

—cannot be otherwise than advantageous to the community; and it is only by observing and obeying nature's laws that we can fit up improvements which may be real and lasting, whether in mechanical appliances for plows, carts and harness, or with respect to the practical details of scientific cultivation, or the condition and household comforts of our agricultural laborers.

Agriculture fosters and embraces in its material grasp the knowledge of high and noble sciences as well as that of "common things;" and it is not unreasonable to hope that that powerful Society, which pre-eminently represents the influence, the talent, the enterprise, and the humanity of our English agriculturists, will among the thousand-and-one other improvements which it has introduced and is introducing, not deem it beneath its notice to throw the energy of its influence against the unnatural system of bearing-reins.—[Journal of Royal Agricultural Society.]

THE DESERET NEWS.

TRUTH. LIBERTY.
ALBERT CARRINGTON, EDITOR.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY.
Thursday—January 25, 1855.

The Eastern Mail.

Mr. John Y. Greene and party, who left this city with the eastern mail of the 1st inst., returned on the 18th. They went to Gren River, where Wash-e-keek, one of the head chiefs of the Snakes, told them it would not be safe to go any further. Nothing was seen or heard of the mail due from Independence. Rumors were rife that the Ogallala Sioux, the Cheyennes, and the Arrapachoes were waylaying the route, and threatening that no white man should pass. It was also reported that the horses and mules had been driven from all the trading posts, including the one at the Devil's Gate.

Whether the tribes above named are actually hostile, or whether the Contractors are holding out at Independence through fear of Indian hostility, or from some other cause, is still unknown. In the meantime it will be the best policy to send all letters, papers, and other communications by way of Panama, as that route is open, and the mail and Adams & Co's Express are both performing thereon regular and efficient monthly service.

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY Adjourned on the 19th inst., having accomplished all the legislative business which the short allotted period of 40 days would permit.

Among other important matters, steps were taken to have all the laws printed and bound in one volume, quelling those which are repealed and obsolete. This compilation will be quite a convenience until the Commission are ready to present a full code.

Immediately after the adjournment the Hon. Secretary, A. W. Babbitt, promptly spread, in the large Council Chamber, a plentiful and tasteful cold collation in which many distinguished invited guests participated. Appropriate and happy remarks were made by His Excellency the Governor, Secretary A. W. Babbitt, Chief Justice J. P. Kinney, Associate Justice G. P. Stiles, U. S. Commissioner O. Hyde, and others; and many felicitous sentiments, toasts, and anecdotes enlivened the union and hilarity of the passing hours until about 10 p. m. when the numerous company separated without a discord having occurred during the session, or a jar to mar the harmony of its closing scene.

THE LAWS, passed at the last session of the Assembly, will be published in the 'News' as fast as certified copies from the Secretary, and the press of other matter will permit.

MORMON BATTALION.

By the advertisement of Messrs. T. S. Williams, E. Averett, and D. B. Huntington, Committee of Arrangements, we are highly pleased to learn that judicious and extensive preparations are being made for the joyous reunion of a tried and proven band of patriots, including the families of those who are absent, or deceased. At their country's call, approved by the counsel of President Brigham Young, this noble band of men, at a moment's warning, threw down their axes and whips, entrusted their wives, children, and relatives to Israel's God, and to their brethren who were steeped in poverty through the oppression of mob violence, cheerfully went their way to Fort Waverly, on the Missouri, from which point they took up the long and weary march, through a hostile, barren, and dreary region, for the Pacific coast. In addition to the testimony of Lt. Col. Cook of the U. S. A., we personally know that the "Mormon Battalion" underwent and overcame more hardships in the same time, and with less complaint and disturbance than any body of troops, since the Revolution. We presume there will be a full attendance, at the coming festivity, and sincerely wish the participants all the enjoyment they anticipate, and as much more as our best wishes can effect. Attention the whole Battalion, with your wives and children, and those of the absent, and departed! The Ball and Supper will be in the Social Hall, in G. S. L. City, on the 6th of February next.

Complimentary.

On the 18th inst., the Dramatic Association of this City gave free tickets to the Governor and Legislative Assembly, and their families.

The invited guests comfortably filled the large Hall, and enjoyed with great delight and high satisfaction the performance of the Comedy called the "Leap Year, or the Lady's Privilege," a Song by P. Margeris; a Fancy Dancy by H. Main; a Comic Song by J. R. Clawson, and the "Merry Mormons" by all the performers.

B. Snow appeared as Walker, and Mrs. Wilelock as Mrs. Flowerdew. When it is considered that both actors and actresses only give the time and attention to their plays and songs that is snatched from the midst of their duties in the office, the workshop, the household, &c., it must be admitted that they all acquit themselves with great credit, at least, so thought the Governor and Legislators who departed highly gratified with the rich treat so courteously extended.

Cure for the Piles.

We are informed by Dr. Z. Denick, that the following is a sure cure for the above troublesome complaint, viz:—Take one quarter of a gill of fair, one half pound of brown sugar, the white of one new laid egg, and thoroughly mix all with much flour as will cause them to form a paste; make this into common sized pills, and take three at a time just before eating, and continue to do so until relief is obtained, then take them twice each day until a cure is effected.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—While quarrying stone for the Temple, brother Archibald Bowman, aged 27, was killed on the 12th day of January, 1855, at the stone quarry near G. S. L. City, by the falling of a large quantity of earth and rock. He was a native of Kirkcaldy, Fifeshire, Scotland, and beloved by all who knew him, for his kindness, integrity, and uniformly upright course. He died as he had lived, doing good, being crushed when warning another of the danger. This accident happened about 2 1/2 p.m., and brother Bowman lingered until about 6, when his spirit passed to a happier and higher sphere of action. [Millennial Star will please copy.]

Home Manufacture.

[Letter to President Brigham Young.]
11th Ward, G. S. L. City,
Dec. 23, 1854.

Dear Brother: I beg to present you with the enclosed brushes of my own manufacture in this city. The materials of these brushes are all of Valley produce, which hitherto have been mostly thrown away. I can say without egotism that these brushes are much superior to those that are to be had in the stores, and I can afford to sell them much cheaper.

After four years of hard labor in proclaiming the gospel in Ireland—my native land, I feel inexpressibly happy in being permitted to settle down with the saints in this happy and peaceful valley, and in following a business which will be of service to the community, and prove in the end advantageous to myself.

Hoping this will find you in the enjoyment of health, peace, and happiness, believe me, dear sir, your faithful friend and brother,
GILBERT CLEMENTS.

As bro. Clements makes excellent brushes, and is using materials hitherto thrown away, we expect that the people will be wise enough to support him in his occupation, as a matter of mutual benefit, and thus stop an outlet for the disappearance of our cash, and cattle, and an inlet for the importation of an article which we can buy cheaper and better at home, and in exchange for commodities easily and plentifully produced by every farmer.—Ed.]

Almanac Reading.

To the Editor of the Deseret News:

SIR:—Our Almanacs a few years ago read "Sun in Aries on the 21st of March, the 21st of the 18th of February." Thus on the 21st of April, &c., but now the American almanacs, as many as I have seen, read "Sun in Pisces on the 20th of March, Aries on the 20th of April, &c.," making the difference about one whole zodiacal sign. As many have applied to me for a reason of this difference, I beg leave to communicate, through the Deseret News, which of these two parties is in the wrong, for one of them must necessarily be wrong, unless the sun had miraculously fallen backward as it formerly did in the time of King Hezekiah, not only 10 degrees, as it then did on the 21st of April, but three times ten degrees at the time of the American almanac.

It is well known to observers that the fixed stars seem to shift forward in the heavens, from year to year, by the precession of the equinoctial points, and that they are at this time about 31 degrees moved from where they were in the time of Hipparchus, so that the stars which appeared to be in Aries seem now to be in Taurus, &c.; but whether the sun is to be considered as one of these stars in this respect, is another question. It is true that the zodiac follows the ecliptic, and not the equinoctial, and every parallel of it therefore is parallel to the ecliptic, and the twelve signs of the zodiac are reckoned on the ecliptic, and are formed by dividing it into twelve equal parts called signs, and the sun always appears to move in the ecliptic through the signs of the zodiac from Aries to Taurus, &c., making a complete revolution in what is called a tropical year, hence the signs of the zodiac, and not the constellations of fixed stars, are denominated the signs of the zodiac. But this apparent motion of the equinoctial points, resulting from the precession of the equinoxes, is not a real motion, but a mere illusion, and a little backward on the ecliptic as if it were to meet the sun at its return, which motion is found by observation to be about 50 seconds of a degree in a year.

Now, the phenomena of the fixed stars are quite different to those of the sun, with respect to the ecliptic. The whole ecliptic, or orbit of the earth, appears a mere point from the fixed stars, and consequently it appears always on the same side of them, but it goes quite round the sun, and must appear to extend the whole heavens. If the sun, therefore, sets out from any constellation, star, or fixed point in the heavens, the moment it departs from an equinoctial point, it will again come to the same equinoctial point 20 minutes 17 1/2 seconds of time, or 50 seconds of a degree, before it arrives at the same star, or fixed point, from which it set out the year before, so that with respect to the fixed stars, the sun and equinoctial points with the whole ecliptic, and therefore the signs of the zodiac with the whole year, fall back as if it were 30 degrees in 2160 years. But this motion we cannot experience, for it is always Spring with us when the first or vernal equinox meets the sun. But this motion makes the constellation of fixed stars appear to have gone backward, as if they were left behind 30 degrees with respect to the signs in the ecliptic at that time; and this shifting forward of the fixed stars from the sun makes the sun always, from generation to generation, come to the same point in the zodiac the same time of the year. If this were not the case, and the sun from year to year were to keep in the same place among the fixed stars with respect to the zodiac, as the authors of almanacs seem to understand, the constellations could never appear to advance in the heavens, neither could we perceive any precession of the equinoctial points, Q. E. D.

THOMAS JOB.

Great Salt Lake City, Jan. 19, 1855.

Manti.

January 3, 1855.

Editor of the News:

SIR:—On the 1st inst. our city was completed to the height of 8 feet, and is 3 feet thick at the bottom, and when the gates are hung, will form quite a barrier to Indian depredations. It surrounds an area of 100 rods square, the Temple Block being in the centre, and in addition to the dwellings, &c., includes the grist and saw mills. The new saw mill was also put in successful operation on the 1st inst. The weather has been fine. Every thing moves on harmoniously, and seemingly without a jar.

May the Lord continue to increase union until no opposing power shall be able to hinder the work of Israel's God.

Yours respectfully,

NELSON HIGGINS.

BOWEN'S ORATORY.—It is a mystery (observes the Liverpool Journal), but Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton cannot make a good speech in the House of Commons. His bad manner—and it is very unbecomingly androgynous for his features, now his long hairs are so thin, remind one of Miss Cushman in Meg Merrilies—cannot altogether account for his failures; and the complicated, elaborated style cannot deter his audience from looking fairly at what he has got to say, for, in that respect, he is not more self-conscious than any man ever filled it in his time. No; the fact is, the moment Sir Edward begins to make a political speech in the House of Commons he begins to be dull, dreary, commonplace, presumptuous, and preposterous.

The Fiddle with a Heavenly Croak.

THE following from a correspondent of the New York Musical Review and Choral Advocate will repay a perusal. There are many prejudices which hang like a dead weight upon the progress of society, or of the individual who cherishes them, which are no better founded than the one so effectually removed by the parson.

Prejudices founded on religious or conscientious scruples are among the most inveterate, and not unfrequently among the most unreasonable. Such were the prejudices formerly existing—and not by any means entirely extinct—chiefly among the descendants of the Puritans, and early Reformers, respecting the use of instrumental music, and its introduction into the worship of the sanctuary. Sometimes they extend only to instruments of a certain character; wind instruments, such as the flute, &c., are tolerated, while all such as owe their efficacy to cat-gut and hair, are banished from the church; and their use deemed scarcely reputable in the family circle.

There is a hamlet—no matter where—inhabited mainly by the descendants of the Scottish Covenanters, who have inherited from their fathers not only their sturdy unbending integrity, and whole-souled piety, but all their bitter hostility to the "sinful practices" of the men who wield the fiddle bow, or who join the dance.

A young minister had come to settle among them. With a smile over his countenance, and a kind word for everybody, while zeal for his Master's work shone out in every action, he soon drew around him the sympathies and love of his humble parishioners. But ere long he perceived a change; friendly greetings were coldly returned; mysterious hints of the awful guilt of ministerial backslidings occasionally reached his ears; knots of men were seen gathered at the corners of the streets, engaged in earnest conversation, indicating by their looks and gestures that the occupant of the humble parsonage, full in view, supplied the theme.

A vague rumor had begun to float through the hamlet, deeply affecting, in the estimation of the stern old Scotchmen, the moral character of their minister. It was heard with incredulity, and indignantly repelled; but it gathered strength; doubt succeeded to confidence, until the most stubborn incredulity could resist no longer; the unmistakable signs of "tormented cat-gut," proceeding from the parsonage itself, reached the ears of the knot of men, and the awful fact stood revealed, that their minister "played the fiddle." Such an enormity could not be tolerated. The elders of the church came together in secret convocation, to consult upon the course to be pursued in such an emergency, and as the consummation of their deliberations, a committee was appointed to wait forthwith upon the minister at his home, and "deal w' him in a faithful manner," and bring back a report of the result of their mission to the remaining elders, who would in the meantime anxiously await their return.

During all this time the pastor himself an unconcerned observer of what was going on among his people: neither was he ignorant of its cause. Conscious, however, of rectitude, he did not think that duty required of him the sacrifices of a holy gratification to satisfy unreasonable prejudices that he believed would be removed by a judicious course. From the window of his study he saw the committee of the elders approaching with unwilling steps, and immediately conjecturing the object of the visit, he determined at once to meet the question in a way that they could expect no advantage from with his usual cordiality, he ushered them into his snug study, and without giving them an opportunity to enter upon the subject of their mission, he commenced an animated conversation upon a subject that immediately arrested their attention.

Music was his theme. He spoke of it as an aid to devotion—of its power to subdue the soul—to elevate it above the earth—to bring it into almost immediate communication with its Creator. He described the venerable Psalmist of Israel as pouring forth with the enthusiasm of inspiration those glorious songs of Zion, that ever since have been the comfort and delight of the people of God, and sweeping his trembling hand the strings of his harp, until the swelling sound was echoed back from the surrounding hills—tops. Carried away with the ardor of his own feelings, he rose from his seat, and taking from a case that stood in one corner of the room a well worn violin, and sang to its accompaniment one of those immortal chorals so dear to every Christian heart, and especially to every Scotchman. Possessing a rich, full voice, and no little skill in the management of his favourite instrument, he poured out such a flood of harmony as had seldom greeted the ears of his spell-bound listeners. The stern old men were conquered by the very weapon they had come to condemn. As the pastor turned the instrument to its accustomed place, the elders rose and grasped his hand, and without alluding to the object of their visit, they bid him "good bye."

Meanwhile, as time wore away, the remaining elders who were anxiously awaiting the return of their committee, somewhat doubtful, perhaps of the result—became impatient of their protracted delay—drawing no very favorable augury therefrom. At length they entered and resumed their place in the august circle. Somewhat embarrassed at the novelty of the position, as envoys who had failed even to speak of that for which they had been sent, they sat for a time in silence, until one, more impatient than the rest, exclaimed: "Une ye dealt w' the minister, and hae ye destroyed the de'il's weapon? 'Hout awa', mon w' your doubt; ye indignantly replied one of the committee; 'its name o' your w' bit sin'd dancin' fiddles, but it's a great bit fiddle, w' a heavenly croak.'—R. L. C., Bloomfield, N. J.

Make the Best of Everything.

An important lesson to learn, and the earlier in life it is learned the better, is to make the best of everything. As the old adage says, "there is no use in crying over spilt milk." Misfortunes that have already happened cannot be prevented, and, therefore, the wise man, instead of wasting his time in regrets, will set himself to work to recover his losses. The mistakes and follies of the past may teach us to be more cautious for the future; but they should never be allowed to paralyze our energies or surrender us to weak repinings. A millionaire of this city tells the story that, at one period, early in his career, he had got almost to the verge of bankruptcy; but, says he, "I ploughed a deep keel and kept my own counsel; and by these means he soon recovered. Had this man given way to despair, had he sat down to bewail his apparently impending ruin, he might now have been old and poor, instead of a capitalist in a lending position. He adds that his characteristic was that through life, in all circumstances, he did the best that he could, whatever that was, consuming no time in useless regrets over bad speculations.

The rule holds good, not only in mercantile affairs, but in the whole conduct of life. The man, who is born to indifferent circumstances, will never rise, if abandoning himself to envy of those more blessed by fortune, he goes about sullenly complaining, instead of endeavoring to use to the best of his ability what few advantages he has. The patriot, deploring the decline of public and private morals, will never succeed in reforming the commonwealth, if he sticksles for visionary or impracticable measures, rejecting those more moderate ones which are really attainable. The friend will soon have no intimates at all, if, making no allowance for the infirmities of human nature, he judges too harshly the conduct of his acquaintances. Many a matrimonial separation might be avoided, if husband and wife, instead of taking offence at each other at slight provocations, would dwell rather on the good traits of their partner's displays. There are not a few statesmen, now living in retirement, who might have still gratified their ambition by serving the public, if they had understood, amid the intrigues and disappointments of public life, how to make the best of everything.

Nations, as well as individuals, should cherish this principle. The European revolutions of 1848 would not have ended so disastrously for liberty if the people had understood how to make more of the advantages they secured at first. The ultimate triumph of the monarchs to be attributed chiefly to their obeying the golden maxim, which their subjects had neglected, of making the best of everything. When the Emperor of Austria was a fugitive, when Hungary, Bohemia and Italy were free, it would have been nothing but concert among the people to have established their rights on a lasting foundation. But they suffered jealousies of race to arise, allowed themselves to be attacked in detail, and even assisted the tyrants to subjugate each other. Instead of making the best of things, they made the worst, and naturally, we had almost said desecrated, lost all.

We never see a man bewailing his ill-fortune without something of contempt for his weakness. No individual or nation ever rose to eminence in any department, which gave itself up to this childish behavior. Greatness can only be achieved by being superior to misfortunes, and by returning again and again to the assault with renewed energy. And this it is which is, truly making the best of everything.—[Philadelphia Ledger.]

Caterpillars.

These are a great pest to farmers, though comparatively harmless in a city. The eggs from which they are hatched are placed around the ends of the branches, forming a wide ring, consisting of three or four hundred eggs in the form of short cylinders, standing on their ends close together, and covered with a thick coat of brownish waterproof varnish. The caterpillars come forth with the unfolding leaves of the apple and cherry trees in the latter part of April or the beginning of May. The first signs of their activity appear in the formation of little angular webs between the fork of the branches a little below the cluster of eggs.

Under the shelter of these tents the caterpillars remain concealed at all times when not engaged in eating. In crawling from twig to twig, they spin from their mouths, a slender silken thread, which is a clew to conduct them back to their tents. They gradually enlarge their nests until they acquire a diameter of eight or ten inches.—They come out together about 9 a.m., to eat, and all retire at once when their regular meal is finished. During bad weather, however, they fast, and do not venture from their shelter.

From the first to the middle of June they begin to leave the trees, and wander about a while, and finally get into some currier or other piece of shelter, and make their cocoons. From fourteen to seventeen days thereafter, the insect bursts its chrysalis skin, forces its way into the softened end of the cocoon, and appears in the miller form. It is of a rusty or reddish brown color, and expands from an inch and a quarter to an inch and a half. These millers appear in great numbers in July, flying about and often entering houses by night. At this time they lay their eggs, preferring the wild cherry, and next the apple.

Where proper attention is not paid to the destruction of them, they almost entirely strip the apple and cherry trees of their foliage during the seven weeks of their life in their caterpillar form. The trees, where they are suffered to breed for a succession of years, become prematurely old, in consequence of their efforts to repair, at an unreasonable time, the loss of their foliage, and are rendered unfruitful and worse than useless.

How are they to be destroyed?
1st. During the winter and spring collect and destroy the eggs. They are then readily discovered, and may all be removed with little trouble.

2d. When the destruction of the eggs has been neglected or overlooked, and the caterpillars are building their nests, prepare some whale or train oil, the stronger and more rancid the better. Then take a light pole of convenient length, with a saw upon the end, and rub the oil into the nests. It is well to rub it also upon the limbs just above and below the nests. This operation is best performed some misty or foggy morning before the worms leave their nests. I know by abundant experience that it will entirely destroy every nest upon which it is performed, and every caterpillar in the nest.

3d. When the time for this process is past, and the millers begin to appear in July hang upon the trees wide-mouthed bottles one-third filled with two parts of vinegar and one of molasses. In this way myriads may be caught.

In my small garden I made this experiment last season with 24 bottles hung upon the fences. In seven days from June 16th, I caught 42 quarts of millers and flies, but the amount gradually decreased to about half a pint a day. I then placed the bottles in my large pear trees, and the number was greatly increased. The whole amount thus caught during the season, was four bushels and 12 quarts.

CHARLES ROBINSON.

[New Haven Palladium.]

How to CLEAN ANIMALS AND PLANTS OF VERMIN.—The Agriculturist publishes a letter from M. Raspail, giving an account of a plan for destroying vermin on animals, and also trees and plants. The process he recommends is to make a solution of aloes, (one gramme of that gum to a little of water) and by means of a long brush to wash over the trunks and branches of trees with this solution, which will speedily, he says, destroy all the vermin on them, and effectually prevent others from approaching. In order to clean sheep and animals with long hair, they must either be bathed with this solution, or be well washed with it. The writer mentions several trials which he had made of the solution with the most complete success, and very strongly recommends it to general use.—[Paris Correspondent of the Morning Advertiser.]

A Case of Conscience.

"Friend Broadbrim," said Zephaniah Strait-lace to his master, a rich Quaker of the city of Brotherly Love, "thou canst not eat of that leg of mutton at thy noonday table to-day."
"Wherefore not?" asked the good Quaker.
"Because the dog that appertaineth to that son of Belial, whom the world calleth Lawyer Foxcraft, hath come into thy pantry and stolen it—yes, and he hath eaten it up."
"Beware, friend Zephaniah, art thou sure it was friend Foxcraft's domestic animal?"
"Yes, verily, I saw it with my eyes, and it was Lawyer Foxcraft's dog; even Pinchum."

"Upon what evil times have we fallen!" sighed the harmless secretary as he wended his way to his neighbor's office. "Friend Gripus," said he, "I want to ask thy opinion."
"I am all attention," replied the scribe, lying down his pen.

"Supposing, friend Foxcraft, that my dog has gone into thy neighbor's pantry, and stolen therefrom a leg of mutton, and I saw him, and could call him by name what ought I to do?"
"Pay for the mutton nothing can be clearer."
"Know thou, friend Foxcraft, thy dog, even the best men denounce Pinchum, hath stolen from my pantry a leg of mutton, of the just value of four shillings and sixpence, which I paid for it in market this morning."

"O, well, then it is my opinion that I must pay for it," and having done so the worthy friend turned to depart.

"Tarry yet a little, friend Broadbrim," cried the secretary. "O! a verily I have yet further to say unto thee. Thou owest me nine shillings—for advice."

"Then verily I must pay thee, and it is my opinion, I have touched pitch, and been defiled."

A little boy had a colt and a dog, and his generosity was often tried by visitors asking him, "just to see what he would say," to give them one or both of his pets.

One day he told a gentleman present that he might have his colt—reserving the dog, much to the surprise of his mother, who asked, "Why, Jacky, why didn't you give him the dog?"
"Say nothin', you nothin', mother, when he goes to get the colt, I'll set the dog on him!"

DIED.

At Provo City, Dec. 28, 1854, of inflammation, succeeded by chills, SARAH ANN, daughter of Stephen and Harriet Nixon, born in Leek, Staffordshire, England, aged 20 years, 8 months, and 15 days.

She was one of those fortunate saints who were driven from Nauvoo for religious opinions, by the Illinois mob, in 1846. Her upright course of conduct through life was evidenced by the attendance of all the bishops in the city, and numerous friends, who composed the very large procession which followed the remains to the grave. [Millennial Star will please copy.]

AUDITOR'S REPORT.

OF ACCOUNTS OF GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, FOR 1854.
To the Honorable the Mayor and Members of the City Council of Great Salt Lake City.

GENTLEMEN: I herewith submit my Annual Report of the fiscal operations of Great Salt Lake City for the past year, ending December 31, 1854. I have endeavored to obtain full reports from the Bishops and Superintendents; but as the spring appears to be the best season for the improvement of roads, and the expenditure of the road taxes, it would be impossible to obtain the timely information to make a full report of all disbursements, and the improvements consequent thereon. I shall therefore beg leave to reserve that portion of my report for a future occasion.

The Assessor's return list of property was made about the middle of June, from which I made out and furnished the Assessor and Collector a correct copy of City and Road Tax List, also the Bishops and Superintendents with a list of the Road Tax of their respective wards, which was completed by July 7, 1854 as follows:—

Total amount of property assessed	300,000.00
City tax at 1/2 of one per cent	4493.16
Road tax	4329.96
The following is the account current from J. C. Little, Esq., assessor and collector:—	
Amount of tax from original assessment	\$1493.16
Amount of tax from merchandise assessed	6740.69
Total	\$11233.85
Amount of tax collected for the year 1854	\$7884.80
Amount of tax collected for the year 1853	1651.35
Amount of tax collected for the year 1852	129.39
Total	\$9665.54
By Treasurer's Receipts now on file, it appears that the following has been paid into the City Treasury during the past year:—	
Cash	\$2730.45
City Orders	3788.17
Territorial Orders	1012.00
County Orders	202.41
Per certificates of J. W. Simmons for taxes credited at Tiding Office	52.67
Flour on Tax	123.00
Wheat	3.50
Total	\$8002.30

Amount of tax remaining to collect for 1854 \$3343.54
Amount of tax delinquent remaining to collect for 1853 521.22
Amount of tax delinquent remaining to collect for 1852 433.98

Amount in Collector's hands not paid in Treasury 1163.34
Balances uncollected and due the Treasury 5467.08

There remains in the Treasury:—
Territorial Warrants \$1027.00
County Orders 293.56
Cash 494.91

Total 1815.57
Surplus of tax collected and uncollected 7382.65

The following is the amount of City Orders issued during the past year:—
To Police for night guard \$882.40
Printing at the Deseret News Office 113.00
John Coulson, for clerk's desk 86.50

Jerome M. Beeson, on appropriation for the Eldredge towards the construction of Jordan Bridge 900.00
J. W. Fox, for surveying 21.50
David Candlish, for assessing for city wall 25.00
City Water Master 40.45
W. Snow on note 103.00
Jeter Clifton for services at quarantining, &c. 204.50
W. Childs for removing nuisances 7.00
D. Huntington, work at Jordan Bridge 62.35
City Engineer 33.30
W. Clayton, for stationary 4.50
Livingston and Kinkaid, do. 9.50
Abraham Coon, work done at Jordan Bridge 57.00
City Recorder 567.42
Thomas Hall, for day police service 414.74
J. C. Little, for sundries for City Council 296.95

N. H. Felt, for services as code commissioner 7.50
Fagel and Clifton, for sign painting 11.00
R. Campbell, engraving seal and stamp 30.00
S. Telf, for removing nuisances 8.50
A. O. Smoot, for repairing County Road 150.00

First payment on Jos. L. Scofield's house and lot	1000.00
John F. Coe, for stationary	3.10
Horner & Co., for City Hall	11.00
Thomas Donnell, carpenter's work on Hall	12.50
E. G. Webb, for fire-wood	25.00
L. W. Hardy, for wood	13.00
J. S. Riley, for chairs for City Hall	90.00
John Hawkins, coffin for Indian	9.00
Jacob Gibson, burying Indian	8.00
W. F. Caloon, for wood	4.55
J. M. Grant, on appropriation for erecting Mayor's Office	215.46
Daniel H. Wells, for Jordan Bridge and North Temple St. Canal	400.00
William H. Branch, for pistol for police	25.00
Samuel Bringham, do.	26.00
Edward Hunter, expenses accruing at July celebration	78.00
Incidental expenses	14.61
Total amount of orders issued	\$5910.83

The above is respectfully submitted.

ROBERT CAMPBELL,
Auditor of G. S. L. City.

Jan. 5, 1855.

MORMON BATTALION.

On Tuesday, Jan. 10, 1855, several members of the Mormon Battalion convened in the upper room of J. M. Horner and Co's Store