

apostate spirit which will lead you to deny the faith.

The consecrations of the saints have been delayed for a time, in order to obtain the form of a deed which should be legal, in accordance with the laws of the Territory. This has now been accomplished, and many are deeding their property to the Church. We wish it distinctly understood that no person deeds his property unless he feels it to be a privilege, and prefers to do so of his own free will and choice. Neither do we wish any person to deed any property which is encumbered by debt, or liabilities. Pay what you owe, and then if you would be independent, keep out of debt, improve upon your inheritances, and the stewardship which is committed to your trust, that being found faithful over a few, you may be made ruler over many things.

Let the Saints abroad in the world devote all they have for the spread of the gospel, the gathering of Israel, and helping the poor, who are faithful and true, to come to Zion; and it is believed there are means sufficient among the saints in England, and other places, if properly distributed, to emigrate all the faithful. If those having means would be liberal enough to freely impart to the needy, simply retaining sufficient to accomplish their own emigration, and trusting in the Lord for future means of subsistence, they would be blessed by the Lord and their brethren, and rejoice in having wrought salvation and deliverance to many of the meek who shall inherit the earth.

Let those brethren who are willing to devote their means in this way, do so in wisdom, by giving it into the hands of our authorized agents, whom we have appointed to that business, and not pay it, as is too frequently the case, to irresponsible persons who scatter it to the winds without doing any good. Let all things be done in order, and through the proper channel.

It is a very common occurrence, for those having means when they come into the church, to lose every dollar, by their business transactions with the world, before they gather with the Saints, or have contributed much to aid the cause of Truth. When stripped of every thing, they are ready to come, regretting that they had not devoted their means for the building up of the Lord's, instead of the Devil's Kingdom.

The best way is for the saints, when they first come into the Church, to close up their business, as soon as they conveniently can without too great a sacrifice, and then "gather up for Zion," without unnecessary delay; for the devourer and tempter are abroad in the earth, and the Lord has commenced his pleadings with the people by "fire and by sword, by pestilence, famine, and tempest;" escape therefore, while the way is open before you.

To all the honest in heart throughout the world, both of high and low degree, we say "repent, and be baptized for the remission of your sins;" obey the ordinances of the gospel through the administrations of the servants of the living God, for the judgments of the Almighty are upon you, flee therefore from the sinks of iniquity and corruption, lest the fiery indignation of the Lord consume you with the wicked, of whom he has decreed that he will empty the earth.

Saints in the valleys of the mountains, unto you we say, raise grain, sow, plant, water, and harvest in the proper seasons thereof; cultivate no more land than you can cultivate well, save and preserve your grain, that nothing be lost; take care of your animals that they be not stolen by the Indians, or driven off by the white thieves who annually make their predatory excursions through our settlements; fence pastures for your stock, that you may preserve the grass in your immediate vicinity for their use; and let the transient herds pass beyond the settlements, to where range is plenty and not occupied, and there will be less danger of their mingling with those belonging in the Territory.

Prepare good granaries for your grain, where it can be kept safe, and clean from dust, and lay up your surplus in store, against a time of need.

Finally, brethren, be one in faith and in effort, and walk humbly before the Lord. Keep sacred His commandments, and your covenants. Seek continually unto Him for wisdom and knowledge, that you may enjoy the light of His spirit, and be thoroughly furnished to fulfill every duty incumbent upon you, by virtue of the Holy and Eternal Priesthood of Almighty God with which you are clothed, in a manner that shall best subserve the advancement and rolling forth of His Kingdom upon the earth.

BRIGHAM YOUNG.  
HEBER C. KIMBALL.  
JEDEDIAH M. GRANT.

#### CHANT.

Delivered by ELIZA R. SNOW, February 6th, 1855, before an Assembly of the Polytechnical Institution, in L. Snow's Hall.

I will praise thee, O my God.

In the midst of the daughters of Zion—in the presence of the Honorable Judges in Israel, I will exalt thy name.

The first fruits of all the nations of the earth are here—thou hast associated me with choice spirits, even those who have conducted nobly from the beginning.

Thou hast cast my lot with those whose faith is more precious than all the glittering treasures which our mother Earth is now folding in her bosom; and whose integrity is a brighter ornament than the most brilliant diadem that ever decorated the head of an earthly monarch.

Thou hast imparted to me a portion of the pure oil of gladness, even thy Spirit; which creates in my bosom a perpetual fountain of joy; and which constitutes both the law of affinity and the power of attraction, to lift my heart upward, and give me faith and confidence to trust in thee.

Thou has committed to thy servants the key of knowledge with which they have unlock'd the treasures of wisdom and understanding, and have open'd the fountains of light to this generation.

Thou hast delivered thy people: Thou hast led them forth from under the hand of oppression; and although they sacrific'd their rightful possessions in the lands of their nativity; they know that the cattle upon the thousand western hills—the Earth and the fulness thereof, are thine; and they rejoice in the deliverance which thou hast wrought for them.

Thou hast sustain'd thy Saints in the midst of the ordeal of affliction—thou hast brought them forth from the fiery furnace,

As thy Son Ahman stood by the three Hebrews, who

anciently were cast into the flames according to the edict of Nebuchadnezzar, king of Babylon; so thou Ahman went in the midst of thy people, the Latter Day Saints—they have come forth unhurt and the smell of fire is not on their garments.

Those who have turn'd their backs on their brethren, have perish'd; and those that have halted by the way, thro' fear, have been entic'd to revel at the waters of Lethe until the dark shadows of Oblivion have swallow'd them up forever!

But those that adher'd to thy statutes and have maintained their steadfastness in the sacred covenants of the Holy Priesthood; have been led forth from the foaming vortex of mobocracy, and from the contaminating corruptions of the nations—they have landed safely on the terra-firma of peace—their feet are established on the mountains of Israel, the chambers of the West; in the strongholds which thou Ahman had prepar'd for them, with the strength of the everlasting hills—the munition of rocks for their defence.

Thou hast plac'd the scepter of Government in the hand of thine anointed, even thy servant Brigham, on whom has fallen the mantle of Joseph—thou hast endow'd him with knowledge and understanding—his Counsellors are men of wisdom—his administration is that of justice and equity; and thy people dwell safely and rejoice in the multitude of blessings of the reign of peace.

Well may thy praises resound throughout all the rich valleys of Ephraim; and let the lofty snow-crown'd mountains reverberate with shouts of hosanna to thy name.

I rejoice in thy Statutes and in the holy ordinances of thy House—my lips shall praise thee in the social assemblies of thy Saints.

In the silent meditations of the night, when my thoughts reach after thee, and when the vision of my mind seems to penetrate the dark curtain of mortality; I am swallow'd up in the contemplations of thy greatness and majesty, and the condescensions of thy love for thy degenerate children.

Then I feel to say in my heart; altho' it might be thro' the furnace of affliction—tho' it should be by draining the cup of bitterness to the dregs, if, that, in thy wisdom, is deem'd necessary to purify and prepare me: let me be prepar'd; that I may behold thy face—that I may come up and dwell in thy presence.

Then, and not till then, will my soul be fully satisfied, O, my God, Adam, Ahman, the King, the Lord of Hosts.

## THE DESERET NEWS.



ALBERT CARRINGTON.....EDITOR.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY:

Wednesday-----April 25, 1855.

BOOK, JOB, AND CARD PRINTING executed to order.

ADVERTISEMENTS to ensure insertion in the current number, must be handed in previous to 1 o'clock, p. m., on Tuesday.

We direct the attention of our readers to the Epistle and Sermon published in this number, which abundantly excuses the appearance of other matter from correspondents and contributors, which will be published in our next.

**MOVEMENTS OF THE TROOPS.**—We understand that since the return of the party sent out for the purpose of ascertaining the practicability of the command's proceeding direct from Rush Valley on the new route to Carson Valley, that Col. Steptoe has determined to go the Northern route. This will cause the return of the command to this city from Rush valley, to which place they had proceeded from here on the 4th inst.

It is unfortunate that a practicable route could not be found west from Rush valley across the desert, as it would not only facilitate the movement of the troops, but with their heavy train of large wagons, make a very good road for future use, on the most direct, and much the nearest route.

**THE WEATHER.**—tho' fine and pleasant, is rather dry for the young and tender plants, which will require irrigation, unless we have rain soon; it is not wisdom to wait too long for rain, while there is plenty of water in the mountain streams.

**THE GRASSHOPPERS.**—are coming out very numerous, threatening to destroy all vegetation as fast as it appears. Exercise your faith, brethren, that the Lord may bless your crops, rebuke the destroyer, and bring your labors and exertions to a successful issue.

**THE NEWSPAPER.**—Those persons having charge of families, who do not see them supplied with at least one good miscellaneous weekly paper, leave a very important duty unfulfilled.

Such a medium of instruction has many advantages over books; first, because no books of equal capacity in quantity can be afforded so cheaply as a newspaper; and, secondly, none are so interesting, because the newspaper consists of a variety measured out in the proper quantities as to time and quantity. Being new every week, it invites to a habit of reading, and affords an easy and agreeable mode of acquiring knowledge, so essential to every one. It causes many hours to pass away pleasantly and profitably, which would otherwise have been spent in idleness and mischief.

The first taste for reading that is elicited from children is manifested in the miscellaneous paper,

in which they earliest learn to feel an interest, and to read with attention.

Some writer has said he could at once decide whether a family were in the habit of reading a good paper or not, by a very few minutes conversation upon general subjects with its younger members. There is a moral in all this, that it is well to rightly understand—[Ex.]

**ECONOMIZE.**—O yes, economize; put off the little bills; the mechanics can wait! Never mind the tailor, he belongs to the credit party; nobody pays the tailor. Stop the newspaper, you 'can get along without it.' Put off the carrier, he has only come through storms and cold, and heat, every day regularly to serve you, and now, when he wants coal and clothing to keep his little ones from freezing, stop the paper!

Never mind the school-bill; the poor woman who has taught your children to read can wait. Take the children out of school; they can get along without schooling this winter, and you must economize. The school teacher must pay her rent, but then if she don't, if she fail, that's nothing; no body in Wall street knows her!

Discharge your porter; you can 'get along without him' this winter; perhaps he'll starve, but no matter, you must economize!

Can't you do without that pair of chickens to day? No, sir; they must be roasted; they are so good cold at night with a bottle of porter and bread and butter! Then you must have a turkey for dinner; no genteel family can think of 'getting along without' roast turkey for dinner; and as you are at market, you had better have some oysters sent home; they are so good!

You must economize, but don't think of smoking one cigar less a day; a cigar costs only three cents; what's that? You are going to a party to-night; stop and tell the hair-dresser to go and dress your wife's hair; no lady, now-a-days, thinks of doing it herself!

Eddy wants a new cap; buy that; it costs but three dollars. There are some beautiful French wax dolls; Kitty must have one, buy it!

Then you must send up a few dozen more of porter; it is so good with cold chicken for supper; and now whilst you are about it, you might just as well send home a couple of baskets of champagne to have in case a friend come in. Buy a ticket for the opera to-morrow night; stop and order a carriage for the party to-night; then go home and talk about hard times, and swear you must ECONOMIZE.—[Day Book.]

**A SNOB IN A GALE.**—During the rough and tumble of old Boreas some afternoons since, while walking down Broadway, holding on to hat and gaiters for fear of being blown away, a stately carriage swept past in all the gilt and tinsel trappings in which upper snobdom so delights to shine. A sumptuously dressed lady and gentleman reclined on the couch-like luxurious back seat. In all the conscious dignity of buckram sat the unbending driver, when lo! the rollicking wind, unmindful of parse or persons, took the stately hat of the stately driver, and whirling it high in the air deposited it in the democratic dust down under the horses' feet. Here was a dilemma! The carriage could not proceed with a hatless driver; the driver could not descend from his stately throne; the snob within could not demean himself to pick up his own driver's hat; there was no nimble footman to jump down like a tricked-out monkey and make a snatch at the missing head-piece. So what was to be done?—Snobdom was evidently suffering a heavy loss of dignity, and such a state of affairs could not be much longer borne.

A little ragged boy, a slender morsel of humanity, saw and comprehended the difficulty. In an instant the hat was dragged from amidst the hoofs of the fiery, impatient horses, and restored to the driver, who took it from the boy with a stiff, stately condescension. I turned to look for the glimmer of a silver reward to the little fellow from the gentleman snob within; but true to the creed by which he had arrived at that summum bonum of snob-heaven—a carriage—(the creed of, take all you can and keep all you get) not a pewter sixpence was vouchsafed the little hero for rescuing the somewhat crushed hat at the imminent peril of his own ragged life.

Is this a man made in the image of his Maker thought I, as with a sad, but placid countenance, the lean, pale lad moved slowly away to the opposite side of the street and the carriage with its proud and penurious burden hurried out of sight! No, he was but a libel on the name of manhood. The boy of want and toil was the man, and the idle man but the puppet of mis-called respectability.

**THE LARGEST MILL IN THE WORLD.**—Is located in Lawrence, Massachusetts. Among the original stockholders, was Mr. Munro, of the firm of Little, Alden & Co., of Boston and New York, a gentleman of great experience.

That gentleman with Mr. J. S. Young, a stockholder, and of great experience in manufactures, proceeded to Europe for the purpose of diligently collecting all improvements of value in worsted and cotton spinning in the old world. The information so collected, added to the experience at home, has been with ample means and judgment applied to the new mill. The goods produced here are De Laines and printed calicoes, (Laws will also be manufactured there in season), staple articles for which the demand is always ample; at the same time that the machinery can be adapted promptly to any fancy article that may become the rage, and as readily revert it to its staple uses.

The site of the new mill is 1,000 feet square. On one side passes the Maine Railroad, crossing the river and canal at right angles. The latter, being 100 feet wide, runs 1,000 feet in front of the works. On the borders of the canal is the street and corporation railroad, 60 feet wide. The lawn, 100 feet wide, separates the street from the main building, which is 800 feet front, six stories high, each ceiling being 12 feet in the clear. On

the rear of this building and between it and the river, stands the print works, 1,000 feet in length. Flanking these two buildings on the railroad, is the storehouse for all the raw materials, a building 250 feet in length. On the opposite flank is a building 350 feet in length, containing the folding and packing rooms, with the offices, cashier's room, library, lecture room, &c. The motive power is now 550 horses, and may be extended indefinitely by multiplying the number of Turbine wheels, which are of the most approved construction. The floor surface of this immense structure is sixteen acres—the largest mill in England is eleven and a half acres.

There are now in operation 40,000 cotton spindles and 10,000 worsted spindles; these are to be increased to 83,000 and 20,000 respectively. There are 1,200 looms in operation to be increased to 2,400. These with 2,000 hands produce 300,000 pieces of cloth per annum, one half De Laines. The weekly consumption of cotton is 20,000 lbs., say 1,200,000 lbs. per annum, and 500,000 lbs. wool. Once a month the two thousand hands assemble at the cashier's office, where Mr. Clapp pays out \$50,000 to them for wages, apportioning to each one the exact amount he has earned.

Such is the general outline of this truly magnificent corporation, numbering more operatives than some principalities have inhabitants, and rendering those at its head indeed princes of the realm of labor.

The location of this mill possesses great advantages. The railroad that passes the storehouse delivers the raw material which goes from room to room and from building to building, becoming changed in their natures, combined with each other, constantly assuming new shapes, now apparently destroyed and worthless, anon giving more promise, until the foul bag of grey wool which went in at one door could no longer be recognized in the superb De Laines which issues from the other, directed to Little, Alden & Co., Atkinson street, Boston.

Few people have the most remote idea of the manifold manipulation, which such fabrics go through. True economy has been shown by selecting the best operatives to be obtained, and the best price is paid to them, according to their respective labor.—[New York Economist.]

#### Fishy.

At a meeting of the Liverpool Literary and Philosophical Institution, the following curious facts were narrated by Dr. Warwick, one of the members, with respect to instinct in animals.—He stated—

'That when he resided at Dunham, the seat of the Earl of Stamford and Warrington, he was walking one evening in the park, and came to a pond where fish intended for the table were kept.

He took notice of a fine pike, about six pounds in weight, which, when it observed him, darted hastily away. In so doing, it struck its head against a tenter-hook in a post (of which there were several in the pond to prevent poaching), and, as it afterwards appeared, fractured its skull, and turned the optic nerve on one side. The agony evinced by the fish was most horrible.—It rushed to the bottom, and boring its head into the mud, whirled itself round with such velocity that it was almost lost to the sight for a short interval. It then plunged about the pond, and at length threw itself completely out of the water on the bank. He (the Doctor) went and examined it, and found that a very small portion of the brain was protruding from the fracture of the skull. He carefully replaced this, and with a small silver toothpick raised the indented portion of the skull.

The fish remained still a short time; he then put it again into the pond. It appeared at first a good deal relieved, but in a few minutes it again darted and plunged about, until it threw itself out of the water a second time. A second time Dr. Warwick did what he could to relieve it, and again put it into the water. It continued for several times to throw itself out of the water, and, with the assistance of the keeper, the Doctor made a kind of pillow for the fish, which was then left in the pond to its fate.

Upon making his appearance at the pond on the following morning, the pike came towards him to the edge of the water; and actually laid its head upon his foot. The Doctor thought this most extraordinary, and he examined the fish's skull, and found it was going on all right. He then walked backwards and forwards along the edge of the pond some time, and the fish continued to swim up and down, turning whenever he turned; but being blinded on the wounded side of its skull, it always appeared agitated when it had that side towards the bank, as it could not see its benefactor. On the next day he took some young friends down to see the fish, which came to him as usual; and at length he actually taught the pike to come to him at his whistle, and feed out of his hand. With other persons it continued as shy as fish usually are. He (Dr. Warwick) thought this a most remarkable instance of gratitude in a fish for a benefit received, and as it always came at his whistle, it proved also what he had previously, with other naturalists, disbelieved—that fishes are sensible to sound.—[N.Y. Dutchman.]

**COST OF THE NATIONAL CAPITOL.**—The building burnt by the British cost 738,071.25 dollars; cost of the new building to 1859, including improvements of grounds 1,808,418.93 dollars. Expended since in alteration and improvements, 93,959.21 dollars, making the total cost of the capitol and grounds 2,639,559.19 dollars. The additions and improvements now making to the buildings will add some 5,000,000 dollars to the list.