

merrily a moment before, suddenly burst into a terrible fit of grief: "Mamma, give me a cake to stop my crying!" My little Clara was watching with much curiosity and interest a flock of fowls as they were sunning themselves, when her attention was suddenly arrested by the gorgeous red crests of two roosters. "Mamma, what are those red things on their heads?" "Their combs, my dear." "Why, how funny! they wear combs! Mamma, are they the women?" A "wee" cousin of mine, while talking with his aunt the other day, said, "Annty, I should think that Satan must be an awful trouble to God." "He must be trouble enough," she answered. "I don't see how he came to turn out so, when there was no devil to put him up to it!" was the reply. — [The Knickerbocker.

"DON'T WORRY."—This is the first thing an editor should get by heart. If Mr. Slocum threatens to withdraw his patronage, because you criticized Professor Drawl's lecture on the opinion question, don't worry—but tell him to go ahead and do it. If Mr. Bullion writes you an insulting letter, saying that if you don't stop writing about the Diddleton Railroad, he will ruin you with a law suit—don't worry, but dare him to try it on. If Mr. Smith threatens to "cave your head in," because you mentioned that "his son Bob," was sent to the Tombs for pelting a street lamp with brickbats—don't worry, but tell him that you so love the law, you dine on a salad made of red tape and sealing wax.

If Mr. Silk approaches you with a horse pistol "that kicks," and offers to blow your brains out if you ever again allude to his visits to Mrs. Demures, don't worry about it, but tell him to blaze away. Again we say, never worry. If you do, you are no more calculated for an editor than a Quaker is for marine hornpipes. — [Ex.

COULD NOT PRESCRIBE FOR HIM.—*Delirium Tremens.*—A few days since a gentleman of our acquaintance, who unfortunately at times pays too much devotion at the shrine of Bacchus, was slightly afflicted in his mind by those delusions which are consequent upon dissipation. A young friend was sent for to attend him until he should recover. This friend, as he was going to perform his mission, chanced to meet a young and talented member of the bar, who had frequently been troubled with the legions of Captain Whiskey's devils, and familiarly asked him what course it was necessary to pursue in such cases. "What does he see?" inquired the lawyer. The other replied that his sick friend saw "snakes, and, rats, and dogs, and horses, and jackasses"—"stop, stop," cried the lawyer, "I can't prescribe for him—in my experience I never got as low as jackasses." — [Ex.

MEMORY OF A MAGPIE.—A lady who caught her magpie stealing her pickled walnuts, threw a basin of hot grease over the poor bird, exclaiming: "Oh, you thief, you've been at the pickled walnuts, have you?" Poor Mag, was dreadfully burned, his feathers came off, leaving his back entirely bare. He lost all spirits, and spoke not a word for more than a year, when a gentleman called at the house, who, on taking off his hat exhibited a very bald head. The magpie appeared evidently struck with the circumstances. Hopping upon the back of his chair, and looking him hastily over, he suddenly exclaimed, in the ear of his astonished visitor: "Oh, you thief! you've been at the pickled walnuts, have you!" — [Ex.

SHOOTING BY ACCIDENT.—"Please your Lordship's honor and glory," said Pat, "I shot the hare by accident."

"By accident," repeated Pat. "I was firing at a bush and the baist ran across my aim, all of his own accord."

"The gamekeeper tells a different story," replied his lordship.

"Oh, don't put faith in what the man says, as he never cares about speaking the truth, anyhow. He told me the other day your lordship was not as fit to fill the chair of justice as a jackass."

"Aye, indeed! and what did you say?"

"Please your lordship, I said your lordship was."

WIRES OF THE TELEGRAPH.—The wires of the telegraph, instead of being exposed in Paris as here, are under ground. A trench dug twelve or fifteen inches wide, in which the wires are placed side by side, but so as not to touch each other. Liquid bitumen is then poured on them, which surrounds the wires, and completely isolates them. It secures them from the danger of being exposed to malevolent persons and of being deranged by atmospheric influence. The wires from the Tuilleries to the Ministry of the Interior have been laid down in this manner, and others are in course of execution on the quays and in the Rue Richelieu. The same plan is to be adopted at Lyons. — [Ex.

THE WATER OX.—The water ox is a very remarkable animal of the east, which, if we do not greatly mistake, would be admirably adapted to the marshes of Louisiana. Dr. J. B. Davis, of South Carolina, who, during the administration of President Polk, was employed in Turkey to test the growth of cotton in that climate, imported some of the animals and now has them. This animal will weigh three thousand pounds, with more fat than any other known animal, and subsists in marsh lands where ordinary cattle would starve. — [Ex.

SOAP RECIPE.—Save the lye of sufficient strength to float an egg; measure it into barrels as obtained, and to each gallon add one pound of grease. Stir every day till it becomes thick; then to sixteen gallons of this soft soap put four gallons of lye, as strong as that above. Boil one hour or more, till the grease entirely disappears; then dissolve six quarts of salt in four gallons of water; stir it in and boil the whole fifteen minutes longer; pour it into the tubs to harden; cut it out in bars, and dry in the shade. — [Danbridge Herald.

The Chinese call a pricking conscience, a "hedge hog with all the quills turned inwards."

THE DESERET NEWS.



ALBERT CARRINGTON.....EDITOR

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY:

Wednesday---February 27, 1856.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

WHEREAS, a portion of the Utah Indians have been committing depredations upon the white inhabitants in this Territory by killing and driving off stock, killing the herdsmen and perpetrating various other crimes of a like nature, and

WHEREAS, they still maintain a hostile attitude, evincing a determination to continue their outrages, continually threatening and actually destroying the lives of the white population, and every effort failing to effect an amicable arrangement whereby peace can be secured,

I therefore deem it a duty which I owe to our common preservation, to take such measures as will be best calculated to prevent the shedding of blood, and to preserve the lives of our citizens and their property. With these views, and to effect the above object, I call upon the military forces of the Territory to hold themselves in readiness to march to any point, as they shall be directed by the Lieutenant General, who is hereby ordered to bring such forces into immediate service as shall be necessary to suppress, in the most judicious and speedy manner, the Indian hostilities at present so unfortunately existing, and will also aid the civil authorities in arresting offenders against the laws when necessary.

To those persons residing in isolated locations and small settlements, as also to those who are herding stock upon the ranges, I say, place yourselves in a position of defence, either by removing to a safe place, or in strengthening up your defences and increasing your numbers.

To all persons who desire to pass from place to place, I recommend that you go well armed and in sufficient numbers to be safe.

I also advise all the citizens not to send, or permit children, or females to pass alone from house to house, or to the fields in sparsely settled locations, especially in the southern and western counties.

B. vigilant and active in preserving your lives and property from Indian aggression, and it is believed they will soon be brought to sue for peace.

It is particularly enjoined upon all the citizens to conciliate the Indians in their respective settlements, and keep them friendly disposed, and induce them, if possible, not to join the war parties now in the field.

Done at Great Salt Lake City, this 23rd day of February, A. D. 1856, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-first.

BRIGHAM YOUNG, Governor
and ex-officio superintendent of Indian Affairs.

Law and Courts.

What is law? An applicable rule of order founded in justice, or should be, and the laws of Utah fill the requirement of the definition. But of what use are good and wholesome laws, if they are not observed nor enforced? Any community is far better off without one particle of law, than when matters of difference are thrown into the law mill with the understanding, expressed or implied, that all kinds of "twisting and turning" will be allowed, that the rulings on any particular class of questions will be as uncertain, opposite, and changeable as the wind, and that bribing, lying, false pleading, and every rascally subterfuge will carry the day against right. When such is the case, most truly may it be said, "the wicked rule and the people mourn."

But is there no remedy for such glaring abuses, and no escaping from the intricate, vexatious, and corrupting meshes of lawyers' law? Yes, with us there is, for those who stir up litigation, and the lawyer sharks who fatten upon the broils of neighbors and neighborhoods, are too few in number to outface the whirlwind of just indignation that will sweep away the "refuge of lies" under which they shelter themselves, and leave them exposed to the scorn of an outraged and insulted people.

Once being bitten by a shark, once having tasted the bitter cup of paying lawyers' fees for naught but lying, once being passed between the upper and nether mill stones of a law court with its contradictory, illegal, and corrupt rulings, would seem to afford sufficient experience for even the dullest to let law and law courts alone. But some are like insects around a lighted candle, like gamblers and buyers of lottery tickets, and cannot or will not keep in the channel of safe, honorable and lawful conduct. Others appear to value a dime obtained through the grinding of the law mill more highly than their soul's salvation. Such characters, though few in number, are so miserably filthy, and keep up such a constant poking into everybody's business but their own, that they serve to annoy the peaceful and industrious, and jeopardize the true interests of loyal societies.

Will the litigious and pettifogging lawyers reform, and cease disturbing and preying upon the innocent? Most probably not. What remedy

then have the honorable and upright? Never to attend a court as a mere spectator; this course is in your own hands. If a court is known to trample upon our laws, by which alone our courts exist, and that court summons you to serve on a grand jury, inform the officer that a court, which rules out the law by which it is constituted a court, has no existence and you cannot attend the sitting of a nonentity.

If summoned to serve on a traverse jury, and the above plea does not suit you and you do not wish to undergo the pillory of the jury box, it is the most easy job in the world to form an opinion and express it.

So much for spectators, grand jurors, and petit jurors. And now, O ye pettifoggers and lawyers, if you wish to act like men, and like good and loyal citizens, always plead, if plead you will, for justice—fair, even-handed justice, dimes or no dimes, and spurn the oath requiring you to be true to your client, right or wrong, back to the dark recesses of hell where it belongs, and from whence it emanated. More anon, if necessary.

GOVERNOR YOUNG'S PROCLAMATION. — The readers of the 'News' will do themselves the justice to carefully peruse the "Proclamation" contained in this issue, and strive to act most heartily in accordance therewith. If so, the slight disturbance now created by a few reckless natives will soon die out, and but little, if any, further harm be inflicted upon our persons or property through their hostile acts.

THE BOARD OF REGENTS met on the 25th inst., pursuant to adjournment. A quorum was present, as were also Governor Young, Prest. J. M. Grant, Elders E. T. Benson, and E. Snow, and Hon. Jesse N. Smith, of Parowan.

Elder Woodruff, chairman of the committee for preparing matter for school books in the Deseret Alphabet, reported quite an amount in readiness for revision preparatory to being copied. The committee on revision had been so much occupied with other public duties that they had not been able to pass upon but a small portion of the manuscript presented. On this account, Messrs. E. Smith, O. Pratt and P. P. Pratt were added to the committee on revision, and it is presumable that the work will progress with greater rapidity.

The pronunciation and of course the spelling of several classes of words, where custom invariably differs from that found in Webster's dictionary, was unanimously decided upon, and a record thereof made by the secretary.

Adjourned to meet, at the same place at early candle light, on Tuesday next, March 4.

DISTURBANCE WITH INDIANS.—For some time past a few Indians in Utah and Cedar valleys have been disposed to be mischievous, stealing cattle and horses when opportunity offered, threatening to kill cattle when they pleased, and resisting a legal examination into their conduct. Matters were in this condition until recently, when, from all now known (10 a.m. of the 26th) some Indians killed two herdsmen on the west side of Utah lake on the 21st, or early on the 22nd inst., and another herdsman is missing.

On the 22nd, a posse of ten men, with writs from the first and second U. S. District Courts, called at an Indian camp near the south fort in Cedar county, to arrest the Indians named in those writs.

Soon as the attempt was made to execute the writs, the Indians showed fight and fired upon the officers, and in the melee one Indian and one squaw were killed, the latter accidentally, and br. George Carson was mortally wounded, and died about 2 a.m. of the 23rd.

POTATOES.—As the weather is moderating, and potato pits being opened, it would be a relief to the hands in the 'News Office' if some of our subscribers or agents would deliver, as early as practicable, a few loads of potatoes, that the 'types' may be able to mix sauce with their bread and meat, and not be obliged to consume each article by itself.

ANOTHER SHRUB FOR HEDGES.—We return our thanks to br. John Steele, of Parowan, for packages of seeds of two kinds of the mezkeet bush.

Br. Steele writes that the small seeds produce the tallest growth, but that the other kind will grow more bushy and has very sharp thorns. Being a native shrub and inured to drouth, it will doubtless prove valuable for hedging, provided it can weather our winters. At any rate it will have a fair trial, for we shall sow the seeds sent to us, except the portion we shared with General Wells, who will try them on his farms, as will Governor Young, Presidents Kimball and Grant, and brs. Staines and Bullock, to whom packages were distributed as requested.

Missionaries.

Names and Residences of those now appointed to go on missions, and their destination, as read from the stand in the Tabernacle in G. S. L. City, Sunday, Feb. 24, 1856.

TO GREEN RIVER.

From Springville—Myron Crandall, James Oakley.
From Palmyra—Alexander Robertson, Stephen Markham, William Berry.
From Provo—William M. Daniels, Aaron M. Daniels, George Porter, James A. Ivie, Lucius N. Scovill, Edson Whipple, John H. Van Wagoner, Clinton Williams, John Sessions, Alva Downey, George B. Teeple, Peter W. Conover.
From Tooele—Ell B. Kelsey, Ell Lee.
From Great Salt Lake City—Jerome B. Kempton, Addison Everett, William Snow, Curtis E. Bolton, James Baldwin, William Bird, Thomas Jenkins, Isaac Duffin, E. P. Duzette, Daniel Greenig, Jonathan Moreton, Edward T. Mumford, David Mustard, Henry Cooksey, Spencer Wiltbank, George Shell, William W. Sterrett, Joseph A. Thompson, William K. Parker, Robert Coester, William M. Thompson, Thomas Frazier, James Young, John A. Wakeham.
From Payson—Jeremiah Bingham.
From Nephi—William Meeks.
From Lake City—Arza Adams.

TO THE NORTH.

From Ogden—William S. Lish, William Shaw, Thomas Bingham, John Campbell 2nd, Clifton Browning, Hathorn C. Hadlock, Crandall Dunn, Bailey Lake.
From Centerville, Davis County—George Dalton, Henry A. Cleveland, Solomon Connolly, Henry R. Cleveland, Thomas Brandon, Woodruff Brandon, Henry Russell, David Russell.
From Farmington—Jacob Miller.
From Stoker's Ward—Charles Parks, Thomas Abbott.
From Great Salt Lake City—William J. Perkins, Thomas Carliss, Lott Huntington, Thomas Day, James Gammell, Alexander Hill, sen., Richard Margetts, Wallace McIntyre, Charles Thomas, James Walker, John Walker, Henry Walker, John Preese, James Watson, William Price, William Empey.
From Nephi—George Barber.
From Battle Creek—John Holman.
From Lehi—Sylvanus Collett, John R. Murdock.
From Western Jordan—Joseph Harker.
From Provo—Simon Ketting.

TO LOS VEGAS.

From Great Salt Lake County—Williams Camp, John S. Fullmer, Lewis Robins, Lorenzo Brown, Andrew Cahoon, Almon L. Fullmer, Thomas Hall, Hyrum Kimball, George Mayer, Samuel Thompson, Aaron Farr, Alexander A. Lemon, Justin Merrill, Samuel Turnbow, Ute Perkins, Daniel Shearer, Allen Stout, John Snider, William Moss, Francis Boggs, Jacob L. Workman, Elijah K. Fuller.
From Provo—Edson Barney, Philander Colton.
From Parowan—Miles Anderson, John Lowder.
From Beaver County—Beeson Lewis.
From Palmyra—William W. Riley, John H. Redd.

TO EUROPE.

From Fillmore—Peter Robinson, Thomas R. King, John A. Ray, Edwin Holden.
From Davis County—Jesse Hobson.
From Utah—Lorenzo Hatch, Isaac Higbee, William Pace, William Miller.
From Great Salt Lake City—Orson Pratt, Ezra T. Benson, Orson Pratt, jun., Phineas H. Young, Miles Romney, James Beck, James Ure, Truman O. Angel.
From Lehi—James Taylor.
From Provo—Andrew Jackson Stewart (the surveyor), Thaddeus Fleming, Joseph A. Ketting.
From Great Salt Lake City—Louis R. Chaffin, Zerubabel Snow, James Phelps.
From Battle Creek—George Clark.

TO THE EAST INDIES.

From Great Salt Lake City—Thomas S. Johnson.
From Provo—William M. Wall, Alexander P. Chesley, George Parish.
From Springville—Martin Crandall, Joseph Kelly, William Bird, John Whitbeck.

The brethren who cannot go without leaving their families upon the hands of the Bishops, had better stay and provide for their families before they leave. By order of the First Presidency.

THEATRE.—Monday evening, March 3d, has been set apart for the BENEFIT of br. B. Snow, on which occasion will be presented, for the first time in this city, the thrilling historical tragedy entitled, "VIRGINIUS, THE ROMAN FATHER." Br. Snow will appear in his favorite character of Virginius. Songs, a dance, and the farce "The Widow's Victim" will conclude the performance of that evening.

All who are fond of tragedy will have a fine opportunity for gratifying their taste in that department, and of seeing br. Snow in a line he is so peculiarly fond of.

ANCIENT TUNNEL.—The ancient tunnel between the islands of Sicily and Orygia has been entirely re-opened, and has been found to be twelve feet high by six wide, and about a mile in length. The tunnel, quite equal in all respects to that under the Thames, at London, was built during the occupation of Sicily by the Greeks. — [Ex.

Solomon took an inventory of the world and all the best things in it; he cast up the account, and the sum total amounted to—"vanity."

USELESS LOAD.—He who learns, and makes no use of his learning, is a beast of burden with a load of books hitched to him.