

Santa Fe, Jan. 31, the Apache Indians were committing great outrages, and murdered several parties; great alarm in all quarters; government troops unable to check the outrages; reports of gold discoveries.

The Austrian army in Italy is 150,000 men. The following is said to have been received in Paris from England: "In the event of a single French soldier entering the Belgian territory, the city of Antwerp, and the forts on the Scheldt would be immediately occupied by an army of 10,000 men, with the concurrence of all the great powers of Europe, including Russia." Great anxiety in that quarter.

The Chilean State prisoners, at the straits of Magellan, have got up an insurrection, killed the Governor, taken the garrison, declared themselves free and independent of Chile in particular, and the rest of mankind in general. The world will hail them as a noble band of patriots, if they can only carry out their plans; if not, hang them for treason.

The conduct of the Governor and officers of New Mexico are reported as under investigation by the President and his cabinet; also, that a new Judge has been appointed for Minnesota, but the old one refuses to surrender the bench to his successor.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY. at the News Office. Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 31, 34, 35, and 36 of the First Volume of the Deseret News; we will pay 15 cents each for them at the office.

All the agents and bishops in the Territory are requested to see to this, and forward them as soon as possible, as we want to have them bound for the Library, Historian's Office, &c.

Health of the city good. Two physicians have removed to one of our most distant settlements and gone to farming; three more have taken to traveling and exploring the country; three have gone to California, to dig gold, or for some other purpose, and one has gone to distilling, and we are beginning to get some alcohol, which is desirable for gentlemen's shoe blacking, hatters' water proofing, chemical analysis, washing the bodies of the well to prevent sickness, and the sick that they may be made well, when such there be. Those physicians who remain, have very little practice, and will soon have less, (we hope).

LITIGATION.—We cannot think of but one lawyer in the city, and the trade is so poor, he has quit business. Most of the profession have gone west after gold; the priests have gone to work like other men; nobody has any time to quarrel, and if they had, there is nobody to urge them at it, so we are obliged to live in peace, having no one to quarrel with. "You are a most unpopular people!" Can't help it; we are as happy as we are unpopular, and happiness is very convenient, sometimes.

The Council of Health was fully attended on the 28th ult. About 170 new members were added at the last two meetings. Whole No. about 300.

An increased desire for the promotion of health is manifest, particularly among the ladies of the Council; and propositions are now up, for improving the fashions in dress, which will tend not only to health, but happiness, comfort, ease, beauty, and everything that is delightful in female economy and gentility. Other duties required our absence, at the last meeting, so we sent in our compliments by the Governor's private Secretary. Great exertions are made by the sisters to prepare themselves to nurse each other—the entire accomplishment of which is most desirable; and every good man will lend his influence and aid to accomplish this object, regardless alike of personal aggrandizement, and pockets full of gold.

Jesus taught the principle, that if a person seek after a sign, by which to know the truth of the gospel, know ye, that that person has an adulterous spirit; and the same principle is equally true with regard to women, who desire a doctor, instead of a female nurse, to wait on them, when they are sick; and the doctor, who delights in nursing women, instead of instructing them how to nurse themselves and each other, is possessed of the same spirit.

We give this for a sign unto Israel, and Israel will profit by it; we don't expect anybody else will.

The meetings of the Council are usually, every second Wednesday, at 1 p.m. All who are desirous of partaking of the blessings of the Institution, are invited to attend.

We have requests to establish branches to the Council, in distant settlements. This will be attended to in due season; we cannot attend to it at present. There is no good thing that may arise at head quarters, but that will be experienced at the most distant location of the saints, as soon as wisdom dictates, if all saints live for it. We have received several letters from physicians, concerning the principles of the Council, who will please receive the *News* for answer, as we have not time to write individually.

Elder Lorenzo Snow left London for Paris, on Saturday, the 24th January, en route for Calcutta, Hindoostan, via Switzerland, Italy, and Bombay; to visit and strengthen the branches of the church already established in the former States, and to plant the standard of the gospel, in the remaining places named.

Many papers and documents received from our Delegate at Washington; all justly appreciated.

The Council of Health was fully attended on the 12th inst.; many new members added; three specimens of ladies' and misses' hats worn on the occasion. Council adjourned to Wednesday, 26th, 1 p.m., at Representatives' Hall, when an address is expected.

No rain in this valley for some weeks; weather warm and growing, till a refreshing shower on the eve of the 13th.

For the News.

MR. EDITOR.—As there are many of our friends dying with the Erysipelas, in these valleys, and having been personally acquainted with a number of cases besides my own, that Dr. Clinton has treated with the same kind of medicine, and never failing to cure any case to my knowledge, I take the liberty, with the consent of Dr. Clinton, to give a detail of the medicine, and the manner of applying the same, for the public good, believing it will never fail curing, if applied in season.

Take a little fresh lime, shake it and grind it down with a knife to take out the lumps, then put in a little sugar of lead, and pour in sweet oil as to feel disagreeable, put the second coat on the other, and when that dries scrape it off with a knife and apply it on fresh again as before, until the inflammation and swelling is gone. If it should be in the head, so that the plaster cannot be applied for the hair, dissolve the sugar of lead in water, and wet the head with it.

Yours, respectfully,

B. T. MITCHELL.

We feel obliged to brother Mitchell for the above communication. We will admit in all clarity that no doubt this communication was laid on our table with as pure and holy a desire to do good to the saints, as we possess in taking up our pen to comment upon it; and here we will say that this subject has been before us for some weeks, together with several other com-

munications, a response to which has been deferred only for lack of time and space.

God regards the acts of men according to their knowledge, as well as their sincerity. Paul declares that Saul of Tarsus verily thought he ought to do many things contrary to the name of Jesus of Nazareth; and why? Because he did not know better. Why did he not know better? Because, like a multitude of great men in this day, he had been brought up at the feet of Gamaliel, the greatest doctor of the law in all the nation, and it was perfectly natural that he should believe all the falsehood his master said about Jesus, just as many now do, without enquiring for themselves, to learn the truth of the matter.

While in this situation, believing what his doctor told him, he came across one of Jesus' disciples, named Stephen, whom the multitude were about to stone, and believing the stoning to be about right, or that it was right to banish such heresy from the country; and also being a student of the great Gamaliel, and hoping by keeping in favor with the common people, to step into his shoes as soon as he was dead if he did not get the chance before; and, too, being quite a gentleman, and not wishing to dirty his hands by picking up stones, he modestly volunteered to keep the clothes of those who stoned Stephen, so that they should not be lost or some thief take them, and they be found naked when they had finished their mobbing. But we need not pursue this part of Saul's history for our illustrations on the present topic, for Saul was not in the church, he was not a believer in Christianity, he was a popular doctor of the times; so we leave him and turn to Paul.

Paul intimates that he got forgiveness, because of Saul's unbelief. He was so entwined around by the influence of the doctors, that when he heard the truth, at first, his prejudices would not admit of his receiving it; hence he fought against the truth, till the light from heaven struck him blind, when he was ready to enquire, "What wilt thou have me to do?" His judgement was convinced that he had been doing wrong, and he was ready to follow truth wherever he could find it, cost what it might; and he was added unto the church by faith, repentance, baptism for the remission of sins, and laying on of hands of the elders for the reception of the Holy Ghost.

We now find Paul in the church, having obtained forgiveness in the waters of baptism for having stoned the saints, on account of his ignorance and unbelief, and from that day forward, he appears to have been ready to follow every counsel given him of the Lord or his servants; (except once, withstanding Peter, the President of the Twelve Apostles, and then the President of the whole church, his pleasure or pain for which, we shall leave without comment, only stating for the good of the living, that he that doeth such things to the President of God's people on the earth, in any dispensation will repent or be damned,) and willing to suffer all manner of abuse and persecution, and affliction and privation, and dwell in peril by sea and land, at home and abroad, and commit his life into the hands of his enemies, if he might win the salvation of Jesus.

Now in Paul, we have a representation of what is in the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, for the truth is the same in all ages. When men come into the church of Christ it should be to learn all truth and practice upon it; if that is not their object, their profession is false and it will do them no good; for "Mormonism" is truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth; but on account of ignorance, tradition, and superstition, some suppose it is right to withstand Peter "face to face" and tell him wherein he is doing wrong, just as Paul did; they must hold on to the cart, lest the heifers shake it to pieces or upset it, and the ark of the covenant be broken. This is man's natural vanity, folly and ignorance.

But to the point at issue. When the Ethiopian can change his skin, or the leopard his spots, then can he who has long been accustomed to give poison to the sick, learn to give good healing medicine; for if experience, to give good revelation, may give the history, the vanity and folly of men, is such, that from long practice in any course not consistent with the requirements of heaven, they become so traditional in error, they are incapable of discerning it from truth; and as the example is now before us, let all the saints profit by it.

Who does not know that the Revelator of the Heavens has said in these last days, and manifested to his saints that if any is sick among you, let him send for the elders, who will anoint him with oil, lay on hands and pray; and if he has faith he shall be healed, and if he have not faith to be healed, he shall be nursed with herbs and mild food. Did not our brother who gave us our text, and the doctor who gave him the license to give it, know this? Certainly, he could, their prejudices, interwoven as with their birth, like the sectarian religion, prevented their using their knowledge, at the time most needed.

Who does not know that lead is not an herb or mild food? Does not the painter, who is obliged to put his business in the meridian of life, or die from the poisonous effects of the white and red lead he uses in his paints, know this? He does, or else why quit his profession? And is the poison of lead abated because it is called sugar, instead of being called white or red, or any other name or color? By no means. Lead is poisonous in its nature, and that is the reason why we loathe the water of many of our ancient cities, because it is furnished in leaden pipes. Iron is far preferable for conveying water, and porcelain or earthenware is better still.

In the blood is the life of the animal, and anything that tends to corrode the blood or obstruct its free circulation, is poison, no matter what its name. Proper food, mild food, cherishes the blood, tends to create it, and promotes health and strength. Pure herbs tend to purify and prepare the stomach and blood for the reception of food, so that when affliction takes possession of our feeble frames, herbs are first mentioned to purify, and mild food to strengthen, that the spirit of God, which is the life, may not be obstructed in its flow to every part of our systems.

That life giving principle diffused into our bodies by the breath of the Almighty, to constitute a living soul, desires a pure and free circulating medium or channel, which it finds in the blood, so long as the blood remains pure and free; but when that channel of communication becomes defiled, the life giving principle is obstructed in its course, a warfare commences, the patient is sick, and the circulating principle, called life, finds its circulating medium, the blood, too corrupt, so that its passage is too laborious, it takes its departure, then the body is inert, dead.

And what is erysipelas? A corruption of the blood, producing swellings and sores, tending to gangrene or putrefaction, internal or external, which if continued long and powerful enough, produces death, as though the spirit were disgusted with its tenement.

And whence the general source of erysipelas in our midst? There is nothing in the atmosphere of Deseret to corrupt the blood of the saints, consequently we must look to some other source for a reason.

First, then, we will mention our text. The sugar of lead has been one of the prominent, great, grand panacea of the poison doctors, for scattering disease, since the days of Elisha; and where does it scatter it to? Into the blood which circulates through the whole system, and from thence it locates in the weakest and most susceptible portions of the body, and

there remains, perhaps, a few days, unobserved, and then shows itself in the part in which it is located; or if the constitution of the patient be strong enough, it may remain, apparently inert, for years, and when a kind, congenial, healthy atmosphere shall stimulate the medium of the life giving principle toward a healthy action, as does the atmosphere of these valleys, the sugar of lead and the corroded particles of the system, which have lain dormant for years, presents itself in the form of a disease, which is very convenient, for want of knowledge on the part of the doctor, to call erysipelas; and this, in nine cases out of ten, is the cause of those afflictions in our midst, called erysipelas.

Did it generate here? No; it might be in the States, in England, Wales, Scotland, or any other part of the world; last year, or twenty years ago; directly to the patient, or through the medium of the parent or parents and their progenitors, for this is one of the mediums by which the transgressions of the fathers are visited upon the children, unto the third and fourth generation.

Do we mean to be understood that sugar of lead is the cause of all the so called erysipelas, in the valleys of the mountains? By no means. We have spoken of that, because it is one of the most scattering and momentary healing poisons, that is known to all the race of popular doctors in Christendom; and is the text presented us by our brother, in all good faith, and who would not do a wrong thing knowingly; and lead is such a common article, particularly when the term sugar is connected with it, it throws the honest in heart off their guard, and irreparable injury is done their constitutions, before they are aware of it.

Quicksilver, antimony, opium, and hundreds of other deadly poisons, administered under the name of medicine, such as mercury, calomel, corrosive sublimate, paregoric, laudanum, morphine, Godfrey's cordial, and a thousand more of like nature, which are about as good, and some of them better, to everlastingly fix the erysipelas in the human system, as sugar of lead; only they are not so harmless in name, consequently not quite so common among us, but their effects have been most abundantly felt in these valleys from the use that has been made of them in other climes.

No one need suppose that all herbs are good for medicine, because God has said the sick should be "nursed with herbs." No! Some herbs are as bad as minerals; opium, in any form, for common use, garden hemlock, stramonium, colchicum, and hundreds of others, are as bad as lead need to be; and should be left alone by every saint who wants to live; and we say to all saints, let alone every doctor who deals out the poisons we have mentioned, or poisons of any kind, and pass by his practice as you would pass the gates of Hell, for there is no Saul in these valleys whose name ought not to have been changed to Paul before this.

"What shall we do, then, when we are sick?" Just as God has told you, call for the elders, unite the faith with yours; and if you are healed, thank God for the blessing; if not, act upon the word of wisdom, which is in perfect accordance with all the movements of the Council of Health, as established in our city some three years ago, for no other purpose than to devise ways and means to prevent disease, and for preparing and administering herbs and mild food to the sick, just as the Lord has said, that his afflicted people might find comfort and consolation; and in the origin of the Council to the present moment the Presidency of the Church have taken an active part therein.

The principles of the Council of Health are to administer herbs and mild food to the saints, and do them all the good they can, according to the holy commandment; and any one who is opposed to the principles of that council, are opposed to God and his government; and those who administer any of the poisons we have named, or poisons of any kind, as medicines, for the healing of the sick, are not approved of in the heavens, or by the council of health, or by the servants of the Lord who hold the keys of the Kingdom of God on the earth in these last days.

We have often heard it remarked in a wild, loose, or tantalizing manner, and by men in high authority too, "that pepper is a hot drink, and the word of wisdom proscribes hot drinks," and "I wish the speaker had referred to pepper, for it is one of the hottest drinks we can use."

O ye elders in Israel, permit us to say to you, that when the revelation came to the saints of latter days to abstain from hot drinks, our Heavenly Father had no reference to pepper of any kind, cayenne, red, black, or yellow, or any other herb of a like nature, which is in perfect accordance with the principles of life and salvation. He meant what he said; hot drinks, not alcohol, the hottest and most diffusive thing men can think of, in its natural state; for he spoke of that particularly, that "strong drinks are not good, but for the washing of your bodies."

Then what did he mean? Hot drinks, water boiled over the fire, with tea, coffee, and such like things, which were common with almost every one in those days, literally burning their stomachs with hot water, for the purpose of getting the stimulating properties of the articles boiled in it; while pepper and other articles of a like nature, pure and harmless in themselves as mother's milk, are good when cold or chilled present themselves, to restore the natural life and energy of the human system, and are a prominent part and portion of the herbs referred to, and designed for the use of the saints, in the word of wisdom.

We refer to these things with the best of feelings, hoping that no elder in Israel, from this day forth, will give way to his prejudices, so as to cast a slur on the word of wisdom, or on any thing that God has ordained for the health and comfort of his creatures on the earth.

Let the saints be wise and live by every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of the Lord. Be temperate in eating and drinking, and dressing, and exercise, and shun disease as far as possible; and when you are sick, follow the word of wisdom, that you may become well. When you hear any one speak against the council of health, or the word of wisdom, or the revelations of Jesus Christ, you may know that person to be ignorant of the principles by which said council is governed; or if he is not ignorant, he is wicked; and that some principle beside that of righteousness, has got possession of his soul. Shun the counsel and practice of all such, and if you cannot enlighten them, leave them in peace. Content with no one, for contention is of the Devil; but instruct all in meekness so long as there is a spirit to receive and cherish that which is right, that the time may be hastened when health shall pervade the habitations of the just, and none shall need say I am sick, for God hath comforted his people, and put affliction away from the land.

Extracts from the N. Y. Herald.

WASHINGTON, March 12, 1852.

Preliminary Arrangements for a Set To.

Mr. Brown, (S. R. dem.) of Miss, made a party speech, taking a retrospect of the rise, progress, &c., of the Southern rights movement, which went down from the time the first Union convention was held in Mississippi. If he was called upon to write the epiphany, it would be in "Requiescat in pace." He believed that, in the language of a facetious friend, like "Peter Pringle's pen."

When it lived, it lived in clover, And when it died, it died all over. (Laughter.)

He then passed on to speak of Mississippi. His colleague (Mr. Wilcox) had, in rather bad taste, spoken of the old line democrats as trying to sneak back into the democratic party; they were never out of the party.

A strong insinuation. Mr. Wilcox, (Union dem.) of Miss, rose and said—"It was informed that I was to be denounced, this morning, by my friend, for I hail him as such, and he is such—but really, the storm has passed. His missiles are weak, and have fallen harmless at my feet. My colleague says that a secession party in Mississippi existed in a chimney, and that there was no party in favor of secession. I had thought that the gentleman had too high a regard for truth to make a declaration so baseless of truth. (Sensation throughout the House.)

"Do you bite your Thumb at me, sir?" Mr. Brown:—I desire to ask my colleague, does he mean to say I have been guilty of a falsehood? The inference may be left on the minds of some gentlemen.

"Bite my Thumb." Mr. Wilcox:—I have spoken boldly; my language cannot be misunderstood on that point.

The Final Inquiry. Mr. Brown:—Do you mean to say that what I have stated is false? (Looking sternly at his colleague.)

The Final Answer. Mr. Wilcox:—If you mean to say there is nobody in Mississippi in favor of secession, it is false. **The Fight—First Blow for Brown—the Second for Wilcox—both are evidently Game.**

The last word was scarcely uttered, before Mr. Brown drew off, and planted a blow in Wilcox's face.

Wilcox returned Brown's blow, and both clenched. **Anxiety of the Spectators to witness the Contest.** In a moment, the House and galleries were thrown into the wildest alarm and confusion—those in the galleries stretching over to see the fight, while the members jumped from their desks, and flew to the scene of conduct.

Combatants separated—Neither Victorious—the Crowd Disappointed. Several moments elapsed, before the belligerents were separated. Mr. Brown, with difficulty, was removed fifty feet from his antagonist.

A Crow from Wilcox. Wilcox jumped upon his desk, crying, "I can whip him! let me go!" brandishing his arms in the air.

Alarm of the Nervous—where's the Police? First Voice:—(very excited)—"Where's the Sergeant-at-Arms?"

Second Voice:—(quite tremulous)—"Stop the fighting!"

Third Voice:—(decidedly frightened)—"My God! has Wilcox got a knife?"

A Hundred Voices:—(strong and clear)—"No! no! Get out of the way, Little Folks!"

In the confusion—calling for the Sergeant-at-Arms—the officers, &c.,—several of the runner boys were knocked over.

The Speaker demands Order, and is answered by Disorder.

During the alarm and excitement, the Speaker hurried in and resumed the chair, knocking, and demanding order.

Mr. Bayly's voice was heard above the din, saying, "I demand the Sergeant-at-Arms to take those persons into custody."

A Knock-down Argument from the Speaker. The Speaker continued knocking, saying in the intervals,—"The Chair (knock) will hear (knock) no proposition until order is restored." (Knock, knock.) He then requested the Sergeant-at-Arms, and other officers, to perform their duty.

Mr. McLanahan, (dem.) of Pa.—Let the Chairman of the Committee make his report.

Gries—No, no! Order!

The Speaker:—The report will be received when order is restored. He earnestly appealed to gentlemen to take their seats.

Mr. Richardson, (dem.) of Ill.—I was going to make that request.

Once more to Business.

"So, how long does Congress sit?"

"Three or four months, my son."

"Why, what a set of geese they must be; our geese only sit five weeks!"

"It is getting late, my son; I think you had better retire."

"Does Congress, like geese, sit standing?" With this difference, geese sit standing under the desk, while Congress sit standing on the desk.

NOTICE TO THE BISHOPS. The brethren of the several wards will hereafter be notified through the "Deseret News" of their respective days for working on the Public Works.

For the week commencing May 17.

Bishop J. C. Kingsbury 2d " Monday.

" W. G. Perkins, 7th " do

" C. Williams, 3d " Tuesday.

" B. Brown, 4th " do

" W. Hicklenlooper, 6th " do

" S. Taft, 9th " Wednesday.

" J. L. Heywood 17 " do

" D. Pettigrew 10 " Thursday.

" J. Lytle 11 " do

" B. Corey 12 " Friday.

" E. Hunter 13 " Saturday.

For the week commencing May 24.

Bishop A. Haugland, 14 " Monday.

" N. V. Jones, 15 " Tuesday.

" J. Hendricks, 19 " do

" S. Roudy, 16 " Wednesday.

" L. D. Young, 18 " do

" A. Everett, 8 " Thursday.

" J. C. Kingsbury, 2 " Friday.

" W. G. Perkins, 7 " do

" C. Williams, 3 " Saturday.

" B. Brown, 4 " do

" W. Hicklenlooper, 6 " do

P. S. The brethren will continue to send to the Public Works, all the lumber, shingles, hewed timber, and fire wood that they possibly can, which will be credited to them at a liberal price on their return.

N. B. TEMPLE WALL. Now is the time to draw the stone for the Temple wall. Brethren, come on with the stone, and let us have the Temple lot enclosed this season.

EDW. HUNTER, Presiding Bishop.

WHEAT & FLOUR RECEIVED as cash in exchange for goods at LIVINGSTON & KINKADE'S.

my15-14-11

STRAYED. A SMALL light red Cow, white spot on her forehead, small white spot on her hip, branded N F on her left hip.

Any information gratefully received; and any one bringing her to the Church yard, shall be liberally rewarded.

my15-14-11

N. H. FELT.

CALVES WANTED.

THE undersigned will pay in gold and hay five dollars per head for calves 4 or 5 weeks old. Also, a few cows wanted on shares.

J. WHEELER.

my15-14-11

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

FROM the subscriber, a dark bay roan horse, about 8 years old, branded with a large California brand on the left hip, a slit in both ears. He ranged near the mouth of the Little Cottonwood.

Any person bringing him to me will be rewarded.

JOHN LARSON,

Big Cottonwood,

On the State Road.

my15-14-11

HOME MANUFACTURE.

IRA AMES would respectfully invite the attention of the citizens of Deseret to the all important subject of procuring tan-bark in the season of its peeling; it will peel the next new moon, which will be on the 18th of May. I wish it distinctly understood, that good pine bark will be cured and saved, will buy leather, boots and shoes, when gold and silver will be refused. Also those who have got dry hides nailed up on their stables, or elsewhere, please to fetch them to me forthwith; I am ready to receive them and work them into leather; and if you bring me good hides, I will warrant you good leather next fall.

Let no hides be wasted through neglect, for the present prospect is that there will be a lack of hides as well as bark. The tannery in Tooele valley are requested to send their utmost exertion to procure bark and bring forward their hides, and they shall receive according to their works; also the settlements north; and in so doing, we shall be able to build up and bear off the kingdom of God.

my15-14-11

HURRAH!

FOR Wool Carding!—The subscriber respectfully wishes to inform the inhabitants of Great Salt Lake Valley and surrounding settlements, that he is prepared to card wool at the Woolen Factory, on Jordan river, 10 miles south of the city, on shares or otherwise.

TEXAS!—White wool 10 cents per lb, mixed wool 15 cents.

N. B.—Clean washed wool is the best, with about 1 lb of lard or butter without salt to every 8 lbs of wool.

my15-14-11

MATTHEW GAUNT.

THE Indians, by C. C. Canfield, one iron grey stud colt, 3 years old next fall; blaze in his face. The owner is requested to pay charges and take him away.

Weber co., my15-14-11

C. C. CANFIELD.

WOOL CARDING

AND Cloth Dressing!—The subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of this Territory, that his sheep and that he has secured the services of Mr. Alanson Norton, who has had 20 years experience in the business.

Customers may rely on having their work well done, with promptness and dispatch.

Persons living at