek south to herd or raise on shares, at the usual rates, length of time immaterial with us. We shall prepare to feed our stock when necessary during the winter. (71t) BLAIR & BROTHER.

#### STOLEN OR STRAYED,

JUNE 1st, from the 16th and 19th Ward Pasture, G. S. L. City, three Indian PONIES; one bay stud, one bay mare, and one roan mare, belonging to Antonio V. Yesho Yampah, Ute Chief. Any information will be thankfully received; please call on D. B. Huntington. 16t

#### TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or Stolen from the 7th Ward Pasture on the night of the 17th or 18th inst., a span of young Mare MULES, branded J G on shoulder and Spanish brands on hips, one black and the other a roan. Any person that can give information which will lead to the recovery of said mules shall receive the above reward. WM. S. GODBE, 13th Ward. 25t

#### Cows, Sheep and Herding.

I AM now keeping a herd at Santaquin (or Summit creek) and prepared to take cows and sheep on shares, or any kind of stock to herd, both summer and winter, and to make myself responsible for all losses sustained by neglect or mismanagement. I will give one half the butter, cheese and increase from cows and one half the wool and two thirds the increase from sheep, and will deliver without expense the butter, cheese and wool as it becomes due. Our range for stock, both for summer and winter, is unsurpassed in the valleys of these mountains. Those in or near G. S. L. City having stock to let or to be herded can inquire of or leave their stock with D. T. Le Baron, Mrs. A. W. Babbitt's residence, G. S. L. City; and any one desiring to trade sheep for good work oxen can by him be accommodated. 6t R. F. JOHNSON.