

"Thy Will be Done."

BY W. W. PHELPS.

The mighty world of man,
With dreadful splendor raving,
Like ripen'd fields of grain,
Or greening meadows waving,
Is ready now for harvesting,
And many reapers have begun,
With songs and prayers to Father:
Thy will be done.

Behold America—
The threshing floor of Jacob,
Where all the sheaves are brought;
Let all the nations wake up;
The reapers reap; the binders bind;
They'll earn their penny—every one.
So sing and pray to Father:
Thy will be done.

The dreadful prince of war,
Stirs parties up to fury;
And black and white rush on
Without a judge or jury,
To cope with flesh and foes, and die;
And waste, like fog before the Sun,
So sing and pray to Father:
Thy will be done.

Alas! the day! what rule!
O, know ye who doth govern,
A world in petticoats?
The harlot, not the sovereign:
With gold and lies, and silk and shame,
She's hid the truth, from every one:
So sing and pray to Father:
Thy will be done.

Let nations wrangle, then,
And red-eyed statesmen storm on,
Our God will sit and laugh,
And so will every Mormon,
So kill yourselves, and leave your room,
Old death is fond of just such fun,
We'll sing and pray to Father:
Thy will be done.

Lightning.

Arago has divided lightning into three classes. The first includes those where the discharge appears like a long, luminous line, bent into angles and zig-zags, and varying in complexion from white to blue, purple or red. This kind is known as forked lightning, because it occasionally divides into two branches before reaching the earth as if anxious to double its damages.

It has also been seen to sever into three. Carpenter supplied Arago with a case of tricuspidate lightning, where the southern fork set fire to a house in the suburbs of Freiberg, the middle struck a building near the cathedral, at the distance of 3,921 feet from the first point of descent, and the northern division of the flash wreaked its fury on a cottage in a neighboring village, situated 8,531 feet from the cathedral.

The same individual speaks of another instance in which five trees, standing at some distance from each other, were smitten, though not more than a single peal of thunder was heard. Still more numerous furecations are reported; for it is said that during a tempest at Landerneau, and St. Pol de Leon, twenty-four churches were struck, though three distinct claps only were heard at the time.

The second class differs from the first in the range of surface over which the flash is diffused. From this circumstance the discharge is designated sheet lightning.

Sometimes it simply gilds the margin of the cloud from which it leaps; but at others it floods it with a lurid radiance, or else suffuses its surface with blushes of a rosy or violet hue.

Turn we to the third class of lightnings. These are not only remarkable for their eccentricities, but they have been made the subject of considerable contention. They neither assume the form of long lines on the one hand, nor of sheets of flame on the other; but exhibit themselves as balls, or globular lamps of fire. From Prof. Wheatstone's ingenious experiments, it has been shown that an ordinary flash, although darting, as it may seem, from horizon to horizon, does not occupy the thousandth part of a second in its transit.

Nay, it has been calculated that the spark obtained from an electrical machine comes and goes in the millionth part of a second. Yet, spite of this characteristic velocity, lightnings of the third order have been strolling along at a leisurely pace, or traversing the air at an easy trot, such as the eye might readily follow, or the foot positively outstrip.

A striking illustration occurred to a M. Butti, at Milan:

One summer's day, while a terrible thunderstorm was raging, this individual was seated in his apartment, when his attention was withdrawn from the commotion in the heavens to a little human hubbub in the street below. Guards! guards! cried a number of voices. On looking out of the window he perceived a globe of fire moving along the middle of the street at some distance from the ground, but with an upward slant in its course.

Eight or ten persons were in chase of the meteor, and by advancing at a quick step they were enabled to keep up with its motion. It glided past M. Butti's window. Anxious to know a little more about the strange traveler, he ran down stairs and joined the hue and cry. On it went for about three minutes more, still sauntering along at the same cool pace.

But at length it came in contact with the tower of a church, and vanished with a moderate detonation. Here, then, was an instance in which a man might easily have overtaken, shall we say a thunderbolt, and, if necessary, have beaten it hollow!

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN RAILROADS.—The comparative security from accident which English railroads enjoy, is the result, not only of the greater plenty of money there, but also of the more prudent disposition of the people. Never was a truer

remark than that of an English ostler, when he shuts the coach door, and cries 'all right,' represents a trait of national character, just as an American, who, under the same circumstances, calls out 'go ahead,' typifies the restless haste of our countrymen.

A train in England never stops even for a minute or two, without one set of employees carefully oiling every part of the machinery and running gear, while another set, with hammers, goes from wheel, knocking to see if there is any flaw or weakness in the iron.

It is still fresh in the memory of all, that the British prime minister, when going to the great naval review, and about to step upon a train as it was starting, was immediately jerked back by a policeman. In every way, indeed, and without any distinction as to persons, the English railroad companies enforce caution and foresight.

But it is in the more liberal outlay of means, both in constructing and running their roads, that the British companies exceed our own in insuring safety. An English railroad is fenced in on either side, and has a gateway at every crossing, with a stationary watchman at each gate, who shuts it when a train is due, and would not open it even for the queen herself.

There are also double tracks, telegraphs and lights along the road for night trains. Accidents from defects in the construction of roads, or even from laches in their management, at least so far as the directors are concerned, are almost unknown to England.

The conductors are carefully selected, and are generally perfectly reliable men. Instructions, carefully prepared for every emergency, are issued to them; and as all adhere strictly to these instructions, misconceptions are rendered practically impossible. Analogous cases to a conductor having it left to his option when behind time, to wait at a station, or to run on at the risk of a collision, are unknown in England; for in England, human life is too sacredly respected, and too large an amount of capital employed in working railroads, to permit either of such an option on the part of a conductor, or of a conductor sufficiently incapable to create a risk.

The English public, moreover, sustains English companies in this free use of money. The fare in a first class car in England, is nearly three times what the fare is here; and it is paid without a murmur, because travelers there know that safety and speed are costly. A man may go from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh for about nine dollars. To go from London to Glasgow, which is but little further, involves an expense of twenty-five dollars.

It is true that a first class car in England is somewhat more luxurious than a car in America, but the difference is not greater than the difference between the interest of money, so that what is saved here in the cars and its appointments, is saved there on the capital invested in the road. Moreover, England, as compared with the United States, is both a small and densely populated country, so that fewer railroads supply the demands of a large number of people.

When Americans become as thorough and careful as the English, and are as able to build good roads, regardless of expense, railroad casualties will become as rare here as they are there. It is not by vague newspaper clamor, when a serious calamity occurs on our railroads, but in a word, by imitating the English in these respects—by reforming the evils of our railroad system—that we will lessen the number and fatality of our railroad accidents.

METEORS.—There is no room left for the entertainment of the question, whether ponderous masses do sometimes get precipitated to the ground when meteors fall? very weighty proofs, indeed, have been afforded of the fact. A friar was killed by a stone cast out of a meteor that visited Crema in 1511; another, a Franciscan monk, was killed in the same way at Milan in 1650; and two Swedish sailors met with a similar fate on shipboard in 1674.

A meteoric stone was seen to fall at Agram, in 1751, and was dug from the ground, into which it had burrowed 18 feet deep. Others have frequently been disinterred from a depth of from 6 to 12 feet. A stone seven feet and a half across, fell at Otmupia. On the year in which Socrates was born, a meteoric stone was cast to the ground in Thrace, which had the bulk of two millstones, and formed a complete wagon load.

The meteor of Angers, on the 9th of June, 1822, and which left a luminous train and cloud track behind it in the sky—like the one seen on the 7th of January in the south of England, in the present year—deposited a shower of stones, with loud detonations, 65 miles north of Poitiers. These substantial consequences of meteoric apparitions are called aerolites.

The meteoric stone is composed of various mineral ingredients which are identical with matters of familiar occurrence upon the earth, but amidst these, iron is found in great abundance as it never is found on the earth—that is, in a native state. The surface of the aerolite always has a pitch black glazed appearance. A perfectly vitrified or enameled crust, something less than a tenth of an inch in thickness, covering the inner substance, and separated from it by a clearly marked line.

The flame of the meteor is evidently more fierce than that of the hottest porcelain furnace, for this is altogether inefficient for the production of any such perfect process of glazing as the aerolite exhibits. Meteoric stones have been found to be very hot when discovered in the ground, and some have retained their high temperature for hours.

EARTHQUAKE.—There was, says the San Diego Herald, a severe shock of an earthquake felt in different parts of this county on the night of Saturday, Sep. 20th, at about half past eleven o'clock. We are informed by Hon. J. J. Kendrick that at Santa Ysabel the shock was so severe as to shake down the plastering of the room in which he was sleeping; stam-

ped the cattle on the ranch, and spread terror among the Indians in the vicinity. The walls of several adobe buildings were cracked by the shock, but beyond this we have not learned of any damage being done in this vicinity. The sound preceding the oscillating movement of the earth is described to us by Col. Kendrick as precisely that of a heavy train of cars passing swiftly over a railroad bridge. Another shock was felt on Monday night.

Cut Off.

David Hanton, of the Third Ward, has been cut off from the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, for unchristian like conduct.

JACOB WEILER, Bishop.

G. S. L. City, Dec. 28, 1856.

Cut Off.

William Williams, Mary Williams, James Dorricot, Elizabeth Dorricot, Edwin T. Gettens, Kesiah Gettens, David E. Jones, Mary Jones, Thomas Jones, Evan Jones, and Alice Hollis were cut off from the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints.

WM. READ SMITH, Bishop.

Centreville, Dec. 23, 1856.

Restore!

We are just informed that some persons known, from the late immigration wagons, thro' mistake or otherwise, have taken luggage (parcels) not belonging to them. We wish all such persons to immediately return that which does not belong to them, at the Tithing Office, to br. A. N. Hill.

E. HUNTER,

Presiding Bishop.

Thirty Second Quorum

Of Seventies will meet at the residence of R. T. Burton, in the 15th Ward on Saturday, Jan. 3d, 1857, at 6 p.m., and will continue to meet every Saturday following at the same time and place. Members at a distance report yourselves forthwith.

R. T. BURTON,

LEWIS ROBINSON,

Presidents.

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The Sixteenth Quorum

Of Seventies will meet in the lower room of the Council House, in Great Salt Lake City, each alternate Saturday evening at 1-2 past 6 P.M., commencing on Saturday the 3d January next. All the Council and members of the Quorum that live in or near the City will be expected to attend. And all who cannot attend will please report themselves by letter.

By order of the Council of said Quorum.

G. S. L. City, Dec. 30, 1856.

Head Quarters Nauvoo Legion.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

G. S. L. City, Dec. 15, 1856.

GENERAL ORDERS

No. 6.

I.—Lt. John Tobin of the Lancers, having opened a school in this city for instruction in various branches of Cavalry manoeuvring, including the sabre drill, it is recommended by the Lieut. Genl. commanding that the officers and men now enrolled or expecting to enroll themselves in that branch of the service, embrace the opportunity thus offered to qualify themselves for duty.

II. From Lt. Tobin's experience in the Regular Army of the U. S. and his excellent natural abilities, he is well adapted to teach.

By order of Lieut. Genl. DANIEL H. WELLS.

JAMES FERGUSON, Adj. Genl.

MARRIED:

In Kay's Ward, Dec. 25, by Bishop Allen Taylor, Mr. JOHN HILL and Miss MARY BENNETT.

Also by the same, at the same time and place, Mr. THOMAS BLOCKSON and Miss ALICE HILL.

DIED:

In Fort Cedar, Cedar Valley, December 5, 1856, DAVID S. LANKIN, aged 40 years, 7 months and 29 days.

Elder Lankin embraced the gospel in Kirtland, Ohio; moved to Far West, Missouri, and suffered with the saints in their expulsion from that region; moved to Nauvoo and was driven from there; cheerfully enlisted in the 'Mormon Battalion,' in obedience to the call; returned to Winter Quarters in 1847; proceeded from there on a mission to Ohio, and moved with his family to these valleys in 1862.

He lived respected and esteemed by those who knew him, and died in full hope of the reward awaiting the faithful.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TAKEN UP,

LAST February, on the range west of Jordan, a three year old red heifer, branded on the right shoulder not legible. The owner will please call, pay expenses and take her away.

43-21

JOHN MCINTOSH,

Taylorsville.

STRAYED.

AT GARDNER'S MILL from the subscriber, on Dec. 17, one dark bay HORSE—no brands; and one sorrel HORSE, white face, belly and legs—branded S on right hip; both heavily shod; 8 or 9 years old. Any information concerning their whereabouts will be thankfully received by

43tr

CHARLES HOLLEY.

WRONG COW!

I HAVE in my possession a red COW branded H on the left horn, smooth crop off right ear and upper bit and slit in the left; a small white spot on the forehead; a small brand on left hip not legible. The owner may call and take her away.

43-1

L. H. BRADY,

Union.

ESTRAY STEER!

CAME INTO MY YARD about the first snow-storm, a dark red yearling STEER—white forehead, small white spots on both flanks and on both shoulders.

The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take him away. Inquire, one block north of Public Square, 19th Ward, of

43-2

F. PALMER.

TAKEN UP!

I HAVE IN MY POSSESSION a straw-berry or roan colored COW with a calf about 7 months old, crop off left ear and underbit in the right; no brands legible. The owner is requested to come and take her away.

43-2

JAMES BISHOP,

Draperville.

W. BALLAN,

WATCH-MAKER, respectfully informs the inhabitants of Great Salt Lake City and vicinity, that he intends carrying on his business in the house formerly occupied by A. L. Hale, North Temple st., 17th ward, and will warrant all work done by him to give satisfaction, as he understands his business in all its branches. Jewelry neatly repaired; charges very moderate.

43 1f

STRAY OX!

I HAVE in my possession a dark brown OX about 6 years old; brand supposed to be A J on the left thigh, a slit, crop and underbit off the left ear. The owner is requested to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be sold to pay expenses, on the 15th day of January, 1857.

43-2

WILLIAM CLARK, Pound Keeper,

Lehi City, Utah county.

STRAYED:

LIGHT DUN COLORED STEER— from Draperville range—said steer 3 years old past

—branded S on the left hip; supposed to be on the West Jordan range.

Also a red OX, branded '76' on the left horn, Spanish brand. Whoever will deliver them or give information to their recovery shall be rewarded.

43-2

S. M. BLAIR.

NOTICE.

TO Bishops, President of Quorums, and heads of families: F. C. ROBINSON now holds himself in readiness to take reports of ward or quorum meetings, and to make out family records, blessings, &c., and will attend the dwellings of employers.

Terms low, and pay taken in produce.

N. B. Leave your address for F. C. R. at J. V. Long's, 13th ward, G. S. L. City, or at Mr. James Henry's, Stocker's ward, Session's settlement.

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ESTRAY ANIMALS.

I HAVE IN MY POSSESSION, ONE large, deep red OX 9 or 10 years old; the points of his horns blunt; crop off left ear and a half crop off the right; branded J on left horn.

I have another 4 years old next spring; brindle with some white in the forehead; a white spot on each shoulder and on the rump; the bush of the tail white; three white legs and white on the belly; his horns are small; no brand or earmarks visible.

I have another 3 year old STEER, deep red with a little white in the forehead and on the belly; a white spot on the rump and the bush of tail; a white spot on top of the right shoulder; a crop off the left ear; underbit in same—no brands.

A dark brown COW with the bush of the tail white; a small white spot on each flank; a little white on the belly—a small gimlet hole in the front of both horns; no brands or earmarks; she is 5 years old; had a calf last May.

One 4 year old COW, brindle with a little white in the forehead, some white on the belly and flanks. She has short crooked horns; branded Y on left hip.

The owners of said stock are notified to prove and take them away.

43-2*

JOHN WELKER,

Pound keeper, Box Elder.

Eddington's Half.

GOOD NEWS.

THE PEOPLE'S MEAT and PROVISION MART will open on Saturday, Nov. 8th Good Beef Cattle Wanted.

Deseret Store.

W. EDDINGTON.

STRAYED.

FROM City Creek canyon, a large bay PONY, with a glass eye, a white spot on the face and one on the back, branded on the left leg and hip. Whoever will give information that will lead to its discovery shall be liberally rewarded.

W. EDDINGTON, Deseret Store.

WANTED.

FOR SALE, at the Deseret Store

Immediately:
Flannels, Jeans, Cloths,
Linceys, Satinets, Blankets,
Yarns, Carpeting, Boots,
Shoes, Leather, Hats,
Caps, WOOL, HEMP,
FLAX, Hair, Skins, &c.
Also a quantity of CALIFORNIA BARLEY and RYE.

W. EDDINGTON.

IMPORTANT REMOVAL.
FARMERS, QUIT SELLING YOUR WHEAT AT \$1 PER BUSHEL.

IN consequence of the premises now occupied by W. EDDINGTON, on East Temple St., being too small, and in order to meet the growing interest of the Agricultural and Manufacturing Societies, together with the requirements of the people, W. E. has obtained the grant to open all that extensive range of building, known as the DESERET STORE, immediately after the Fair, and which building will be hereafter designated the

DESERET STORE

AND EXCHANGE

FOR HOME MANUFACTURES,

Where all kinds of

PRODUCE

AND HOME MANUFACTURED GOODS

Will be received for Sale and Exchange. Manufacturers, take courage; all you want is a market for the products of your labor.

Farmers, be wise; watch the spirit of the Prophet, keep his counsel, and exchange your grain for home manufactures only, except such indispensable articles as have not as yet been manufactured in the Territory, and to meet those deficiencies, a considerable stock of States goods of a certain class will be kept on hand for a time.

It would be ridiculous to mention what class of Home Manufactures will be required for Sale, or what quantity for the fact is, we want every article from a mouse trap to a steam-engine, and the quantity unlimited.

Good, fat beef CATTLE taken in exchange for Goods. The cattle are wanted in order to procure fat for the Soap Factory. Holders of stock, won't you assist in this important branch of Home Manufactures? Some have prophesied you will not; I say you will, for there are yet many righteous men in Israel.

Endeavor to communicate with me, and make your arrangements as early as possible.

23-31

W. E.