

A mighty knowing man was Caleb Page, who kept the grocery at the fork of the road, near Woodchuck Creek, near the village of Hornville. No occurrence had ever taken place, all the particulars of which Caleb did not possess a thorough knowledge, in the minutest detail. All matters in the perspective were anticipated, discussed, arranged, and satisfactorily disposed of by Caleb long before they took place. If a neighbor rushed into the store to communicate what he believed to be a very recent piece of news, he would have the conceit taken out of him by being told by Caleb, that he "had heard it a week ago." Events of the past, present, and future, were all the same to him; his ubiquitous knowledge grasped and covered them all—to him they were all "stale news."

A small bet was made one evening, between Si Stevens and Joe Stubbins. Si bet that Joe could not repeat the names of all the kings of the world, and Joe bet that he could. The following evening, Si and Joe, accompanied by two or three more of the boys of the village, who were "helping the time along," and "filling in," proceeded to Caleb's store. After being comfortably seated here and there, on barrels, boxes, &c., Si opened the evening's amusements by asking, in a manner that indicated he was continuing a conversation commenced before they entered the store.

"So you say, Joe, that they caught him last night?" "Yes, sir, about seventeen minutes past eight."

"Well, Joe, how far up the creek was it?" "On a careful consideration, I should say it was about three miles, or three miles and a quarter, or perhaps a half, up the creek."

Caleb, who had lost not a word of the conversation, opened his sugar scoop with astonishment, and opened his ears for the boys were talking about a matter in which he was not "posted up." The conversation continued:

"Well," says Si, "that couldn't have been far from Deacon Hunt's?" "Just so," answered Joe, "it was about eighty rods from Deacon Hunt's log-pen, in a slantwise direction."

"Did you hear, Joe," asked Si, with a face as solid as a gravestone, "how much did they go?" "Yes, I did," replied Joe, "with another face as solid as a gravestone, 'I heard that they go'—up on a fifty-barrel of it."

The boys observed that Caleb was getting exceedingly uneasy, and "piled it on."

"Well, Si, the insect was about eighty-two feet long, and twenty-eight feet, old inches, broad, and thick in proportion."

At this point in the dialogue, Caleb became so dejectedly excited that he could contain himself no longer, and snappishly demanded to know what'n thunder they were talking about?

"Why, said Joe, with well-learned astonishment, don't you know about their catching that?" "That are what?" seriously inquired Caleb.

"That are what?" seriously inquired Joe Stubbins. "A whale!" exclaimed the bewildered Caleb, "have they caught a whale up the creek?"

"They haven't caught anything else," said the impatient Joe. "And how much did they get?" inquired Caleb, as he recovered his wits.

"Ninety-two barrels," replied Joe, forgetting the amount he had previously mentioned.

"Well," said Caleb, with slow deliberation, and a satisfied look, "I am glad they caught the whale, for I heard they were after him."

Joe paid the bet.—Bacon Carpet Bag.

A Rich Case.

Some years ago an Irishman was knocked down and robbed. He accused a man of having committed the robbery; in due time the case came up for trial. The Irishman being upon the stand, was cross-examined after having sworn positively to the guilt of the prisoner, by one of the keenest lawyers, and something like the following was the result:

"You say that the prisoner at the bar was the man that assaulted and robbed you?" "Yes."

"Was it moonlight when the occurrence took place?" "Not a bit of it."

"Was it starlight?" "Not a whit; it was so dark that you could not have seen your hand before you."

"Was there any light shining from any house near by?" "Not a bit of it; there was no moon, no starlight, nor light from any house and so dark that you couldn't see your hand before you, now are you able to swear that the prisoner is the man? How did you see him?"

"Why, your honor, when the spalpeen struck me the red dew out of my eyes so bright that you could have seen to pick up a pin; you could, be jabbers."

The court, jury, counsel and spectators exploded with shouts at this quaint story, and the prisoner was directly after declared not guilty.

The Secret.—"I noticed," said Franklin, "a mechanic among a number of others at work on a house erected, but a little way from my office, who had a kind word and a cheerful smile for every one who met him. Let the day be ever so cold, gloomy, or sunless, a happy smile danced like a sunbeam on his countenance. Meeting him one morning, I asked him to tell me the secret of his constant happy flow of spirits."

"No secret, Doctor, he replied, 'I have got one of the best of wives, and when I go to work, she always has a kind word of encouragement for me and when I go home she meets me with a smile and a kiss; and then tea is sure to be ready, and she has done so many little things through the day to please me, that I cannot find it in my heart to speak an unkind word to anybody.' What an influence, then, hath woman over the heart of man to soften it and make it the fountain of cheerful and pure emotions. Speak gently, be a happy smile and a kind word of greeting after the toils of the day are over, costs nothing, and go far toward making a home happy and peaceful."

An Irishman about to enter the army, was asked by one of the recruiting officers, "well, sir, when you get into battle will you fight or run?" "By faith!" replied the Irishman, with a comical twist of the countenance, "I, be after don't, yer honor, as the majority of ye do."

"Bill, spell cat, rat, hat, bat, fat, with only the letter for each word."

"It can't be did."

"What you just ready to report verbatim phonetically, and can't do that? Just look here! c 80 cat, r 80 rat, h 80 hat, b 80 bat, f 80 fat?"

Don't say can't.

A sharp talking lady was reproved by her husband who requested her to keep her tongue in her mouth. "My dear," responded the wife, "it is against the law to carry concealed weapons."

Old Dr. Bond once called to visit a hypochondriacal lady who fancied she had swallowed a mouse. "Nonsense," cried the doctor, "it's all fudge!" "Oh no doctor," said the patient, "it's a live mouse; I feel it now trying to gnaw out. Oh, what can I do?" "Do," exclaimed the old man, "there's but one thing you can do; you must swallow a cat!"

This was only equalled in the case of Hood, the English wit and poet, who, while on his death bed, swallowed a cock instead of medicine intended for him. He was told of it. "No matter," said he, "I'll swallow a bit of blotting paper."

Wise Prescriptions.

SENSIBLE NEGRO.—A negro in Boston had a severe attack of rheumatism, which finally settled in his foot. He bathed it, and rubbed it, and swathed it—but all to no purpose. Finally, tearing away the bandages, he stuck it out, and with a shake of his fist over it, exclaimed—

"Ache away, den, old feller—ache away. I shan't no nuffin more fer yer, dia chile ken stan it as long as you ken so ache away."

Sonnet to Louis Napoleon.

Oh! shames a thief! a nation trust thee
With all the wealth her bleeding hands had won,
Proclaimed thee guardian of her liberty;
So proud a title never lay upon
Thy uncle's forehead! Thou wast linked with one,
First President of France, whose name shall be
Fixed in the heavens, like God's eternal sun—
Second to him alone—Washington!

Was it for thee to step into a crown?
Pick up the Bourbon's tattered glory, yield thy right
Of simple majesty, and tatter down
Full of discovered traitors—sorry sight!
One of a mob of Kings? Or, lower crown,
Was it for thee to steal it in the night?

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LIFE OF JOSEPH SMITH.

Friday, the 15th, 9 a.m., met in council agreeable to adjournment, at the council room in the Temple, and organized the authorities of the church, agreeable to their respective offices. I then made some observations respecting the order of the day, and the great responsibility we were under, to transact all our business in righteousness before God, inasmuch as our decisions will have a bearing upon all mankind, and upon all generations to come. Council opened in usual form, and proceeded to business by reading the rules and regulations to govern the house of the Lord, three times. The vote of the Presidency was then called upon these rules, followed by the High Council of Kirtland, the High Council of Zion, the Twelve, the Seventy, the Bishops of Zion and Kirtland, and their counselors, each in their turn; and after a few queries, answers, and debate, the above rules passed the several quorums, in their order, by the unanimous voice of the whole, and are therefore received and established as a law to govern the House of the Lord in Kirtland.

In the investigation of this subject, I found that many who had deliberated upon this subject, were darkened in their minds, which drew forth some remarks from me respecting the privileges of the authorities of the church, that they should each speak in his own name, and in his place, and in his time and season, that the same may be perfect order in all things; and that every man, before he makes an objection to any item that is thrown before them for their consideration, should be sure that he can throw light upon the subject, rather than spread darkness; and that his objection be founded in righteousness; which may be done by applying ourselves closely to study the mind and will of the Lord, whose spirit always makes manifest, and demonstrates to the understanding of all who are in possession of his Spirit.

After our adjournment, of the Council, elder Don Carlos Smith was nominated and seconded to be ordained to the High Priesthood; also to officiate as President, to preside over that body in Kirtland. The vote of the respective quorums was called in their order, and passed through the whole house by their unanimous voice.

Elder Alva Beaman was chosen in the same manner, to preside over the elders in Kirtland. William Cowdery was nominated and seconded to officiate as President, over the Priests of the Assembly was called, beginning at the Bishop's council and passing through the several authorities, until it came to the Presidency of the High Council in Kirtland and received their sanction, having been carried unanimously, in all the departments below.

Oliver Olney was unanimously elected to preside over the Teachers in Kirtland.

Ira Bond was unanimously chosen to preside over the deacons in Kirtland.

Elders Don Carlos Smith, and Alva Beaman were ordained to the offices to which they had been elected, under the hands of Presidents Joseph Smith, junior, S. Rigdon; and L. Smith, with many blessings.

Bishop Whitney, of Kirtland, then proceeded to ordain William Cowdery, Oliver Olney, and Ira Bond, and pronounced many blessings upon them according to their offices and standing.

Moved, seconded, and carried, that all the several quorums take their turn in performing the office of door-keeper in the House of the Lord; also, that Nathaniel Miliken, Thomas Carrio, Amos R. Orton, and Samuel Rolfe be appointed assistant door-keepers.

Motioned and carried, that the Presidency of the High Council build the keys of the House of the Lord, except the keys of one vestry, which is to be held by the bishopric of the Aaronic Priesthood.

Motioned and carried unanimously, that John Correll be appointed to take charge of the House of the Lord in Kirtland immediately, and that the laws regulating the House of the Lord, go into effect from this time, and that elder Correll see that they are enforced, with the privilege of calling as many as he choose to assist him. Council adjourned sine die.

URSUS HYDE, Clerk.

Saturday morning, 16th, by request, I met with the council of the Twelve in company with my colleagues, Frederick G. Williams and Sidney Rigdon. Council opened with singing, and prayer by Thomas B. Marsh, President of the Twelve. He arose and requested the privilege, in behalf of his colleagues, of speaking each in his turn without being interrupted, which was granted them.

Elder Marsh proceeded to unboon his feelings touching the mission of the Twelve, and more particularly respecting a certain letter which they received from the Presidency of the High Council in Kirtland, while attending a Conference in the State of Maine; also spoke of being placed in our council on Friday last, below the councils of Kirtland and Zion, having been previously placed next the Presidency in our assemblies; also observed that they were hurt on account of some remarks made by President Hyrum Smith, on the trial of Gladston Bishop, (who had been previously tried before the council of the Twelve, while on their mission in the east) who had by their request, thrown his case before the High Council in Kirtland for investigation; and the Twelve considered that their proceedings with him, were in some degree disapproved.

Elder Marsh then gave way to his brethren and they arose and spoke in turn until they had all spoken, acquiescing in the observations of Elder Marsh, and made some additions to his remarks, which were as follows: that the letter in question, which they received from the Presidency, in which two of their members were suspended, and the rest severely chastened, and that too, upon testimony which was unwarrantable and particular areas was laid upon a certain letter which the presidency had received from Doot. Warren A. Cowdery, of Freedom, New York, in which he preferred charges against them which were false, and upon which we (the presidency) had acted in

chastening them, and therefore the Twelve had concluded that the presidency had lost confidence in them, and that whereas the church in this place had cussed them, at the time of their appointment to the Apostleship, they now treated them coolly, and appeared to have lost confidence in them also.

They spoke of their having been in the work from the beginning almost, and had borne the burden in the heat of the day, and passed through many trials, and that the presidency ought not to suspect their fidelity, nor lose confidence in them, neither have chastened them upon such testimony as was lying before them; also urged the necessity of an explanation upon the letter which they received from the presidency, and the propriety of their having information, as it respects their duties, authority, &c., that they might come to an understanding in all things; that they might act in perfect union and harmony before the Lord; and be prepared for the endowment; also, that they had preferred a charge against Doot. Cowdery for his unchristian conduct which the presidency had disregarded. Also that President Oliver Cowdery, on a certain occasion, had made use of language to one of the Twelve that was unchristian and unbecoming any man, and that they would not submit to such treatment. The remarks of the Twelve were made in a very forcible and explicit manner, yet cool and deliberate.

I observed that we had heard them patiently, and in turn should expect to be heard patiently also; and first, I remarked that it was necessary that the Twelve should state whether they were determined to persevere in the work of the Lord, whether the presidency are able to satisfy them or not. Vote called, and carried in the affirmative, unanimously. I then said to them that I had not lost confidence in them, they had no reason to suspect my confidence and that I would be willing to be weighed in the scale of truth, to-day, in this matter, and risk it in the day of judgment; and as it respects the chastening contained in the letter in question, which I acknowledged might have been expressed in too harsh language, which was not intentional; and I asked their forgiveness inasmuch as I had had their feelings; but nevertheless, I declared that elder Melville wrote back to Kirtland, while the Twelve were at the camp, was harsh also, and I was willing to set the one against the other.

I next proceeded to explain the duty of the Twelve, and their authority, which is next to the present presidency, and that the arrangement of the assembly in this place on the 15th instant, in placing the High Council of Kirtland next the presidency, was because the business to be transacted, was business relating to that body in particular, which was to fill the several quorums in Kirtland, not because they were first in office; and that the arrangements were the most judicious that could be made on the occasion; also the Twelve are not subject to any other than the first Presidency, viz., myself, Sidney Rigdon, and Frederick G. Williams, who are now my counselors; (and where I am not, there is no first presidency; over the Twelve).

I also stated to the Twelve that I did not countenance the harsh language of President Cowdery to them, neither in myself nor any other man, although I have sometimes spoken too harshly from the impulse of the moment, and inasmuch as I have wounded your feelings, brethren, I ask your forgiveness, for I love you, and will hold you up with all my heart in all righteousness, before the Lord, and before all men; for as assured, brethren, I am willing to stem the torrent of all opposition; in storms and in tempests; in thunders and in lightnings; by sea and by land; in the wilderness, or among false brethren, or mobs; or wherever God in his providence may call us; and I am determined that neither heights nor depths, principalities, nor powers, things present or things to come, nor any other creature, shall separate me from you; and I will now covenant with you before God, that I will not listen to nor credit any derogatory report against any of you, nor condemn you upon any testimony beneath the heavens, short of that testimony which is infallible, until I can see you face to face, and know of a surety; and I do place unreserved confidence in your word, for I believe you to be men of truth; and I ask the name of you: when I tell you anything, that you place equal confidence in my word, for I will not tell you, I know anything, which I do not know; but I have already consumed more time than I intended when I commenced, and I will now give way to my colleagues.

President Rigdon arose next and acquiesced in what I had said, and acknowledged to the Twelve that he had not done as he ought in not citing Dr. Cowdery to trial on the charges that were put into his hands by the Twelve; that he had neglected his duty in this thing, for which he asked their forgiveness, and would now attend to it, if they desired him to do so; and President Rigdon also observed to the Twelve, if he had spoken or reproved too harshly, at any time, and had injured their feelings by so doing, he asked their forgiveness.

President Williams arose and acquiesced in the above sentiments, expressed by myself and President Rigdon, in full, and said many good things.

The President of the Twelve then called a vote of that body to know whether they were perfectly satisfied with the explanation which we had given them, and whether they would enter into the covenant we had proposed to them, which was most readily manifested in the affirmative, by raising their hands to heaven in testimony of their willingness and desire to enter into this covenant, and their entire satisfaction with our explanation upon all the difficulties, that were on their minds; we then took each other by the hand in confirmation of our covenant; and there was a perfect union of feeling on this occasion, and our hearts overflowed with blessings, which we pronounced upon each other's heads as the Spirit gave us utterance.

My scribe is included in this covenant, and these blessings with us, for I love him for the truth and integrity that dwell in him; and may God enable us all to perform our vows and covenants, with each other, in all fidelity and righteousness before him, that our influence may be felt among the nations of the earth, in mighty power, even to rend the kingdoms of darkness, and triumph over priestcraft and spiritual wickedness in high places, and break in pieces all kingdoms that are opposed to the kingdom of Christ, and spread the light and truth of the everlasting gospel from the rivers to the ends of the earth.

Elder Beaman came in for counsel to know whether it was best for him to return before the solemn assembly, or not. After consideration the council advised him to tarry. Council dismissed by singing and prayer.

W. PARRISH, Scribe.

Sunday morning, 17th, attended meeting at

the school house at the usual hour; a large congregation assembled. I proceeded to organize the several quorums present; first the Presidency; then the Twelve; and the Seventy who were present; also the counselors of Kirtland and Zion.

President Rigdon then arose and observed, that instead of preaching, the time would be occupied by the Presidency and Twelve in speaking each in their turn, until they had all spoken. The Lord poured out his Spirit upon us, and the brethren began to confess their faults one to the other, and the congregation were soon overwhelmed in tears, and some of our hearts were too big for utterance. The gift of tongues came on us also, like the rushing of a mighty wind, and my soul was filled with the glory of God. In the afternoon I joined three couples in matrimony in the public congregation, viz., William F. Caboon and Maranda Gibbs; Harvey Stanley and Larona Caboon; Tunis Hapley and Louisa Cutler. We then administered the sacrament, and dismissed the congregation, which was so dense, that it was very unpleasant for all. We were then invited to a feast at elder Caboon's, which was prepared for the occasion, and had a good time while partaking of the rich repast; and I verily realized that it was good for brethren to dwell together in unity, like the dew upon the mountains of Israel, where the Lord commanded blessings, even life forevermore. Spent the evening at home.

Monday, the 18th, attended the Hebrew school. This day the elders' school was removed into the Temple in the room adjoining ours.

Tuesday 19th, spent the day at school. The Lord blessed us in our studies. This day we commenced reading in our Hebrew bibles with much success. It seems as if the Lord opens our minds in a marvelous manner to understand his word in the original language; and my prayer is that God will speedily endue us with a knowledge of all languages and tongues, that his servants may go forth for the last time to bind up the law, and seal up the testimony.

FORM OF MARRIAGE CERTIFICATE.

I hereby certify, that, agreeably to the rules and regulations of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, on matrimony, were joined in marriage, Mr. William F. Caboon and Miss Nancy M. Gibbs, both of this place, on Sabbath, the 17th instant.

JOSEPH SMITH, junior,
Presiding elder of said church.

Kirtland, Ohio, January 18th, 1838.

Wednesday morning, 20th, attended school at the usual hour, and spent the day in reading and lecturing, and made some advances in our studies; at evening I attended on a matrimonial occasion, with my family, at Mr. John Johnson's, having been invited to join President John F. Boynton, and Miss Susan Lowell in marriage, a large and respectable company, assembled, and were seated by elders O. Hyde, and W. Parrish, in the following order: The Presidency and their companions in the first seats; the Twelve Apostles in the second; the Seventy in the third, and the remainder of the congregation seated with their companions.— Elder Boynton and lady, with their attendants, came in and were seated in front of the Presidency.

A hymn was sung, after which I addressed a throne of grace. I then arose and read aloud a license (according to the law of the land) granting any minister of the gospel the privilege of solemnizing the rights of matrimony, and after calling for objection, if any there were, against the anticipated alliance between elder Boynton and Miss Lowell; and waiting sufficient time, I observed that all forever after this must hold their peace. I then invited them to join hands. I pronounced the ceremony according to the rules and regulations of the Church of the Latter Day Saints in the name of God, and in the name of Jesus Christ I pronounced upon them the blessings of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, and such other blessings as the Lord put into my heart; and being much under the influence of a cold, I then gave way, and President Rigdon arose and delivered a very forcible address suited to the occasion, and closed the services of the evening by prayer.

Elders Orson Hyde, Luke Johnson, and Warren Parrish, then presented the Presidency with three servers of glasses filled with wine to bless, and it fell to my lot to attend to this duty, which I cheerfully discharged. It was then passed round in order; then the cake in the same order; and suffice it to say, our hearts were made glad while partaking of the bounty of earth which was presented, until we had taken our fill; and joy filled every bosom, and the countenances of old and young, seemed to bloom alike with cheerfulness and smiles of youth; and an entire union of feeling seemed to pervade the congregation, and indeed I doubt whether the pages of history can bear as of a more splendid and innocent wedding and feast than this, for it was conducted after the order of heaven, who has a time for all things, and this being a time of rejoicing, we heartily embraced it, and conducted ourselves accordingly. Took leave of the company, and returned home.

To Mend Iron Pots.—A writer in the Scientific American gives the following mode: Take two parts of sulphur and one part, by weight, of fine black lead, and put the sulphur in an old iron pan, holding it over the fire until the sulphur begins to melt, when the black lead is added, stirred well until all is mixed and melted, and then in a melted state the compound is poured out on an iron plate or smooth stone. When it has cooled down very hard, and is then broken in small pieces. A quantity of this compound is placed upon the crack of the iron pot to be mended, and by a hot iron can be soldered in the same way as a tinsmith's solder his sheets. If there is a small hole in the pot, it is a good plan to drive a copper rivet in it, and then solder it over with this cement. I know a person who mended an iron pot by the above plan upwards of twenty years ago and he has used it ever since.

Rufus Porter advertises in the National Intelligencer, a Flying Ship, that will beat all other locomotives. He calls it an *Exposit*, and says one capable of carrying one hundred and fifty passengers, at a speed of ninety miles an hour, more safely than boats or cars, may be constructed for \$15,000—the expense of running it not exceeding \$25 per day.—He promises that the flying ship will be in the trip to California or to Europe in two days.—[Miner's Express.]

Some years ago a Philadelphia merchant sent a cargo of goods to Constantinople.—After the supercargo saw the boats and boxes safely landed, he inquired where they could be stored. "Leave them here, it won't rain to-night," was the reply. "But I dare not leave them exposed; some of the goods may be stolen," said the supercargo. The Mohammedan merchant burst into a loud laugh as he replied, "Don't be alarmed, there ain't a Christian within fifty miles of here!"

They have, now, in New Hampshire, a potato-digging machine, which, drawn by horses down the rows, digs the potatoes, separates them from the dirt, and loads them up into the cart, while the farmer walks alongside, whistling "Hail Columbia," with his hands in his pockets.

One-half of Port Stanley, C. W., was burned May 17.

John Lund died at Nashua, April 30, having been a constant subscriber to the *Amherst Cabinet* since 1798, and kept his file of papers entire.

SUMMARY.

Gleanings from July Mail.

New Reform.—The New York Herald intimates that the Shakers propose to revolutionize the world, by petitioning the Legislature of Massachusetts and other Legislatures that have adopted the Maine Liquor Law, to pass a law entirely preventing people from getting married hereafter, and entirely abolishing the existing marriage tie; thereby preventing all union between the sexes, so that the world may be completely reformed, and if it should be a desert in a hundred years, it will be a quiet, pleasant, and respectable desert to those who may happen to be on the earth at that time. As there is but one short step from the one wife system to the no wife system, it may be that Legislators will have little or no objection to granting the Shakers' petition; it will certainly be more respectable and christian-like than to acknowledge only one wife, and have twenty fashionable secret concubines.

[From the New York Herald, May 21.]

House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, May 20, 1852.

TERMINAL AFFAIRS.

The House went into Committee on Territorial Bills, and laid aside to be reported to the House, a bill authorizing the Legislative authority of the several Territories to control the appropriations to be made by Congress, for the support of the government of the said Territories; and the bill making an appropriation for the completion of public buildings in Minnesota.

SALARIES OF TERRITORIAL OFFICERS—EVENTS IN MORRIMON.—THE VACATING JUDGES ETC.

The committee next took up the Senate bill, relating to the salary of officers of the territories of the United States; and to consider the proviso which makes any officer who absents himself, for a longer period than sixty days, forfeit his year's salary.

The House Committee on Territories reported an amendment, in effect that the salary shall not be forfeited, provided the President of the United States shall be made satisfied of good cause for such absence.

A debate ensued, during which Mr. CARTER, (dem.) of Ohio, said that Governor Young and the Mormons had acted contrary to all the rules of decency, and had tampered our flag under foot, and abused the general government in most vulgar terms. This was what the administration calls absenteeism. He then defended the Judges for leaving the territory.

Mr. RICHARDSON, (dem.) of Ill., remarked that the Judges could not remain there consistently with their own self-respect.

Mr. CARTER resumed, saying that Brigham Young, in broad daylight, acts against common decency. This man is retained as Governor whilst the federal officers, who went there to execute the laws, are driven away.

Mr. GIDDINGS, (free soil) of Ohio, said:—If I understand my colleague, he objects to the immorality of the Utah Governor, and to the plurality of wives. Now, if my colleague had looked into a leading journal of this city, within the last few days, he would have seen an advertisement of an accomplished and handsome lady's maid, to be sold for money. To that my colleague takes no exception.

A VOICE—Is she a friend of yours? (Laughter.)

Mr. CARTER to Mr. Giddings—I did not see the publication.

Mr. GIDDINGS resumed. He thought it was not proper at this time to investigate the morality or immorality of those distant people. He knew what they were formerly; and while he might agree with his colleague as to the bad morals of the Mormons, it is well known that there are things here far transcending those in Utah, and which are permitted, under our own eyes, and by our own authority.

Women here are raised purposely for markets; and he protested that while these things exist, it is wrong to go to Utah to correct evils there. We ought, considering that the Mormons have been driven out of the State, to try to reconcile them to our government, and make them good citizens, by treating them with kindness and forbearance. He dissented entirely from the recommendation of his colleague, to send a military force there.

Without coming to a conclusion on the bill, the committee rose, and the House adjourned.

Benton sold Fremont's Mariposa diggings for \$1,000,000; Fremont goes to London and repudiates the sale, when the Australian diggings come into market. How much will Fremont get at his next sale?

Emigration from Ireland and Germany continues in great abundance.

Great persecution against the Jews in Switzerland. Turin, March 26, the gun-powder factory was blown up, and more than 300 persons killed.

Another revolution is contemplated at Rome.

The Rajah of Coorg, a principality of Hindostan, recently arrived in England, bringing his daughter for the purpose of having her educated. The Rajah's wives were veiled, and umbrellas were held over their heads to screen them from observation, as they passed from the carriage to the hotel. Will the English hang the Rajah for polygamy?

On the first of May, 4,000 Germans left Bremen for America.

During April, 25,492 emigrants left Liverpool for the United States.

Irish Emigration.—One firm chartered 25 ships, averaging 400 passengers to Boston alone, in four months.

Marital law re-proclaimed in Presburg, Hungary, April 25.

The Corvette, the antelope of the Swedish navy, arrived at Gothenburg, April 24, from a 37 months' voyage round the world, having discovered three islands between Japan and the Lone Cloon, 20 deg. north lat., and between 128 and 130 east lon., named Prince Oscar's Islands.

A crystal palace is to be erected at Copenhagen, to cover 4,800 square yards. Surely the world is about to exhibit their fine arts and industry.

The Emperor of Austria is said to have married Princess Sidoni of Saxony.

The Emperor of Russia was expected at Berlin, April 16. Reported that Nicholas was to arbitrate between the King of Prussia and the Emperor of Austria. The grand Duke Michael and Nicholas visited the Pope at Rome, May 2.

Custom House and Post Office at Portland, Oregon, burned April 16.

[From the N. Y. Herald, May 23.]
Washington, May 23, 1852.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and took up the Territorial bills.

The bill to provide for the protection of New Mexico and Oregon was taken up. It proposes to distribute arms among the people of those territories, and to call out the militia when necessary—allowing them pay for their services.

The bill was amended so as to distribute arms also among the people of Texas and California, and laid aside.

The Maine Liquor bill has been vetoed by Gov. Boutwell of Mass.

One-half of Port Stanley, C. W., was burned May 17.

John Lund died at Nashua, April 30, having been a constant subscriber to the *Amherst Cabinet* since 1798, and kept his file of papers entire.

Great fire on the Blue Mountains of N. Jersey May 21.

Dreadful robberies and murders increasing on the Rio Grande, the inhabitants fleeing to the interior of Mexico for protection.

Fears are entertained that our force under Com. Perry will prove insufficient to enter Japan, the Emperor having strongly fortified his coast