

For the Deseret News.

## Ho, for the Deseret!

Mr. Editor—Permit me to hand over for publication a couple of items of "home manufacture" for the use and benefit of the Desereters. Mrs. Iulda Duncanson's settlement, has won, since the 28th of August last, 680 yards of cloth, viz: 89 of Flannel; 160 of Jeans; 50 of Carpet; and 394 of Linsey; 20 of the Jeans and 60 of the Linsey were manufactured for her own family use, and paid for out of her own labor. Much of the cloth was colored by her self; she kept a blue dye in successful operation, using some six or eight pounds of Indigo, while engaged in weaving. Mrs. Duncanson's next, Mrs. Myra Henrie, of the same place, has, in about the same time, purchased materials, spun and paid for them, and the weaving, with her own labor, 49 yards of Cloth, 17 Flannel, 12 Linsey, and 50 Jeans. These added together, make seven hundred and twenty-nine yards of cloth in the valley, by two women!—worth, the way we pay for merchandise, seven hundred and twenty-nine dollars! made and saved at home! God helps them that help themselves. As the Psalmist said so say we, "The daughters of kings appear among his honorable women, the Queen on the right in gold of Ophir." [Good housewife is better for the daughters of Deseret than gold of Ophir, California, or Australia.]

**CHARGE OF ATTEMPTING TO HANG A MAN.**—John Prothero, Richard Pritchard, and George Handerson, were charged by Thomas Edmunds with attempting to hang him on the 30th ult. It appeared from the evidence that the complainant and the defendant's work at a pit on the mountain belonging to Messrs. Bailey, near Victoria Works. When they were all in the cabin, on the day named, complainant, who is a "Latter day Saint," was preaching to them. He had just told the defendants that all Wales would be destroyed very soon, when a person named Bush adjusted a rope around the complainant's neck and attempted to strangle him. The complainant's head was hurt in the scuffle. It was satisfactorily proved to the Magistrates that the defendants had nothing to do with the affair. [Hereford Times, England.]

Who ever knew of any body's having "any thing to do with the affair" when the life or liberty of a Latter day Saint was jeopardized?

**STRE REMEDY FOR BOTS.**—Having seen many horses die with bots, says correspondent, and many remedies given without effect, I was induced to try the following for a horse of my own, after I had tried most of the remedies in common use without effect, and had given him up for lost: Half a pint of vinegar, half a pint of soft soap, half a pint of gin, and half a pint of molasses, well shaken together and poured down while foaming. To my great surprise, he was in five minutes wholly free from pain, and eat freely—the next morning I rode him on a journey, I have since recommended and given the same in fifty cases, with the same good effect—not in one instance has it failed to effect a perfect cure.

The Farmers of Deseret, can easily try the above if they can get the gin, and if they cannot, try any kind of spirits you can command, for we do not apprehend that the mountain Bots have had experience enough in Liquors to tell the difference between gin and whiskey. The articles are but too scarce.

## Anecdote of Lady Washington.

In conversing, not long since, with an aged lady of Morris county, we obtained an anecdote concerning Lady Washington, so entertaining and admirable that we are induced to publish it. There was residing in Morris county a Mrs. Troupe, the widow of a half-pay British captain. She was a frequent visitor at the house of Mrs. T., and on one of these occasions, before she had passed the usual compliments, she said:

"Well, what do you think, Mrs. T.—I have been to see Lady Washington!"

"Have you, indeed?" said her friend. "Tell me, then, all about how you found her ladyship, how she appeared, and what she said."

"Well, I will honestly tell you," replied Mrs. Troupe, "that I never was so ashamed in all the days of my life. You see, Madam—and Madam—and Madam—and myself, thought we would visit Lady Washington, and as she was said to be a grand lady, we thought we must put on our best bibs and bands. So we dressed ourselves in our most elegant ruffles and silks, and were introduced to her ladyship. And don't you think, we found her 'knitting, with a speckled (check) apron on?' She received us very graciously and easily, but after the compliments were over, she resumed her knitting. There we were, without a stitch of work, and setting in state, but General Washington's lady, with her own hands, was knitting stockings for her husband and herself. And that was not all. In the course of the afternoon she took occasion to say, in a manner that we could not be offended at that time it was very important that American ladies should be patterns of industry to their country women, because the separation from the mother country will dry up the sources whence many of our comforts are derived. We must become independent by our determination to do without what we cannot make for ourselves. While our husbands and brothers are examples of patriotism, we should be patterns of industry."

What do the Ladies of Deseret say to Lady Washington's precept and example? *Good! Good! GOOD!!!* all reply and as appropriate to the mothers and daughters of freedom, in the valleys of the mountains, at this moment, as it was to the American Ladies, during the Revolution; spinning wheels, looms and knitting needles are the music and dancing of Deseret, among the elite.

A resident of this city, has taken out a patent for making sugar out of Indian corn and oil of vitriol. The process, though familiar to all chemists, is doubtless novel to most of our readers. A quantity of corn meal is placed in a boiler, to which is added nearly an equal quantity, by measure, of water together with a small proportion of common oil of vitriol, or sulphuric acid. The mixture is then boiled at a very high temperature, when common brown sugar is produced, held in solution of course, with the acid. A quantity of common chalk is now thrown in, which has the effect to remove the vitriol from the sugar, the vitriol uniting to the chalk, and falling with it as sediment, to the bottom of the boiler. The liquid sugar is then drained off into another vessel, boiled down to molasses, and finally crystallized and clarified in the usual manner. [N. Y. Courier.]

## The Spanish Flying Machine.

The inventors of this contrivance, Don Diego de Salamanco and his daughter, are about to arrive at Paris, to show the effect of this marvellous invention.

The machine is very simple; it consists of a case two feet long and one foot wide, adapted to a band of leather round the waist buckled behind. Two iron rods fastened to the case, support a small piece of wood on which the feet repose. The cast contains a simple and ingenious mechanism, similar to that employed to set an automaton in motion. The mechanism is worked by means of a handle. It sets in work two large wings ten feet long made of very thin cat-o'-hutch covered with feathers, and the wings may be so worked as to produce vertical, perpendicular or horizontal flight. The handle is also to be turned every quarter of a league to

regulate the distance. The operation of turning lasts a minute. Horizontal flying is the most difficult; the wings beat the air like the oars of a boat, or rather as the feet of the Swan when it swims. By means of this curious machine a man can go almost as rapidly as a carrier pigeon from the Hotel de Ville to the Aie de trumpet de l'Entite in eight minutes, and half an hour to Versailles.

## DESERET NEWS.

SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1852.

## To the Saints.

And Jesus taught on this wise: If any man shall compel you to go a mile, go with him twain; and if any man shall sue you at the law and take away your coat, let him have your cloak also.

This, by some, may be considered a little more than doing as they would be done unto; but Jesus understood his subject, and the character and disposition of the people whom he addressed; and the command and principle involved are just as good, true and applicable to the saints in one generation or dispensation as in another, unless it shall appear that the natural disposition and temper of men vary with the various ages and dispensations in which they live; which is not the case, hence the general principles of eternal truth revealed to the saints, by Jesus in person, while in their midst, on the earth, are just as good for saints now, as they were for saints then.

Faith, repentance, baptism for remission of sins, laying on of hands for the reception of the Holy Ghost, resurrection of the dead, eternal judgment, doing to others as you would be done unto, entertaining of strangers, going two miles with him who compels you to go one, and giving your cloak to him who takes away your coat in a law-suit, are all eternal truths or principles, equally applicable to, and good to be observed by the honest in heart in every dispensation of salvation which God is pleased to send on the earth.

Happy are the people who know these things and delight in doing them; for the doing thereof will restore the one who practices, back again to the bosom of Abraham, and the presence of the Eternal Father whose presence our spirits voluntarily left, in the annals of eternity, that we might secure to ourselves bodies; descend with Jesus below all things; bearing all manner of reproach, and suffering all the wrong with patience, that wicked men and devils might heap upon us, so that through that medium, with Jesus, we might rise above all things; and this is the only medium the saints have by which to secure the exalted glory they are seeking after.

Jesus did not say, if a saint, a brother, a friend compels you to go a mile, go with him two; not but if any man, saint or sinner; for saints are subject to vanity and folly, and do wrong sometimes; and when exercised by a foolish spirit, are as likely as other men to compel you to travel with them, if they have the power to do it; or, take away your coat at the cad of a law-suit; or do anything else, which might gratify the foolish spirit which has dominion over them, by vexing you, and causing anger to spring up in your hearts, because of which the Spirit of light, love, and wisdom, which you delight in, would take its departure from your souls.

Thus far, then, the spirits of evil have accomplished their designs with you; you have given way to temptation, and the Holy Ghost has taken its departure; and why? Because you could not take the spoiling or robbing of your coat joyfully, and send your cloak along with it as a witness of your love of the truth, over and above your love for worldly goods; you could not go the second mile, when you had been forced to go the first, because you could not keep your fence making, or mending your flocks or your mill tending; but if you had gone the second mile voluntarily, and preached righteousness to the man who compelled you to go the first mile, how do you know but that he would have received the truth, been converted to the faith of Jesus, and returned with you, not the two miles only, but traveled with you all your days, helped you to repair all the losses you had suffered on his account, and become a co-worker with you forever, in building up God's Kingdom?

It is through faith and patience that the saints are to inherit the promises; and it requires a considerable stock of all the virtues, to keep the heart pure, obey all the commandments, overcome all evil, and not resort to sin; but the thing once accomplished, there will be an end of all law-suits, among saints; just as it should be; for the law is not made for the just, but for the unjust; therefore why should saints sue that which was not made for them, and which does not fit their profession?

Precinct, District, and State law-suits are bad enough; but they are nothing compared with family law-suits; suits between husband and wife; parents and children; brothers and sisters; and if these family suits could once be dispensed with, throughout the earth, we should seldom, if ever, hear of any more suits before the State or National Judiciary.

Every family is a kingdom, a nation, a government within itself, to a certain extent; and the head of the family is the legislator, the judge, the governor. This is what constitutes the patriarchal office, and was originally the sole government for all the inhabitants on the earth; but as families and wickedness multiplied, they united into clans, tribes, nations, kingdoms, empires, &c., the more easily to maintain themselves against neighboring governments; and hence the patriarchal office was, in a great measure, swallowed up in elective franchise, or kingly or monarchical power; yet in all well regulated governments, of whatever name, there is sufficient patriarchal government still remaining, to give a strong impression to the character of the general government, in which the families reside; for impressions and habits formed in the cradle, in the mother's arms, and under the father's eye, are vivid, strong, and lasting; and will sustain their influence for good or evil, through life; and the nation in which they live will partake of that influence; hence the importance of a wise and judicious dispensation in every family.

When there is a difficulty between husband and wife, both parties are but too apt to assume the judgeship in the case; and both, being particularly interested, are liable to lean in judgment on the side of self; and thus the family is involved in one of the most difficult and vexatious law-suits the world is capable of producing; for as soon as the suit commences, the children most likely take sides, and each parent is strengthened in their pleas, arguments, actions and decisions by a portion of their own offspring; and if there is not intelligence, wisdom and faith enough in the patriarchal head, to explain all mysteries satisfactorily, and decide the controversy in righteousness, and bring about proper submission to the laws of his house, the quarrel or law-suit is likely to continue till a divorce is called for, from a higher court, by one or both parties; a separation follows; the family scattered to the four winds; domestic peace annihilated, and national strength abated.

[To be continued.]

The Council of Health will meet at the Representatives' Hall, on Wednesday, the 10th inst., at 1 o'clock p. m., when an address is expected from President Kimball. The members only are requested to be present.

## Friends and Patrons of the News:

You have had our sheet before you long enough to decide what to think and how to act. Is the News worthy of support? You have supported it, and done nobly thus far. On account of the times, we gave a leniency to many who could not pay down, but would as soon as their wheat was threshed, their butter churned, &c. We credited such, and have generally found a desire to comply with such engagements, as speedily as possible.

The paper is high, we know it, and would be glad to lower the price or enlarge the sheet, next volume, although it is now as cheap or a little cheaper in proportion to cost, than other things in the Territory; yet we will make it less in price or more in size as speedily as possible. But how shall it be done? We will tell you—we have a few hundred back numbers on hand, and if each friend and subscriber will secure one new subscriber, all the numbers printed will soon be disposed of, and this will open the way to make some improvements for the benefit of our friends.

Many take the News, but not one third who ought in the Territory. We do not say this of all places, for we understand there is not a family in Bishop Johnson's ward, at Springville, without the News. This tells well for the Bishop and his ward. Some other Bishops, we doubt not, have been equally diligent though not equally successful.

We understand this city is more destitute of the News than any other portion of the Territory. Why is this, when the people have the best opportunity of any for paying, making their remittances through the Tithing office? What say you, friends, will each of you procure one new subscriber, before another issue? If you will, the blessings and profits thereof shall soon return to you, and the News will be established on a good foundation. This is a subject we do not wish to speak often upon; therefore we conclude with one and all, if you will make proper exertions for one week, in getting subscribers, we shall not have occasion to name the subject again during the present volume.

## Shade, Fruit Trees and Shrubbery

Should have been transplanted before this. Some are engaged in the business, but ten thousand cartloads are now wanted in this city alone, where there is not a single tree, or bush.

Let every street and side-walk be lined with shade trees, throughout our city; and if the cattle do rub down some of them, and your neighbors and friends take the liberty to tie their horses to them because they are too lazy or too ungentelemanly to go one or five rods to a stake, prepared for the purpose, never mind, you will save some of them; and you can be a little more particular in staking, boarding, and securing them, than you were last year, and save many; and their shadows will make your souls thankful, a year or two hence. Cottonwood is better than quaking-aspen.

Red raspberries are abundant, in some parts of the Valley, and easily transplanted; and we wish we could say the same of the black raspberry; who will bring us a few of the roots?

Horse radish is plenty in Emigration, and perhaps other canyons; is very healthy in the spring; why not transplant it into your gardens, and enjoy its benefits?

The mountain ash, which bears the red berry, is in the canyons, and a tree or two in each garden will tend to keep out the snake; the bark has some virtues, more valuable than make antidote, which the Doct. will tell you of, when you get the trees, and need their benefit.

There are many other things that need transplanting to our gardens, but one essential is the Service berry bush. This is to be taken up with roots and top, and transplanted in the borders of your gardens, now useless; then remove all top, except from one to 6 or 8 shoots, as the case may be; trim these well, and the first year's fruit will pay well for all your trouble, if you do it right.

Let every family do this, this winter, and one year hence they may have from 5 to 50 bushels of service berries in their own gardens. The fruit is delicious, and contains much nutriment; and if the flavor is not high enough to suit your taste, add a trifle of tartaric acid; or, if you cannot procure it, a few drops of pure vinegar, and you will find the tartaric flavor equal to apple, or any fruit you choose, according to the amount of acid used.

Will our friends, who have thermometers, in the various settlements of the mountains, commence a daily reading on the 21st day of April, and report a copy of their readings every 3 months, to the Librarian of the Utah Library, Mr. Wm. C. Staines.—This will add one long sought item to scientific history, which the world has hitherto sought for in vain. Explanation: Place your thermometer on the north side of your house or building, about ten feet from the ground; protect it from winds and storms, and at 6 in the morning, at 2, and at 9 in the afternoon of each day, note in your table the point where the mercury stands at those hours.

Last September General Conference of the Church was adjourned to the 6th of April next ensuing; which, we have no doubt, will be held in the new Tabernacle. Exercises to commence at 10 o'clock, a. m., where, if the saints assemble with pure hearts, and offerings according to previous instructions, they may expect blessings according to the promises, till there is no room to receive.

Are there any willow or splint baskets in market, suitable for chip, sauce, clothes, or cheese baskets? If so, where are they? If not, stock is cheap, the market unlimited, and the young men and boys which we sometimes see playing at ball "because they have nothing to do," might manufacture a hundred dollars worth per day, and be no more weary at night than by wielding the ball club; or, if they prefer it, peel a few cords of bark for the tanners; and if they are not pleased at that, let them engage in the sword exercise, and become proficient at defending themselves and friends against the next Indian invasion. Any of these exercises will be profitable, and stock cheap. Say young friends, will you go it for home manufacture?

A morticing machine we saw at Mr. Bird's shop a few days since, in successful operation. Panel doors were exhibited, which were morticed by the machine, all right.

A machine for picking and cutting stone is in contemplation.

How does the Comb factory progress?

The earth is being excavated for the foundation of the wall around Temple Block.

Our Dog Trip, has been missing two or three weeks; will some friend please inform us where the Old Pioneer is?

The Tabernacle is prospering well; second coat of mortar on, and laboring hard for the 6th of April.

We are pleased to see that some of the Presidents of the Seventies know where their Quorums are; but it is not those who are worth their thousands, and too poor to read the News.

A few loads of wood wanted immediately in exchange for the News.

## GENERAL SUMMARY.

One hundred cats sailed from New York, consigned to California and Oregon markets; a cat for a horse, market price. Three young men, of San Augustine county, Texas, are at Washington to secure a patent for a Perpetual Motion; the machinery is propelled by pressure of atmospheric air upon a succession of vacuums. The Sandwich Islands offer for annexation to the Union. The chrysal palace is to be removed two miles from its present site, for a winter garden. A chrysal palace is about to be erected in New York this season. Australia bids fair to out do California in gold diggings; some lumps weigh eight pounds. There are 700 cannon at Charleston, Mass. A conspiracy is on foot in Mexico to restore Santa Anna, and overthrow Arista's administration. Kossuth was born in 1806. Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, and South Carolina gave 147,200 votes for continuing the Union; 109,100 for secession; in favor of union 35,000. Eight companies of the rifle regiment have been ordered to Texas. M. Bravo Murillo has proposed to his Spanish colleagues to sell Cuba and Porto Rico to England for \$150,000,000, which is the capital for the revenue now received by Spain from those Isles. The people of St John's, Newfoundland, are about to open steam communication with Gt. Britain. A Democratic National Convention has been called at Baltimore, 1st Monday in June. The British Admiralty have ordered vessels to cruise on the southern coast of the Union, with orders to capture American vessels destined to Cuba with hostile intentions. Our boundary with Mexico runs slowly. The Apaches hooked all the commissioners' mules, horses, oxen, sheep, and cattle, and drove them to the Rocky Mountains; no wonder, if they carried all the mountain streams along with them, they had enough to do without looking after their animals or food; and sure, we cannot blame the poor Indian for stealing a sup of water, now and then. Cass, Buchanan, Douglas, Walker, Houston, Clay, Webster, Crittenden, Fillmore, Dallas, Van Buren, Scott, and lots of others are talked of for the Presidency; each has his own or his friend's horse to ride, and all for the public good. An expedition under Sam Brannan and other merchants had left California for the express purpose of revolutionizing the Sandwich Islands, and annexing them to the United States; the California papers state that many of the head men of the nation are connected with it; they hint that the King of the Islands is quite agreeable, and that he sent a commissioner to Washington, and offered to place the Islands under their government, on condition of his receiving an annuity for life, but which was declined on account of the expected interference of the British and French governments; hence the expedition is got up in the name of private individuals.

Henry Clay was dangerously ill at Washington. Congress was quarreling whether to give Kossuth a welcome or not, making it a political question. An open sea has been discovered near the North Pole, by the expedition in search of St John Franklin; Great Britain sends out a fresh expedition this spring to explore this sea; perhaps they may discover the route to the Interior Regions, who knows?

A cotton factory was destroyed by fire in Philadelphia, and many lives lost. There were found in letters sent to the dead letter office in Gt. Britain, upwards of one million and a quarter sterling, or near \$6,250,000, from the 5th of Jan. 1849 to the 5th of Jan. 1851; most of the money was returned to the senders. Bloomer balls and lectures are all the vogue in London. A California paper says that the Mormons are at work in good earnest, building up a town called San Bernardino, which seems to be the old name of the place near Los Angeles.

An advertisement appeared in the N. Y. Herald to find some person who had been in Great Salt Lake City, or any person having friends there. The staircase of a school-house gave way in the city of New York, 42 children were killed, and upwards of 60 severely injured; the school contained 1800 children.

Fashionable murders in the shape of duels, common ditto by poison, cutting throats, &c., stealing, counterfeiting, and every other business of the kind is carried on by wholesale in the eastern states; while missionary meetings are well attended, and money poured in to carry the Gospel to the Heathen. "Darkness covers the earth and gross darkness the minds of the people."

The N. Y. Herald pays the Telegraph office \$500 for a single speech; the telegraph matter of that paper embraces a space of twelve million miles in nine days. A Pagan Temple is being erected in San Francisco, by the Chinese.

The Governor of South Carolina, in his message to the Legislative Assembly, appeals in strong terms to the pride and patriotism of the people, exhorting them to bury all party feelings, and unite their energies against the common enemy of their institutions, meaning the common government. No treason? Oh, no!

There are now in New Hampshire 100,000 spindles lying idle, the mills containing them being deserted.

A bridge is to be commenced immediately across the Ohio river, from Cincinnati to Covington.

There were 175 Government mules and one man frozen to death lately, 60 miles beyond Council Grove. A Revolution has broken out in Morocco.

A terrible earthquake has destroyed whole towns in Dalmatia; many villages have literally disappeared, leaving scarce a vestige of their former existence.

The Roman Catholic Archbishop Hughes, of New York, has been created a Cardinal by the Pope.

The Circassians have again defeated the Russians, whose loss was terrible.

The Queen of Spain has pardoned all the British Cuban prisoners.

The total imports into the United States, for the year 1851, amounted to \$215,725,995; the exports for the same period were \$217,517,130.

We read that 14 divorces were granted by one court in Ohio in one day. Sure there is something the matter with their conjugal relations Down East; what can it be?

PRESIDENT RICHARDS' "So-lo!" at the Printers' Festival, on the 24th ult., but left out in the minutes as reported in this paper, was "If there are a better set of types at any printing office this side of the Interior Regions, send them to the Doctor, and we will employ them in better business than they were ever before engaged in. God bless the Deseret Fraternity! few equals—no superiors."

We understand that Governor Young has a loon in his sitting room, in which has been woven by his family more than 500 yards of cloth the present season. If there are any poor folks among us, they need not be ashamed to work; if they are, go and live awhile with the Governor and they will get cured of their laziness. We also understand that the Governor's lady has offered the use of her loom to her neighbors who have none, to weave their cloth, and board them while weaving.

If all follow this example, we shall not need to write much longer about home manufacture, or Lady Washington. Lady Young is the example of the day for Deseret.

## Reports for the General Conference.

It is the duty of the Presidents of all the Stakes of Zion, and Branches of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints in this Territory, to present or cause to be presented to our office, on or before the morning of the 6th of April next, a written statement of the name of their stake or branch, names of wards, and Bishops; number of High Priests, Seventies, Elders, &c., in each ward; number of members exclusive of the foregoing officers; number baptized, died, excommunicated, &c., during the last six months, according to the table or schedule herewith annexed, adding each column, so as to show the total, with any remarks which may be of general interest to the church, signed by the president and countersigned by their clerk, with the date of making the report. It is the duty of the bishop of every ward, to see that the clerk of each stake or branch in which his ward is located, furnished with a report of his ward, according to the following schedule, and attested in the same manner, seasonably for the clerk of the branch to condense the report, and forward it in due season; and further, it is the duty of bishops, whose wards are not located in any branch, or stake, to forward a like report, direct to our office, by the time above specified, that the General Conference may be fully apprised of the situation and circumstances of all the several wards, and thereby be prepared to act whenever action is needed, for their good.

## SCHEDULE.

Stake	Branch	Ward	High Priests	Seventies	Elders	Priests	Teachers	Deacons	Total members	Baptized	Died	Excommunicated	Remarks
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The above duties will devolve on their respective officers at all future General Conferences, until notice of suspension or alteration is given.

The chief clerk of the Tithing office, will furnish us with a report of the names of all saints, who shall have paid their tithing in full, up to the morning of the General Conference, or 6th of April.

If there are individuals living without any organized ward, the bishop of the ward nearest said individuals, will report the same, with any remarks he may think proper.

W. RICHARDS,

General Church Recorder.

By letter from elder H. L. Southworth, dated St. Louis, Nov. 20, we learn that on the Monday previous, a social entertainment was given at Concert Hall, and the liberal means raised was appropriated to the benefit of poor widows in the church; that union prevailed among the saints at that place, and many will gather to the mountains this season.

F. S. D., from Provo city, is received; his communication is too long, and not appropriate to our columns. "A Plea for the University" is always in order, when in right form.

The first of January mail from Independence due this Jan. 31, arrived on the 22d ult. Small mail, and little news. The first, and one of the most important items we noticed, was the destruction of a portion of the Capital at Washington by fire, including the National Library; out of 57,000 vols., only 20,000 were saved. Supposed loss about \$100,000; this is nothing compared with the valuable books, paintings and busts, many of which were ancient, rare, and can never be restored. Such losses are a world's loss, that dollars and cents can never pay.

President Fillmore's Message is on hand. It is too long for our columns at present, though none too long for the subjects referred to. It is got up in a plain, simple, easy, business like, fatherly manner, suited to the wants of the people, as all such documents should be; and is worthy of its gentlemanly and dignified author; and though he says little about Utah, yet, suggests there is more in a respect.

Professo. P. A. H. Lecture has given place to Judge Snow's Report of the recent Court, in our city; which will be read with interest by those who delight in the history of their own time and place, and the relation there is between the Union, Territory, Mexicans, and Indians.

SALERATUS.—Let the brethren bring all the Saleratus they can, from the Lake four miles east of Independence Rock. We prefer it to the saleratus of the shops; and it will meet with a ready exchange for the products of the Valleys.

Who will give a better method than Homer, for tanning and dressing furs?

About one hundred shade trees wanted on the News, immediately. They should be of Cottonwood, 10 or 15 feet high, with roots complete as possible. Also, a few mountain ash.

The weather, since our last, has been mild, but more cloudy than on the previous weeks, though very little frost. March 1st ushered in with a snow of perhaps 2 inches the previous night, which was missing during the day, by meeting the genial influences of the sun's rays. The 2d was milder, though only about half or three-fourths of an inch of snow fell during the previous night. Nothing to disturb the laborer.

Those Ladies who wish to use their privilege during the current year, may find an apt model of communication in the following love letter of a fair one to her tardy lover; which, if used, may prevent the necessity of a seven years courtship:

"My heart to you is given,  
O, do give yours to me;  
We'll lock them up together,  
And throw away the key!"

## Second Quorum of Seventies.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY,

Feb. 28, 1852.

EDITOR OF THE NEWS.—Dear Sir:—We would like to make a report through your valuable paper, of the residence and names of the members of the 2d Quorum of Seventies, as follows:

Wm. R. Cahoon, Harrison Burgess, and Bradford W. Elliott, Presidents.  
Charles Pilsipher, Stephen Hales, Daniel S. Cahoon, Elijah P. Sheets, Gideon Gibbs, Isaac Nash, Jesse W. Fox, Wm. Taylor, Stillman Pond, William Burgess, Jr., John Alger, Franklin Neff, Samuel R. A. Ken, Ephraim Green, Levi Savage, Jr., John Pilsipher, Lorenzo Brown, Richard Cook, Walter Thompson, Beason Lewis, are living in Great Salt Lake City.

Simon Baker, Lorenzo W. Roundy, are living in Davis County.

Im. N. Spaulding, Josiah H. Perry, Wm. H. Perry, and David Moore, are living in Weber County.

Edson Barney, President, Wm. D. Wilmington, David Savage, Philander Coltrone, Ira J. Willis, W. S. S. Willis, and David Dixon, are living in Utah County.

Nelson Higgins, President, Cyrenus H. Taylor, are living in San Pete County.

Chapman Duncan is living in Iron County.

Nicholas T. Sillocks is living in Tooele County.

Lemon Bronson is living in Millard County Utah Territory.

Levi Robbins, President, Jesse W. Crosby, Claudius V. Spencer, are on a mission to the British Isles.

Francis A. Brown, David M. Gamut, are on a mission in Eastern States, sent from Kanewille.

Alexander Whitesides, President, George Moore, Elliott Hartwell, Rufus Patrick, David Holman, Eliza H. Davis, are living in Pottawatomie County, Iowa.

Charles H. Hales is living in Garden Grove, Iowa. Danforth Atwood, Hiram F. Dayton, Thomas M. Peirson, Thaddeus Cutler, Franklin B. Cutler, Wil-

lard Fisher, and George Willson, are living in Missouri; Ralph J. Costa is living in Springfield, Illinois. Oliver B. Huntington is living in Niagara County, New York.

Andrew Cahoon, John S. Fowler, and Joseph G. Baxter, are living in California.

John Boice, Barnabas Merrifield, Wm. S. Smith, Thomas J. Tucker, and John Price, are requested to report themselves to the Clerk of the 2d Quorum of Seventies, at the Great Salt Lake City, Utah Territory.

A general appointment is given out for the brethren of the Quorum to meet every Sabbath evening, at 6 o'clock, at the house of bro. Wm. Taylor, in the 14th Ward. A punctual attendance is requested.  
BRADFORD W