

Seventies' Hall Lectures.

Wednesday evening, March 5th.—Mr. Albert Merrill delivered a lecture on the manufacture of various kinds of hats, in which he explained the process both by hand and machinery. He said that tradition informs us that the art of felting hats was discovered by a Monk. The lecturer gave some interesting particulars explanatory of the process of felting, and, unlike the most of mechanics, he divulged the "secrets of the trade."

The preservation of furs, their preparation for the several uses to which they are put in the manufacture of hats was appropriately noticed by the speaker.

For the benefit of the inhabitants of this Territory, and also to further the interest of home manufactures in this community, Mr. Merrill told when to procure the variety of skins used in his trade. The rule for catching the prairie wolf was to take them in any month that has the letter r in it; this, of course, to naturally indicate that from September last two months proper time, particularly the which are very plentiful time. Hare skins, season, should be taken off carefully, winter the flesh side exposed to the atmosphere. After half an hour's exposure in this manner, they will be dry enough to lay away for the halter. Beavers are frequently caught out of season; the lecturer had known them caught in the summer season, at which time they are not worth a cent, whereas if caught in the cold months of the year, their skins are worth \$1.50 per pound.

Other skins are excellent for making summer hats, but they are not so easily obtained as many other kinds.

Foxes are abundant, and are on the increase in this country. They are also useful in the hat trade; but all those furs which come from northern climates are much heavier than those that come from the south.

As there are many ladies who lose their furs in the summer, by moth, which appears to be increasing in Utah, the lecturer felt pleasure in prescribing a remedy or preventative. Sprinkle them with snuff or pulverized tobacco before putting them away in the spring, place them in a cotton sack suspended from a ceiling. This will preserve them from the ravages of the moth during summer.

Friday, March 7th.

The second lecture upon Geology was delivered by Mr. Thomas B. Broderick. The lecturer gave many proofs of his thorough knowledge of the subject, which he handled in a masterly style.

Wednesday Evening, March 12th.

Mr. Nathaniel H. Felt delivered an address upon the history of the ancient Egyptians.—He was followed by President Joseph Young with spirited remarks upon the laws of health and life.

Friday Evening, March 14th.

Geography, the subject of this evening's lecture, was treated upon in an interesting manner, by Mr. George W. Crouch. The speaker was perfectly at home with his subject, and gave entire satisfaction to the committee, and, we believe, to the audience.

TERRITORIAL DISTRICT COURT.

Chief Justice Kinney having disposed of all the civil suits on the docket, with his customary dispatch, on Saturday last, adjourned till Tuesday to await the action of the grand jury.

Yesterday the court met at three o'clock p.m. to receive the report of the grand jury. The result, as furnished by our reporter, Mr. J. V. Long, we take pleasure in laying before our readers:

The United States District Court for the Third Judicial District adjourned yesterday, the 18th day of March, to meet again on motion of the Judge, as a number of indictments were found by the grand jury, the trial of which will take place whenever the judge shall see fit to convene the petit jury.

Before dismissing the grand jury, his honor, John F. Kinney, judge, addressed them as follows:

Gentlemen of the grand jury: The court would be unmindful of its duty, if it did not return to you its most hearty thanks for your industry and perseverance, as also for your commendable zeal in ferreting out crime in the third judicial district, and preparing the way to bring criminals to justice.

You have well discharged the solemn obligations of your oath, and forgetting all matters of a private nature attended to your high duty as become the public accusers of the district. In this you have paid a compliment to the charge of the court, and acquitted yourselves with honor. So should it ever be.

Grand Jurors should not forget that they are an important and indispensable part of the court in sustaining the law and without them, it is impossible to bring criminals to trial and punishment.

I congratulate you upon a prospective change from a Territorial to a State government, which, if successful, will dispense with my future labor upon the bench.

In taking leave of you at this time, I cannot but invoke the blessings of Heaven upon you and the people of Utah, and hope you will be permitted to enjoy peace and prosperity, and the rich reward which you and all of you so richly merit.

With the thanks of the court for the honest and faithful performance of your duty, you are now discharged from further attendance upon the court at the present session.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Niagara, from Liverpool Feb. 8th, arrived at Halifax on the 22d.

On the opening of Parliament Lord Derby stated that he thought the Federal government had assented with a very bad grace to the demands of the British government. Lord Palmerston said that the government would continue its course of neutrality.

The Tuscarora left Cowes on the 6th, forty hours after the departure of the Nashville.

It was not quite certain whether the advance to the French government of from two to four million pounds and the shipments to England would not tell upon the Bank of The Journal.

Government budget, as in an article on the Russian finances compared with the state of affairs, may be considered favorable. It seems that an increase of the ordinary income of the government, without an increase of taxes, may soon be expected.

Six sets of parliamentary papers concerning the American civil war had been laid before parliament. Not fewer than forty-five official communications had passed about the Nashville and Tuscarora.

In January, Earl Russell instructed Lord Lyons, in case of advice being asked by President Lincoln's cabinet, to reply that her Majesty's government would decline unless both parties should apply for counsel.

Earl Russell had reported the substance of a conversation he had with Yancy, Rost and Mann, the delegates who waited upon him to urge the recognition of the confederates. His answer to these gentlemen was, that England would observe strict neutrality. Earl Russell said: Her majesty cannot acknowledge the independence of nine states until the fortune of arms, or a more peaceful mode of negotiation, shall have more clearly determined the respective positions of the two belligerents.

The Globe admitted that parliament is about equally divided, and that the conservatives might, if they chose, bring about serious complications.

The Prussian Chambers were opened on the 14th by the King in person. The speech deplores the death of Prince Albert; says the budget will show an increase of revenue which will serve to diminish the additional credit required for military reform; rejoices at the happy issue of the Anglo-American difficulty; says his interview with the Emperor Napoleon had placed the friendly relations between the two countries upon a more intimate footing, that he had entered into confidential negotiation (conjointly with Austria) with the Danish government in reference to the Duchies; and explained the government programme in a military, naval and commercial sense.

The Deacon Promoted.

'This was the way of it. You see, 'Old Lines' and 'Sid' started out just before Thanksgiving, for a shooting-match—more common a few years ago than now—about six or seven miles from here, off on the Cheshire road. They had but one gun between them, and they agreed to use it 'jointly,' as Captain Cuttle would say. Well, they got to the place where the shooting-match was to come off, and had a few shots each without any return for the money expended; either because the chickens were too far off, or the quantity of cider-brandy they had imbibed prevented their getting a good sight at the game. They were determined to have some poultry for Thanksgiving, some way or other, either by fair means or foul, even if they had to blaze away at the tents of some of the numerous farm-yards they passed; though that was dangerous, and might be expensive business. After once more refreshing themselves, a bright idea presented itself to the mind of Old Lines, whereupon he said to his companion: 'Sid, I have it!'

'Sid was a little startled by the abrupt remark, but he was courageous enough to ask: 'Where is it?'

'Where? never you mind, Sid; you know old Deacon Holley keeps a tavern, about two miles from here. Let's go and try some of his poultry.'

'Now, the reason old Holley was called 'deacon,' was because he mixed so many hard words—sometimes called profane—in his everyday speech, that his neighbors, and the frequenters of his tavern, declared him entitled to the appellation. Sid agreed to the proposal of his friend, and after arranging who should carry the gun, and who the ammunition and provisions, (the latter mostly in a wooden bottle, common in those days,) they started for the 'deacon's.' They were jolly

companions at all times, but the frequent tipping of the wooden bottle made them more 'jolly' than usual, and when they got to the 'deacon's,' they felt as though they had been going up-hill all the way; but Lines had not disclosed his project to Sid, and Sid was not disposed to ask any more questions than necessary, in their present state of fatigue. Finally, just before they reached the house, Lines says: 'Sid, load your gun, and load her well!'

'Sid obeyed orders, and put in a good charge of powder, and a handful of buck-shot, and announced himself 'all ready.'

'Now, let me load her,' says Lines.

'What for?' says Sid, 'I tell you she's all-ready loaded.'

'Never you mind,' says Lines, 'I want to know 's she's loaded.'

Sid handed him the gun, and he put in about the same quantity of powder and shot.

'Now, Sid, mind you, when we get t' the deacon's, you ask him how much he 'will charge you for a shot at his flock of poultry, and let you have all you kill. I know t' old cuss; he thinks more of his chickens and turkeys than he does of the rest of his family, and of course he won't let you shoot. Never you mind, we have n't got any game to-day, and we must have some for Thanksgiving. If he refuses to let you fire, we will go into the bar-room, and have a little of his 'red eye,' and I'll manage him. You stand your gun up in the corner, careless-like, and after we have had our 'swig,' you go out into the yard for an observation.'

'Sid could not appreciate the joke that he knew was coming, although he felt it was coming. 'The deacon' met them in the common occurrence for him at that time.

'A round made them congenial, when Sid commenced his negotiations, as instructed by his superior, and finally offered the deacon three shillings for a shot at his poultry. The deacon felt indignant—insulted; he would not have his poultry fired at for twenty-five dollars, and he would shoot any man that would do it. Those chickens and those turkeys he was fattening for Christmas, and he would not have one of them killed before that time for any money.

'During the conversation, Sid stood his gun up carelessly in one corner, walked to the bar, emptied his glass, and suddenly walked out the door. Lines saw him go, and intimated to the deacon that the last few drops in that glass were too much for Sid, and he would play a trick upon him.

'Pointing to the gun, he said to his host: 'Deacon, see here, I'll draw the charge out of that er gun, and when he comes in you make a bargain with him for a shot, that's all.'

'All right, old fellow; give us your hand,' says the deacon.

'A joke 's a joke,' says Lines.

'True, that's so, you're right there,' replied the deacon; and Lines went to work and withdrew a heavy charge of buck-shot and powder from Sid's gun, and set it back in the corner, in the same position as he found it, at the same time giving a significant nod to the deacon, as much as to echo his 'all right.' The host treated Lines on the strength of the joke, and he had but just emptied his glass as Sid came in, who, aware that Lines was one ahead of him on drinks, took up his gun, as if about to leave, when the deacon called out to him: 'I say, friend, what did you say you would give for a shot at them fowls out there?'

'Well, if you will get them all up in the corner, and let me have what I kill the first time, I'll give you three shillings; my gun is loaded, and I'd like a chance at 'em.'

'I'll tell you what 't is, friend, you may pull your trigger on 'em once, and only once, for three shillings, and have what you kill; but if you miss 'em, you must pay me a dollar, and I only allow it just for the fun of the thing.'

'Done,' says Sid, 'that's all I want to do it for, but you must shoot 'em up in t' corner, where I can have a fair sight at 'em.'

'So the deacon and Old Lines went out in the yard, and drove the chickens and turkeys up in the corner of the yard, and Sid primed his gun. It had an old flint-lock, made before percussion-locks were so common, but he was not long about it, however, and stepping out the door, rested his piece on a rail-fence for a better aim. As soon as the word was given, and he could steady himself, he pulled the trigger—'fizz-z,' it went, and 'bang!' Sid, either from the recoil of the gun, or from over-excitement, lay sprawling on the ground, nine chickens and two turkeys were sacrificed, and a general scattering took place among the flock. Old Lines expressed, in emphatic words, his astonishment, and the deacon swore terribly; and when he accused Lines of trickery, his only reply was: 'You saw me draw the charge, and how the d—l did I know there was another charge in the cussed old gun?'

'As soon as Sid recovered his equilibrium, he picked up as much of the game as he and Lines could carry, and invited the host to a drink from the wooden bottle, requesting him to treat the next guests to a Thanksgiving dinner from the poultry left behind.

'The deacon's expressions, in relation to the affair, were so far from chaste or polite, that from that time his appellation among his acquaintances was changed from that of 'deacon' to 'parson,' by which title he is known by all the frequenters of 'Henroost Tavern.'

The above is given, be it observed, 'solely on the grounds of morality.' Do n't cheat, lest ye be cheated. 'There 's the rub.' And further this deponent sayeth not!

Married:

In this city, March 4th, by Bishop A. McRae, JOSEPH F. MCRAE and MARIA TAYLOR, both of this city. Millennial Star, please copy.

Died:

In Springville City, Utah county, Feb. 20, BENJAMIN FREEMAN BIRD, aged 85 years 1 month and 1 day.

Father Bird was born in Essex county, New Jersey, and had been a member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints nearly twenty-seven years, having been baptized in Southport, Chemung county, New York, in June, 1835. He emigrated to Far West, Mo., in 1838, and after the saints were driven from that State, he settled at Navoo, and shared in their persecutions in, and ultimate expulsion from, Illinois. From Navoo he went to the frontiers, and from thence emigrated to Utah, arriving in Great Salt Lake City in 1850, where he resided two years, and then moved to Springville. He was universally respected, and lived and died a saint.—[Com.]

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.

CAME into my inclosure, about the 20th of February, a C. brindle STEER; no brand, only a mark on the right ear. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take it away. JOSEPH F. PALMER, 8th Ward.

ESTRAY.

CAME to my yard the last of February, a red and white two-year-old STEER; both ears slit, and branded O Y on the left hip. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take the same away. E. B. TRIPP, 16th Ward, G. S. L. City.

ESTRAY.

HAVE in my possession one light red or yellow COW, about seven years old, white belly, white spot in face, white tail with the bush off; no marks or brands perceptible. BRIANT STRINGHAM, Poundkeeper.

HAVING CLOSED OUT,

THE undersigned would respectfully invite all parties having business with him, to call at his residence, second house north of the Court house, 14th Ward, Great Salt Lake City. THOMAS S. TAYLOR. N. B.—Parties indebted are also informed that if they do not pay up immediately, their accounts will be collected with costs.

FOR SALE,

THAT valuable PROPERTY in the 17th Ward, on the second block west of the Temple Block, consisting of a full lot, with a House 23 ft. by 43, with an excellent cellar, and a good well of water; a barn 16 ft. by 27, with stalls for animals and storage for 800 or more bushels of grain; also other buildings, and 160 Bearing Trees, apple, peach, pear, plum, &c. The property is enclosed by itself with a permanent fence, and is clear of incumbrances; also three five-acre lots in the Big Field, best quality; also forty acres of good land over Jordan; all for cash or stock. Also 800 gallons of Molasses will be sold cheap for cash, leather, boots and shoes, and other good pay. J. W. CROSBY.

GREAT INDUCEMENT TO THE PUBLIC.

WALKER BROS.

AT THE RED BRICK BUILDING.

PERSONS wishing to save money in their purchases, will find it to their advantage to call and examine their Magnificent and Cheap Stock of

MERCHANDISE.

They have made large additions to their Stock, which makes it the cheapest variety of

STAPLE GOODS

to be found in the Territory of Utah; consisting in part of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

HARDWARE, NOTIONS, HATS AND CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES,

CLOTHING, STATIONERY, &c.

Merrimacs,	Sugar, Coff e,
Spragues,	Tea, Soap,
Cocheco &	Tobacco,
Allen's Prints,	Dye Stuffs,
Bleached Muslin,	Brass Kettles,
Brown Sheetings,	Spades and Shovels,
Denims,	Cooking Stoves,
Hickorys,	Tinware,
Fatnelis,	Powder and Lead,
Cloths, &c.	Gun Caps, &c.

A large lot of Files, Harness, Saddles, Mule Shoes, and an extensive lot of Drugs,

TO BE SOLD LOW.

A train is expected to arrive from California in a few days with an A No. 1 lot of

DOMESTIC STAPLE GOODS.

Particular attention called to Country Dealers and persons wishing to lay in supplies at very Low Figures. A lot of our goods will be sold at the lowest cash rates.

Wanted: Grain, Butter and E. g.