

The blessings of food, sleep and social enjoyment are ordained of God for his glory and our benefit, and it is for us to learn to use them and not abuse them, that his kingdom may advance on the earth and we advance in it. That is our errand in the world, and we have no business but to build up the kingdom of God, and preserve it and ourselves in it. Whether it is plowing, sowing, harvesting, building, going into the canyons, or whatever it is we do, it is all within the pale of the kingdom of God, to forward his cause on the earth, to redeem and build up his Zion and prepare ourselves, that when the Lord shall usher in the morning of rest we may enter into our labors to officiate for our dead friends back to Adam.

All that have lived or will live on this earth will have the privilege of receiving the gospel. They will have Apostles, Prophets and ministers there, as we have here, to guide them in the ways of truth and righteousness, and lead them back to God. All will have a chance for salvation and eternal life.

What do you think of that gospel? No one will be denied the privilege of having it. Where is there a sectarian that can tell you any thing about the power of the gospel?

Brethren and sisters, if you have understood my mind with regard to your recreations, I am happy. But understand that there is not a man or woman professing to be in this church and kingdom, that has any liberty to drink to excess, to lie, deceive, cheat, steal, or do any thing that is wrong; and those who do such things have not my sanction to join the others in the dance. There are some who practise stealing to this day, who are dishonest and will lie, and such persons have not my consent to participate in dancing.

Those that have kept their covenants and served their God, if they wish to exercise themselves in any way to rest their minds and tire their bodies, go and enjoy yourselves in the dance, and let God be in all your thoughts in this as in all other things, and he will bless you, and I bless you all, in the name of Jesus Christ: Amen.

THE DESERET NEWS.



ALBERT CARRINGTON, EDITOR.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 6.

WOOD AND HAY—wanted immediately at the 'News' office.

Typographical and Press Association.

We are requested to give notice that the members of the Deseret Typographical and Press Association will meet at the residence of Pres. Phineas H. Young, 13th Ward, on Saturday evening next, Jan. 9, 1858, at half past 6 o'clock.

THE CALIFORNIA MAIL arrived on the 3d inst., and brought a few letters and papers; among the latter are Southern Cal. dates of Dec. 5, Upper Cal. of Nov. 28, and Eastern of Nov. 1. No magazines nor papers from J. W. Sullivan, nor any by the mail previous, a package of papers from our friend the Noisy Carrier, San Francisco, for which he has our thanks.

A COMMERCIAL CRASH, in October, swept over the United States like a tornado, and down went banks, brokers, traders, companies, manufacturers, and even politics, and up went a joint and loud wail from the worshippers of Mammon, for the power of their god had been sorely touched, and great was the mourning thereat. But do they learn wisdom therefrom? No, verily no.

ELDER E. T. BENSON writes from San Pedro, Cal., Dec. 5, that himself and Elders O. Pratt, John A. Ray, John Kay, John Scott and William Miller arrived in San Pedro about 9 p.m. of Dec. 5th, en route for this city, where they expect to arrive by the 10th inst.

THE THEATRE opened, on the 2nd inst., with the 'Lady of Lyons' and 'Diamond cut Diamond.'

A DEDICATION MEETING was held in the second story of the new store house in the 15th Ward, on Tuesday, Dec. 29. The building is 30 feet by 50: walls first story 2 feet thick, 10 feet high; 2nd story wall 18 inches thick, 8 feet high.

AN EARTHQUAKE, Oct. 8, shook St. Louis and several other places in the valley of the Mississippi.

FIRE in Chicago, Oct. 19, destroyed property valued at \$600,000; 15 persons were killed by falling buildings.

THE SHIP DUNBAR was wrecked off the coast of Australia, Aug. 20, and 120 persons drowned, only one escaping; vessel and cargo were entirely destroyed; loss \$500,000.

Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Society.

G. S. L. CITY, Dec. 31, 1857.

MEETING OF THE BOARD.—Present—Seth M. Blair, John R. Winder, Chas. H. Oliphant, Lorenzo D. Young, Directors; Robt. L. Campbell, Secretary.

Mr. L. D. Young was called to the chair. Minutes of last meeting read and accepted. The secretary being called upon, reported that the Treasurer, in consequence of not having reports from those who were called upon to issue tickets, &c., in his absence, had not been able to prepare a financial report.

Mr. Staines came in. Mr. Blair read his article on wool, flax, cotton, hemp, shelter, prepared for the press, which was accepted and directed to be presented for publication.

Messrs. Young and Oliphant reported articles in progress.

Pres. Hunter and Mr. Woodruff came in. On motion of Mr. Oliphant, voted that the minutes of the meetings be sent to the editor of the 'News' for publication.

Mr. Woodruff reported that he had waited upon Governor Young in relation to the culture of cotton, by whom he was informed that the cotton company would be strengthened by any of the brethren sending suitable persons with team and implements to work on the cotton farm this season. The Governor intended to send help to raise cotton and he wished others to do the same; the subject had been talked about long enough, now was the time to act upon it.

The Board deliberated much upon the subject of raising staple commodities, the raising of cotton, wool, flax, hemp, sugar cane, stock, &c.; also upon the necessity of continuing to prepare articles for publication for the benefit of the community.

Voted that the committee on writing articles for the press continue their labors.

Adjourned to meet in the Library on Friday evening, Jan. 8, 1858.

[From the Board of the D. A. and M. Society.]

We deem it a duty, at this particular time and season of the year, to call the attention of our citizens to several items of deep interest touching their agricultural and horticultural pursuits, and hope, from time to time, to write and speak on such subjects as will promote a laudable ambition for the practical development of those lightly burrowed but inexhaustible resources of wealth that abound in our mountain Territory; believing, as we do, that the time has arrived when we, as a people, must be producers of all we consume; and in view of that fact we feel to notice in our first communication those things which seem to us to have been the most neglected, viz.—Wool, Flax, Hemp, Cotton, Sugar, Stock, Shelter for animals, &c.

WOOL.

We hear daily inquiries for this article, which has caused us to reflect why the market is so poorly supplied with that staple commodity. Our convictions are that it has chiefly arisen from the negligence of our citizens in not bestowing, at an earlier date, more attention to supplying themselves with one of the most useful domestic animals with which we are acquainted. Again, we are satisfied, from our own personal knowledge, that another cause of the scarcity of both wool and sheep arises from the present manner of keeping flocks, both by the owners and the herdsmen to whom they are entrusted.

We propose to adopt that policy which will remedy those evils of which the community most justly complain. We are satisfied that a large proportion of the losses that accrue to the owners of sheep arises from the want of care during the winter season, and that loss which the owner sustains is felt and realized by the community at large.

We suggest to the owners of sheep that the present mode of tending flocks be partially abandoned, especially thro' the winter, as we feel satisfied most of the present losses accrue to the flocks from the want of proper food and shelter thro' the winter, the want of which produces the scab, peltrot, dysenteries and colds; while many die from sheer poverty of condition—and those that live lose a large per cent. of their fleece from the above causes, while the increase is shortened by abortion, and the mother ewes are barely able to sustain their own feeble natures, from the scanty pasturage afforded them amid the snow banks on the sage benches, that they are often and most usually found grazing upon, while the wool of such flocks is of a poor quality.

By adopting the manner of keeping flocks thro' the winter that we would recommend, the weight and quality of the fleece would be increased, as the flesh and the wool secretions are derived from the same source, consequently the more flesh and fat, the more wool; the additional softness of fleece, evenness and soundness of the fibres may be traced to the same cause which increases its weight.

To argue that warm lambing houses and ewes well cared for would increase the number of lambs, we conclude not necessary; and, further, we need not inform practical men or reflecting minds that a good, warm and dry shelter saves provender and is the means of making additional manure, which subject alone is one of no little interest to the community at large.

We would now suggest and cordially recommend that all owners of sheep hire their flocks grazed through the grazing season of the year, by careful and responsible shepherds, and that they have them provided for during the winter months as we have suggested, and where owners of flocks find it inconvenient to winter their sheep, we would advise for the mutual ben-

efit of all parties that, instead of letting their sheep to one individual, they let to several parties, who can keep a few head each, having them grazed with the flock to which they belong through the grazing season, thus placing within the reach of a number of families the means of obtaining wool and sheep for their labor, grain and provender, neither of which will now purchase either, and this policy will also tend to enrich both stockholder and shepherd, and within a few years we will find our market well supplied with both wool and mutton; while our citizens can boast of being clad in "apparel the workmanship of their own hands." We would advise all to quit the slaughter of sheep under any pretext whatever until the number of our sheep is double that of our citizens.

FLAX.

Flax is an article upon which too much cannot be said at this time, as its cultivation has been most shamefully neglected by us all, and as a people we find ourselves at this peculiar crisis, destitute of the advantage of its cotton, or lint, from which we could provide ourselves with durable wearing apparel, and almost all other useful domestic clothing, and we feel grateful, from the experiments made the past year, that we can say that our fondest anticipations have been fully realized, and we cordially recommend its culture to its fullest extent the ensuing year, and will promise those who will sow their seed on land well prepared and richly manured, that if well attended, they shall reap as heavy a crop of Flax and as well coated with lint as can be grown in any country.

HEMP.

Also has been quite successfully cultivated the past season, which article if cut while rather green for the manufacturing of bagging, rope and cordage, will yield as fine a lint and is well near as good for common or coarse wearing apparel as Flax lint, and from the scarcity of every description of material for clothing, sacks, rope, &c., we recommend its culture, feeling satisfied that it will be fully as remunerative a crop as can be grown in the Territory, as Hemp will produce one third more lint to the acre than Flax.

COTTON.

We feel happy in reiterating the fact communicated by Gov. Young in his Annual Message to the Legislature, &c., that "a small crop of Cotton was successfully grown within our Territory the past season and that preparations are making to supply our demands in both Cotton and Indigo," which truly is gratifying, as we know that the brethren planted and raised their present and first crop of Cotton, under many disadvantages, and their success greatly flatters our former opinion that we can raise our own Cotton for home consumption, and we feel to say success to the Cotton Colony, and most heartily wish it was in our power to extend a helping hand to aid them in producing that article which chiefly clothes the inhabitants of the earth, ladens the wharfs of all commercial cities, and furnishes employment to more men and women than any one article used by man; and we feel satisfied that in Utah a field of enterprise in Cotton raising is opening up that will eclipse its first introduction as an article of trade in the commercial world, which is sufficient inducement within itself to stimulate our enterprising citizens to at once engage in the culture of that indispensable article.

SHELTER.

We have on our remarks on Wool and Sheep, particularly expressed our mind on Shelter for Stock, which we cannot too forcibly impress on the minds of our citizens, as indispensably necessary and requisite in this climate for all animals provided for the use and comfort of man, as we feel satisfied that humanity alone dictates that such animals should not suffer from neglect, and we suggest that in our haste and excitement to get rich, that we shut not our souls against the spirit of kindness and benevolence to our Stock, but take that course to provide shelter and provender for them that is profitable to man and pleasing to God.

Doings at our School 'Ouse.

"Vagabonds of the first class, rise!" thundered our school master. Well, the vagabonds rose. "Now, answer every question correctly, or I'll break every bone in your bodies," was the next pronouncement of the old autocrat of our red school house. Sapi-ent old pedagogue! thy years were many and full of knowledge. Looking back, through a long vista of birch rods, I can see his restless grey eyes darting in quick glances from pupil to pupil, in search of the "graceless scamp" who threw that last spit-ball with such wonderful precision as to barely escape his nose, and stick fast on the wall. And now I recollect, he had a most perplexing squint—a squint accommodating; for if he appeared to be looking directly at one, that one might "go it," and no longer fear being detected, for his optical focus was otherwise directed—but, if his eyes were fastened in one direction, one could not tell where, then be wary, for it might be on you. Glorious old master! if your eyes squinted, your heart was as true as a needle to the pole—your affections had no squint; you thrashed all alike; and all alike shared your wonderful store of knowledge.

This was the last day of the quarter—for a week our individual storehouses of lore had been progressing through the various stages of mental ventilation and renovation; our memories jogged, dormant ideas awakened, all our energies scoured up to a high state of brightness by copious applications of the master's brickdust of erudition. We were in prime order.

"John Brown, what do you understand by acous'ics?"

"Why, a stick to drive cows with, I s'poses."

"Get out, you young vagabond! Sarah, you are John's youngest sister?"

"Yeth, thir."

"What is acoustics?"

"I know, thir—it ith, it ith the art of making a noith and hearing a noith."

"You are right—explain it."

"Yeth, thir; if you thtick your finger into your mouth and then pull it out thuddenly, the cold rutheth into the vakkum and produtheth a thound that thrieth on the tympanum of the ear, which maketh the thound audible, and ith called thienth of acouththith."

"You are quite right, Sarah. You may take your books and run home. Willy Chase, what is the currency of the United States?"

"Cash and money."

"What are its denominations?"

"Coppers, bogus, Bungtown cents, pennies, fips, fourpence-a-pennies, levys, ninepences, Spanish quarters, pistareens, and shimplasters."

"That will do. Jones, what is the standard weight of the United States?"

"Scale weight, and wait a little longer."

"What is a hundred weight?"

"One hundred and twelve pounds."

"Simon, how many kinds of motion are there?"

"Four."

"Two! voluntary and involuntary."

"Simon says there's four."

"What does Simon say they are?"

"Point, point up, point down, and wigwag."

"You rascal! I've a mind to wigwag your jacket! Hadn't you better describe the motion of my stick?"

"I can, sir."

"And its effect?"

"Yes, sir. Up stroke and down stroke—the up stroke regular and easy; the down stroke spasmodical, electrifying; and its effects are strikingly indescribable."

"You understand that, I see. Susannah, what is matter?"

"There is nothing the matter with me, sir."

"I ask you, what is matter, m-a-t-t-e-r?"

"Yes, sir—matter is everything that has substance. There is animated and vaccine matter, and—"

"No matter about the rest. Speaking of vaccine matter, puts me in mind of something else.—"

There has been a case of small-pox in this village, or rather varioloid—which is the botanical name of small-pox—and Mr. Scalpel says he has some prime vaccine matter, of his own manufacture, warranted to take—and he will vaccinate the whole village for eight cents a piece and take his pay in potatoes. All recollect, and when you go home tell your parents. George Smith, do you recollect the story of David and Goliath?"

"Yes, sir—David was a tavern-keeper, and Goliath was an intemperate man."

"Who told you that?"

"Nobody. I read it, and it said that David fixed a sling for Goliath, and Goliath got slewed with it."

"Wasn't Goliath a giant, a strong man?"

"Yes, he was a giant, but he had a weak head."

"How so?"

"Why, to get so easily slewed."

"Yes, George, that was undoubtedly owing to the strength of the sling."

"Wasn't David a musician?"

"Yes, sir—he played psalms on a harp, a favorite instrument with the Jews, and at the present day it is called a Jewsharp. I have one in my pocket—here it is—place it in your mouth thus, breathe on the tongue gently, then strike with your finger this way—and the psalm, in harmonious cornob, will fructify on the ear as natural as thunder."

"That's sufficient—you can pocket your harp. Simeon, how many points of the compass are there?"

"One—father broke the other off opening an oyster?"

"Thirty-two—can you box the compass?"

"No, sir."

"Master!"

"Well, Isaac, what do you want?"

"I guess he can box it, for I seen him boxing with Jack Smith this morning, and he hit him first rate, bim, right on the nose—yes he did."

"Squat yourself down! Jane, what is time?"

"Something that flies, any how."

"How do you make that out?"

"Why, tempus fugit. That is Latin—it means that time flies—and how can time, if it flies, be anything else than something that flies?"

"Excellent! What is the meaning of requiescat in pace?"

"Rest quiet, cats, in peace."

"Well, Jane, at Latin you are perfectly au fait—which, translated, means perfectly awful; it is a great phrase from the classics, and applicable to this class particularly. Now, boys, take off your jackets, and I will give you 'rewards of merit.'—"

Those who get more than they merit, can keep the overplus as a token of my especial affection for them; and those who get less, can have the mistake rectified by mentioning it to me—you will find me quite obliging. Pope says—"as the twig is bent the tree is inclined," and that is very true, for I have used up whole trees thrashing your jackets for you."

DOLLARS AND CENTS IN CANADA.—The Provincial Legislature of Canada, having passed an Act requiring all the accounts of that Government to be kept in dollars and cents, after the first of January, 1858, many of the banks of the Provinces have given formal notice that all bills or notes intended for discount or collection, and falling due on and after the first day of January next, be expressed in dollars and cents. They have likewise given notice that all checks and other forms, in use for banking purposes, be adapted to the decimal system.—[Portland Advertiser, Sept. 2.

What is a clerical error? Preaching a two hours' sermon.