

## CORRESPONDENCE.

[From the Millennial Star.]

## PIEDMONT—ITALY.

PARUSTINO, June 16, 1856.

President F. D. Richards:

Dear Brother: I embrace the present opportunity of communicating the progress of our labors, and the present position of the work in the Italian mission, before your departure for the land of Zion.

Since my last communication, dated June 13, 1855, our labors have been measurably blessed; twenty new members have been added to our numbers, and one who was cut off has been re-baptized. Our progress seems very little, as we look at it daily, nevertheless, the retrospect proves that we have not been standing still, and we praise God that he has enabled us to accomplish so much, and humbly ask him to increase our faith, and aid us by his Holy Spirit to accomplish more in the future.

The priesthood are united, and, with the Saints, are humble and obedient to the commandments of God. Through their ignorance, and small supply of works in the French language, their progress in the principles is rather slow, yet they manifest more and more the spirit of 'Mormonism.'

Since your visit, the Saints are very desirous to acquire a knowledge of the English language. Three of the sisters have made considerable progress, and are far ahead of any of the brethren, and if they possessed a knowledge of their own language, would soon be able to write and speak English. Elder Ruban finds it hard work, nevertheless, he sticks to it, and hopes he will be able to speak to you the next time he sees you.

The Saints speak often of *l'aimable apotre frere Richards*, and they are not ashamed to testify that you are a true prophet, for they realized the fulfillment of the prophecy you uttered at the conference, touching the sufferings of the Saints last winter. They say they wish you could come and see them again before you return to Zion, for, though they could not understand the English language, they felt greatly blessed and strengthened by the good spirit which you and the brethren brought with you. Indeed, we know that it gave new life to the Italian mission, and we look forward for the accomplishment of every word that was uttered, relative to the progress of the work in Italy.

The people are very quiet at present, and the ministers say but little about the 'Mormons,' but the spirit of the people changes very often, one week they will salute you kindly, and the next they will hardly look at you. A few who are downright wicked will throw stones sometimes, but they are very careful not to let you see them do it, for fear of the law.

Last week a very favorable letter arrived here from the Valley, from brother Cardon to his daughter, who is not a member of our church, which seems to restrain the prejudices of the people for a little time.

Through my visit to England, and my stay at Geneva, for a little time, I have not yet established myself in the city of Turin, but shall do so on the first of next month. A brother whom we have baptized lately, invited me to go to Turin with him last week, and while there, he took three rooms, two for himself and wife, and one for me. I am to live with him.

I feel that the Lord has answered our prayers, br. Franklin, in this respect, and that he will make me the instrument of establishing a Turin branch of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, before the close of 1856. I earnestly desire the continuation of your faith and prayers, and those of the Saints under your presidency, for the accomplishment of this object.

I have made considerable progress *nella lingua Italiana*, but for want of practice I cannot speak it without difficulty. There are a few favorable to the work in the valleys among the Protestants, but our efforts have been ineffectual heretofore among the Catholics, yet we do not doubt but that the Lord will awaken them soon, and that proud Italy will yield up her sons and daughters to the kingdom of God.

The judgments of God continue to manifest themselves among the vines and fruit trees. Only a week ago, the vines were looking beautiful, and the hopes of the people seemed bright, but before Saturday the malady was visible, and had commenced its work of destruction. The fruit trees seem as though they had been traversed with a flame of fire, and the cherries, plums, and other early fruits drop, rotten from the trees.

Some of the would be wise say, that none of these things transpired until the 'Mormons' arrived, and they firmly believe that we are the 'Jonahs,' and threaten us that if the plagues don't stop soon, they will 'throw us overboard' for proof.

There has been great talk among the people of a war between this nation and Austria, for the recovery of Venice and Lombardy, which the Austrians took from the King of Sardinia, in the war of 1848. However, no one believes it will take place without the *appui* of France and England. Government is filling all its granaries with provisions for men and horses, so they are expecting something.

President J. L. Smith has been very kind in forwarding to me the Deseret News, and every information possible, and, with the Stars and Journal of Discourses that I receive from the office, I have been pretty well informed concerning the news of the church. They all bear testimony that God is with his people, and that while the nations of the earth are sinking, Zion is rising, and that if she is not already, she soon will be, the highest and mightiest on the earth.

In concluding this letter, permit me br. Franklin, to thank you in the name of the Italian Saints, for the attention you have paid to this mission, and be assured that our prayers will continue to the God of Joseph for your safe return to the bosom of your family, and that you may continue to progress with the Prophets and Apostles of God for ever.

The Saints, with Elder Ruban, send you their salutations. Remember me kindly to President Wheelock, to Elders Williams, Turnbull, and the rest of the brethren, and believe me, your affectionate brother,

SAMUEL FRANCIS.

## FRENCH MISSION—CHANNEL ISLANDS.

4, UNITY TERRACE, ST. HELIER'S, Jersey, July 3, 1856.

President F. D. Richards:

Dear Brother: I take my pen to inform you of the condition of the work in this mission.

We held a conference at St. Heliers on the 15th ult., and we had a time of rejoicing. We were favored with the presence of Elder W. C. Dunbar, who gave us much good teaching; his visit was a blessing unto us all. We were also favored with a visit from Elder F. Kerby.

The Saints in France are feeling well. Three persons were baptized in Paris last month. There are a few others who are favorable to the work.

We have only baptized 11 in the Channel Islands the past half year, but we have done a good work in cutting off a number of dead members that stood in the way. There are others that we are obliged to carry on our back; and, if they don't soon learn to walk alone, we shall be obliged to throw them off; they have been carried a long time.

A deadening influence seems to hang over these isles; and a careless and indifferent feeling, in relation to the gospel, seems to characterize the people—the Jersey people especially. Even many of the Saints, who have been in the church a long time, cannot seem to shake off that drowsy feeling. The Jersey Saints require a constant stimulant. With a few worthy exceptions, they are like a blacksmith's fire that will only burn while it is blown.

The work would flourish more if there was an experienced, energetic man in Jersey. I was glad to learn from the Star that there are so many elders from Zion coming to these lands. I think I may reasonably hope now to get a little help soon.

I feel the responsibility of my position. I have had a great weight on my mind, especially of late, not seeing the work go on as I should like. I have been staying in Jersey a few weeks, and have been doing my best to stir up the Saints to renewed diligence, and to bring the work before the notice of the public, by causing our works to be circulated by gift and loan, by giving lectures at our meeting room, and by preaching in the open air.

It has been my constant study and prayer to know what I could do to advance the cause. When I received Elder Kay's letter, it relieved my mind of a great burden, and caused my heart to rejoice. In that I consider my prayers answered; for I believe that, by the means suggested in Elder Kay's letter, great good will be done; and I mean to set about it immediately. To commence with, please forward us 1000 of Marriage and Morals in Utah, at your earliest convenience.

This conference is poor, and only numbers 115 and the cause is supported by a few of them. There are as many as six and seven members of the church in one family.

To give you an idea of the condition of the Saints here, there was not one of them rich enough to lend 10s. the other week. Although the Saints are poor, I believe they could do more for the cause if they had more faith. I do not believe in the word 'can't,' so I shall go to with all my might to raise means to enable me to follow the example of Elder Kay.

The Saints in France are feeling well in the work; and they are doing what little they can to further it.

With a kind remembrance to Elders Little, L'orth, and all the brethren in the office, I remain your devoted brother,

G. D. KEATON.

## Locks and Lock Picking.

[From a Lecture by Wm. H. Butler, before the Mechanics' Club, New York.]

Locks, in general, may be divided into two classes: First, Those in which many fixed obstacles were presented to stop the key in its efforts to touch the bolt; and second, those in which hinged or sliding obstacles were to be removed before the bolt would budge, however strong it was acted on. The first are termed ward locks, and though provided with distressingly complex keys could be picked by any skeleton, or even a crooked wire, which might chance to be bent so as to avoid the obstacles.

All the keys which appear in ancient paintings belong to ward locks, which style is now only used for the most ordinary purposes. A general name for the second and better class is that of 'tumbler' locks. Tumblers are levers or pins which catch in the bolt, and must be all lifted at once. One Mr. Baron, in England, improved on this simple idea by so constructing the tumblers that lifting too high was as bad as not lifting at all.

This change had elevated lock making to a high place among the arts and had led to improvements of which there would probably never be any end. The English Bramah lock, picked by Mr. Hobbs, an American, who thereby won a large prize at the great Fair in London in 1851, had sixteen tumblers, all of which were required to be elevated to different heights.

Thirty days were allowed, and Mr. Hobbs picked it by what is termed the tentative or delicately feeling process, in sixteen days, only

one-third of which time he was in the room with the lock.

Of 100 men, equally ingenious and equally familiar both with the business generally and with the construction of that particular kind of lock, probably not ten would possess fingers sufficiently delicate, and not five the patience necessary to accomplish the object. Within a few years a detector had been invented, which fell and increased the difficulty the moment a tumbler was lifted too high by any instrument, but this addition had been objected to as a delicate touch would not only not dislodge it, but might show the burglar when he had attained the proper height.

It was idle to depend on the secrecy of a lock, when any burglar could purchase one of the same general style and examine for himself. It was dangerous, also, to depend a very great treasure on the secrecy of any given key, as a rogue might somehow obtain access to it.

An unprincipled man might obtain employment in the shop where the locks were constructed, or engage in the manufacture himself, and retain copies of the keys sent out. The craft had great power for evil in their hands. But the changeable key and lock, introduced within the last twenty years, overcame even this possibility, and made the lock safe against its maker.

These were now perfected so that a simple change in the bits or parts of the key impressed a corresponding change on the lock, and a bank safe might be secured by a different lock every night unknown to any but the cashier. Mr. B. also referred, as of inferior importance, to combination locks without keys, which depend upon correctly arranging numerous discs or other obstacles to correspond with a certain number, which latter must be remembered by its owner.

He concluded his history by referring to the process of snoking the tumblers and obtaining therefrom indications by which one of the best changeable locks of modern times had been publicly picked within a few months.

Two splendid changeable bank locks, Butler's and Yale's, lay dissected on the table during the reading of this paper, and were examined by the members at their leisure. The latter is one which seems absolutely unpickable, from the fact that the key separates, and the bits go into a private apartment to perform their duties, where a door closes behind them so that there is no opening from the keyhole in any shape.

Mr. Butler exhibited and explained his 'rotary lock' for street doors. A cheap lock, not changeable, which was sold for \$6, operated as simply as a latch string, but possessed all the safety possible to afford by a set of unchangeable tumblers. There was no bolt, strictly speaking, but in its place a cast steel upright cylinder, with a deep notch or cavity to take hold of a metallic fixture on the jamb. It partially revolved so as to lock itself as the door shut, and a lever or fall acted to prevent a reverse movement.

From the inside it was easy to detach this fall, as the inside knob or handle of the door was attached directly thereto, and a simple pull brought the door open without resistance, but the outside knob had no such connection, and from that side the fall was only to be reached through the intervention of a set of tumblers. The keyhole was a narrow slit, and the key, which was pressed directly in, without turning, was about as large as a two shilling piece.

With the true key all that was necessary was to press it gently into the keyhole, and the door yielded like 'open sesame,' without turning or touching the knob—but without this a skillful lock-pick would work for hours, and perhaps days, before the tumblers could be all arranged in their right positions. The ordinary night-latches of dwellings in New York could all be opened by a thin, crooked nail.

The security thus afforded was only imaginary. The latch was proof only against careless members of their own household who chanced to be without the key. He had weighed a large number of these cambrous keys, and found them to average six to the pound. He estimated that 250,000 persons in New York city were daily carrying in their pockets 41,500 pounds of front door keys, the locks for which were only proof against themselves and the meanest class of hall thieves.

All had probably observed that the same key would frequently unlock all the houses in a block, and would generally unlock one-third of all the houses in the city.

ANTS AND THEIR COWS.—The cunning ants keep cows in their stables. Almost every ant-hill, belonging to one variety, has a beetle in it, who lives, rears a family, and dies among them, a welcome and honored companion. When the ants meet him, they stroke and caress him with their antennae; in return he offers them a sweet liquid that oozes out under his wings, and of which the little toppers are passionately fond.

Other ants, again, keep countless aspidæ, that sit on the tender green leaves of juicy plants, as on green meadows, and suck away so lustily that their delicate little bodies swell like the udders of cows on rich spring pasture. At that season the ants have to feed their young with more delicate food than their own; they stroke and caress their tiny milch cows, gather the nutritious liquid that pours forth under sagacious treatment, and carry it, drop by drop, to their nurseries.

## Head Quarters Nauvoo Legion,

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, }  
October 10, 1856. }

## GENERAL ORDERS

No. 3.

I. General James Ferguson, having returned from his mission to Europe, will resume his duties as Adjutant General of the Legion, and be obeyed and respected accordingly.

II. Those missionaries who have returned holding commissions in any corps of the Legion, together with those who resigned upon leaving for their missions will please report in person or by letter to the Adjutant General's office, at an early date.

DANIEL H. WELLS,  
Lieut. Gen. Com'g.

## Head Quarters Nauvoo Legion,

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, }

November 6, 1856. }

## GENERAL ORDERS

No. 4.

I. Brigadier General G. D. Grant will take measures immediately to fill up and complete the organization of the 1st brigade of cavalry, and resume command thereof.

II. To assist Gen. Grant in the above duties Elders P. C. Merrill and J. D. T. McAllister are hereby authorized and instructed to raise two companies of cavalry, to be attached to the battalion of Life Guards. This battalion will then be organized into a regiment and form a part of the 1st brigade of cavalry.

III. The following appointments are made in the General Staff:

1. Elder Joseph A. Young, Aid-de-camp, in the place of Elder James M. Barlow, resigned.

2. Elder Thomas W. Elberbeck, Military Secretary, in the place of Thomas Bullock, absent on a mission. They will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

DANIEL H. WELLS,  
Lieut. Gen. Com'g.

## 17th QUORUM!

A Meeting of the 17th Quorum of Seventies will be held at the residence of H. B. Clawson, 13th Ward, Saturday evening next, at half-past six p. m. A punctual attendance is required.

H. B. CLAWSON, }  
PETER NEBEKER, } Presidents.

## MARRIED:

In Box Elder on the 6th inst., by Elder Salmon Warner, Mr. JOHN C. DOWDLE of Provo, and Miss ORPHA WARNER.

## DIED:

In Great Salt Lake City, Oct. 28, 1856, JOHN BURGESS, aged 40 years.

[Millennial Star, please copy.]

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

## HO, FOR IRON COUNTY!

I HAVE at Parowan and Cedar cities, about fifty bushels of GRAIN, mostly wheat, which I wish to exchange for produce in this city. Call and see [36-21] JOSEPH YOUNG, Sen.

## NOTICE.

C. MERKLEY has opened his Butcher's Shop on the corner, south of Wilkins's, 17th Ward, where he will endeavor to keep constantly on hand a good supply of Meat for those who will favor him with their custom.

## LOST,

NEAR Lehi City, on Sunday, Oct. 12, a Bowie Knife, two pairs of Stockings and a small Bag containing a razor and curry combs. Will the finder return them to JOB SMITH, S. W. corner of 8th Ward? [36-1]

## FRUIT TREES FOR SALE.

A CHOICE Lot of Apple Trees, budding from scions brought from New York last spring; 2000 prize currant trees; 5000 seedling peach trees; a few plum and apricot trees; by L. S. Hemenway, 4th Ward, G. S. L. City. Wheat, corn, or store orders taken in exchange. [36-3]

## NEW GOODS.

WILLIAM HOWARD begs to announce to the citizens of Great Salt Lake City and vicinity that he will offer for sale on Monday the 17th, in Townsend's buildings, a choice selection of goods, consisting chiefly of Tea, Sugar, Coffee, Nails and Glass, a few gallons of best Whiskey. Valley produce taken in exchange. [36-1]

## LAND! LAND!

TWENTY Acres of Farming Land for sale, situated near Pleasant Grove city, Utah co. Grain or stock taken in payment, or the present owner will make the terms accessible to any citizen or immigrant about to settle in that locality. For further particulars apply to JOB SMITH, south west corner of 8th Ward, or to J. V. Long, at the Historian's office. [36-2]

## COOKING STOVES—BARGAINS!

THE Undersigned wishes to inform the public and farmers in particular that, in the absence of cash, he is taking in exchange for Cooking Stoves, wheat, flour, corn and various kinds of produce at market prices. Persons wishing to trade may have a better chance of choosing by calling soon.

C. J. WHITEHOUSE, Tin Store and Store Depot.

## 'By their fruits ye shall know them.'

THAT no one may have any excuse for the cheerless and dreary aspect of their lots and grounds, and also to give every one the privilege of sitting under their own vine and fruit tree, the subscriber is happy to announce that he has commenced the Nursery business in this city, and has now on hand a quantity of fine Peach trees, budded from the most select and choice varieties in the Territory; also a small lot of Apricots, hard and soft shell Almonds, which will be exchanged for all and every kind of produce that those wishing to buy may have. The public hands can be supplied on titling. Manure and labor will also be taken. [36-4] C. H. OLIPHANT, 12th Ward.

## GLOBE COFFEE AND DINING ROOMS.

STAINES &amp; CANDLAND, Proprietors.

## BILL OF FARE:

Beef steak, Venison,

Mutton chop, Chicken.

Veal cutlets,

Kidneys,

Tripe,

Sausage meat,

Pigs feet,

Pastry:

Apple pie,

Peach do,

Mince do,

Pound cake,

Sponge do.

VEGETABLES:

Potatoes,

Cabbage,

Slaw,

Sausage.

SOUPS:

Oyster,

Beef,

Chicken,

BREADS:

French rolls,

Light bread,

Boston crackers,

Butter do.

Coffee, Tea, Chocolate.

The above articles furnished at all reasonable hours.

Coffee and Tea always ready.

Suppers and Dinners got up at the rooms or supplied to families or balls as per bill of fare.

The rooms open on Sundays from 7 to 9 in the morning, one hour at noon, and from 4 to 9 evening.

Country visitors can be accommodated for produce, such as buckwheat, flour, hams, eggs, butter, lard, cheese, pork, &amp;c., at the market price.

Charges moderate.