

We pray thee O Lord, to remember his children, the offspring of his body; especially his oldest son; may the spirit, and blessing, and power of the Holy Priesthood rest upon Heber John, that he may be inspired with all that wisdom necessary to enable him to stand at the head of his father's house. Give him in his youth the wisdom of the aged; and make him a mighty man in Israel. Let his life be preserved to do much good in his day, in building up, and establishing Zion. Bless all his brethren and sisters; may they never want for the necessities of life, but raise up assistance and means for them, that they may ever be provided for. Let the wisdom of eternity be in them, and the light of eternal truth shine in their countenances, that they may be pillars in Israel, and brilliant ornaments in the kingdom of God; and become as numerous as the stars in the firmament of heaven.

We pray thee to remember the brothers and sisters of thy servant Willard, with their children, and all that are his relations. Inspire them with that wisdom and understanding which will enable them to walk before thee in truth and righteousness all their days; and thus prepare themselves to meet their departed relative in the celestial world, and enjoy his society there.

We pray thee to remember the associates of thy servant in the different departments where duty called him to officiate; endeavor them with wisdom to magnify their noble calling; endeavoring to emulate his noble example of perseverance, and sterling integrity. May those who shall be called to fulfill the duties that were incumbent upon him, be inspired with a double portion of the spirit that was in him, to enable them to magnify their callings, and fulfill their duties faithfully in building up Zion.

Remember, O Lord, the Quorum of the Twelve, and inspire them with the spirit and power of their calling, that they may magnify the same; preserve their integrity; keep their garments pure and unsullied; and bear off the kingdom of God triumphantly, under the direction of thy servants Brigham and Heber; and be prepared in due season to meet with Joseph, and Hyrum, and those who have died in the faith of our Lord Jesus Christ, crowned with all the blessings, light, and glory of a celestial inheritance. May the same blessings rest upon every department of the Holy Priesthood; and may thy aged servant John Smith the Patriarch, be inspired with strength both physically and mentally, that while he remains with thy people, he may be able to bless them, even until he shall be called to join the holy throng that have passed through the veil into the heaven of their reward.

May the power of thy Spirit rest upon those who have come to drop a tear of tender remembrance over these sacred remains this day; and may they live so as to die the death of the righteous.

Remember the descendants of the ancient inhabitants of these mountains; and may thy people have wisdom to restore them again to the religion of their fathers, and to their God, that they may become a white and delightsome people.

Remember those who have driven, persecuted, and sought the life of thy servant who has now fallen a victim to disease; remember them according to their works, and let them receive accordingly at thy hands, that their cups may be filled to the brim with the reward of their desires.

Be with us thro' the remaining exercises of this occasion, let thy blessings rest upon us, and the spirit of consolation upon those who mourn. Let the power of the Priesthood rest upon this people; and may every thing be gathered out that works iniquity, that Zion may grow up in purity, and become mighty in the valleys of the mountains; and be prepared to meet our beloved brother around the throne of God, in the blessings of the first resurrection; which favors we desire thro' Christ our Redeemer: AMEN.

The Nauvoo Brass Band, and Captain Ballo's Band were in attendance, who played tunes suitable to the occasion.

Presidents O. Hyde and H. C. Kimball made a few appropriate remarks at the side of the grave; after which the mourners and spectators retired, leaving the remains of one of the best and greatest men that ever trod the earth, to sleep in peace, until he shall awake to immortality and eternal life.

May the virtues of his life be our pattern, that we may be as illustrious in death.

G. D. Warr, Rep.

Hints to Young Men.

The following letter of Miss Lockheart, called out by a previous article contained in the News No. 7, shows that the females are not only thoughtful readers of what is published, but they are also careful observers of the conduct of the other sex.

We shall not undertake to step forward to the defence of the conduct of the young men against the grave insinuations that Miss L. has poured out in the most cathartic doses, neither do we claim the art of scrutinizing the manners and habits of our own sex with a sensibility as exquisite as females, especially those who exercise the proud right of the elective franchise, touching an eternal alliance with heirs apparent to end less thrones. Neither can we say how far the "insinuations" are deserved, and if they are merited by the conduct of the young men of Utah, we would fondly hope that the number of those who are so obnoxious to the refined and praiseworthy taste of the fair daughters of Israel is emphatically small. But small as this class of persons are, and disagreeable as it is to acknowledge the existence of any palpable cases, yet we are sure that the daughters of Zion will ferret them out with a vigilant eye, and unless they cease from their gross offense against saint-like breeding, they will have rare occasion for a wedding garment.

Young men take a timely hint, when females speak meaning words in your ears for your good. The tone of female aspirations is after good and great things—nothing less than thrones and dominions and eternal lives! Mere nominal saints cannot be palmed off for desirable husbands to the pure daughters of Utah. Youthful features and hopeful length of days cannot barter off vicious and gross habits upon lovely females, who at Hymen's sacred altar, pledge their entire devotion to their chosen lords for time and all eternity! "A word to the wise is sufficient."

BROTHER RICHARDS.—Editor of the News.—While your columns are open to the words of wisdom that flow from the pen of Mrs. Chapone, will you please give the following sentiments and views of a daughter of Israel upon young men a place in your columns.

If man is lord of creation, certainly his sons are princes and heirs apparent; and as all men in authority are held more or less by their fellow-men as public property, thereby all must be more or less concerned and interested in the education (viewed in its full sense) of the young princes, whom we expect to become our lords, if their education, lineage, many form, with hearts devoted to the work of God, should be inducements sufficient for us to suffer our destiny to be sealed with theirs.

But if I should descend upon the character of the young men of my day and generation (elders by ordination) as a woman views them, perhaps I might in some degree palliate the inference drawn from the article in your No. 7, on young ladies. The desire of woman shall be unto her husband; if so, then their desires must be more or less towards the princes apparent. As a reasonable conclusion, it would therefore follow, that to please them would be our highest ambition; which will bring us to consider the characters we must adapt ourselves to, in order that we may tickle their fancy, whereby we may gain their approbation; and certainly our sober reflections would be appalled at the consideration of the personages that would be our lords.

A young gentleman, hardly out of his teens, passing into ladies' company (recognized only by the dress of a gentleman), his mouth created of God to speak the truth, used as a "scape pipe" for the smoke of tobacco, while his breath, that should be as void of smell as the pure breath of heaven, is all-sufficient to confuse our ideas, and shock the nervous system, while his tottering steps tell too well that, to procure deprecate, needs not the ploughshare of time to trace the face, or hoary locks to adorn the temples; and his conversation is of that cast, kind, and character that needs not the eye of a Joseph, the discrimination of a Brigham, the penetration of a Heber, or the calculation of a Willard, to tell him is void of understanding, and the knowledge of God, or the principles of life and salvation.

Is it to such persons that we must mould our characters that we may have them as lords to obey? But I have not done: follow us home; what their character? Have they father, mother, kindred, and friends? So much the worse. Have they younger brothers and sisters who look to them for example?—and do they owe their allegiance to the kingdom of God? How painful the reflection when we consider their course, not only abroad, but under the sanctity of the parental roof; and the covenants they have entered into with God, through his servants, to find there the grief of the parents. They are found round the corners of the streets, and in the stores of the merchants, lounging and loafing, cursing and swearing, not a sacred tie of fond nature or parental love is seen in their hearts, or can be recognized in their actions; their fathers' precepts are disregarded; the commands of God are violated, and common civility and decorum are totally disregarded; they have not at home the common respect due to their equals, for none they regard as such; at balls, theatres, or in the sacred library of God, their liquid streams of the gastric fluid flowing with amber color, may be traced in vivid saddles on the floor, or carpet, or trickling down the walls—a beautiful spectacle to behold in a door dedicated to God and his worship, snuffed by the beautiful and costly array of underdressed and skirt of we scaphand daughters of Israel, who follow our princes' feet.

Is this true, or is it the heated imagination of the brain, inspired by the article referred to, that causes these reflections? No; our eyes have beheld, our senses have perceived, and our modesty has been shocked at the very scenes we have portrayed, while our apparel has been soiled with their nauseous spittle; our senses have been insulted, our persons polluted by the noxiousness that issue from their nostrils, while they have strove to bring us to our knees, and elysian fields in matrimonial alliance; as well might they strive to seduce virtue to vice, or Christianity to idolatry, as to attempt to ensnare a true daughter of Israel to unite her destiny with such a miserable companion.

But I have not yet done; would the lords (or would-be lords) of creation better our condition. Then let them by precepts and examples offer on the holy altar a more suitable incentive to reformation. First, let them be wise unto and in honoring our Heavenly Father, and being an honor to mankind, and then you need not advise us, for we will follow you; but so long as a few curls and crimps of our hair, or a bare-faced, blunder, or bloomer costume, decorates our persons, with powdered face, dyed eyebrows, chalked teeth, and painted cheeks; long taper fingers, and snow-white hands (that cannot cook the bread we eat), are the chief attractions to our lords that are to be, then so long will we follow in the "good old way," and instead of help, we will be meat-eaters; instead of housewives we will be a mass of fabricated falsehood, and for mothers, we will hire our nursing domes; and in place of finding fault with novels, tales, and yellow-covered books, we will search for them in every nook and cranny. As to health, we expect our lords will find us wealth, and for that kind, ever-enduring, never-ending virtue of knowledge, wisdom, prudence, and understanding, that create happiness in single blessedness, and in a two-fold proportion increase in matrimonial alliance (when with a man of God), we will measure as yourselves, for in your actions we find not a redeeming quality—not a virtue to imitate, or an act worthy of a well-bred lady, from which the honeymoon would soon retrograde, and insipid feelings preponderate.

But again, I wish to answer the many interrogations propounded to me and my female associates by our friends. Why is it that Miss B. has been married to Mr. A. when I know that she might have been wed to young Mr. C., who never had a wife? Now, once for all, I just read what I have written, and you have your answer; and I will give some additional reasons for such a preference.

Those men you see surrounded with a number of good and faithful wives, are men that act as magnets; their virtues preponderate in that degree that calls them into notice, and when once known, are ever remembered. Their conversation is deeply fraught with wisdom, which shines as a bright jewel, and enlightens all around them; their many course and noble appearance command respect and admiration; their actions are the offspring of mature reflections, creating around them an influence felt in the moral, social, political, and domestic circles of life, although not felt or duly appreciated by the first.

Such men I hope will continue to be rewarded by the daughters of Zion; and let princes appear follow the course of wise men, and I will prophesy that they shall in like manner be repaid.

LETITIA JANE LOCKHEART

EDITOR OF THE NEWS:—

Dear Sir,—I left Parowan February 20th, and arrived in this city on the first day of March, in company with President Henry Hunt, Col. James A. Little, Major J. D. Lee, Samuel West, James H. Martineau, Silas and Jesse Smith, and others.

We arrived in safety, having had a prosperous journey to this place, although we encountered several storms and severe cold. The roads were very bad on account of deep snow on the mountains and mud in the valleys. The past winter has been the coldest we have had in Iron County since its settlement; the thermometer fell to 16 degrees below zero.

It is a general time of health in Iron County, there having been but one death at Parowan for the last six months, and that was the death of sister Sarah Morie, relict of Dr. William A. Morse, who died at Parowan, January, 1853. There have been but two or three deaths at Cedar City during the last winter, of which I will note, namely, the death of bro. Cyrus Wingate, one of the missionaries appointed at the October Conference.

The saints are well united in Iron County, trying to carry out the instructions from headquarters. We held meetings on Sunday, in the day and evening, and on Thursday evenings. We have also set apart the first Thursday of each month for fasting and prayer. Our meet-

ings have been well attended during the winter, and a great number of the brethren and sisters have renewed their covenants by baptism. We have day and evening schools at Parowan and Cedar City, for learning the English, Spanish, German, and Indian languages.

The brethren were sent to Iron County, last fall to strengthen the settlements, and learn the Indian language, have enjoyed the spirit of their mission, and manifested a spirit to build up the kingdom. They have all prepared themselves with comfortable houses. The Pikes have been friendly, as usual, and manifest a desire to live in peace with the saints. Ammon and about twenty-five of the Utes have been with us most of the time during the winter. When they first came among us they wished us to buy their friendship with provisions, clothing, &c., but finding we would not come to their terms, they concluded to trade their buckskins and work for their bread. They have manifested a friendly disposition towards us.

On the 6th of February the man on the look-out at Parowan reported a company, supposed to be Indians, coming into the north end of the valley, twenty miles distant from Parowan, about eleven o'clock on the morning of the 7th. Colonel John C. Fremont, with nine white men and twelve Delaware Indians, arrived in Parowan in a state of starvation; one of his men had fallen dead from his horse the day previous, and several more must inevitably have shared his fate had they not had succor that day. They reported that they had eaten twenty-seven broken down animals: that when a horse or mule could go no farther, it was killed and divided out, giving one-half to the Delawares, and the other to the Colonel and his men; the hide was cut in pieces and cast into the river. After the bones had been made into soup, they were burned, and carried along by the men for luncheon. The animals were shaken, and then made into soup, together with the feet and eyes; thus using the whole mule. They stated they had travelled forty-five days living on this kind of fare.

Although Colonel Fremont was considered by the people an enemy to the saints, and had no money, he was kindly treated and supplied on credit with provisions for himself and men, while at Parowan, and fitted out with animals and provisions to pursue his journey, and went on his way rejoicing on the 20th of February.

The Colonel was sanguine, in his opinion, that he had found the best route for the Great National Railway.

The Honorable Secretary A. W. Babbitt arrived here on the evening of the 7th, and left on the 8th, having been out five days and a half.

Your brother in the gospel covenant,

J. C. L. SMITH.

For the Deseret News.

Mr. Editor:—

Sir,—In the History of Joseph Smith, published Feb. 2, News No. 3, I find my name associated with others as aiding McLellan and others in planning the house of Joseph Smith to be burned down. This is incorrect. The excitement of those times was sufficient reason for the rumor going abroad incorrectly.

I was at Hyrum Smith's house, rather by accident than design, in company with McLellan and Burr Riggs, at a time when they took some books &c., but was not with them when they went to Joseph's. Soon after the rumor got afloat; I explained the matter before the Council in Missouri satisfactorily as I supposed, but some time after, an enemy, in my absence, again agitated the subject before the Conference in Nauvoo, which led to an inquiry before the High Council in presence of Joseph and Hyrum, and others, and I do believe that a charge could be sustained against Elder Redfield. He volunteered confession of certain inadvertent, imprudent, no evil meaning facts, that he greatly sorrowed for, and asked forgiveness for his folly in so doing. This Council voted that Elder Redfield be forgiven, and restored to his former official state and standing, and to be in full fellowship, the same as if no evil insinuation had ever been brought against him; and that he take a transcript of these proceedings, to be signed by the Clerk of this meeting."

I hereby certify that the above is a true transcript of the proceedings and decision of the aforesaid Council.

I will only add that I had before heard how that "poor Tray" got whipped for being caught in bad company, and it ought to have been a sufficient warning for me, and I trust it will be for the future.

I remain your humble servant,

HARLOW REDFIELD.

Provo, Feb. 7, 1851.

P.S.—Millennial Star, please copy the foregoing.

H. R.

LETTER

From James Lewis to George A. Smith.

Cedar, Feb. 18th, 1851.

Dear Brother:—A leisure moment I improve to say a few words to you, and the pleasure it affords me to read a line from you is only known to myself, and I am willing to trespass upon my time to exchange what I have experienced while absent from those gems of intelligence which fall from your lips, or are expressed by or through the medium of the pen.

I have often reflected upon the sayings of those who oppose Mormonism, accusing us of wickedness, degradation, and corruption. A visit, however, to many of the eastern cities of California, would quite convince a beholder that there was wickedness, a little degradation, and a small sprinkling of corruption in some other places, besides among the Mormons.

If a person who had but a title idea of the ways of the world, of the plans, schemes, and artifices of the different classes of business men, including, with but few exceptions, the clerical gentry, should be set down in San Francisco, and see with what success these different classes "abstract" from the pockets of others, and "add" to their own, by their cunning, their knavery, their villainy, and their religious trickery. In this place, he would suppose he was at least beyond civilization, if he did not hear the people speak in his own tongue.

Should he step into some of the most fashionable and thronged buildings, perhaps among the most spacious (though there are many of the same stripe), and see crowds of men gathering and gathered around the different games, which are licensed by the city authorities; see the sheeps of gold to tempt the ignorant, to ensnare the unwary, to destroy and blot the reputation of the young; or see the progress of these licensed thieves to "add" to their already ill-gotten store, he would again say in his heart, "Are these people human, or have I stumbled upon hyenas in the shape of men?"

Passing from these scenes to the most magnificent buildings in the goodly city, and there are many of them, as well as many of other kinds (many did I say, yes, whole streets) filled with public prostitutes, so common that many have doubted whether there was a virtuous woman among its inhabitants, so plain and manifest is their corruption. The lower order of this class are ready to assail the passer-by, and if possible to stain him or them with their contaminating breath. Debauchery in all its forms is perpetuated in all ranks and classes, from the grey-haired sinner to the beardless youth. Licentiousness stalks abroad at noonday, and waits not for the curtain of night to hide its deformity.

Again is seen, both by day as well as night, the assassin who plunges his weapon into the body of his victim with apparent unconcern, feeling security for his release.

These with thousands of other and minor evils found here, with its political degeneracy. Truly astonishing, shows evidently that there is corruption in other places besides among the Mormons.

The editors of this goodly city are so fond of this freedom, of these privileges, that one cannot hardly find a case of villainy, of corruption, or degradation, in all California, but they can find many a line regarding the wickedness and corruption of the Mormons.

This city is built upon made ground, by driving piles, and filling with earth, removed from the hills, by which many of them are entirely removed, and the city extended. Thousands of ships from all parts resort to this point; laden for the products of those climes, and return home to enrich their owners. This is become the great mart of the Pacific coast, having a fine harbor, with many advantages naturally, and will, if nothing obstructs its progress, outstrip the eastern cities for wealth and wickedness. Here are gathered thousands of almost every clime, and of course thousands of the vile and vicious.

In this place not long ago thirty-eight elders of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints landed, going to the different parts of the earth, without purse or scrip, to carry the gospel to those who sit in darkness, according to the word of the Lord. They visited the citizens in the name of their master for assistance to pursue their journey to carry joyful tidings to the hearts of the homes among the millions of the reorganization of the Church of Christ, of the revelations of God to man, and what was the reception they met with? They were abused, vilified, their characters, and the characters of their leaders branded with wickedness, corruption, and degradation, cast out as evil, having nothing to give the servants of God, but plenty to sacrifice, to devote, to lay at the feet of the French, Spanish, Mexican, and American beauties, who form a large class of the aristocracy of San Francisco.

Did their refusal retard the progress of the men of God? No; to other and more noble spirits were reserved the high privilege of giving a portion of their means, to bring joy and comfort to the outcast, the down-trodden, and suffering sons of Abraham. There are many noble spirits in California, and their views of us are far different from the herd, the mass, the ignorant; but the days are fast passing away when ignorance will not shield any one regarding us as a people, or our doctrines.

The anticipation of many there, is, that we are soon to explore and settle the Colorado, step over to Sonora, from thence to the capital (Mexico), and revolutionize the country, and possess it, and be ready to look Uncle Sam in the face, claiming our dues, &c., being assured that the Mormons will not long be shut up in the mountains, but will soon be rolling down the hills to the sea coast, spreading east, west, north, and south, with a rapidly truly astonishing. What the people fear, with the prophet, will surely fall upon them.

Our regards with the blessing of the Lord upon his people.

Synopsis

Of Senator Atchison's Speech, delivered at Fayette, on Monday, Nov. 14, 1853.

[From the Glasgow (Mo.) Times.]

Senator Atchison commenced by remarking that topics of vital importance had arisen within the last few years. Among them were Nebraska territory and the Pacific Railroad. These subjects, vast in themselves, and of stupendous importance in the relations they sustain to present conditions, were now absorbing a large portion of public attention, and therefore deserved his careful consideration. What, he would ask, is Nebraska, and where is it? The territory of Nebraska, as important as it may now appear, has been known but a short time. Ten years ago the name was unknown, and was first applied by Douglas, a talented democratic senator from Illinois, and now a prominent candidate for the Presidency, in his bill for a road to Oregon, and the organization of the territory known as the Indian or Northwestern Territory. In this bill, which was before the house for three or four years, it was named Nebraska, and extends from thirty-six degrees south to forty-three degrees north latitude—some three hundred miles wide and six hundred miles long.

Mr. Hall consulted with him previous to presenting his bill for the organization of this territory. He opposed it then for the same reasons that govern him now; but before discussing this, there was a previous question growing out of it, and first raised by Colonel Benton in his St. Joseph speech, as to the right of white men to settle in Nebraska, to which he wished to call attention. "This question," which Colonel Benton, with his unenviable facility for riding hobbies, had magnified into undue importance, he (Atchison) thought of such small moment that in his Plate City speech he did not notice it, and would not have done so in his Weston speech, had not his attention been called to it by a whig editor of that place, and when he wrote out his speech he forgot it, and added his views in a note.

The question he considered a mere legal one; but as he had been accused by Colonel Benton of gross ignorance in not knowing that three-fourths of Nebraska was open to settlement, which Benton asserts to be the case, and as all this views and actions are public, he had no hesitancy and felt it his duty to give his sentiments to a candid public; and he here asserted, as he had in other places, that Benton was wrong;—not one foot of Nebraska was open for settlement to the whites—none could go there except for lawful trade.

He here showed Benton's map of Nebraska, which he denounced as a fraud, gotten up for fraudulent purposes. Its very title was a lie, and the crime was a penitentiary one, and he could convict him before any jury of twelve honest men. Immediately upon the appearance of the map, he (Atchison) wrote to the Secretary of the Interior, whose letter, together with Benton's, he here read. Mr. A. believed that the map, as far as it related to the metes and bounds of the Indian reservations, was correct; but all this any school boy might have known before; it gives the lie to Mr. Benton's assertion that three-fourths of Nebraska is open for settlement, as it shows that the whole region of the Kansas, together with every other section of any importance, is in possession of the Indians, the unoccupied portion being an occasional stock farm, or a small timber land.

Mr. A. then said that the map, as far as it related to the metes and bounds of the Indian reservations, was correct; but all this any school boy might have known before; it gives the lie to Mr. Benton's assertion that three-fourths of Nebraska is open for settlement, as it shows that the whole region of the Kansas, together with every other section of any importance, is in possession of the Indians, the unoccupied portion being an occasional stock farm, or a small timber land.

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When men went to Oregon the country was in dispute between the United States and Great Britain. He, with many others, thought it would likely result in war, and when in 1844 the country was divided according to treaty, by the 49th latitude, Congress passed laws giving settlers lands, but made no Indian reservations then exist in Nebraska. New Mexico and Utah were settled by laws similar to those governing this subject previous to the ceding of the country by Mexico; and it is well known that the bigotted iron rule of old Spain, which was adopted by Mexico, refused the Indians right of occupancy unless they were baptized. This necessarily prevented any Indian reservations previous to the transfer to the United States; and thus the red man had been driven about a helpless, homeless wanderer, without one foot of God's heritage he could call his own. He thanked God such had not been the policy of our government, but that a hand had been held out to this unfortunate race, and an effort made to atone to some extent for the many wrongs done them, by securing to them a small portion of the vast possessions of their fathers.

Benton, in his criminal blunder upon this subject, had shown himself no lawyer, nor did he think he ever had been one; and yet this is the man who is known in Europe and America, and expects to be known to posterity. Mr. Atchison had opposed Nebraska, and would oppose it unless the Missouri compromise was virtually repealed, although in the last Congress he well nigh vilified his opposition at the solicitation of his colleague, yet upon mature reflection he approved his bill, believing, among other reasons, that it would be an injury to Missouri to be thus removed from the enviable position she now occupies as a frontier State. The Mexican, Santa Fe, and California trade, which she had so long possessed with such marked advantages, would then be cut off.

He opposed Nebraska from his unwillingness to violate existing treaties; again, he opposed it because it would be throwing around Missouri a cordon of free States, the tendency of which would be to still further jeopardize our slave interest. And lastly, he opposed it upon principle, as its admission upon the Missouri compromise of 1820 would be to debar his constituents of the right of carrying their property there. Colonel Benton had announced in the Senate that there was not one foot of slave territory now belonging to the United States, the stipulation in the treaty ceding Louisiana and New Mexico having excluded it. Clay and Webster have asserted the same thing, he took their word for it, and intended in this matter so to act as not to violate the known interests of his constituents, as he could not do so without violating his principles, which he never intended to do. Policy may sometimes be compromised; principles never. Forty millions of dollars had been paid by slaveholders, in common with those of free States, for Louisiana, and theirs had been mingled with the common blood and treasure which had obtained all the territory of this great and growing country; therefore, no power beneath the sun could ever compel him to apply the Missouri compromise in the admission of Nebraska, whereby three-fourths of his constituents would be denied the privilege of taking their property there.

As soon as the Indian titles are extinguished he is willing to vote for it, if the Missouri compromise is not applied; otherwise he would resign before he would vote for it, and thus willingly do violence to the sacred interests of this State; and he would now resign did he think the people of Missouri wished him to vote for Nebraska under these circumstances.

Household Measure.

As all families are not provided with scales and weights referring to ingredients in general use by every housewife, the following may be useful:

Wheat flour, one pound is one quart.
Indian meal, one pound two ounces is one quart.

Butter, when soft, one pound one ounce is one quart.
Loaf sugar, broken, one pound is one quart.

White sugar, powdered, one pound one ounce is one quart.
Best brown sugar, one pound two ounces is one quart.

Eggs, average size, ten eggs are one pound.
Sixteen large table spoonfuls are half a pint, eight are one gill, four half a gill, &c.

TREATMENT OF HEBREWS BY AUSTRIA.—The Hebrew citizens of Albany, N. Y., have held a meeting to express their indignation at the late atrocious, tyrannical and arbitrary act of Francis Joseph of Austria, by which he has deprived 700,000 of his Jewish subjects of the inalienable rights of man."

They adopted a long series of resolutions in the preamble in which they say that in consequence of that cruel and despotic decree of the Austrian tyrant, the Jewish Bankers of London, viz: Messrs. Adam Spielman & Co., Baum & Co., Montean, Brothers, and Abramam Baner & Co., have agreed not to deal in Austrian State stocks, and a member of the Stock Exchange has also thrown a large quantity of Austrian stock on the market "as not worth keeping." This example they urge all friends of religion and political liberty to follow throughout the world.

UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN.—An additional article to the postal treaty has been agreed upon between the United States and Great Britain, by which it appears that in relation to all correspondence passing between the United States and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, as well as all parts of the continent which make the latter a channel of transit for their mails from Philadelphia to the extent of its own immediate postal intercourse, is constituted, similarly with New York and Boston, an office of exchange.

The way to succeed is to never give up. By patience and perseverance, the leaf of the mulberry tree is converted into satin, while the rain drops which we shake from four feet, may be transformed into that leaf, and after sundry transmutations, be made to revisit our threshold and not in the shape of slops, but as silk stockings, or ultra-marine neck ties. If Nature, with patience, performs all these wonders with a drop of dirty water, what is to hinder you from transmitting perseverance into results equally as successful and astonishing. Wo-

pause for a reply.

MARRIED:—On Tuesday, March 7th, at the residence of Jeremiah Little, Kanyon Creek, by President Joseph Young, Elder JAMES MCKNIGHT, printer, and Miss CORNELIA A. STILLSON. Brother types all join in wishing them an eternity of felicity and prosperity.

DIED, —AT San Bernardino, Cal., between the hours of one and two o'clock, Sunday afternoon, Feb. 20th 1853, LEONORA daughter of John and Catharine Holladay, aged 14 years, of typhus fever.

—AT San Bernardino, Cal., 12 minutes past 7 o'clock, a. m., Nov. 29th 1853, KEZIAH D., wife of Henry G. Boyle and daughter of John and Catharine Holladay, aged 19 years 1 month and 17 days.

While in the grave the casket lies, In silence there to rest; The jewel dwells in Paradise, And shines among the blest.

IN the 10th ward, on the 21st of February; CAROLINE K. PAGE, daughter of David and Elizabeth A. Pettigrew, aged 26 years, 11 months and 23 days.

She lived an exemplary life, and died the death of the righteous; she passed through all the Missouri troubles—endured the many privations and hardships in common with her parents, and others of the saints who were in that State; which being too hard for so tender a plant, had a great effect on her constitution, and caused her to have very delicate health—she died a martyr for the cause of Christ. She was beloved by all who knew her—was gentle and easy in her manner—kind and affectionate to her friends and relatives; she was cheerful and contented in her life, calm and resigned at her death; she has left behind a husband and child—an aged father and mother, brothers and sisters to mourn the loss of one they loved so dearly; but she has gone to the world of spirits "where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest." She died strong in the faith, and now awaits a glorious resurrection with all the just. During her sickness, which lasted over two months, with much clearness and deliberation, she repeatedly sang the following