

minute men, if you please, ready for any- thing that may transpire, and as to the future result it does not trouble us at all, that is in the hands of our God.

If I am clothed with the spirit of my office and calling, filled with the power of God and am ready to accomplish the mission which the Almighty has called me to perform, I am simply doing my duty, this is what is wanted to-day, to be on hand, and to lead my family in the same track, to humble myself before the Lord and seek his blessing, have my wives and children do those things that are good, that his Spirit may be with them from this time henceforth and forever.

I feel to recommend this course of conduct to the Seventies, to the High Priests, to the Bishops, and to all the Saints, that they may be filled with the light of life, that they may rejoice before the Lord continually. Then let the storms come and the thunders roll, the lightning flash and the nations be overturned and thrones be cast down, yet ail will be right with us, we shall feel unshaken in the tempest and know that we are right; and that all is well in Zion.

Brethren, God bless you and guide you in the way of truth, is my prayer in the name of Jesus: Amen.

Assembly Rooms.

On Tuesday evening, the 1st inst., Dr. Orlando D. Hovey delivered a lecture upon the Thompsonian practice of medicine. In his practice, he said, he discarded all cathartics, as did the celebrated Dr. Samuel Thompson. He also contended that all diseases spring from the same source or cause: viz—a loss of the equilibrium of the circulating fluids of the human system; and, therefore, that the same mode of treatment was adapted for and should be pursued with them all.

Dr. Levi Richards followed with some instructive remarks on the great difference there is between Medicines and Poisons, and the importance of the people being correctly informed relative to the medicinal qualities of all the pills, powders, compounds and decoctions that are administered to them by professional gentlemen, ostensibly for the removal of disease. He had long been convinced that the only place where a man can properly learn to be a physician, is at the bedside of the sick.

Dr. Clinton made a few remarks condemnatory of what, he said, was too common a practice among our practising physicians who came before the public as lecturers, as he understood it, for the ostensible purpose of explaining to the people their several modes of practice; but instead of doing this, almost every one that ascended the Rostrum seemed to take exquisite pleasure in occupying a large portion of the time designed by the committee for a lecture, "in blowing their own trumpet!"

These critical remarks, together with a learned recitation, highly seasoned with bad Latin, from "Dr. Broderick of the old school," entitled "The Quack Doctor," gave an amusing variety to the characteristic dryness of most lectures on medical science; and from the ebullition of feeling which burst forth in the audience about this time, our reporter thought that the Doctor was not the only one who entertained that opinion.

A New Asteroid.

Mr. Safford, of the Cambridge (Mass.) University, in speaking of a new asteroid discovered by Dr. Peters, says:

I found, when revising some of my own observations; that Dr. Peters and myself had been (at the last) observing different bodies under the impression that each of them was Maia. Calculation at once showed that the Doctor had found a new one, not knowing it, and the elements which were derived from his observations showed with much probability that this new asteroid was quite a remarkable one, being in fact, nearer the earth, than any other yet known. This conclusion may be modified when more details of the observations are published. It seems that the original Maia must have become too faint for the Hamilton College telescope (which is somewhat smaller than the Cambridge), and that the stranger was picked up as being near the same place. This is the fourth or fifth instance in which small planets have been discovered by accident, and the second in which the discovery has been shown only by calculation. The known asteroids are now seventy-two in number.

The Poll Tax.

Inquiries are constantly being made in relation to the provisions of the law, passed by the Territorial Legislature, last winter, creating a poll tax for road purposes, which particularly interests "every able-bodied male inhabitant over sixteen and under fifty years of age," without distinction; and for the benefit of all concerned, and particularly the supervisors, we have deemed it fitting to publish the enactment entire, as the laws of the last session will not be ready for distribution for a week or two to come, and it may be necessary to have some of the labor performed before the dissolving of the mountain snows.

The following is the law in question:

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah, That each county court shall, at its next March term, district its respective county into as many portions as may, in its judgment, render it convenient to carry out the provisions of this act most effectively for the general good, and appoint a supervisor for each district. It shall require annually a poll tax, not to exceed two day's labor, or one and a half dollars per day in lieu thereof, of every able-bodied male inhabitant over sixteen and under fifty years of age; said labor to be performed upon any Territorial or county road within the limits of the county, under the direction of their respective supervisors, and all means, other than labor, accruing from said tax, shall be paid over to the supervisor of the district, to be by him expended to the best advantage upon the roads aforesaid, after reserving therefrom an amount to remunerate himself for his services as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 2. Each supervisor shall give bonds, with security to be approved by the Probate judge or clerk of the County court, payable to the people of their respective counties for a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars for the faithful performance of his duties according to the requirements of this act, which bond shall be filed in the office of the clerk of the County court, and shall receive the sum of two dollars for each day's faithful service in the duties of his office to be paid out of the poll tax of his district.

Sec. 3. It shall be the duty of the County court to finish each supervisor with a suitable book for his official accounts, containing a list of poll tax payers within his district, so near as may be, together with a statement of the amount of poll tax required of each person liable under the first section of this act, to which the supervisor is authorized and required to add the names of all persons within his district thus liable, whose names may have been omitted.

Sec. 4. Each supervisor shall, at his discretion, notify so many persons whose names are on his list, as he may deem practicable to appear at such time and place as their services may be required, with appropriate tools for the kind of work to be performed, giving the parties at least three day's notice of such requirement. When teams may be required, the supervisor shall negotiate for the same at an equitable rate.

Sec. 5. Any person notified as provided by section four, desirous of making other pay than labor, may give the supervisor notice accordingly; and, if he pay the amount of his tax for the current year before the day he has been required to perform the labor, he shall be justified in non-appearance; but otherwise, the supervisor may, as such, sue and collect the same as an action of debt, and no property shall be exempt from execution on judgment so recovered.

Sec. 6. Each supervisor shall, at the December term of the County court, annually, make a full report to said court of the amount of labor performed, the amount collected in other means, and in what manner expended, with the amount and kind of means on hand. Approved Jan. 16, 1862.

Tyranny of Custom.

A very staid and worthy old gentleman resided in New Haven, whom a successful mercantile career of thirty years had placed in independent, if not affluent circumstances; but through either custom or a desire to add to his already ample store, he still continued his business and his ante-paradial visits to the counting room. One morning the good wife had postponed the matutinal meal in consequence of his absence, until that rare and valuable thing in a woman, patience, was nigh exhausted. At last, however, he made his appearance, and without any apology for his tardiness, but looking especially glum and out of humor, he sat down to eat. A cup of coffee partially restored him, and opening his mouth he spake:

"Most extraordinary circumstance—most extraordinary circumstance, indeed."

"What do you mean, my dear?" demanded the lady.

"Mean? Here have I been to open the store with my own hands; after sitting in the door a full hour waiting for my boys, not one of them made their appearance, and I was forced to close the store again to come home to breakfast."

"Good heavens!" exclaimed the lady, with horror; "you have not been to the store? Why, it's Sunday."

"Sunday!" returned he, "Sunday! Impossible, madam! We did not have codfish yesterday."

CORRESPONDENCE.



FROM WASATCH COUNTY.

HEBER CITY, Wasatch County, } March 22d, 1862. }

EDITOR NEWS:—The isolated position of this new county, and the difficulty of communication with other settlements in this Territory, has induced me, as one who has the welfare of his adopted country at heart, and for the information of all who are desirous of knowing how we prosper, to send you an account of our progress as a county. Immediately after the qualification of J. W. Witt as Probate judge for this county, I was by him appointed clerk, then three selectmen were appointed and qualified, viz. Thos. Todd, James Duke, and John H. Vanwagoner, who, in connection with Judge Witt, proceeded to business in the capacity of a county court and appointed the following officers, to wit: S. M. Johnson, sheriff; Thos. Rasband and Morton Jacobs, justices of the peace; Zemira Palmer, constable; Chas. N. Carroll, prosecuting attorney; John Harvey, assessor and collector; Henry McMullin, supervisor of roads; Thos. H. Giles, superintendent of schools; John M. Murdock, treasurer, John Sessions, surveyor, and Chas. Shelton, county recorder. The county has been divided into two precincts and into four school districts.

The election on the third inst. was unanimous. Not a dissenting voice. All the brethren seemed to be determined to support our Constitution and back up every move made by our leaders.

A general good feeling prevails, and if it was not for our shut-up position, almost like a prison, the canyon between here and Provo being entirely impassable, so that we get no news from our friends in other parts, we might rejoice in our situation. At present all our attention is occupied in looking after our stock. The scarcity of feed will, in all probability, cause the death of a great many cattle. The snow at this date is, on an average, full three feet in depth, and no feed to be got. The brethren did not get a sufficient quantity of grinding done before the roads became impassable, so that many have had to boil wheat to subsist on. We have now got a corn cracker grinding daily, which serves a good purpose as it supplies us with chopped feed for our cattle as well as meal for our families. All these obstacles in the way of a comfortable living it is to be hoped will result in good. It will no doubt stimulate the brethren to action, teach them wisdom and economy, and the necessity of preparing dry, warm stables for their stock and to carefully preserve everything that will nourish and sustain life.

For the past week we have been well entertained by our theatrical friends, conducted by Elisha Averet and James McNaughton, who deserve great credit for their perseverance in overcoming obstacles that others might enjoy some amusement and instruction through their labors.

Taking all things into consideration, not omitting the absence of our president and bishop, who have been with us but a small portion of their time, we are prospering, trying to do all in our power to roll on the great work and to assist in building up the kingdom of God upon the earth.

Respectfully, CHARLES SHELTON.

A Comedy of Errors.

The Rochester (N. Y.) Democrat tells a good story concerning Ex-President Fillmore, of which the following is the substance:

An opera house was recently opened in Buffalo, but it did not prove a success, and the drama was substituted, with no better luck. Salaries were not paid to the satisfaction of the actors, and the "leading lady"—a Mrs. Page—threatened to strike unless the treasurer, a man named Fillmore, paid up. This he promised to do that same night after the performance. But having a claim on the establishment himself, the treasurer pocketed the proceeds of the evening's performance, locked up his place of business before the play was over, and went home. Mrs. Page, after leaving the stage, called and found Mr. Fillmore non est, on which she got into the "rampage," and ordered a boy to go to Mr. Fillmore's residence and command his attendance forthwith at the St. John's Hotel.

The boy knowing only one Fillmore, and he the worthy and respected ex-President of the United States, started for his house. Arrived at the place, the boy rang the bell, and in process of time the door was opened by a servant to whom the message was delivered. Mr. Fillmore was in bed, but as the boy said the business was urgent, he was called. The name of Mrs. Page was talismanic. The distinguished gentleman has a sister of that name, and though wondering why she did not come directly to his house instead of going to a hotel, he sprang from his couch and dressed himself, and though it was two o'clock in the morning, and the mercury uncomfortably near zero, walked to the hotel, and was shown to the room where sat the irate "first lady!" Fancy the denouement—we shall not attempt to describe the scene. 'Tis said to have been funny. How could it have been otherwise when the parties were a remarkably good-natured ex-President on the one side, and a "first lady," full of gentility, on the other?

A Word on Bristles.

Bristles are of various colors—black, white, and intermediate tints. Upon the color the value in some degree depends. White is most valuable, and yellow second; black and gray are inferior. The color of the light varieties is improved by bleaching, and defective colors are dyed black. Incidentally, we wonder that old-fashioned sulphur is still used as a bleaching agent, and that the more effective power of the modern chlorides has not been applied. Is it that the trade, in its manipulation, pursues the even tenor of its way, just as in its closeness as a craft? Nearly all the bristles come from Russia. It is commonly said, that a squirrel might leap from tree to tree between St. Petersburg and Moscow and not touch the ground. The same trees whose branches form tenements for the squirrel, tempt innumerable herds of swine to make their habitation beneath. Germany exports the greater quantity next to Russia. The notoriety of Westphalia hams, generally accredited bear hams, is our guarantee for the prevalence of hogs in that country. Included in the supplies is much that is gathered in the provinces of Austria particularly in the south countries and the mountains of Transylvania. Forests abound in these parts, and the wild boar is common; about one third is forestland, and food for the hog is profuse. Oak apples to the extent of 200,000 bushels are thence exported annually. The fact will serve as a clue to the boars' means for nourishment; for where there are oak apples, there will also be mast—the favorite food. France and Belgium provide a few fine sorts, which overmatch in delicacy, but do not approach in quantity the amount from other sources. Of late years, some have also arrived from America, chiefly from Cincinnati, but in parcels so small, that they hardly form an item in the trade. It is rather remarkable, that the huge continent, covered as it is with mighty forests, where countless hogs run wild, is not more prolific in bristles. Its go-ahead inhabitants have assuredly found out their value, for what involving a profit cannot they espy? Pig-meat is at a discount, and only eaten, as a rule, by the poorest; yet bristles are purchased by America, and in larger parcels than by any other country, next to England, which possesses almost a monopoly of the trade. The Russian and British markets are linked together, and have very little connection with any other in this article. So far as Russia is concerned, the same might be said, indeed, for the whole commerce of the empire. The balance of dealings with any other country almost invariably goes through an English banker.

The value of a bristle is materially increased by the dressing it undergoes. From time to time, a perceptible difference shows itself in all Russian merchandize, as the dealers gain information about the subsequent processes and use of the articles. The factories of the country are very freely open to the inspection of foreign merchants, for, as our friend remarked, they have everything to gain and nothing to lose from the intercourse. The English pig, which is domesticated for its flesh, supplies no bristles worth preserving; it is the semi-tame breeds in the vicinity of St. Petersburg, and in the interior of Russia, which provide the bulk of the bristles; the strongest come from the will boar, and are used by the shearman in the brush with which he lays the nap after shearing cloth for the last time. The names distinguishing the various qualities, even of the produce of Germany are Russian. After the fashion that obtains in zoological collections, a twofold nomenclature is used. The first name refers to the merchant or place, the second to the quality; here is a specimen: "Mesdrikoff's Okatkos" are highest on the list; then follow successively—"Moscateineff's first sort," "Koooschinikoff's Suchoi," "Siberian or Veliko Looki, second sort," "Mettschoffsky's Brack or Riflings."

AGRICULTURAL ADVANCE IN PALESTINE.—An association of Jews has been formed in Frankfurt-on-the-Oder, Prussia, the object of which is to promote the colonization of Palestine by Jews on the basis of agriculture. Dr. Loewe, formerly companion of Sir Moses Montefiore, is in possession of some hundred letters from Palestine, in which very pious and active men urgently ask for land for themselves and others, and endeavor to prove that they possess sufficient knowledge of agriculture. Some weeks ago I myself received a letter direct from Jaffa, with numerous signatures, and the official seal of a branch association, which came into existence there. The director of that branch association is recommended by Dr. Neumann, director of the Rothschild Hospital. These good men entreat their brethren for speedy support for the purchase of land, farming tools, cattle and seed, in order that they may begin in a few months, if possible.—[Jewish Messenger.]

THE ROAD THAT NO PEDDLER HAD TRAVELED.—A Connecticut peddler, called upon an old lady to dispose of some goods and inquired of her if she could tell him of any road that no peddler had ever traveled? "Yes," said she, "I know of one, and only one, that no peddler has traveled (the peddler's countenance brightened) and that's the road to heaven."

WOULD TRY.—A clergyman, consoling a young widow on the death of her husband, remarked that she could not find his equal.—"I don't know about that," remarked the sobbing fair one, "but I'll try."