

ing to establish a FEDERAL UNION, and to build a fleet, that they may be able to compete with the great powers of Europe. Sleswick and Holstein are essential to that union on account of their harbors upon the North Sea for their fleets. They being Germans, are like minded, and wish to throw off the Danish yoke; in doing which they have the support of all Germany.

On the other hand Russia, anxious for the controlling influence of Denmark, on account of her outlet, sends her fleet to the assistance of Denmark. This calls for the interference of the other great powers, who, jealous of the Russian Bear, are not willing to see enacted over again, the scenes that were enacted last year in Hungary. All parties are now holding on to consult upon the matter; but none can foresee the result of all these things.

Since I commenced writing this letter, the postman has brought me one from Bro. J. Forssgren, dated Stockholm, Aug. 13th, of which I will give you a summary. He says he baptized his brother and sister, and one or two others at Gefle; and by request translated Bro. O. Pratt's pamphlet on the rise and doctrine of the Church; but the printers refused to publish it.

He next heard of a ship load of farmers about to sail for New York, and went to them, and while they were waiting for the vessel, he preached the gospel to them, and found them a humble people, who were looking for the redemption of Israel, and were going to seek for Zion in America.

He baptized some sixteen or seventeen of the farmers, and many more were believing. He ordained two elders and some teachers, &c., gave them instructions how to watch over and teach the company, and baptize others that should desire it. This he finished on the 7th inst., and preached the same evening at 5 o'clock p. m., in the woods just out of town. Having preached there once before, it had been noised abroad, and the grove was full of priests and people; the former, however, together with the marshall, were secreted behind trees and rocks.

He preached, and bore testimony of the word with power, and many were pricked in their hearts. After he closed and dismissed, the marshall, with the priests and police, arrested him, variously insulted him, marched him through town, and proclaimed "the dipper," &c., and arraigned him before the governor of the city, and all the priests: having an American passport, he was sent to Stockholm. The king was not at home; neither the American charge-de-affairs. He was had several times before the courts in Stockholm, and when the American CHARGE came home on the 12th, he, with the judges, police, and all hands, tried to persuade him to quit his preaching; but he told them, the will of the Lord should be his will. He adds in a postscript, that they had concluded to send him out of the country; but he had not learned how they would send him. He further adds, that he should preach there by invitation the next eve. I immediately wrote to him, not to leave till he was obliged, and then to ordain all that were worthy, and come to Denmark.

Dear brethren, Elders Dykes, Hanson, and myself unitedly greet you and the Saints of God, with warm emotions of brotherly love; and we pray our Father in heaven, that we may be preserved to rejoice together again

in the flesh. Yours, truly and affectionately,  
ERASTUS SNOW.

P. S. Aug. 20.—We have baptized thirty-four persons, and more are ready. A very scurrilous letter about the Mormons from America has just appeared in a Copenhagen paper, translated from a French paper. It is the first of the kind that has appeared.

E. S.

#### WIRE FENCE—RED CEDAR HEDGES.

EDS. CULTIVATOR:—Some two months ago I wrote you, making inquiries about the expense of wire, and wire fence, which you were kind enough to answer. Since that time I have put up about one hundred rods of wire fence, five strands high. I made it after the plan of A. B., described in your April No. I set chestnut posts at the ends or corners of the lines, and braced them. Having a lot of chestnut rails on hand I cut them in two, each making two stakes, which I set apart the distance of a rail's length. I put my bottom wire 12 inches from the ground, and each wire about 9 inches from the one below it, which makes the fence 4 feet high. I used about half No. 10 and half No. 9 wire annealed. The fence all set and completed, cost me about 37 1-2 cts. per rod.

Were I to set more, I should use no wire finer than No. 9, of good quality. I feel quite confident in regard to my No. 9 wire, but of the No. 10 I am not so confident. It needs to be proved. After setting it, my men drove some cows against it, but it brought them up, and no damage to the wire. Our mode of straining the wire was as follows:—Take a hickory stick, say 2 1-2 inches in diameter and 2 feet long. With an inch and a half auger, bore a hole, say two inches from the end; through this put a stick, say two feet long, for a lever. Between this hole and the end of the hickory stick, at right angles with the 1 1-2 inch hole, put through a large wood screw, to prevent splitting. About 6 inches from the other end, put through a hole 1-4 of an inch or less in diameter, and your STRAINER is done. Insert your wire through the lever and post at each end, fasten it at one end, and draw it as tight as convenient with your hands at the other. Slip the wire through the small hole in the strainer, and turn until you have taken out the kinks and made the wire as tight as you please.

I think this strainer preferable to A. B.'s, as it is easily made, and you can strain each wire separately as tight as you please, and one strainer answers for all the fence you may ever wish to make. And should a wire ever break, that alone can be mended without interfering with the others. At first, to hold the wires at the ends, we drove in pins, and then brought them half way round the post to the main wire, and twisted a few times around this. But should you wish to alter the wire, or should it break, it is not easy to get it out where the pin holds it.—There is no need of a pin, as the wire can be brought back and fastened as above mentioned without, as well as with it; and if you wish to slip it afterwards, you can without trouble. I obtained my wire of Burbank, Chase, & Co., in Lowell. They had about 200 lbs. No. 10 on hand, which they sold me at 5 cts.; they ordered me 109 lbs. No. 9, for which I paid 6 1-2 cts. The No. 10 seemed to be a wire of inferior quality, such as I would advise no one to use. Although at

first cheap, I think in the end it may prove dear. The No. 9 was soft and strong, and I have no doubt will meet expectation.

Instead of the Three-thorned Acacia, as I last wrote you, I have been advised by a gentleman from Long Island to set Red Cedar, by the side of my wire for a hedge. He recommends to set them, say 4 feet apart, and when they get 4 or 5 feet high, cut them half off and bend them down, when the sprouts will grow upwards and downwards and onwards until a complete mat of hedge is formed, so that, to use his own language, "the devils can't get through it." I told him if it was so, I would be under great obligations to him, for we have quite a number of that kind about here, and that it was just the fence we wanted. It of course must be pruned upon the sides and on the top like other hedges. I would like to inquire, through the Cultivator, if you please, about red cedar hedge. I wish it to turn such characters as above alluded to, rather than for beauty or ornament. GEO. MANSFIELD, Lowell, Mass., June 26, 1850.

[Cultivator.]

A TELEGRAPH AROUND THE GLOBE is among the probabilities. So thinks a writer in the English Mechanics' Magazine, in view of the success of the attempt to thread the channel between Dover and Calais, by a submerged rope of wire. He says:—

"An electric telegraph to Calais, is not a thing that will stop there. It is a telegraph to Vienna, to Moscow, to Constantinople, to Ispahan, to Delhi, to Calcutta,—to the remotest bounds, in short, of Europe and Asia. A few years ago people laughed when Lord Palmerston predicted at the Southampton meeting of the British Association, that a time might come when the minister of the day being asked in Parliament, whether it was true that a war had broken out in India? would reply, 'Wait an instant till I telegraph the Governor-General, and I will tell you.' What was thought but a good joke in 1843, is now in the course of being actually accomplished, and ere a few years more, is likely to take its place among the sober realities of the age. Nor to the Old World alone need our views of the ultimate progress of electro-telegraphy be confined; for, since the English channel has been crossed, the crossing of the Irish must follow next, as but a matter of course; and Ireland once reached, there lies but a couple of thousand miles of water or so between the Old World and the New."

"The Old and New World being thus united, we should then see the dream of the poet even more than realized; the earth 'girdled round about'—not in 'forty minutes'—but in a thousandth part of the time—a single beat of the clock. What would all other triumphs of human genius be to this? Time and distance utterly annihilated throughout the bounds of the planet which we inhabit! A triumph only to be transcended when the planets shall themselves begin to telegraph one another—which is one of the very few things which, in this age of art and miracles, one would venture without hesitation to say will never happen."

EX-GOVERNOR FORD, of Illinois, died at his residence in Peoria, on Sunday, the 3d inst. His lady died a few days previous.

[Messenger, Nov. 16.]