

ney until we arrived safe in G. S. L. City, about 1 p. m., the presidency having performed much business, and showered blessings on the Saints to the joy of their souls; and we were all happy to once more sit down in peace at home.

THOMAS BULLOCK, Clerk.

From the New York Herald.

IMPROVEMENT AND EDUCATION IN UTAH.

TO THE AUTHORS, EDITORS, AND PUBLISHERS OF THE UNITED STATES:

The inhabitants of the Territory of Utah, through their authorized agent, desire to address you on a subject wherein you have the power very greatly to assist them, and the importance of which, as an intelligent republican, they are assured you will at once acknowledge: the extension of education throughout their Territory. Whatever the differences of religious opinion between us, or however extraordinary they may appear, we know that we take the same views of all essential points with our other Christian fellow citizens, and that we all agree that education is the birth-right of every American citizen, and the foundation on which his liberty must rest, if his country is to be protected from anarchy and disorder. The undersigned alludes to those differences, because it has been believed that not only our religious sentiments differed from our friends in the States, but that it was our intention to array ourselves against the government of the Union. We trust that the late mission of our people to Congress (by which they asked to have extended over them the laws and protection of their great country) has dissipated this illusion. As the people of a State, we look forward, and that at no distant day, to be received into the Union, enjoying all the privileges and performing all the duties of our happy and prosperous brethren.

But they would present themselves at that auspicious hour, as an enlightened and educated people, familiar with the labors and genius of their countrymen, and fitted by reading and reflection, to take their just share in the councils and defence of their great country. How shall this be without libraries and newspapers? How shall our children, situated at so great a distance from their fellow citizens, who enjoy these unspeakable privileges, store their minds with the noble intellectual efforts of their countrymen?

Our soil is productive, our climate not ungenial to our habits of labor, and our people united and happy. We worship the great and omniscient God; many of our fellow citizens, whose ideas of duty or happiness have impelled them to seek their realization in California, have found in their perilous journey thither, that our convictions of Christian duty were derived from the same great source as manifested through the holy Scriptures, although we receive and acknowledge the divine command also from a later revelation. While we claim the privilege of ministering to the wants of the body of our way-faring brother, we would confidently and earnestly entreat the means of refreshing our own and our children's minds from the great fountain of light, that will ever prove, "that though there are differences of administration, there is the same Lord." Through the press we have our chief access to this fountain; without it, neither the Christian nor the philosopher could hope to transmit his faith

in God, and his manifestations in the discoveries of science, or to improve the condition of those who are living in the depths of superstition and bodily degradation.

The position of our Territory cuts us from the depositories of learning accessible to others, and we can only rely upon the distant periods of arrivals of our mails, to learn what is transpiring in our common country. A library for constant reference and mental culture, in the more abstract intellectual sciences, is more than desirable; it is vital to our existence and prosperity.

Congress, with enlightened sagacity that should always characterise the views of the true American in matters of education, has appropriated five thousand dollars for the commencement of a library for the citizens residing in the Territory of Utah, and the President of the United States has appointed the undersigned to procure it. He will remain in the city of New York a considerable portion of the winter for that purpose.—Whilst thus appropriating his time, it has occurred to himself and his friends, that a most agreeable and profitable method of furthering this design, would be to acquaint authors and publishers of books and newspapers throughout the United States, with the wants of his constituents, and to assure them of the sincere gratitude with which donations from them will be received.

And such files of papers and copies of works can be forwarded by mail, addressed to the Hon. George Briggs, Member of Congress, New York city. The word Utah should be written on the outside of the envelope enclosing them, so that their destination may be more correctly distinguished from works intended for the honorable member himself. By this arrangement, they will be assured of their reaching their destination, and of their appropriation to their avowed object.

The autograph of the author or donor will increase the value of his gift, and convey to the reader of a succeeding generation a pleasing memento of the man to whom he may be indebted for his means of communicating with the mind of a preceding age. The volumes, firmly enveloped in thick wrappers, may be forwarded at your earliest convenience, as above requested.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
your obedient servant,

JOHN M. BERNHISEL.

New York, Nov. 12, 1850.

The Scriptures have been published in two hundred languages and dialects, and may be read in languages spoken by six hundred millions of the inhabitants of the globe.

A NEW SPECULATION.—According to the *Courier des Etats Unis*, a speculator is at present mustering, in Paris, some three or four hundred women, with a view to take them to California, where gold is, and women are not abundant. The furniture of more than two hundred of these young fugitives was sold at the Place de la Bourse on the 15th ult., they being unwilling to incur a new term of rent. The speculator in question, who is an ex-actor, is going to establish a matrimonial office at San Francisco, after the fashion of Monsieur Foy at Paris.

The population of Ireland is the poorest, and her church the wealthiest in Europe.

A TOWN OF SKULLS.—Lamartine in his "Pilgrimage to the Holy Land," writes as follows:—When I was about a league from Nissa, the last Turkish town almost on the frontier of Servia, I saw a large tower rising up in the midst of the plain as white as Parian marble. I took the path which led to it. I desired a Turkish lad who accompanied me to hold my horse, and I sat down under the shade of the tower to enjoy a few moments' repose. No sooner was I seated, than raising my eyes to the monument, I discovered that the walls, which I supposed to be built of marble or of regular rows of white stone, were composed of regular rows of human skulls; bleached by rain and sun, and cemented by a little sand and lime, formed entirely the triumphal arch, which now sheltered me from the heat of the sun; there might be from fifteen to twenty thousand. In some places portions of hair were still hanging, and waved like lichen on moss, with every breath of wind. The mountain breeze was then blowing fresh, penetrating the innumerable cavities of the skulls, and sounded like a mournful and plaintive sigh. These were the skulls of fifteen thousand Servians, who had been put to death by the Pacha in the last insurrection of Servia. Servia, however, is now free, and this monument will teach their children the value of independence, by showing them the price at which their forefathers purchased it.

TO TAKE A PLASTER OF PARIS CAST FROM A LIVING FACE.—This is often done as a mould for a bust, or to preserve a likeness of a person—the art requires only a little care. Let the person, a mould of whose face is to be taken, lay down upon his back, let the hair be tied back, or otherwise kept back by grease, or by flour dough placed on it; grease the eye-brows, and, if necessary, the beard and whiskers; also anoint the rest of the face with sweet oil. Then place a quill in each nostril, keeping it there with dough. Tie a towel round the face and make it fit tight with dough also. The patient being thus prepared, mix up the required quantity of plaster of Paris, with warm water, and just as it is ready to set pour it upon the face, taking care that the eyes and mouth are closed, and the outer ends of the quills above the plaster. Use a pallet knife to spread the plaster evenly over all parts of the face, until a coat is formed half an inch or more in thickness. In about two minutes it will set sufficiently hard to be removed.—When dry and well greased, a cast in plaster may be taken from the mould, or if wetted, a cast in wax may be taken with equal facility. A little warm water will remove the dough, &c., from the face. In this manner casts are often taken of tumors and skin diseases, the wax casts being afterwards colored. For wax casts, a good composition is white wax, 1 pound; turpentine in lumps, 2 ounces; flake white, 2 ounces, and vermilion to cover the whole.—[Francis' Chemical Experiments.]

A SUGGESTION TO BUILDERS.—The "Builder" asks, could not bell-wires, or other apparatus connected with bells, be secretly attached to lock-works or doors, so as at once to give warning, on the slightest attempt to pick the lock or move the door? No doubt it could be easily done, and thus a great amount of robbery be frustrated.