

command on this people; there are some men and women who have done and will do all they can. This church will not become of age until we all pay our tithing, and we live up to all the commandments binding on them; then they will be free indeed, for the gospel is the gospel of freedom. Many persons enquire, when shall we get any more revelations? I tell you we shall not get many more until we as a people observe those revelations which are already given; when we do that, we shall get more.

H. C. Kimball remarked,—we should be glad to continue this conference three or four days; but we cannot. He called on all men to attend to their duty, and then the power of God will be with us; there will be no fear with those who do right, &c.

On motion, conference adjourned to the first Sunday (7th) in September, 1851.

Dismissed with benediction by Willard Richards.

THOMAS BULLOCK, Clerk.

ADDENDA TO THE

FIFTH GENERAL EPISTLE of the Presidency of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, from Great Salt Lake Valley, State of Deseret, to the Saints scattered throughout the Earth, Greeting:

BELOVED BRETHREN.—Some items having escaped notice in our communication of the 7th inst., we again resume the pen, in reference particularly to the necessary supplies of sugar, molasses, and honey for the citizens of Deseret. Some experiments have been made with beets, in the manufacture of molasses and vinegar, mostly in private families, the specific results of which, in minute detail, we are not informed; but we have learned for a certainty, that with little labor, any family who have a supply of beets can make themselves comfortable for molasses, though the art of removing the gas and foreign matter, is not sufficiently understood to secure so perfect an article as is desirable. Vinegar has been produced from the same source, of a good quality. Let the brethren bring all the white sugar-beet seed they possibly can, for years to come.

Messrs. Beach (of St. Louis,) and Blair (of Texas,) have opened a general manufacturing establishment this spring, mostly too late for sugar, but progressing in making molasses and vinegar. It is expected that this establishment will continue its operations, and be prepared for more extended labors on the approach of another harvest, but it will not be possible for one factory to supply all the sweet that will be needed; and if a practical chemist and manufacturer of sugar from the beet, one who understands the business in all its bearing, or a company of individuals, who are severally versed in the various branches, could come to this place and open their sugar factories, our farmers and families would gladly surrender their domestic operations, and procure their supplies, in a more perfect form, from the factories; and it would now require several extensive establishments to supply the people. It is our wish that the presidency in England, France, and other places should search out such practical operators in the manufacture of sugar as fully understand their business, and forward them to this place, with all such apparatus as may be needed and cannot be procured here.

Several swarms of bees, that have been brought from the States, are doing well in

the valley, and it is very desirable for the brethren to bring all the bees they can; for it is believed they will flourish here; and so far as honey can be produced, it will supersede the necessity of making sugar; and if there were ever so much sugar, honey is needed as a medicine, as well as a luxury.

BRIGHAM YOUNG,
HEBER C. KIMBALL,
WILLARD RICHARDS.

G. S. L. City, April 16, 1851.

N. B. Editors who have copied the epistle, please copy the above addenda.

BALLOONING IN THE U. S. SENATE.—On last Monday Mr. Douglass presented to the Senate a memorial from Mr. Wise, of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, professor of aerology, setting forth that he had brought that science to such perfection as to make it useful in the transportation of the mails, and also in time of war an engine of destruction. He proposes to construct a balloon capable of raising twenty tons, and raise it over the capital above gun shot, and discharge imitative missiles, to show its capacity in the destruction of an enemy's fort or army. He asks Congress to appropriate \$20,000 to enable him to make experiments. As the project was a rival to Whitney's railroad, he moved its reference to the Committee on Roads and Canals. (Laughter.) Mr. Bright opposed such reference. That Committee had nothing to do with aerial affairs—he moved that the subject be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. (Laughter.) Foreign ministers were interested in the means of getting speedily to their destination. Mr. Mangum protested against such reference. He moved that it be referred to a select committee, with Mr. Douglass at its head. (Laughter.) Mr. Douglass moved that it be referred to the Naval Committee, which was agreed to.—[Dispatch, Jan. 6.]

REMEDY FOR SHORT SIGHT.—Dr. Turnbull has discovered a remedy for short sight, which he has communicated to the medical publications. The learned doctor thus describes the process:—"In the first instance, I applied the extract of ginger, which was rubbed for five or ten minutes over the whole forehead, with the view of acting upon the branches of the fifth pair of nerves. Afterwards I submitted a concentrated tincture of ginger, of the strength of one part of ginger to two parts of wine, discoloured by animal charcoal. The success of this operation was remarkable. In many cases it had the effect of doubling the length of vision. In some persons I found the iris was not much dilated, but very torpid. In those cases I applied the concentrated tincture of pepper made of the same strength, and in the same manner as the tincture of ginger. This I used until I observed that the iris had obtained a greater power of contraction and dilation, after which I had again recourse to the tincture of ginger. This plan of treatment has been attended with the most signal success, and persons who were extremely short-sighted, have very soon been enabled to permanently lay aside their concave glasses.

Wild Cat, the Indian chief, who has formed a settlement in Mexico, has been appointed a justice of the peace by the Mexican government.—[Dis.]

NEW WATER-PROOF DISCOVERY.—A Mr. Martin, of Cockerinmouth, England, has discovered one of the most wonderful processes for rendering all kinds of fabrics water-proof. He has patterns of every fabric, from the finest open lace to the coarsest fustian of the mechanic; each appear to be as if cut from the web; not the slightest difference is observable betwixt those that had undergone his process of water-proofing and those that had not; even the most delicate silks are not in the least altered, either in color, feel, or smell, except they are perfectly impervious to moisture, the water rolling over them as from the duck's back or the cabbage leaf. The most extraordinary as well as the most valuable characteristic of the discovery is, that though cloth of any description, after having been water-proofed by Mr. Martin's process, will resist boiling water, which makes not, in fact, the slightest degree less impervious to vapor—the steam, and even the breath, passing as freely through it as before it was submitted to the water-proofing process.

AIR.—From closed jars, buried for seven centuries in the ruins of Pompeii, the air has been taken and analyzed by chemists, who found it to be identical, atom for atom, with the air we breathe.

In Iceland, if a minor commits a crime, the parents are immediately arrested, and unless they can prove to the satisfaction of the magistrate, that they have afforded to the child all needed opportunities for instruction, the penalty of the crime is visited upon them, and the child is placed under instruction.

For the News.

A FEW HINTS ON AGRICULTURE.

The first thing to secure a good crop is, to get the ground into a right state, and not plough it when it is wet enough to smooth on the mould-board, and make it lumpy and hard. Ploughing ought to be done, when it will fall perfectly mellow and pulverized from the plough; and then it is in a situation to attract the properties from the atmospheric air, that are necessary for the growth of the vegetable kingdom.

Deep ploughing will hold moisture the longest. The cause of the growth of the vegetable kingdom is heat and moisture. When a sufficient quantity of the old vegetables are decomposed, it will attract the properties of the atmospheric air, which is necessary for the growth of the plants. Cut a piece of wheat in its most thrifty state, and have it exposed to the heat of the sun, it will not evaporate or dry out any more in twenty-four hours than it would standing the same time: to look at it in this way, you can realize better the amount of moisture that is necessary for its growth. The greater the heat the faster it will grow, if it has moisture enough. In hot weather, when your wheat or corn grows the fastest, the leaves will roll in the heat of the day and will straighten out in the evening. The reason of its leaves rolling, is, that it evaporates faster than it can draw its nourishment, (or we may say eat.) When the heat of the day is past, then it can draw its nourishment faster than it evaporates, and its leaves will straighten out.

Put your cattle into the best feed you can, so that they can fill themselves as soon as