

Some years ago a text was given me to preach from, but I have not learned it all yet; but I am learning it as fast as I can, and preaching it; this is my mission. Other men might have missions of another kind.

Says one, were you always an apostle? No. Were you ordained an apostle? Yes. What did that do for you? It only connected me with twelve men; it did not give me any more knowledge, or make me any different.

I have come to preach you the gospel; and if I had thought that there was no necessity for so doing, and that you understood all about it, I would have stayed at home, or up at brother Alfred's here, and enjoyed myself at the fire-side.

It is my right to ordain people, but I shall not ordain you, but I will give you all a mission to teach this gospel, that I have preached to you to-night, to your neighbors, and to yourselves; and examine yourselves, and see if you live the truth.

I will tell you how to know: do you know how much you would give for the truth last year? Says one, I would give a tenth last year. Would you give any more now? I do not really know. Why, I thought they only asked me for my tithing, and that that was all it was worth.

Then you do not think it worth more now than you thought it worth last year. Well, now, what are you going to do? Are you going to swindle somebody out of nine-tenths of their salvation? You gave a tenth. What for? Why, you thought Mormonism worth that much; you considered it worth your tithing. Well, what are you going to get? You are going to get a tenth.

I came into this kingdom to identify myself with all that I have, and all that I expect to have. You have given a tenth, and you expect to get a dollar, do you? Now, is there any good hard sense about that? Well, says one, what do you mean by treating the subject in this way? Why, I want you to think of this, and not deceive yourselves by thinking that you will get a full salvation for paying a tenth; if you devote yourselves and all that you have for the cause of truth, you will merit the whole.

I want you to learn that Mormonism is worth everything; that it is all there is of life—that it is all there is of truth—that it is all there is of everything that is worth having; and you will then comprehend as I do, that to merit it, you will have to throw in all that you have got.

You cannot do more for the truth than it is worth; then come forward, and consecrate your property. Says one, what will it do for me, if I do? Do you not say that Mormonism is worth everything? Yes; but you will only pay a tenth for it. Then here you have got the bars up.

May God bless you and me with his Holy Spirit, that we may be led into all truth, and fully comprehend and appreciate that salvation which we seek, in my prayer, in the name of Jesus Christ. Amen.

## THE DESERET NEWS.

CRUCIFIX & LIBERTY.



ALBERT CARRINGTON.....EDITOR

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY:

Wednesday---February 20, 1856.

### Election Returns.

From Great Salt Lake county, of Delegates to the Convention to be holden in Great Salt Lake City, on the 3rd Monday in March next.

DANIEL H. WELLS,  
JEDEDIAH M. GRANT,  
ALBERT CARRINGTON,  
EDWIN D. WOOLLEY,  
ALMON W. BABBITT,  
JOHN F. KINNEY,  
WILLIAM BELL,  
GARLAND HURT,  
WILLIAM H. HOOPER,  
SETH M. BLAIR,  
THOMAS S. WILLIAMS,  
ORSON PRATT,  
PARLEY P. PRATT,  
JESSE C. LITTLE,  
SAMUEL W. RICHARDS,  
GEORGE P. STILES.

### Differences.

The individuals of the human family differ very materially from each other in numberless ways, do they not? This question being readily and universally answered in the affirmative, it only remains to notice some of the characteristics which are useful and praiseworthy, and a few of the opposite description, that by a little care and reflection the young may know at once the consequences of the different habits and practices which come under their daily observation.

In the tops of the mountains there are none to prevent our doing good under all circumstances, the very purpose for which the large majority came here, but truly the gospel net has gathered fish of every kind, and the tares are growing with the wheat, and such must be the case until the day of separation, or until the time of the world's harvest. But it does not follow that the wheat will ever be converted into tares, or that the clean fish will change to unclean, at any

rate not without undergoing a legitimate process for such transformation, if any such process there be.

In the meantime all who have come here, and have clung to their integrity and improved upon the blessings bestowed, are constantly occupied to the utmost extent of their ability and means in the furtherance of the purposes of the Almighty for bringing to pass righteousness and salvation, and strive with their might to build up and establish the Kingdom of God on the earth.

Leaving this class we proceed through various grades of persons whose conduct is more or less energetic in the great cause of truth, until, and it must be said, we reach a portion of community whose main thoughts, desires and efforts appear to be occupied in almost every way but that which is really beneficial. The cares involved in eating, clothing, drinking and sleeping are permitted to engross an undue attention, and when that is accomplished the remaining time is far too often spent in lounging about street corners, in stores, in offices, in court rooms and other places where their presence is not productive of good to themselves, or any one else, but on the contrary a direct injury, aside from the pernicious examples so glaringly placed before the rising generation.

It cannot be urged by way of excuse that gentile oppression and conduct compel and countenance the idle, the loafing, the profane, the thieving and the litigious, for there are but few gentiles here, and many, if not all, of them are industrious, peaceable, energetic and honorable in their intercourse with us.

We are not sanguine in the hope that the case hardened will soon reform, if ever, even though you should hailoo in their ears each morning, "every one will be rewarded according to the deeds done in the body, and your doings this day will be placed in that account." But we do trust that the young, and all who love truth, will follow the counsel and example of President Brigham Young, also that of his counselors, Heber C. Kimball and Jedediah M. Grant, and in short that of all good men of every station, and learn to bring into true, Godlike action all their mental and physical endowments, and shun the course of those who waste their time, hinder the industrious, set at naught good precepts, and tear down in lieu of building up.

Again, gossiping seems to be almost a life element with some persons, and a practice more difficult to break from than is the habit of using tobacco. This class will gather in groups wherever they are not forcibly driven away, and let their minds and tongues drift along without rudder or compass, regardless of the condition of their wives and little ones, taking no active thought for their being better clad, more healthfully housed and fed, more understandingly and usefully cultured, and making no exertion for rendering home desirable and happy. No, but to see them, with hands in pockets, listlessly lounging, or lazily seated upon a cold curb stone, after haunting rooms until even they are ashamed, one might well take them for a class who expect the sky to fall and catch sparrows for their supper, or to shower down porridge for their little ones, or that peradventure a fellow gossip or a passer by would tell them how to lift themselves by the waistband of their breeches, and then they would be able to flourish without effort.

But such events are not particularly likely to happen, then would it not be far better to turn your thoughts, time and strength to some definitely practical purpose, and by following some laudable calling, cease to be in the way of and an eyesore to the industrious?

PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.—Probably but few are altogether unaware of the great advantages arising from a knowledge of the elements surrounding us, of their varied appearances, their interesting combinations, their analysis and the methods used in preparing them to minister to the health and comfort of men.

It is already known that Utah abounds in many natural resources, the development of which will greatly conduce to our mental and physical advancement. The pinyon pine in many places densely clothes the mountain slopes, easy of access and rich in tar, turpentine, pitch and resin, all of which have now to be imported at great expense, and will continue to be, unless the skill at our command is applied in causing the pine to serve other purposes than those of shade and landscape ornament.

The extensive sulphur bed near Cove creek is probably not surpassed in richness by any other in the world, and sulphur to any required amount can be easily prepared for its varied application in the arts.

Alum beds are numerous and rich, and can

soon be made to yield a cheap and abundant supply for at least home consumption. Great Salt Lake and many localities in the marl formation yield a superabundant amount of salt, but much of it is quite impure and mixed with unhealthy ingredients, which when separated not only leave the salt in a condition fit for use, but may serve important purposes in other channels of manufacture.

That these elements so readily within our reach, and many others lurking but a few steps further removed, may be made subservient to the useful ends for which they were designed, br. Loba, a skillful practical chemist, will commence a course of lectures and lessons in that department, so soon as a sufficient number of persons present themselves for instruction.

Those desirous of benefiting themselves and Utah, in the channel now proposed, will please forthwith report themselves to His Excellency Governor Young, that a good start may be made before the hurry of plowing and seeding distracts the attention.

THE BOARD OF REGENTS met on the 15th inst., but from some cause there was not a quorum present, hence the reports of the committees were omitted. The time was occupied in alphabet exercises on the black board, and in remarks upon the manuscript for school books, the mode of spelling in the new alphabet, &c., Governor Young and Elder Benson participating and taking a lively interest in the subjects discussed.

Adjourned to meet, at the usual time and place, on Monday the 25th inst., when a punctual attendance is anticipated.

AN INVITATION.—Since winter is moderating for the opening of spring, and many are unacquainted with the best time and manner of depositing seeds in the earth, no doubt many of the readers of the News would be much benefited by timely suggestions from our experienced gardeners and farmers.

Cannot brs. Sayers, Staines, Oliphant, and others furnish weekly information on the preparation of the soil, the kind of fertilizers best adapted to different fruits and vegetables, the times for sowing and planting both for early and fall and winter use, the distance apart of rows or drills and of the seed deposited therein, the time and mode of handling fruit trees, and grape vines, &c.?

And will not some one versed in the matter furnish like information on field operations, especially the distance apart of drills and seed, now that wheat is to be cultivated by the drill system?

This News contains a plainly described and cheap method for fitting up a hot bed, in which tomato plants, water melon, cucumber and other vines, cuttings, &c., can be started and well advanced, long before the weather will permit operating in the open air.

We shall continue to print such selections on the above topics as we may be able to find, and to give our views so far as we may have understanding and time, but even an editor does not know everything, nor has he time and strength for doing everything.

LOOKING GLASSES put to a novel use. We were aware that the titivaters of the lower world had small looking glasses fastened on the inside of their hat crowns, but did not know, until last Sabbath, that the owners used them for examining the faces of such ladies as might be sitting within reflective reach behind them.

If those bashful and morbidly inquisitive glass holders had REFLECTED on a well known law of optics, a tithe as diligently as they manage the angle of REFLECTION, they would have known at once that the line of sight belonging to the face reflected could follow as direct a course as the ray of light, and that the sly squinting of the titivater would be detected at once.

We are fond of useful inventions, but are candid in thinking that this use of the looking glass is a perversion, and that the present gentle hint had better be observed and profited by.

THEATRICAL.—The Social Hall was crowded on Wednesday and Saturday evenings last, and on both occasions the audience were highly gratified with the efforts of the performers. On each occasion the melo-drama entitled "Luke the Laborer" was played, followed on Wednesday by a comic song, and the comedy, "His Last Legs," and Saturday evening by a fancy dance, and the farce, "The Widow's Victim."

On Wednesday the 20th inst., the celebrated play entitled "The Stranger," will be performed, to conclude with a comic song by Mr. P. Margetts, and the comic dance as danced in "The Honey-Moon," by Dr. Lampedo and hostess.

### Making Hot-beds.

Homes' Southern Farmer gives the following directions for forming a hot-bed. After describing a frame for market gardeners, he proceeds:—

But should you wish a smaller frame, a good strong box of the size required, having the top and bottom knocked out, and the sides made sloping to the front, which should be cut down to half the height of the back, so as to allow the rains to run off easily from the sash; which may be a common window sash that will exactly fit the top of the box, and that is well puttied and can keep out the rain.

TO MAKE THE HOT-BED.—Having placed your frame where the bed is to stand, fronting it to the south or south-east, take a pointed stick and mark the ground all round the inside of the frame; then remove the frame and dig out this space about eighteen inches deep; this done, replace the frame, which will rest immediately on the edge of the pit. Then procure some stable manure, which ought to be fresh from the stable, and place it near (in a heap) where you are making the bed, shake every fork full well to pieces, mixing the long with the short. And now begin to make the bed, taking the long and the short together, mix them well, and in such a way as to suffer no lumps, putting it in the bottom of the pit; let the bed rise in all parts together, as nearly as possible; that is to say, do not put too much in one part at one time. Beat the whole down with the fork as you proceed. When you have shaken on dung to the thickness of four or five inches, beat all over again well, and so on till the manure is about nine inches from the top of the front of the box; now see that it is quite level and put on the glass. The heat will begin to rise by the next morning, and by noon of the second day it will be ready to receive the earth.

THE EARTH should be dry; not like dust, but not too wet, and should be rich and fresh, and the bed should be filled up about six inches deep with it; put on the sash or sashes, and let them remain on 24 hours, then take them off and stir the earth well with your hands; for hands are the only tools hereafter to be used in the hot-bed.

The earth is to be level not sloping like the glass. The glass is sloping to meet the sun and turn off the wet. The earth which was taken out of the pit should be hauled up round the outside of the frame, so that no water may lie near it; and now ready for the seed.

SOWING SEED IN THE HOT-BED.—Take off the sashes or lights, and make little drills with your finger from the back of the bed to the front; make them equi-distant, parallel and straight; then drop your seeds along the drill regularly; cover all over neatly and smoothly, write the names or numbers, and the date of the sowings, on a small piece of stiff paper, put it into the cleft of a little stick, and stick it into the ground; put on the lights, see that they fit well; "and then," says Corbett, "look upon your spring work as happily begun."

MANAGEMENT OF THE HOT-BED.—The main principle is to give always as much air as the plants will endure; taking advantage of every mild day to remove the sashes and give the plants air, even before the seeds begin to appear. Give air to the bed every day, unless it be very cold indeed.

The usual way of giving air, is by bits of thick board cut like a wedge, broad at one end and coming to a point at the other. Each light is lifted up, either at the back or front of the frame, as the wind may be, and the wedge or tilter, as it is called, is put in to hold the light up. But if more air be wanted, raise the lights higher, and on a fine day take them off entirely.

When the plants are up, they will soon tell you about air, for if they have not enough they will grow up long legged and will have small seed-leaves; and indeed if too much deprived of air, will droop and die. Let them grow strong rather than tall; short stems, broad seed-leaves, very green—these are the signs of good plants and proper management. "Remember," says Corbett again, "out of a thousand failures in hot-bed culture, nine hundred and ninety-nine arises from giving too little air."

WATERING THE HOT-BED.—When it is necessary to water, "take off the sashes one at a time, and water with a watering pot that does not pour out heavily; water just at sun-set; and then shut down the lights; the heat will then rise, and your plants grow prodigiously."

PROTECTING THE HOT-BEDS.—Should high winds and very sharp frost set in, protect your bed with straw or moss, and if a cold north-west wind, make a small screen of cornstalks. Russia mats or old grass bags, or an old carpet, should be kept to cover the sashes with in case of hail, snow, or very cold weather. Should these not be convenient, use straw, hay or moss.

### LAW IN SIX DIVISIONS.—

- First, the beginning, or—inclitendum;
- Second, the uncertainty—debtendum;
- Third, the delay—puzzlerendum;
- Fourth, the republication without—endum;
- Fifth, monstrem et horrendum;
- Sixth, remuneratum fiddlerendum.

A MECHANICAL INVENTION.—We have seen lately, as a specimen of rare American mechanical genius, a machine, costing not over \$500, invented by a working man, which takes hold of a sheet of brass, copper, or iron, and turns off complete hinges, at the rate of a gross in ten minutes—hinges, too, neater than are made by any other process. Also a machine that takes hold of an iron rod, and whips it into perfect hot-pointed screws with wonderful rapidity and by a single process. This is also the invention of a working man. And both these machines are superior to anything of the kind in the world. No other process of manufacture can compete with them. Yet these are but a fraction of the marvelous inventive triumphs constantly going forward in this country.—[N. Y. Mirror.]