

TABERNACLE.

Sunday, March 25, 11 a.m. Elder Orson Hyde addressed the congregation on the authority and power that rules in heaven, the importance of the position occupied by the Latter Day Saints as ministers of life to a dark and benighted world. Compared the priesthood conferred upon the servants of God to an agency, or power of attorney given to one man to act for another, and argued that Elders of Israel are chosen and delegated to act in the name of Jesus Christ for him, therefore he is bound to sustain them, and to support their administration; that as this authority can only be given by revelation from God, the world of Christendom must have forged theirs, because they deny the only principle by which it can be conferred upon mortals. Bore testimony to the truth of the gospel preached by the Latter Day Saints, and that God has spoken from the heavens in this dispensation. Made some remarks on the text: "And whosoever liveth, and believeth in me, shall never die." John, 11 chap. 26 verse.

President Brigham Young said that the death spoken of in the text quoted by Elder Hyde is that which a person experiences if he never recovers again, or in other words the second death; that there are certain portions of the native elements of the universe that will enter into celestial glory; that the particles of matter that comprise the tabernacles of men will, if they do honor to the creation and the Creator, be resurrected and made immortal. Man cannot become immortal until he experiences the change of putting off mortality; it may be that the change has taken place suddenly in a few instances, but it has got to take place. If he did not taste the pangs of death he knew that he could not enjoy eternal life; except he experienced pain, he could not enjoy ease; unless he suffered darkness, he could not enjoy eternal light. The death alluded to by Jesus is the death that never dies and it has no reference to the putting off of this mortality and the taking up of immortality. Remark that the very particles that compose our bodies now, will be called together to form them in the resurrection of the just, and the change from mortality to immortality is no greater than it is to the child when it first breathes the breath of life. Bore testimony that all that had been said by br. Hyde with respect to our importance was true, and there was so much more of it that it was impossible for man to tell it. Said that all our names are written in the Lamb's Book of Life; that they have been there from the beginning and they will never be blotted out, except by our own wickedness. Alluded to the acknowledged ignorance of mankind in regard to our heavenly Father, whereas when we leave this state of existence, we shall find him to be as familiar as an earthly parent, and we shall be astonished that we have not been better acquainted with him in the body. Reasoned on the necessity of men passing through the same ordeals that others have done before, for they cannot attain eternal life upon any other principle. Gave notice to the brethren that the 30th annual Conference will commence next Friday week, and that as the Thursday preceding will be the fast day, we will commence holding meetings on that day, at 10 a.m.

A NEW RECIPE FOR SLEEPINESS.—Our friend the Thakoor also visited us, and he excused the non-appearance of his little son on the ground that he was asleep under his waterfall. I had almost omitted to mention the curious habit of the hill-people to which this phrase of the Thakoor relates. Whenever a woman wishes to put her child to sleep, she takes it to one of the numerous places for this purpose, which are all over the mountain sides wherever there is water. They consist of a shed or sheds in which there are stone-troughs filled from the running stream; and from those troughs are little pipes made of reeds or hollow stems of trees, which spout out water with a gentle trickling fall, under which the child's head is placed at the distance of a few inches. The effect is almost immediate. The child closes its eyes and its mouth and falls into a profound, sweet, and healthful sleep, which endures so long as it is left under the water-spouts. I have seen dozens of children thus lying fast asleep; and, as far as I could ascertain, no evil effect whatever can be attributed to the practice. It certainly seems an admirable preparation against colds in the head; and if a devoted mother would only make the experiment in this country, and it were found successful, she would be regarded as a blessing to her species in introducing such a delightful custom, pleasant to children and invaluable to parents.—[My Diary in India, in 1858-9, by W. H. Russell, L. L. D.]

FROM CALIFORNIA.

By the mail which arrived last week from Placerville, San Francisco, dates of the 2d, and Sacramento of the 3d inst. were received. Nothing of particular interest has transpired in that part of the world of late.

The daily minutes of both branches of the Legislature of California are very voluminous. The members unquestionably are working men, but they are not very harmonious in their proceedings, in that respect, resembling most of the legislative bodies in the Union which have been in session in the course of the winter.

A petition has been presented to the Legislature, signed by thousands of citizens, praying that highway robbery may be punished with death. A Sunday law has been under discussion in the House to which many members moved amendments excepting the counties they severally represented from its operation.

The Republicans of Sacramento fired 117 guns on the evening of March 2d, the day that the news of the election of a Speaker reached that city.

The Democratic State Convention to elect Delegates to the Charleston Convention convened at the Baptist Church in Sacramento, Feb. 29, which was not large enough to hold the assembled multitude, and an adjournment was had to the Forest Theater, amidst the greatest confusion, and from there to Dr. Benton's Church [Congregational] where an organization was finally effected.

As a specimen of the harmonious feelings that existed in that model assemblage, we insert the following extract from the report of its doings in the Sacramento Union. The scene transpired immediately after the election of Mr. P. Moore as temporary chairman of the convention:

"Ben. E. S. Ely, of Napa—Mr. Speaker—A dozen voices beside cried "Mr. Speaker." The Chair recognized Mr. Ely.

Mr. Ely—Mr. Chairman: I move the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That a Committee composed of one member from each uncontested delegation in the Convention, to be named by each delegation, be appointed to examine and report upon credentials.

Great confusion here ensued—cries of "Mr. Speaker," "Mr. Chairman," "Order," "Question," resounded from every part of the church.

The Chair called "order," at the top of his lungs, bringing the gavel down with an emphasis that made the table respond with ominous splits.

Just as the climax of this uproar scene appeared to have passed, and the Convention exhibited a disposition to listen to the reading of the resolution, which the Chair held in his hand, a general uprising of members seated about the middle of the body seats on the northern aisle was observed.

This was followed by a scene of tumult and confusion which baffles description. The whole Convention rose in a body from their seats, as the cry of "A fight!" "A fight!" came screaming from the lips of those situated near the place from whence the disturbance arose. Many of the members leaped upon the seats, and shouted "Order!" "A free fight!" "Go in!" "Put 'em out!"—the Chairman, meantime, pummeling his table with all his might, and ineffectually calling "order." The uproar kept at its height for full a minute. No hostile demonstrations could be seen from the Reporter's chair, but it appeared that Larkin Lamb and Frank Powell, members of the Sacramento delegation, had a passage at fists."

There was another expression of civility during the evening session in the shape of a set-to between G. P. Gillis and W. S. Long.

The Union further says that "S. B. Axtell, formerly District Attorney of Amador county, met George Smith at the Orleans, on Wednesday evening—both being delegates at the Democratic State Convention—and accused the latter of casting his (Axtell's) vote without his authority. Smith denied the charge, whereupon Axtell slapped his face. Smith left, and returning afterwards, on meeting Axtell, pitched into him. The harmonious gentlemen were arrested, and contributed each yesterday \$20 to the Treasury, on the quiet suggestion of Justice Coggins. Moral—the Freedom of Sacramento must be paid for."

As usual in that State there were plenty of candidates for the honorable position of Delegates to the Convention to be holden at Charleston on the 23d of April—three weeks from next Monday.

To wind up in accordance with the general doings of the Convention, the members got into a glorious muss about money to defray expenses, which was carried so far that the Chairman threatened to leave the chair if order was not restored.

The anti Gwin and Weller wings of the California Democracy out-flapped the other, as seven of the eight Delegates elected belonged to that division of the harmonious Democratic family in that State.

Resolutions were passed, declaring adherence to the Cincinnati Platform, believing that by it "the prosperity and perpetuity of our glorious Union" can alone be secured; expressing dissent to legislation by Congress on the subject of slavery; endorsing the Dred Scott decision by Chief Justice Taney, recommending the immediate passage by Congress of a Pacific Railroad Bill; endorsing the administration of "Old Buck," and declaring that Daniel S. Dickenson was the first choice of the Democracy of California for President.

A resolution was introduced, declaring Douglas the last choice, which was finally tabled.

The proceedings of the Convention throughout were of the most uproarious character, and if the spirit manifested there shall be imbibed by the Charleston Convention, the bonds of union that hold the party together are strong, if they do not burst asunder.

Horrible Massacre.

On Sunday the 26th of February, a horrible massacre was perpetrated by the whites about Humboldt bay upon Eel river and Bear river Indians, by which some seventy, including squaws and children, were murdered. It was generally supposed that the massacre was preconcerted and simultaneous throughout the country. The citizens of Eureka and around the bay were bitter in their feelings towards those engaged in this slaughter, and were anxious to bring them to punishment.

In referring to the bloody tragedy, the Union says: Between sixty and seventy human bodies, by actual count, gashed and mutilated, as men in wanton mood beat down the weeds at a doorway—naked, staring corpses—the mother clasping in death her mangled babe, children overtaken in their flight and ripped open with the knives or cloven to the ground with the axes of their pursuers—such is the horrid picture, clothed in the sober light of reality, and present to the minds of all who will read the late news from Humboldt Bay. On such a scene of ghastly havoc did the last Sabbath's sun rise.

Within a mile and a half of the town of Eureka is the island on which a resident of Humboldt, who is now in this city, counted thirty six dead bodies—the most part of which, he says, were women and children.

The beach, south of the entrance to the bay spoken of in the statement of the massacre, is a point about seven miles from Eureka. Both the island and this point of mainland have long been the peaceful, uncoveted site of an Indian rancheria, or village. Before the whites settled along those shores, and built their habitations, their marts of trade, their school houses and their churches, which stand in the bright background of our Sabbath morning picture, these inoffensive people lived there, and there had buried the bones of generations before them. On the point of mainland, our informant states, there were at least forty dead bodies, chiefly of women and children, as at the island.

We have conversed with the editor of the Northern California, who is a delegate to the Convention now holding in this city, and he asserts, of his own knowledge, that the Indians about Eureka are harmless and powerless, though degraded like the majority of tribes west of the Sierra Nevada.

The slaughter was commenced in the cool of the morning, "just about daybreak," says the account, and while, probably, the rancheria was wrapped in sleep. The party had ridden from a long distance. They fell upon the helpless and unconscious women and children, and butchered them where they lay."

The assassins were about forty in number, and were principally settlers on Eel River. The alleged cause of the massacre was that the Indians of the Bay were in league with those in the mountains, who had occasionally killed some of their cattle.

This is the second general massacre of Indians that has occurred in that vicinity, in the course of a year, without cause or provocation, as alleged by those well acquainted with the circumstances.

Niagara Surpassed.

The Times correspondent at Calcutta, in a late letter, dated Nov. 10, states that some falls had been discovered near Honore, six times the depth of Niagara. The falls are situated twelve miles up the Malimunch Pass from the village of Gairsoppa, by a river of the same name. The following description of the scene has been given:

"An amphitheatre of woods and a river, about 56 yards wide, rushing and boiling to a certain point, where it is lost in a perpetual mist and in an unceasing deafening roar, must first be imagined. Leaving the Bungalow on the Madras side of the river and descending to a position below the river level, you work your way up carefully and tediously over slippery rocks, until you reach a point where a rock about twice the size of a man's body juts

out over a precipice. Resting flat upon this rock and looking over it, you see directly before you two out of the four principal falls.—These two are called the 'Great Fall' and the 'Rocket.'

One of these falls contains a large body of water, the main body of the river, perhaps fifty yards across, which falls massively and apparently sluggishly into the chasm below, and the other contains a smaller body of water, which shoots out in successive sprays over successive points of rocks, till it falls into the same chasm.

This chasm is at least 900 feet in depth, six times the depth of the Niagara Falls, which are about 150 feet, and perhaps a quarter to half-a-mile in width.

These are the first two falls to be visited.—Then move a little below your first position and you will observe first a turgid boiling body of water of greater volume than the Rocket Fall, rushing and steaming down into the same chasm. This is the third fall, 'Roarer'; and then carrying your eye a little further down, you will observe another fall, the loveliest, softest and most graceful of all, being a broad expanse of shallow water falling like transparent silver lace over a smooth surface of polished rock into this same chasm. This is 'La Dame Blanche,' and the White Lady of Avenel could not have been more graceful and ethereal.

But do not confine yourself to any one place in order to viewing these falls—scramble everywhere you can and get as many views as you can of them and you will be unable to decide upon which is the most beautiful.

And do you want to have a faint idea of the depth of the chasm into which these glorious waters fall? Take out your watch and drop as large a piece of rock as you can hold from your viewing place; it will be several seconds before you even lose sight of the piece of rock, and even then it will not have reached the water at the foot of the chasm; it will only have been lost to human sight; or, watch the blue pigeons, wheeling and circling in and out the Great Fall within the chasm and looking like sparrows in size in the depths beneath you.

But you have yet only seen one, and that not perhaps the loveliest, and at least not the most comprehensive view of the falls.

You must proceed two miles up the river above the falls and cross over at a ferry, where the waters are still and smooth as glass and sluggish as a Hollander, and proceed to the Mysore side of the falls, walking first to a point where you will see them all at a glance, and then descending as near as you can to the foot of these, to be drenched by the spray, deafened by the noise and awe-struck by the grandeur of the scene and by the visible presence of the Creator of it, in the perpetual rainbow of many brilliant hues which spans the foot of the chasm."

Discovery of a new Planet.

It was announced by the astronomer Leverrier, about twelve months ago, that he had discovered certain perturbations in the movement of the planet Mercury, near its perihelion, which could be accounted for only by the existence of another body between that planet and the sun.

As the discovery of Neptune was owing to a similar observation and calculations founded upon it, public attention began to be directed to the subject and with an equally happy result.

On the 26th of March a Dr. Lascarbault, who resided at Orgeres, near Chartres, France, and had long been an attentive observer of the heavens, saw a small black round spot pass over the sun's disc. He calculates that its diameter is 310 leagues; the inclination of its orbit to the ecliptic 19 degrees; the period of its revolution round the sun 19 days and 17 hours; while its greatest apparent distance from the sun is seven degrees, or ten millions of miles; that of Mercury being thirty seven millions.

M. Leverrier accepts this as the planet he had detected by abstract calculations. Mr. Benjamin Scott, an Englishman, has since put in a claim of previous discovery, having observed, he says, a similar phenomenon as long ago as 1847.

It is not only a curious circumstance, but a brilliant triumph on the part of modern science, that the bodies which at present bound our planetary system were discovered in the brain of the astronomer before they were seen by the human eye through a telescope. The circumstance shows clearly that there is no limit to human progress in any direction. Indeed, the fact that this planet has been brought to light, assuming its orbit to be that already assigned, furnishes strong grounds to expect the announcement of another addition to our solar system in a short time, as the law by virtue of which one or more planets were believed to exist between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter, before the asteroids had been discovered, would require at least one more between the orbit of Mercury and that of the planet just discovered. There may, however, have been an error in the calculations, as the instruments used by Dr. Lascarbault were of a very imperfect description.—[Boston Statesman.]

—Senator Douglas has been again dangerously ill. Five physicians were in attendance upon him on February 14.

—In Alabama, hand looms have recently superseded the old foggy machines run by steam; most aristocratic ladies now divide their spare time between these instruments and their pianos.