

mean to join the expedition, and get out to Utah in that style, they answered jocosely that there were, according to accounts, plenty of the brethren there already. Too many in the ranks might spoil the game.

They report the missions abroad in a flourishing condition. Some five thousand persons have been added to the Mormon Church in Europe since the reformation began there last year. The brethren and sisters were full of faith, and "rejoicing in the fulfilment of ancient and modern prophets." The "boys," as the individual parts of this company call each other, are willing to die for Brother Brigham. —[Report to *N. Y. Herald* of March 12.

## NEWS ITEMS.

**GOVERNMENT ALLIES.**—Kit Carson has concluded a treaty between the Mutaches, Utahs, Arapahoes and Pueblos. They agree to take sides with the United States in the event of an issue between them and the people of any Territory, and to render all the aid they can towards suppressing the rebellion in Utah. —[Letter to *N. Y. Herald*, March 17.

**NEWS FROM KANSAS.**—St. Louis, March 16, 1858.—Late arrivals from Kansas state that the anti-Topokaites had trumped up a free State Convention at Leavenworth, and succeeded in nominating a candidate to the Constitutional Convention. They had also nominated a Douglas democratic ticket.

The election on the 9th inst. passed off quietly as far as known. The estimated number of the votes polled is from eight to ten thousand. The enrollment of militia was proceeding, notwithstanding the proclamation of Governor Denver against it.

**WE** have accounts from New Mexico to Feb. 15. Capt. Marcy was actively engaged collecting supplies and animals for the army of Utah, and would set out on his return to Camp Scott about March 1, by way of Bent's fort. Several Indian tribes had agreed to render assistance to the United States against the Mormons. —[*N. Y. Herald*, March 17.

**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.**—Washington, March 11.—Mr. Boyce, (adm.) of S. C., discussed our policy with regard to the Mormon question. He thought the practicable object to be sought is the preservation of our communication with the Pacific. There are two modes to settle this question—peaceably and by war. The former is the most humane and economical, and, therefore, the best; while the latter would conduce to such a state of affairs as would make a hell for a thousand years of the passes to the Pacific.

**ARMY INTELLIGENCE.**—The following assignments to duty of officers of the Quartermaster's Department have been made by the Secretary of War, and will be carried into effect under such special instructions as may be given by the Quartermaster General:—

First—Colonel D. D. Tompkins to temporary duty in the Department of the West, and to take post at Fort Leavenworth.

Second—Lieutenant Colonel G. H. Crossman to duty in the Department of Utah.

Third—Captain S. Van Vliet to repair, without delay, to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and assume the charge of the Quartermaster's depot at that place.

Fourth—Captains P. T. Turnley and G. H. Page, to duty in the Department of Utah, or to the depots established on the route to Salt Lake City, as the principal Quartermaster, under the orders of the commanding officers of Utah, may direct.

Fifth—Captain W. S. Hancock to remain on the Missouri or go into the field, as the principal Quartermaster may direct.

During the temporary absence of Colonel D. D. Tompkins, Assistant Quartermaster General, from New Orleans, the duties with which he is now charged will be performed by the officer of the Subsistence Department stationed at that place, until otherwise ordered.

Majors N. W. Brown and Henry Prince, Pay Department, are assigned to duty with the troops serving in Utah, and will accompany the reinforcements under orders for that department. —[*N. Y. Herald*, March 13.

**THE ARMY BILL IN THE SENATE.**—Mr. Foot called the attention of the Senate to the subject immediately before it. He was opposed to the increase of the army, and even thought it might be reduced without detriment to the country. As to Utah troubles, he would withdraw the troops already there, and recall the Government officers, leaving the Mormons to the fate of their own vices and delusions. If, however, it was the intention, as had been suggested, to send troops to Kansas, he was of the opinion that the proposed increase would fall far below the number that would be required. If for the protection of the frontiers against the Indians, he would say, protect these poor Indians against their white aggressors; put a stop to the wrongs and robberies committed on them; withdraw your agents, and there will be no need to send troops against them.

Mr. Foot continued at some length in a similar strain, closing with the remark that in the absence of a foreign war, in the absence of international discord, and in the presence of the pending of national bankruptcy, he thought it would best subserve the interests of the country to vote against the bill in all its parts.

Mr. Pugh said if gents would bring in a bill reducing both the army and navy, he would vote for it.

Mr. Benjamin opposed the bill; he had looked through all the reports and documents on the subject, without seeing any good reason for an increase of the army. The expense would amount to \$140,000,000. He was willing to support the Administration in any reasonable measure, but could not vote for such a proposition.

Mr. Hamlin opposed the bill; he would not vote a dollar to send troops to Kansas or Utah, and would never sanction by his vote an executive war. He agreed with the Senator from Vermont, and would recall the troops and officials from Utah, and leave the Mormons to their fate.

Why will not Congress adopt the wise policy recommended by Senators Foote and Hamlin to be pursued towards Utah?

**IT** costs the Government \$42 for each barrel of flour taken to the soldiers near Salt Lake. —[*Sac. Age*.

**FROM FLORIDA.**—The *Florida Peninsular* of the 30th Jan. contains the particulars of a scouting party, composed of Captains Sparkman's, Lesley's, Carter's and Bulloch's companies, under the command of the former, which left Camp Rogers on the 11th ult. for a hunt in the Big Cypress. The scout lasted ten days on eight days' rations, and resulted in the capture of one warrior, a squaw and her child, the burning of several Indian huts, and destruction of fields. The delegation of Creek and Seminole Indians from the West have entered the everglades upon their mission. It is thought that Billy Bowlegs is now willing to treat for peace, and white flags are being hoisted by our troops to collect the chiefs together for a chat upon the subject.

**INDIA.**—The Bombay mail, with a week's later news, arrived at Suez Jan. 23.

The correspondent of the *Times* at Malta telegraphs:—"The Commander-in-Chief was at Futtighur, preparing for the invasion of Oude, which would probably be attempted from several points about the 25th of January. His own column is nearly 15,000 strong, with one hundred pieces of ordnance, while at least 10,000 men from other points will be ready to co-operate with him. Sir Hugh Ross had defeated the rebels at Banda. The Rajpootna field force, after capturing the strong fortress of Arvan, marched on for Cotah, where disunion reigns. Delhi has been placed under the authority of the Punjab Commissioners, and the authority of the civil power there is restored and the army declared broken up. Large reinforcements of European troops are still required."

The government telegraphic despatch says that the enemy are fortifying Lucknow in great strength. There are about 100,000 of them in arms, but they are said to be losing heart and anxious to negotiate.

A despatch to the East India Company says that advices of the 22d of January state that General Outram had been again assaulted, and that an attack by the whole rebel force in Lucknow was daily expected.

Reinforcements had been sent to General Outram at Alumbagh.

**CHINA.**—OCCUPATION OF CANTON BY THE BRITISH.—The China mail had reached England. The dates are Canton, Jan. 14, and Hong Kong the 15th.

The Cantonese submitted, and evacuated the city on the 30th of December.

The Governor of Canton was taken prisoner, as well as Yeh and the Tartar General. Yeh was taken in the dress of a coolie, and sent on board the British ship *Inflexible*. The Governor, Pihquei, was subsequently installed as Vice Governor of the city, with powers similar to those wielded by Yeh.

The allies were to continue their protectorate until satisfactory terms were made with the government of Peking.

A commission, composed of two Englishmen and one Frenchman, had been charged with the supervision of the government; and had issued a proclamation inviting the people to return, and assuring them of their protection.

At the departure of the mail everything was quiet, and there was a fair prospect of the taking off of the blockade and of the resumption of trade within a week.

In the assault upon Canton there were numerous hand to hand encounters. The British lost 100 and the French 30 in killed and wounded. A large amount of treasure was captured, but plunder was forbidden.

### The Troublesome Neighbor.

Mrs. Brown and Mrs. Adams were near neighbors. If this had been in the city, they might have lived thus many years without making each other's acquaintance. As, however, the village in which they lived was but a small one, vicinity naturally led to familiar acquaintances, and thus an interchange of neighborly courtesies. It will not do to cultivate exclusiveness in a country village—"to keep one's self to one's self," as the saying is. Every one makes it a point to know all about everybody else, and feels aggrieved if any impediments are thrown in the way. This, however, is something of a digression.

"Bridget," said Mrs. Adams, to her maid of all work, entering that lady's precincts one morning, "how much sugar is there in the bucket?"

"Shure, ma'am, and there isn't more than enough to last to-day."

"Is it possible!" said Mrs. Adams, in sur-

prise, "and it was only got last week. What makes it go so fast?"

"I'm thinking, ma'am, it's because Mrs. Brown has sent to borrow it three times."

"And hasn't she thought of returning it?"

"Well, first and last, she's borrowed about ten pounds, and a few days ago she sent in two pounds of dirty brown sugar, full of sand and sticks, that was not fit for any Christian at all to eat."

"Has she borrowed anything else lately?"

"I should like to know what she hasn't borrowed. Yesterday she borrowed a bar of soap, a quart of milk, half a dozen pounds of flour, and a pint of molasses. Every day she sends in her Jane to borrow something or other."

"And doesn't she return other things better than she did in the case of the sugar?"

"Faith, ma'am and it's lucky you may think yourself if she returns anything at all."

"If that's the case, Bridget, matters must be looked into a little. When Jane comes to borrow anything more, just let me know before you let it go."

"I can't understand," thought Mrs. Adams, as she walked away, "what a woman can be thinking to depend so constantly upon her neighbors. To my mind it's just as bad to borrow an article without intending to return it, as it is to pick a person's pockets."

Mrs. Adams had hardly seated herself to her work, when Bridget popped her head into the door and said:

"Please ma'am, Jane is here, and says Mrs. Brown sends her compliments, and would be much obliged for the loan of a castor."

"Hasn't she got one of her own?"

"Yes, ma'am, but it's got rusty, and she's going to have company to dinner."

"Very well; we can do without ours for one day; but you must tell Jane to return it before the dinner hour to-morrow."

"Yes, ma'am."

"Bridget disappeared, but returned in the space of a minute.

"Jane forgot to ask the loan of a table cloth and a dozen knives and forks."

"What can the woman mean?" said Mrs. Adams in astonishment, at this new demand.

"Well, you may give them to her, but tell her strictly they must be returned to-morrow."

"It seems to me," she continued, when Bridget had left the room, "that Mrs. Brown must be strangely destitute of household conveniences, or she would never be obliged to borrow by the wholesale, as she has done lately."

"Bridget," said Mrs. Adams, the next evening, "has Mrs. Brown returned the articles she borrowed yesterday?"

"Faith, not a bit! but hark! there's a knocking at the door this minute. Perhaps she's bringing them back."

"Mrs. Brown sends her compliments," said the young lady in question, on being admitted, "and would be greatly obliged by the loan of a pair of glass lamps. Tommy broke ours to-day, and she hasn't got any to burn."

"Well," said Mrs. Adams, not over-willingly, "she can have ours for to-night. I suppose, of course, she will provide to-morrow. But you haven't brought in the castor and other articles I lent you yesterday."

"La, no," said Jane coolly; "no more I haven't. Mrs. Brown thought, as she expected company to dinner day after to-morrow, she would just keep 'em, and that would save the trouble of sending again."

"Very considerate, upon my word," thought Mrs. Adams, though she did not say it. She could not help saying, however, with some slight emphasis—"Isn't there anything else I could lend Mrs. Brown to-day?"

"There now," said Jane, with sudden recollection, "I came near forgetting one thing, and I should, if you hadn't mentioned it. Mrs. Brown would like to borrow your gridiron."

"Gridiron," said Mrs. A., in astonishment.

"Yes, ma'am, we've mislaid ours where we can't find it; and so, if you hain't any objection, we'd like to borrow yours, as we're agoin to broil some steak to-morrow morning."

"Bridget," said Mrs. Adams, in a tone of despair, "get the gridiron for Jane; and if," she continued, turning to the latter, "you could make it convenient to return it in the course of a fortnight, I should be glad."

"Oh, yes," simply replied Jane, not noticing the sarcastic tone in which she spoke, "I don't think we shall want it above a week."

"I don't see the castor," remarked Mr. Adams to his wife the next day at the dinner table. "Bridget ought to remember to place it on the table."

"So she would, but Mrs. Brown, our next door neighbor, has borrowed it."

"Borrowed the castor? Rather a strange request, I think. But why didn't Bridget cook the steak I sent home?"

"Because Mrs. Brown has borrowed the gridiron."

"Mrs. Brown again? You ought not to lend her so freely. By the way, where are all the umbrellas? It rained this morning, but I could find none in the place."

"I don't know, I'm sure. Perhaps Bridget can inform us. Bridget," said she, when that young lady had answered the bell, "do you know what has become of all the umbrellas?"

"Shure, ma'am, and Mrs. Brown has got two of them. She borrowed two of them a week ago."

"And hasn't she returned them yet?"

"No, ma'am, and I don't believe that's the worst of it."

Just then the bell rang, and Bridget obeyed the summons.

"Mrs. Brown sends her compliments, said she re-appearing, "and would like to borrow your largest wash tub."

"Well," said the former, at length, "for sublime audacity, the palm must certainly be

awarded to Mrs. Brown. It is said that three removes are as bad as a fire; I should like to know, how many removes are as bad as a borrowing neighbor."

"Am I to tell Jane that, sir?" said Bridget, a little mischievously.

"No, no," said Mr. Adams, laughing, "you can give her the tub, and you needn't say anything about returning it—it won't do any good."

"Seriously," said Mrs. Adams, after Bridget had left the room, "something must be done, or very soon the house will be empty. You don't know half the extent to which Mrs. Brown carries her borrowing propensities. Within the past week she has borrowed tea, coffee, milk, sugar, flour, eggs, frying-pan, knives, table-cloths, napkins, a castor, gridiron, shovel and tongs, and other articles, as the auctioneers say in their advertisements, too numerous to mention. This is bad enough; but Mrs. Brown, in addition to this, seems to regard the act of borrowing as investing her with permanent possession. At least I judge so from the fact that she seldom or never returns the borrowed articles."

"Is it possible?" said Mr. Adams, in astonishment. "Certainly some end must be put to this wholesale robbery. Suppose we begin to borrow of her! It's a bad rule that don't work both ways, and perhaps if you make her feel a little of the annoyance to which she has subjected you, it may be productive of benefit."

"A good idea," said his wife, laughing; "and it is better to try this course than to refuse directly lending any further; that would only produce bad feeling."

"And yet," said Mr. Adams, "we must come to that finally, unless the present course succeeds."

And next morning Bridget was sent to Mrs. Brown's to borrow a dozen tumblers, nutmeg grater, and a couple of sheets.

Mrs. Brown was surprised. She had never before received such an application from Mrs. Adams, and could not help wondering, besides, at the miscellaneous nature of the loan requested. Her surprise was increased the following day, when Bridget brought her mistress' compliments, and would like to borrow her clothes-horse.

"Yes, you may take it; but we shall want it early next week. But you haven't brought back the tumblers."

"No ma'am," said Bridget; "mistress expects considerable company in a day or two, and it will save the trouble of borrowing again if she doesn't return them till afterwards."

"Well," thought Mrs. B., quite unconscious of the beam within her own eye, though she readily discovered the mote in that of her neighbor, "I must say that is decidedly cool."

Every New England house-keeper knows Tuesday is ironing day in all well-regulated families.

"I should like to know," remarked Mrs. Brown on that morning, "why Mrs. Adams doesn't return my clothes-horse. She must know that it will be in use to-day. Jane, go over and ask for it."

Jane did her errand.

"Give my compliments to Mrs. Brown," replied Mrs. Adams, "and tell her that since she borrowed our clothes-line, we've had to dry our clothes in the house, and therefore were obliged to borrow her clothes-horse. We should have been through using it, but as she has got our largest tub, it takes more than a day to get through with our washing."

Mrs. Brown took the hint. The clothes-line was returned, the tub and other articles were sent back, and she never borrowed of Mrs. Adams again.

### TO THE PRESIDENTS OF SEVENTIES.

Information is requested of the whereabouts of Wm. Francis Maylett and his fellowship in the church. He is a member of the Forty-second Quorum of Seventies in Fillmore city.

HIRAM MACE, President.  
Fillmore, May 15, 1858.

### DIED.

In Washington, Washington co., April 20, 1858, JOSEPH ADAIR, aged 52 years and 9 days.

Elder Adair was baptized in the State of Mississippi, Nov. 24, 1845; came to Nauvoo, March, 1846; moved from there to Pisgah and followed the pioneers to the Valleys in 1847, and in 1857 was called on a mission to the cotton region, and was one of the first number that moved there. He died in the faith of the gospel and the hope of a glorious resurrection.

### NEW STAKE AT PROVO.

HAVING purchased the large and well selected Stock of GOODS formerly owned by Wm. H. Hooper & Co. and Levi Stewart, I am now opening at Provo in the commodious building known as Stewart's old stand, a quantity of dry goods, consisting partly of Jaconet, Swiss mull muslin, plain and figured lawns, nets, black, blue and green broad cloth, vestings, hosiery and notions; ready made coats and vests; a large and splendid assortment of hardware, saddlery and cutlery, hay forks, chisels and augurs.

School Books: say McGuffey's, Town's and Parker's series; 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Readers, geographies, grammars and arithmetics.

Drugs of all descriptions, pills and ointments.

I would call the attention of the public to our large stock of hats, men's shoes and boots, ladies' booties, shoes and slippers, also misses'.

In fact, to enumerate all would be tedious. All of the above will be sold at G. S. Lake prices. Terms, cash or cattle.

No trouble to show goods. Call and see and judge for yourselves.  
E. D. WOOLLEY.  
Provo City, 12th May, 1858. 11-5

### WOOL CARDING.

THE Subscribers wish to inform the Public that they have procured a new Carding Machine, which will be in operation by the 15th inst., and they trust by doing good work and being accommodating that they will receive a liberal share of public patronage, as the machine is not inferior to any in the Territory.

W. S. SNOW,  
GEORGE PRACOCE.

Manti, May 6th, 1858.—10-3m