

SONG—OUR BEST DAYS ARE IN STORE.

TUNE—"GENTLE HALLIE."

While war is wasting the earth,
And peace is cherished no more,
Let the Saints increase in worth,
For our best days are in store!
Let us now, the right pursuing
With a true and single eye,
Be our God's blest favor wooing,
And bring those good days nigh.

CHORUS:
Let us be ever faithful,
For our best days are in store!
The cup of trembling is removed,
We'll drain its dregs no more, no more.
No more, no more.

Our sky is becoming clear,
The clouds are passing away,
And God is showing the world
The signs of the latter day;
We have bidden the world farewell,
We have gathered up on high
To these strongholds of the mountains,
While the tempest passes by.

CHORUS—Let us be ever faithful, etc.

Our God is watching over us,
Our foes await their time,
Our eyes we're keeping open,
That is surely not a crime.
And oh, if we are but faithful,
Then will time this sequel show:
That the saints will be triumphant,
While their foes will downward go.

CHORUS—Let us be ever faithful, etc.

G. S. L. City. EMILY H. MILLS.

LINES FOR A LADY'S ALBUM.

To thee, my friend, I tune the grateful song;
To thee, fair maiden of the love-lit eye
My heart shall turn in friendship, true and strong,
That shall not cease till Time itself shall die.

Long months ago, when I a stranger came,
Aworn and weary with my wanderings far,
O'er desert plains, in search of gold and fame,
'Mid nature's wild, beneath the western star.

'Twas then, my friend, that first I saw thy face,
Where beauty's self hath set her golden seal,
Where charms and sense have met in fond embrace,
And, for the mastery, strive with kindly zeal.

But not of beauty, even like thine own:
The truthful grace of look and feature fair;
Cerulean eye, where cupid hath his throne,
Nor yet the wealth of brow or auburn hair.

No, not of these, however much I gaze
With kindling eye, that speaks my homage due—
But rather, far, would I attune the lays,
And sing thy friendship, modest, rare and true.

Full well, dear friend, hast thou already shown
The depth and tenderness of woman's heart,
Whose constant care no bound hath ever known,
Whose friendly love is of my life a part.

Through changing scenes of all thy future life
Still give to me thy friendship's tenderness—
And should'st thou change the maiden to the wife,
E'en then, my friend, I'll love thee none the less.

May 1, 1863. C. H. H.

CALIFORNIA ITEMS.

From our late California exchanges we glean the following items:

On the night of the 22d ult. the office of the California Republican, Sacramento, was entered by a party of about a dozen soldiers from Camp Union, who emptied the type from the cases, upset the stands and the imposing stone, and scattered about the material and fixtures generally, all of which took them about two minutes; they then decamped in a hurry. The forms for that day's issue had just been locked up, sent to press in a room below, consequently the villains did not do as much mischief as they intended.

The proprietors having heard that an attack on the office was in contemplation by some of the soldiers, went to Lieut.-Col. Pollock, commanding at Camp Union, the day previous, and stated to him what they had heard. He assured them that proper measures would be taken to keep the soldiers from leaving camp in the night, consequently the measures that were being taken for defending the office were abandoned, and when the rowdies came they met with no resistance. The hands had just left the office, and no one was in the composing room when they entered. They were armed with muskets and carbines, and convinced an officer who, on hearing a disturbance in the office from the street, went to see what was transpiring, that his presence was not needed. They were followed immediately to camp, but it is not stated whether they were found that night or not; neither is the cause of their enmity to the Republican set forth, but it had probably been exercising the right "of freedom of the press." It was reported that Gen. Wright, as soon as representation of the facts was

made to him, immediately issued an order for the arrest and trial of the offenders.

Judge Field, Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of the State, has resigned his office, to take effect on the 20th of May, when, by seniority, Judge Cope will become Chief-Justice.

Union leagues are being organized in various places, and are strongly recommended to be formed in every county in the State in imitation of the Union leagues in the east, having in view the prosecution of the war to "a clean victory or a clean defeat" and as an "antidote for the venom of the copperheads," who are becoming, as stated, very obstriperous and vindictive in all parts of the State.

Homicides continue to be of frequent occurrence on the Pacific slope, some of them, as a matter of course, attracting more attention than others. Among the most noted men killed of late was Capt. J. W. Osborn, of Oak Knoll, Napa county, who was shot near his residence on the afternoon of the 18th of April, by one M. Britton, who had formerly been in his employ. Capt. Osborn is represented to have been one of the principal fruit pioneers of the State and was extensively engaged in agricultural pursuits.

The report of the battle of Spanish Fork between Col. Evans and the Indians, telegraphed to the *Alta*, was a "glorious" concern. It set forth that the Indians were those who had "recently caused much trouble on the Overland Route," that they were taken by surprise, but stood their ground for an hour, when they were forced to fall back and were followed fourteen miles in a running fight, when they scattered, and that "thirty Indians were killed and a large number of horses and large quantities of their implements of war captured."

The "feet" mania continues to rage throughout California and Nevada, and has become more intense than ever before known.

THE GREAT NATIONAL FAST.

Thursday, the 30th ult., was probably very generally observed throughout the non-seceding States as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer, in accordance with the following proclamation of the President. In the event that the observance of the day and the performance of the ceremonies were all "done in sincerity and truth," favorable results may be expected, unless there be some inhibiting cause unknown to the majority of the people.

A PROCLAMATION:

By the President of the United States.

Whereas, the Senate of the United States, devoutly recognizing the supreme authority and just government of Almighty God, in all the affairs of men and nations, has, by a resolution, requested the President to designate and set apart a day for National prayer and humiliation;

And whereas, it is the duty of nations, as well as of men, to own their dependence upon the overruling power of God, to confess their sins and transgressions, in humble sorrow, yet with assured hope that genuine repentance will lead to mercy and pardon, and to recognize the sublime truths announced in the Holy Scriptures and proven by all history, that those nations only are blessed whose God is the Lord;

And, inasmuch as we know that, by His divine law, nations, like individuals, are subjected to punishments and chastisements in this world, may we not justly fear that the awful calamity of civil war, which now desolates the land, may be but a punishment inflicted upon us for our presumptuous sins, to the needful end of our national reformation as a whole people? We have been the recipients of the choicest bounties of Heaven. We have been preserved, these many years, in peace and prosperity. We have grown in numbers, wealth and power as no other nation has ever grown. But we have forgotten God. We have forgotten the gracious hand which preserved us in peace, and multiplied and enriched and strengthened us; and we have vainly imagined, in the deceitfulness of our hearts, that all these blessings were produced by some superior wisdom and virtue of our own. Intoxicated with unbroken success, we have become too self-sufficient to feel the necessity of redeeming and preserving grace, too proud to pray to the God that made us!

It behooves us, then, to humble ourselves before the offended Power, to confess our national sins, and to pray for clemency and forgiveness.

Now, therefore, in compliance with the request, and fully concurring in the views of the Senate, I do, by this my proclamation, designate and set apart THURSDAY, THE THIRTIETH DAY OF APRIL, 1863, as a day of national humiliation, fast and prayer. And I do hereby request all the people to abstain from their ordinary secular pursuits, and to unite at their several places of public worship and their respective homes, in keeping the day holy to the Lord, and devoted to the humble discharge

of the religious duties proper to that solemn occasion.

All this being done in sincerity and truth, let us then rest humbly in the hope, authorized by the Divine teachings, that the united cry of the Nation will be heard on high, and answered with blessings, no less than the pardon of our national sins, and restoration of our now divided and suffering country to its former happy condition of unity and peace.

In witness thereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this thirtieth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-seventh.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

THE POCKETED REVENUE ENACTMENT.

We have been furnished, by R. L. Campbell, Esq., assistant clerk of the House, with the following bill in relation to Territorial, County and City Revenue, passed by the Legislative Assembly last winter, and subsequently pocketed by the Executive. It will be seen that if the bill had become a law by the approval of the Governor, the taxes thereby would have been materially lessened, except within the limits of incorporated cities:

[C. F. No. 8]
AN ACT

IN RELATION TO TERRITORIAL, COUNTY AND CITY TAXES.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah, That the Territorial tax shall hereafter be one-half of one per cent. per annum, to be paid in money or auditor's warrants; and that each county and incorporated city is hereby respectively authorized to assess and collect a tax not to exceed one-fourth of one per cent.: Provided, that the assessor and collector of the Territorial and County taxes also be the assessor and collector of such city taxes as are herein authorized within his county.

Sec. 2. That the word "September" in section 2, page 22, of the Compilation Act, relating to the five per cent. on the amount of tax due, be so amended as to read "December."

Sec. 3. All laws and parts of laws conflicting with this act are hereby repealed.

BRILLIANT WOMEN.—The ladies of the present age are resolved to shine, and as diamonds and other gems are now largely employed to relieve the opaque dullness of the shoddy aristocracy, more devices must be resorted to by the *haute ton*. Eugenie has appeared at a ball in a brilliant garniture of fire flies, and where these living jewels are not accessible they have been imitated in gold and brilliants, and mounted upon feathers and leaves. The *Gas Light Journal* describes an elaborate head-dress of gas burners, tiny enough to light a fairy palace, as among the marvels in preparation. The gas is to be hidden in a gold comb, and the minute jets are to burn in shades no larger than a cherry, gleaming like pearls, or flashing like the opal with its heart of fire. The device will probably necessitate a new branch of the insurance business, for not only hearts but haberdashers will be in danger, every lady in full dress will be a privileged incendiary, and may chance to light other fires than those of jealousy among her own unappreciative sex. As a preparatory step to the use of these dazzling coiffure, our ladies are importing from Paris powdered gold and silver, and a glistening pearl dust resembling snow, with which their ebony curls are thickly strewn. The crushed wealth gleaming "like a star through storms," as Greenville Mellen says. A bride in Philadelphia recently wore in her rich tresses the dust of fifty pulverized dollars with magnificent effect. A Boston firm has been importing from Paris the powdered gold and silver there in use, as well as an article called *crystal-etincelle*, new even at the Tuilleries, and which sparkles like fragmentary diamonds. Humming-birds' nests and eggs are also advertised as ornaments for the hair; and altogether the brightness of modern belle-hood seems by no means to have struck in.

MEDICAL USE OF SALT.—In many cases of disordered stomach, a teaspoonful of salt is a certain cure. In the violent internal pain termed colic, a teaspoonful of salt dissolved in a pint of cold water taken as soon as possible, with a short nap immediately after, is one of the most effectual and speedy remedies known. The same will revive a person who seems almost dead from a very heavy fall. In an apoplectic fit, no time should be lost in pouring down salt water, if sufficient sensibility remain to allow of swallowing; if not, the head must be sponged with cold water until the senses return, when salt will completely restore the patient from the lethargy.

In a fit the feet should be placed in warm water with mustard added, and the legs briskly rubbed; all bandages removed from the neck, and a cool aperient procured if possible. In cases of severe bleeding at the lungs, when other remedies failed, Dr. Rush found that two teaspoonfuls of salt completely stayed the blood.—*Medical World*.

ABSTRACT

Of Meteorological observations for the month of April, 1863, at G. S. L. City, Utah, by W. W. Phelps.

MONTHLY MEAN.

Barometer.

7 a.m.	2 p.m.	9 p.m.
26.059	26.075	26.049

Thermometer attached.		Monthly Mean.
7 a.m.	2 p.m.	9 p.m.

Thermometer.	Monthly Mean.	Open Air.
7 a.m.	2 p.m.	9 p.m.
45	58	48

Thermometer.	Monthly Mean.	Dry Bulb.
7 a.m.	2 p.m.	9 p.m.
56	62	50

Thermometer.	Monthly Mean.	Wet Bulb.
40	48	42

Highest and lowest range of the Barometer in the open air during the month was
Max. 26.452. Min. 25.700.

Highest and lowest range of the Thermometer in the open air during the month was
Max. 77°. Min. 33°.

The amount of snow and rain-water measured 2.975—which lacks 25 of being 3 inches of water upon the whole surface. There were 9 inches of snow;—prospect for summer crops fair.

MONTHLY JOURNAL.

1. Clear;
2. do;
3. do and warm;
4. do—gale at night;
5. do warm;
6. Flying clouds and windy;
7. Hazy and cloudy with wind;
8. Partially clear and very windy;
9. Cloudy and windy. Snowed all night;
10. A.m. snowy; p.m. cloudy; night clear;
11. Frost—clear;
12. Cloudy and windy;
13. Cloudy;
14. A.m. partially clear; p.m. cloudy; high wind and rain;
15. Hazy and dull; night clear;
16. Cloudy and windy;
17. Snowy and stormy;
18. Clear;
19. do;
20. Hazy and clear;
21. Cloudy; storm near;
22. do do
23. A.m. snowing; p.m. flying clouds;
24. A.m. clear; p.m. hazy and cloudy;
25. Cloudy—moist—some rain; night clear;
26. Mostly clear;
27. do;
28. Clear;
29. Partially clear;
30. Clear.

The spring has advanced sooner than is common; in this high altitude, the "summer green" appears beneath the snow-capped mountains as an index of a good harvest.

HUMAN REMAINS DISCOVERED AT POMPEII.—Galignani publishes the following curious story:

A very interesting discovery has just been made by M. Florelli the inspector of the excavations at Pompeii. While at a depth of from eight to ten feet the pickaxe stuck into a little mass of coins and jewels. M. Florelli then continued the excavation with the greatest care removing the earth grain by grain, and, after some hours' labor, was rewarded by the discovery in the hardened ashes, of the perfect mould of a man in a lying posture, the skin of whom had dried up, but the skeleton remained intact. M. Florelli caused plaster of paris to be poured into the form of the Pompeian, and the casting succeeded perfectly, with the exception of two fragments of an arm and a leg, where the mold was incomplete. The cast of the man is of the greatest precision; the moustache, the hair, the folds of the dress and the sandals are admirably defined. The famous question of the Thesaurum of Gronovius and Grevius is now decided; the Romans did wear drawers. Also Archaeologists will be delighted at discovering the manner in which the ancients fastened their sandals, and at seeing the heel of a shoe completely protected with iron.

HOW A DIFFICULTY WAS SETTLED.—A person came to Mr. Longton, of Sheffield, one day, and said:

"I have something against you, and I am come to tell you of it."

"Do walk in, sir," he replied; "you are my best friend. If I could but engage my friends to be faithful with me, I should be sure to prosper. But, if you please, we will both pray, in the first place, and ask the blessing of God upon our interview."

After they rose from their knees and had been much blessed together, he said:

"Now I will thank you, to tell me what it is that you have against me."

"Oh," said the man, "I really don't know what it is, it is all gone, and I believe I was in the wrong."

—FOOD FOR LAUGHTER.—Roar Material.—Punch.