

We'll Reform.

Very respectfully inscribed to the Home Missionaries.

TUNE:—"I'm Afloat."

We'll reform, we'll reform; we'll respond to the call

That comes through our Prophet, to one and to all,

Our sins and our follies we vow to forsake;
Too long we have slept, now 'tis time to awake.
Is there danger at hand? or are powerful our foes?

Or has hell in its fury rush'd forth to oppose?
What matters all this? is not God yet our friend?
Then down, down to hell, all its forces we'll send.
Rouse, rouse then, stand forth, all ye faithful and true;

With righteousness arm you, all hell to subdue.
God, Truth and the Priesthood our motto shall be;

And while these we defend, we may fall but won't flee.

We'll reform, &c.

Leaders thunder, reform. Sinners hear it and quake,

And wonder how best they their exit can make.
Let such sin-canker'd souls and the fearful "back out,"

We'll be stronger without them and safer, no doubt.

We vaunt not of prowess, we boast not of might;
Our actions are ruled by the Spirit of Right.

Our King is our God, and we honor his laws;
We fear not the world, nor court its applause.

Shout, shout reformation; the cry must go forth
To the east, to the west, to the south, to the north;

Oh sound it, ye heralds, and bade not your breath;
'Tis the voice of the Lord—reformation or death.

We'll reform, &c.

M. ROWAN.

South Cottonwood, Dec. 30, 1856.

The Rag-gatherers of Paris.

The rag gathers (chiffonniers) of Paris have long possessed a mutual benefit society, and they recently demanded and obtained permission from the police to hold a meeting for the purpose of examining its accounts and revising its statutes. The meeting was held a few days ago at a public house bearing the sign of the Vieux Drapeau; in the Quartier St. Marcel. Forty-eight delegates, nominated by the whole of the rag-gathering fraternity, were present, and each of them on entering deposited 20c., which were disbursed in paying for the room and for sundry bottles of vin ordinaire.

The senior delegate was pro tem. called to the chair, which was half of a cask turned bottom upwards, and six delegates who knew how to write were proposed as candidates for the posts of president and secretary. An election of these two dignitaries having been made, the senior resigned his seat to the elected president. Taking possession of the cask, the latter embraced the senior, and then delivered a speech in which, after expatiating on the honesty of rag-gatherers as a body—proved, he said, by their always giving up anything of value they might happen to find, and by their rarely figuring before the tribunals for robberies or other offences—he gave an account of the operations of the benefit society since the last meeting, and pathetically exhorted his 'dear brethren' to be friendly to each other and united.

The secretary then read one by one the statutes of the society, which are 52 in number, and asked if any delegate had any alteration to propose in them. Only two were subjected to discussion—the 17th, which provides for the 'fraternal division' among the rag-gatherers of particular districts of the heaps of rubbish and filth that may be deposited in them; and the 52d, relative to the contribution to be paid per month to the society, and the amount to be allowed to sick members.

The first-mentioned article, after due debate, was modified to the effect that not only should the heaps aforesaid be reserved to the rag-gatherers of the districts, but that on no account should one rag-gatherer presume to encroach on the heap of another; and the second was, on account of the present dearth of food, modified so as to make the monthly contributions of members 50c., instead of 25c., and the daily allowance to the sick 60c., instead of 30c.

The statutes having been formally approved, a resolution adopted in previous meetings, declaring that the eldest member of the rag-gathering fraternity, one S—, aged 85, called 'the General,' should for the rest of his life be freed from any monthly payments to the society, but should enjoy all its advantages, that he should besides be allowed 250 grammes of tobacco a month, should have a seat of honor at all meetings and banquets, and should at the latter be entertained gratis, was passed unanimously with loud applause.

The treasurer was then called on to produce his accounts and cash. The accounts having been examined were declared correct, and the balance in hand, which consisted of 77f. 95c., and was deposited in an earthen pot, was counted, and was also found exact. The delegates then removed to a public house called the Pot Tricolor, at the Barriere de Fontainebleau, where a banquet was provided for them.

This place has always been the grand rendezvous of the rag-gathering fraternity, and formerly it was divided into three parts—one, called the 'Chamber of Peers,' for the elite of the calling—that is, those who possessed a good basket, a good lantern, and a crocheted with the handle ornamented in copper; the second, called the 'Chamber of Deputies,' for those who possessed such things of an inferior quality or in a dilapidated state; and the third, which was called the 'Saloon of the True Proletaires,' for the 'lower orders,' who had neither basket, nor lantern, nor crocheted, and who consequently, were obliged to pick up rags with their fingers, and carry them in bags.

But on the present occasion it was determined that, in accordance with the progress of democratic ideas of late years, and as a mark of friendly feeling, all distinctions of rank should be broken down, and that the aristocracy, middle class, and lower orders of the profession should meet at the same table.

The chairman, on taking the chair, proposed that henceforth this determination should be rigorously adhered to as a fundamental rule of the rag-gathering community, and his proposition was adopted with acclamations. The guests then proceeded to attack the good things provided for them. The dish of honor was a gigantic olla podrida; the wine was ordinaire, and was contained in a high earthen jug called the Petit Pere, which was constantly being replenished from a cask called the Mauric and; and the dessert was composed of the strong cheese Girarme, of radishes, and of a petit verre of a horrible sort of brandy. The banquet was very gay; and at the dessert several toasts were drunk—one of them to "the press," which, said the president, enlightened the world, and, by its large consumption of paper, caused rag-gatherers to live. A collection made for the poor closed the banquet; it amounted to 9f. 75c.

At former gatherings the utensils of the table were chained to it, but on this occasion they were left free. The guests, however, were required to deposit the value of them, and when they gave them up on leaving the deposit was restored.

AGE AND SIZE OF TREES.—A short time since it was announced that there was in California one of the world's wonders, viz., the Arbor Vita, or the big tree of Calaveras, ninety-six feet in circumference, and according to estimate, three thousand years old. This, however, does not constitute either the largest or oldest of the woody tribe belonging to the coniferous family. In other countries trees greatly excel in age and size. Thus, for instance, the Baobab of Senegal, Adam Sonia Digitala, is ascertained to be five thousand one hundred and fifty years old, and is one hundred and thirty feet in circumference; and M. de Candelle has determined, many years since, that the celebrated tree called by the designation of Taxodium, of Chepultepec, Mexico, which is one hundred and seventeen feet in circumference, exceeds in age the Baobab of Senegal. [Home Journal.]

The age of a tree has heretofore been computed from the number of its rings, reckoning one year to each ring. But if the new theory is correct that a ring is completed at every full moon, during the growing season in a year, then very many years have to be deducted from the above named ages of trees. [Ed.]

THE POWER OF GREAT BRITAIN.—In the United States there are, says the 'Rochester American,' 160,000 square miles of coal beds; in Great Britain less than 12,000. The proportions of iron are about the same. The coal and iron which she possesses are the source of nearly all the power of the British empire. Iron forms the body and coal the soul of her strength; iron the nerve and sinew, but coal the vital heat and energy that puts the whole in motion. The iron fingers of her machinery spin the most delicate and cunning laces, and the iron arms of her shafts move with huge force, accomplishing the labor of hundreds of millions of men; but it is the carbon of her coal that has imparted life-like force and direction to the cold, hard metal, and thus enabled England, while only having to support a population of 25,000,000, to perform an amount of physical labor more than equal to that of all the human beings in the world unaided by machinery. All the teeming swarms of her Indian possessions, consuming as they do and must, perform not half the valuable labor for the world that her coal, generating the motive power of steam, is momentarily effecting. This it is that rears all the wealth of the British manufacturers, and the peaceful arts of industry, and it is this that enables her to carry so easily her unheard-of public debt, fight battles all over the world, and conduct campaigns to a successful issue, in spite of her numerical feebleness. [Eng. Paper.]

HOW TO MAKE ONE FARM EQUAL TO THREE.—In a recent address by G. T. Stewart, Esq., before the Ohio Agricultural Society, he thus speaks on the subject: 'Many farmers are destroying the productiveness of their farms by shallow work. As they find that their crops are diminishing they think only of extending their acres of surface, as they supposed their title deeds only gave them a right to six inches of earth. If they will take those deeds, study their meaning, and apply the lesson to their fields they will soon realize in three fold crops the fact that the law has given them three farms where they supposed they had only one; in other words that the subsoil, brought up and combined with the topsoil, and enriched with the atmospheric influences, and those elements which agricultural science teaches them to apply to their ground, will increase three-fold the measure.'

THE GOD FASHION.—There is only one thing more powerful than the steam engine, and that is fashion. Fashion rules the women, the women rule the men, and the men rule the world, ergo: fashion is more powerful than all other influences combined. Fashion makes men ridiculous, and women spendthrifts. It takes the human family by the nose and leads them to captivity.

Fashion made the Hollander wear eighteen pair of breeches at once, and caused Englishmen to wear boots so sharpened at the point that they could be used as toothpicks. Fashion builds our churches, fits up our pews, and even regulates the rites of sepulture. There is as much fashion and

hummer in our cemetery as you will find in Broadway. Fashion is a great power. What a pity it can never be enlisted on the side of common sense and early hours, goodness and economy!

BRITISH GOVERNMENT.—The English is a constitutional government; and, although the Queen nominally holds great power, the legislation of the country is in the hands of the representatives of the people in the Commons, co-operating with the Senate, or House of Lords. For this reason, the Queen or reigning sovereign is not held responsible; and the evil of wrong legislation, or unacceptable measures, is corrected by the removal of her constitutional advisers, and a change of administration.

The House of Lords consists of the peers of the realm—viz.: archbishops, bishops, dukes, marquises, earls, viscounts and barons.

The House of Commons consists of representatives chosen by the people in the different counties, cities and boroughs of the kingdom.

HURRY.—No things differ more than Hurry or Despatch. Hurry is the mark of a weak mind, Despatch of a strong one. A weak man in office, like a squirrel in a cage, is laboring eternally, but to no purpose, and in constant motion without getting on a jot; like a Turnstile, he is in everybody's way, but stops nobody; he talks a great deal, but says very little; looks into every thing, yet sees into nothing; and has a hundred Irons in the fire, but very few of them are hot, and with these few that are, he only burns his fingers.

A solution of two drachms of nitrate of silver in an ounce of water, colored by a little soap-green or India ink, forms marking ink; and when written upon linen previously prepared by the application of a weak solution of carbonate of soda, with a little starch or gum in it, soon forms black indelible letters.

Sixth Quorum.

The constant absence of the Sixth Quorum must report themselves by duly signed certificates from their presiding officers forthwith, as we must fill up.

By order of the Council; we meet every other Saturday, at the residence of brother Wordsworth, next house east of Ballo's Music Hall, 14th Ward.

Awake to Reformation!

All the members of the 31st Quorum of Seventies, residing in the Territory of Utah, are required to meet at the house of Robert Pixton, in the 14th Ward, G. S. L. City, on the first Sunday in February next, at 4 o'clock, p.m., or report themselves by letter, with a recommendation from their presiding officers of their standing, or they will be dropped and others taken to fill their places. By order of

LYSANDER GER,
JOHN WEINER,
ROBT. PIXTON,
Presidents.

Thirteenth Quorum

Of Seventies beg to ask the Presidents of the Seventies, in all the settlements, to make inquiries in your meetings, &c., if there be any members of their Quorum in your districts, and to report to the secretary, by letter or otherwise, their respective standing.

And we hereby say to the members of this quorum scattered abroad, wherever you may be, report yourselves forthwith, by recommendation from the authorities over you in the Lord; and give us your genealogy, (time and place of birth, father's and mother's names, time of baptism and by whom, time of ordination and by whom) or, as intimated in a former communication, you must now expect to be dropped.

CHARLES BURD, Senior President.
JOE SMITH, Secretary, G. S. L. City.

MARRIED:

In Provo city, Utah, Friday, Jan. 2, 1857, by Prest. James C. Snow, Mr. ALBERT ARMSTRONG, son of Maj. G. W. Armstrong, and Miss EVELINE M. WILSON.

May happiness dwell in your bowers;
On earth may your lives be long,
To gather 'e'en life's sweetest flowers;
And your ARMS be many and strong.

In Springville City, January 1, by Elder N. T. GUYMON, Mr. PHILIP HURST and Miss LUCINDA H. GUYMON.

In Great Salt Lake City, Dec. 31, 1856, by President Brigham Young, Mr. HEZEKIAH MITCHELL, of E. T. City, Tooele county, and Miss ELIZABETH BOWERS, late of Burslem, Staffordshire, England.

[Millennial Star, please copy.]
In Ogden City, Dec. 7, 1856, by Elder Henry Duce, Mr. SAMUEL BELL and Miss MARY JANE HETHERINGTON, both of said city.

[Millennial Star, please copy.]
In Drapersville, January 1, 1857, by Elder David James, Mr. THOMAS WILLIAMS, (late of Shrewsbury, England) and Miss PERCEY FRANCES, daughter of Mr. Andrew Jackson Allen, all of Drapersville, in this county.

[Millennial Star, please copy.]

DIED:

The following, published in No. 43, is re-inserted—the name, in the copy, having been incorrectly written:—

In Fort Cedar, Cedar Valley, December 5, 1856, DAVID S. LAUCHLIN, aged 40 years, 7 months and 29 days.

Elder Lauchlin embraced the gospel in Kirtland, Ohio; moved to Far West, Missouri, and suffered with the saints in their expulsion from that region; moved to Nauvoo and was driven from there; cheerfully enlisted in the 'Mormon Battalion,' in obedience to the call; returned to Winter Quarters in 1847; proceeded from there on a mission to Ohio, and moved with his family to these valleys in 1852.

He lived respected and esteemed by those who knew him, and died in full hope of the reward awaiting the faithful.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TAKEN UP,

IN the Sixteenth Ward, last November, a red heifer calf, no marks visible, the owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take it away.

45-1

SOLOMON FREEMAN.

Wright's Quarter.

A. R. WRIGHT, TAILOR.

ON SOUTH TEMPLE STREET, in the second block west of the Tabernacle. All work done by him will be warranted equal in workmanship to any in this Territory. All kinds of Produce, Lumber, &c., taken for work.—Give me a call.

BEAUTIFUL LIKENESSES.

THE AMBROTYPES are the most clear and durable Pictures that are now made. All who want

A GOOD LIKENESS

of themselves or children should call without delay at WRIGHT'S ROOMS,

On South Temple Street, one door east of A. Ivin's Store.

Open from 10 o'clock a.m. until 4 o'clock p.m. Produce taken for work. A. R. WRIGHT.

WANTED.

100 HEAD of Fat HORSES and MULES. Enquire at LEVI STEWART & CO.

CAME INTO

MY inclosure, last winter, a three year old brindle Cow and Calf, no brands. The owner will call, pay expenses, and take her away. WM. MCINTOSH, West Jordan.

\$5 REWARD.

STRAYED or TAKEN from the Range one small red COW, brand on the horn D H, on the high hip G C. Any person bringing her to the owner will receive the above. Supposed to have calved. ROBERT DAFT, 8th Ward.

TAKEN UP,

BY ME, September 18th, 1856, one fly-bitten COW, crop off left ear, and young calf; also one red COW, branded on the left hip, on the west side of Jordan river, White's fort.

45-2

JOHN IRVING.

NOTICE.

I have in my care the following Strays, one 4 year old, brown and white speckled, steer; one dark red steer, branded L C on both hips, some white on his forehead, 4 year old. The owners are requested to call, prove property, pay charges, and take them away. ARCHIBALD MCNEILL, 1st Ward.

45-2

CAME INTO

MY inclosure, last Fall, a Sorrell horse colt, white feet, stripe in forehead, supposed to be three years old, has the appearance of a brand on left hip, of some kind. The owner can have him by proving property and paying charges. JOHN BENBOW.

45-1

South Cottonwood, Jan. 11, 1857.

STRAYED,

ABOUT two weeks since, from what is commonly known as Allen's pasture, south of this city, one large roan mare, branded S. W. R. on left hip; also a large spotted Cow, branded S. W. RICHARDS on high horn and S. W. R. on left hip. Any information of them will be rewarded by S. W. RICHARDS, 14th Ward.

45-1

Administrator's Notice.

I Would notify the Public that I have been appointed to administer upon the estate and property of the late Honorable Jedediah Morgan Grant, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to call and settle forthwith. All persons having bills or claims against said estate will present the same to me at their earliest convenience. J. C. LITTLE, Administrator.

45-3

GRINDING, GRINDING.

THE undersigned would respectfully announce to the inhabitants of Tooele and the adjoining counties, that persons wishing Grinding done can be accommodated on short notice, all seasons of the year (as the mill springs never freeze) at B. T. BENSON & Co.'s New Grist Mill, situated at Richville, 24 miles west from G. S. L. City, which is warranted to make as fine flour and as good a turn out as any mill in the Territory.

45-6m

E. T. BENSON & CO.

NOTICE.

THERE will be offered for sale on the 30th and 31st days of January, 1857, in Ogden city, at the house of the late Daniel Birch deceased, on eight months credit, from ten to fifteen hundred dollars worth of goods of different kinds and other property, too tedious to mention.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, a.m.

By order of the probate court,

JAMES BROWN, } Administrators.
JAMES BIRCH, }

45-2

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

THE Undersigned having been appointed by the Judge of probate for Weber county, administrators of the estate of Daniel Birch deceased, hereby notify all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate to come forward without delay for settlement; and all persons having claims against said estate will please file them with James Brown, administrator, on or before the first day of June, A.D. 1857.

45-4m

JAMES BROWN, } Administrators.
JAMES BIRCH, }

45-4m

SCHOOL FOR THE LEGION!

YOUR Humble Servant, by special request, is about to establish Schools for the benefit of his brethren, in which will be taught INFANTRY and CAVALRY DRILL, in all its branches, according to Cooper's System, and requests every honest heart to come and learn. Terms, \$3 per quarter in advance. The poor will be taught free.

Schools to be held in Ballo's Hall, 14th Ward, on every afternoon from 4 to 6 p.m., Sundays excepted.

N.B.—SEARCH YOUR LIBRARIES.—The man who has had my edition of Cooper's Tactics for nearly three years knows it, and if he does not bring it home, I will have to publish his name.

45-1

D. J. ROSS, Col. 1st Invincibles, N. L.

ESTRAYS.

I HAVE in my possession the following cattle:—

One dark red steer, four or five years old, branded on the left horn E. HANKS, crop off the right ear, slit in the left.

One brindle Cow, with white belly and white face, branded on the left hip, with a crop and a slit in the right ear, crop and under bit in the left ear, six years old.

One pale brindle and white moolley Cow, three years old, slit in each ear, branded on the left shoulder.

One two year old brindle Heifer, with a swallow fork in the right ear and a half crop in the left ear, branded on the right hip.

One red Cow, with white back and belly, with white face, three years old, branded on the left shoulder, an under bit in the left ear.

45-2

JOHN THOMPSON, Pound Keeper, Ogden City.