

far from the power of the wicked, let us not by any act of our own throw ourselves outside of those influences. The moment we do it of our own volition we tread upon slippery places. Men may go away from here when they are sent by proper authority, when they are wanted to accomplish a certain purpose, and they can retain the spirit of the Almighty, but when they go without being sent, of their own volition, then they have no assurance that their feet will not slip; they have not the faith of the people to help them; the angels have no charge to preserve them, and particularly those that have and go into sin and iniquity, and are finally captivated by Satan. And supposing they only go to Salmon river or California and return, perhaps having a little of the heaven of life left, they return with the spirit of the world upon them. Have we any examples of this kind? If we have let us look at them, and from the lessons of the past let us look at the results of the future. I have seen them come back with a little gold, and it has almost invariably ruined them, nine cases out of ten this has been the result, and if they have not succeeded as well as they thought they ought to have done in the midst of the Saints, they are found with curses upon their lips, such as the inhabitants where they have been are accustomed to indulge in; they do not respect the Sabbath, they do not meet in the tabernacle with the brethren to learn the word of the Lord, neither do they meet anywhere else for any good purpose, but they may be seen in the streets racing their horses, or cutting up some kind of useless folly, wasting their time till their money is gone, and then they have nothing to do but to go back and get more. They go and perhaps get a less sum than they did the first time, but no matter whether they do or not they are never contented. This has been my experience, and this is the best, the fairest and the smoothest light in which I can view such cases and speak of them. This course of life, as far as it has an influence, disqualifies the young man from making a good, humble, faithful follower of Jesus; it disqualifies him from becoming a Saint of the Most High. This is my experience, you can look at the subject with your own eyes.

There are quite a number, and some good men among them, that want to know if it is counsel to go out on the road to trade. I tell them that I have no counsel of that kind to give, neither have I heard the President give such counsel to any one. If I want to go out on the road to trade, taking butter and eggs and such like things, and my Bishop and President want me to go, then I should feel that I could be preserved. I should doubtless feel it to be a great burden, and as for seeking for such an opportunity it would be far from me, for I certainly would not wish to go unless I was wanted.

I mention this matter because many have asked me about it, and I have universally told them that I have no such counsel to give. It is a blessing to live in such a community as this, and I feel that it is not safe for any one to use his own volition to go outside of this influence. This feeling is what has led my mind in this way, and I pray God to help us to stand upon this platform where we can be preserved from the influences of the wicked, and keep ourselves so that we cannot be led astray, nor be swayed to and fro by every wind of doctrine or example that comes along, but that we may seek for wisdom and knowledge, that our minds may be prepared to receive the teachings we hear from day to day.

May God help us to do right, and cause truth and good examples to sink deep into our hearts, that we may cultivate every virtuous and holy principle, is my prayer, in the name of Jesus: Amen.

JEFF DAVIS' MESSAGE.

The Message of Jeff Davis to the Confederate Congress at the commencement of its present session was, so far as reported, quite pointed, and not lengthy nor ambiguous. He referred to the sufferings that had been endured by the Confederates since the commencement of the war, to the valor of their troops, and of their successes in battle, and particularly to their achievements in repulsing the Federal armies that invested the Confederate capital, which he said had been signally defeated and driven back from their entrenchments. He represented that for the subjugation of the South the Federal government were raising new armies on a larger scale than ever before known in modern times; accused the Federal army of having committed deeds of rapine and of having wantonly destroyed private property and murdered captives; said that stern, exemplary punishment must be meted out to murderers and felons, who, disgracing the profession of arms, seek to make of public war the occasion for the commission of the most monstrous crimes; denounced the confiscation bill as atrocious and recommended retaliatory measures; said the exasperation of failure had aroused the worst passions of their enemies, and a large portion of the Northern people, even the clergymen, were urging the people to extreme measures, in the further prosecution of the war; and to resist the power of their enemies, to vindicate their rights and maintain their existence, the South should employ, against their foes every energy

and resource at their disposal. He recommended further legislation to make the conscription universal, as the large increase of the Federal army might render it necessary to call into the field all able bodied men between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, and should such an exigency arise everything should be so arranged that there would be no delay in assembling a sufficient force to resist the invaders.

GREELEY'S GRIEVANCES.

A violent, rabid abolitionist by the name of Plumb, was recently arrested in New York, for violent and seditious language, denouncing and execrating Mr. Lincoln, and discouraging enlistments which with other occurrences give great offense to Mr. Greeley, who assailed President Lincoln in a long letter, which he styled "the prayer of twenty millions," in which among other things of an imperative and accusative nature, he says:

You must know already—that a great proportion of those who triumphed in your election, and of all who desire the unqualified suppression of the rebellion now desolating our country, are sorely disappointed and deeply pained by the policy you seem to be pursuing with regard to the slaves of rebels.

We require of you, as the first servant of the republic, charged especially and pre-eminently with this duty, that you execute the laws. Most emphatically do we demand that such laws as have been recently enacted, which therefore may fairly be presumed to embody the present will and to be dictated by the present needs of the republic, and which, after due consideration have received your personal sanction, shall by you be carried into full effect, and that you publicly and decisively instruct your subordinates that such laws exist, that they are binding on all functionaries and citizens, and that they are to be obeyed to the letter.

We think you are strangely and disastrously remiss in the discharge of your official and imperative duty with regard to the emancipating provisions of the new confiscation act.

We complain that the Union cause has suffered, and is now suffering immensely, from mistaken deference to rebel slavery. Had you, sir, in your inaugural address, unmistakably given notice that, in case the rebellion already commenced should be persisted in, and your efforts to preserve the Union and enforce the laws should be resisted by armed force, you would recognize no loyal person as rightfully held in slavery by a traitor, we believe the rebellion would therein have received a staggering if not a fatal blow. Had you then proclaimed that rebellion would strike the shackles from the slaves of every traitor, the wealthy and the cautious would have been supplied with a powerful inducement to remain loyal.

We complain that the confiscation act which you approved is habitually disregarded by your generals, and that no word of rebuke for them from you has yet reached the public ear. Fremont's proclamation and Hunter's order favoring emancipation were promptly annulled by you; while Halleck's No. 3, forbidding fugitives from slavery to rebels to come within his lines—an order as unmilitary as inhuman, and which received the hearty approbation of every traitor in America—with scores of like tendency, have never provoked even your remonstrance.

And finally, we complain that you, Mr. President, elected as a Republican, knowing well what an abomination slavery is, and how emphatically it is the core and essence of this atrocious rebellion, seem never to interfere with these atrocities, and never give a direction to your military subordinates which does not appear to have been conceived in the interest of slavery rather than of freedom.

CHANGE OF FAMILY NAMES.—It will eventually be a matter of serious inquiry, in many cases, what the real name of a party is, owing to the changes, by translation and otherwise, constantly going on. A strange case is mentioned by Edward Livingston: "An unfortunate Scotchman, whose name was Feyerston, was obliged, in pursuit of fortune, to settle among some Germans in the western part of New York. They translated him literally into German, and called him 'Feuerstein.' On his return to an English neighborhood, his new acquaintances discovered that 'Feuerstein,' in German meant flint, firestone, in English. They re-translated, instead of restoring his name, and the descendants of Feyerston go by the name of Flint to this day. I ought, however, to except one of his grandsons, who settled at the Acadian coast on the Mississippi, whose name underwent the fate of the rest of the family; he was called, by a literal translation into French, 'Pierre a Fusil,' and his son, returning to the family clan, was called 'Peter Gun.'—[Historical Magazine.

VOLUNTEERS BETTER OFF THAN "DRAFTED" MEN.—Should drafting become necessary, the volunteer will have advantage over a drafted man. A volunteer receives the full bounty—\$27 advance bounty, one month's pay (\$13) in advance and \$75 at the end of his time of service, together with the usual 160 acres of bounty land. Beside all this, his family receives pecuniary assistance during his absence. The drafted militia receive but \$11 per month and no money bounty.

THAT CRICKET MATCH.

The trial match between the Deseret Union and Metropolitan Cricket Clubs was played on last Friday week on Union Square, to the no small entertainment of a large number of spectators, who assembled to witness the sport.

The playing commenced at eleven o'clock in the forenoon and terminated about five o'clock in the evening. Throughout, the playing was spirited, both clubs doing their best for the honors, which, finally, were awarded to the Deseret Union.

The following table exhibits the playing, the Deseret Union having won by five runs and six wickets yet to go down:

METROPOLITAN.

1st Innings.

James Hedger, c. Sam. Cooper,	7
Wm. Ordidge, s. Platt,	6
John Nash, s. Platt,	4
James Wood, c. Kidgell,	1
Henry Hedger, s. McEwan,	3
Alfred Gunn, s. Platt,	7
Edward Stephens, b. P. Margetts,	0
George Barton, s. Platt,	4
James Horrax, c. Jessup,	2
Harrison Spiers, not out,	1
Arthur Stayner, c. Jessup,	1
Bye,	1
	30

2d Innings.

James Hedger, b. P. Margetts,	15
Wm. Ordidge, b. McEwan,	0
John Nash, b. McEwan,	0
James Wood, s. Platt,	2
Henry Hedger, b. Margetts,	3
Alfred Gunn, c. Kidgell,	0
Edward Stephens, b. Margetts,	0
George Barton, c. McEwan,	3
James Horrocks, not out,	4
Harrison Spiers, b. Margetts,	0
Arthur Stayner, b. McEwan,	4
	31

DESERET UNION.

1st Innings.

John Platt, c. Spiers,	1
Thomas Jessup, c. Wood,	2
Charles Kidgell, b. J. Hedger,	2
Wm. Cooper, run out,	10
Henry McEwan, b. Wood,	10
H. E. Bowring, b. Wood,	0
P. Margetts, b. Hedger,	1
Henry Luff, b. Hedger,	11
George Luff, not out,	1
Sam. Cooper, c. Nash,	0
Richard Tresceder, c. Gunn,	0
Byes,	2
Wides,	2
No balls,	2
	44

2d Innings.

John Platt, b. J. Hedger,	0
Thomas Jessup, not out,	11
Charles Kidgell, b. J. Hedger,	0
Wm. Cooper, b. Wood,	0
Henry McEwan, b. J. Hedger,	4
Henry Luff, not out,	5
Wides,	2
	22

Umpires.—Mr. R. B. Margetts and Mr. H. A. Squires.
Scorers.—Mr. P. Lynch and Mr. John M. Bridge.

The losing club entertained the victors at supper in the Valley Home the same evening, where everything was pleasant, and the remaining hours of the day were spent harmoniously; the vocal and instrumental contributing largely to the finishing of the entertainment.

DYING WORDS OF NOTED PERSONS.

"A death-bed" 's a detector of the heart. Here tried disimulation drop her mask, Through life's grimace, that mistress of the scene; Here real and apparent are the same."

Head of the army.—Napoleon.
I must sleep now.—Byron.
It matters little how the head lieth.—Sir Walter Raleigh.
Kiss me, Hardy.—Lord Nelson.
Don't give up the ship.—Lawrence.
I'm shot if I don't believe I'm dying.—Chancellor Thurlow.
Is this your fidelity.—Nero.
Clasp my hand, my dear friend, I die.—Alfieri.
Give Dayroles a chair.—Lord Chesterfield.
God preserve the Emperor.—Haydn.
The artery ceases to beat.—Haller.
Let the light enter.—Goethe.
All my possessions for a moment of time.—Queen Elizabeth.
What! is there no bribing death?—Cardinal Beaufort.
I have loved God, my father and liberty.—Madame de Stael.
Be serious.—Grotius.
Into thy hands, O Lord.—Tasso.
It is small, very small indeed, (clasping her neck.)—Ann Boleyn.
I pray you, see me safe up, and for coming down, let me shift for myself, (ascending the scaffold.)—Sir Thomas More.

Don't let that awkward squad five over my grave.—Burns.
I feel as if I were to be myself again.—Sir Walter Scott.
I resign my soul to God—and my daughter to my country.—Thomas Jefferson.
It is well.—Washington.
Independence forever.—Adams.
It is the last of earth.—J. Q. Adams.
I wish you to understand the true principles of the government. I wish them carried out. I ask nothing more.—Harrison.
I have endeavored to do my duty.—Taylor.
There is not a drop of blood on my hands.—Frederick V., of Denmark.
You spoke of refreshment, my Emilie; take my last notes, sit down to my piano here, sing them with a hymn for your sainted mother; let me hear once more those notes which have so long been my solacement and delight.—Mozart.
A dying man can do nothing easy.—Franklin.

Let not poor Nel'y starve.—Charles II.
Let me die to the sound of delicious music.—Mirabeau.
It grows dark, boys; you may go.—Dr. Adam.
God bless you, my dear.—Dr. Johnson.
God bless you! . . . Is that you, Dora?—Wordsworth.
Now it is come.—John Knox.
Dying, dying.—Hood.
How grand these raves; they seem to beckon earth to heaven! (The sun was shining brilliantly into the room in which he was lying.)—Humboldt.

EMIGRATION REPORT.

From a late number of the *Millennial Star*, we take the following report of the shipment of emigrants from Europe, en route for Deseret this season. The vessels were all bound for and arrived at New York:

The ship *Humbolt*, Capt. H. D. Boysen, sailed from Hamburg, April 9, with a company in charge of H. C. Hansen.
The ship *Franklin*, Capt. Robert Murray, sailed from Hamburg, April 15, with a company in charge of C. A. Madsen.
The ship *Electric*, Capt. H. C. Johannesen, sailed from Hamburg, April 18, with a company in charge of S. Christoffersen.
The ship *Athena*, Capt. D. Shelling, sailed from Hamburg, April 25, with a company in charge of O. N. Liljenquist.
The above four ships contained 1556 emigrants.
The ship *John J. Boyd*, Capt. J. H. Thomas, sailed from Liverpool, April 23, with a company of 701 in charge of J. S. Brown.
The ship *Manchester*, Capt. G. D. J. Trask, sailed from Liverpool, May 6, with a company of 376 in charge of J. D. T. McAllister.
The ship *William Tapscott*, Capt. J. B. Bell, sailed from Liverpool, May 14, with a company of 808 in charge of William Gibson.
The ship *Windermere*, Capt. Brown, sailed from Havre, May 15, with a company of 110 in charge of S. L. Ballif.
The ship *Antartic*, Capt. G. C. Stouffer, sailed from Liverpool, May 19, with a company of 38 in charge of W. C. Moody.
Other ships brought 8 more, making a total of 3,597.

COLD FEET.—No person can be well long whose feet are habitually cold; while security for them, dryness and warmth are the certain means of removing a variety of ailments.

The feet of some are kept more comfortable in winter if cotton is worn, while woolen suits others better. The wisest course, therefore, is for each to observe for himself and act accordingly.

Scrupulous cleanliness is essential to the healthful warmth of feet; hence all, especially those who walk a great deal out of doors, during the day in cold weather, should be sure to dip both feet in cold water every morning, and let them remain half-an-ankle deep, for a minute at a time, then rub and wipe dry, dress and move about briskly to warm them up. To such as cannot well adopt this course from any cause, the next best plan is to wash them every night before going to bed, taking the precaution to dry them before the fire most thoroughly before retiring; this, besides keeping the feet clean, preserves a natural softness to the skin, and has a tendency to prevent and cure corns. Many a troublesome sore throat affection, and many a troublesome headache will be cured, if the feet are kept warm, soft and dry.

A FRENCH STORY.—A curious story is told in *Galignani*. A Frenchman residing on the Route de la Sabberie, at Paris, who has for some time past devoted his leisure to forming a collection of tropical and other foreign birds, which he kept in cages in a large room on the fifth floor, was greatly horrified one morning to find all his birds dead and his cage empty. He traced the mischief to a monkey owned by one of his neighbors. He procured a gun and shot the monkey, and then, in despair at the loss of his pets, shot himself.

EXPORTATION OF ALPACAS.—A firm in South America has obtained permission from the Peruvian and Bolivian governments for the exportation of fifteen hundred pure alpacas. Negotiations have been concluded for the introduction to Australia of the whole herd, and a clipper-ship is on its way to Lima, pledged to land the first five hundred by next October.