

The Crystal Palace at Sydenham.

It is well known to the readers of the "Scientific American," that after the Crystal Palace was ordered to be removed from Hyde Park, in London, a joint stock company was formed, which bought the whole materials with the intention of removing them to Sydenham, a few miles from London, and re-erecting them there. The company is very wealthy, and the new will surpass the old Crystal Palace in every particular; it will certainly be a wonder equal to some of those in fairy tales. The building is situated on the brow of a hill, from which on the one side London and the Thames are distinctly visible, and far in the distance, the ocean. The majestic proportions of the building rise from the sky line of a steep hill side, and far surpass in magnificence the structure of Hyde Park. The building, too, has gained two wings. Towers rise from the ends of the wings to a height of 230 feet. The nave is now 44 feet higher than the old one, and upwards of 120 feet wide. The pillars which support the galleries will be clothed with creeping plants, and it will be painted in such a way as to produce the effect of a vast tunnel of rainbows. An immense collection of rare works of art have been made by Owen Jones, and Digby Wyatt, who were employed to traverse Europe in search of articles of beauty and rarity, with authority to purchase to the amount of \$200,000. They returned laden with the richest and most beautiful gems of statuary, sculpture, architecture, and painting, are represented.

The nave is to be a splendid conservatory. Flower beds, green banks, trees and shrubs will intertwine their green leaves and lovely crests amid iron pillars and flowing fountains, the water of which is raised from an artesian well 500 feet in depth, and is then forced by means of an engine into the great reservoir on the Sydenham side of the Palace, which is 150 feet square, and 20 feet deep. Here another engine drives it into the reservoirs on the summits of the towers, 230 feet in height. Such will be the circulating system of the garden that 2,000 tons of water may be forced through its entire frame every minute.

This new Crystal Palace will cost ten times as much as the one in New York, namely, £1,000,000, about \$5,000,000, before it is finished, thus showing the vast amount of capital in this country. The enterprise is one of the most original and noble ever conceived.

Perhaps the grandest idea connected with it, apart from the building itself, is the construction of a huge organ, of such power that its volume of sound will fill the immense pile. The Directors of the Palace have consulted a committee of gentlemen well skilled in the theory of music and sound, who have reported on the subject. The dimensions of an organ capable of sending its thrilling tones through the whole structure, will be 180 feet wide, 140 feet high, and 50 feet long. The internal construction will be like that of a house in stories, for the convenient support of sound-boards and pipes. The feeder of the bellows will be worked by steam, and the wind will certainly be a new branch of business for that useful friend of man the steam engine. Two of the pipes of the organ will be 64 feet long, and will resemble huge chimneys, but they will be of beautiful construction, and form an ornamental frontage to the instrument. This magnificent organ will cost \$25,000 pounds, (about \$125,000,) do not know whether such an organ will be built because proposed, but as the Directors have done so much on such a grand scale, it is possible they will not be behind in the music line. [Scientific American, March 25th.]

**NOBLE BLOOD.**—Dickens, in his Child's History of England, gives the following slap in the face of some of the greatest of the nobility of England. In Charles the Second's time, he says:

"The whole Court was a great flaunting crowd of debauched men, and shameless women, and Catherine's merry husband insulted and outraged her in every possible way, until she consented to receive those worthless creatures as her very good friends, and to degrade herself by their companionship. A Mrs. Palmer, whom the King made Lady Castlemain and afterwards Duchess of Cleveland, was one of the most powerful of the bad women about the Court, and had great influence with the King nearly all through his reign. Another merry lady, named Moll Davis, a dancer at the theatre, was afterwards her rival. So was Nell Gwynn; first an orange girl and then an actress, who really had some good in her, and of whom one of the worst things I know, is, that she actually does seem to have been fond of the King. The first Duke of St. Albans was this orange girl's child. In like manner, the son of a merry waiting lady, whom the King created Duchess of Portsmouth, became the Duke of Richmond. Upon the whole, it is not so bad a thing to be a commoner. Blush, O royalty!"

Circassian Cavalry.

The following is a description by a Prussian officer, of the Circassian cavalry, who are about to take part in the coming conflict. He says: "The Circassian cavalry wear a pointed steel helmet with a long horse tail pendant from it. A net of steel work hangs down from the lower part of the helmet, protects the front and side of the neck, and is looped together under the chin, underneath a short, red vest, cut in the Polish fashion. He is clad in a species of coat of mail, consisting of small bright rings of steel interwoven. His arms, from the wrist to the elbow, and his legs, from the foot of the slitta boot to the knee, are guarded by thin plates of steel. He also wears close pantaloons and lace boots. Two long Turkish pistols, as well as a poniard, are stuck into his girdle. He has a leather strap with a noose, like a Mexican lasso, hanging at his side, which he throws with great dexterity over the head of his enemy. A Turkish sabre and a long Turkish musket are slung behind his back, and two carabineers across his breast. The skill with which the Circassians use their weapons, is greatly beyond belief. I have seen them repeatedly fire at a piece of card lying on the ground, at full speed, without ever missing. They will pick up a piece of money from the ground while executing a charge, by bending themselves round behind the horse's belly, and after reaching the piece, suddenly throw themselves back into the saddle. They form the choicest body of cavalry in the Turkish service; and I have watched them when charging, attack their opponents with a sabre in each hand, managing the reins with their mouth, and fire from behind their horses; then jump into their saddles again, wheel round and reload their guns as they retreat in full career. They are perfect manueuvrers in the attack, and few troops could withstand the utter recklessness of danger they evince."

VOL. 4. GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, U. T., THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1854. (NO. 14.)

Paddle your own Canoe.

BY SARAH T. DOLTON.  
Voyager upon life's sea—  
To yourself be true;  
And whatever your lot may be,  
Paddle your own canoe.  
Never, though the winds may rave,  
Falter nor look back,  
But upon the dark wave  
Leave a shining track.  
Noble dare the wildest storm,  
Steer the hardest gale,  
Brave of heart and strong of arm  
You will never fail.  
When the world is cold and dark,  
Keep an aim in view,  
And toward the beacon-mark  
Paddle your own canoe.  
Would you wear the wreath of fame  
From the hand of Fate;  
Would you write a deathless name,  
With the good and great;  
Would you have your place in history  
Heart and soul imbue  
With the holy task, and then  
Paddle your own canoe.  
Would you crush the tyrant wrong,  
In the world's free light,  
With a spirit brave and strong,  
Battle for the right;  
And to break the chains that bind  
The many to the few—  
To enfranchise slavish mind,  
Paddle your own canoe.  
Nothing great is lightly won,  
Nothing won is lost,  
Every good deed, nobly done,  
Will repay the cost.  
Leave a heaven, in humble trust,  
All you will to do,  
But, if you succeed, you must  
Paddle your own canoe.

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HISTORY OF JOSEPH SMITH.

JULY, 1839.

Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, 8th, 9th and 10th.—I was with the Twelve, selecting hymns, for the purpose of compiling a hymn book. About this time sickness began to manifest itself much among the brethren, as well as among the inhabitants of the place, so that this week and the following was generally spent in visiting the sick and administering to them; some had faith enough and were healed; others had not.

Sunday, 21st.—There was no meeting on account of much rain, and much sickness; however many of the sick were this day raised up by the power of God, thro' the instrumentality of the elders of Israel ministering unto them in the name of Jesus Christ.

Monday and Tuesday, 22nd and 23d.—The sick were administered unto with great success, but many remain sick, and new cases are occurring daily.

Sunday, 28th.—Meeting was held as usual.—Elder Parley P. Pratt preached on the gathering of Israel; and in the afternoon Orson Pratt addressed the church on the necessity of keeping and adorning the church individually to set their houses in order; to make clean the inside of the platter, and to meet on the next Sabbath to partake of the Sacrament, in order that by our obedience to the ordinances, we might be enabled to prevail with God against the destroyer, and that the sick might be healed. All this week sickness among the sick, who in general are gaining strength, and recovering health.

Sunday, Aug. 4th.—The church came together for prayer meeting and Sacrament. I exhorted this church at length, concerning the necessity of being righteous, and clean at heart before the Lord. Many others also spoke; especially some of the Twelve who were present, professed their willingness to proceed on their mission to Europe, without either purse or scrip, &c. The Sacrament was administered; a spirit of humility and harmony pervaded the church; passed a resolution that the Twelve proceed as soon as possible, and that they would provide for their families during their absence.

Monday, 5th.—Commerce, Hancock county, Illinois, 5th August, 1839. Dear Sir:—I have been requested to write you on behalf of the "Twelve," who are just on the eve of their departure for England, and inform you that "this thing" which you have thought proper to write as a revelation "to the church in Alton and branches round about," to which you yourself addressed the church, "already come to the knowledge of the churches," both here and elsewhere; and last you should have any doubt concerning the fact, we send you a copy of your revelation to that church.

I am sir, with all respect, yours truly,  
JAMES MULLIGAN.  
REVELATION.—P. S.—Isaiah L. clump, 10th and 11th verses. In my own belief I wish to state that I sincerely wish that it may soon come to pass that you sir, and all our friends in the West, may perceive that you are walking in the light of the fire, and sparks that you have yourselves kindled; and that you may turn round and fear the Lord, obey the voice of his servant, and thereby escape the sentence, "ye shall lie down in sorrow." J. M.

To Mr. Isaac Russell, Far West, Mo.  
Friday, 9th.—A conference was held at brother Caleb Smith's, Monmouth county, New Jersey, Elder John P. Green presiding. The New York and Brooklyn branches were represented by the President in good fellowship. They were represented at this conference the following brethren, by Elder Bull, Shrewsbury, New Jersey, numbering twenty members; Montague, three; Mississin New Hampshire, two; Albany, eight; Holliston, Massachusetts, sixteen. Elder Dunham represented Hamilton, Madison county, forty six; Samuel James, Leechburg, Pennsylvania, forty.

Sunday, 11th.—I attended meeting in the forenoon and heard a sermon by Parley P. Pratt. In the afternoon there was one baptized, and four confirmed, namely: brother Hildard, his wife, little son, and daughter; and the Sacrament was administered. This week I chiefly spent in visiting the sick; sickness much decreased.

Sunday, 18th.—Rode out in the forenoon.—Orson Pratt preached upon the order and plan of creation, and three were baptized.  
Afternoon.—Three confirmed and one ordained an elder. This week I spent chiefly among the sick. The church made a purchase of eighty acres from William White for four thousand dollars, lying directly north of the Hugh White purchase.

Sunday, 25th.—I attended meeting. Sickness decreasing.  
Thursday, 29th.—Elders Parley P. Pratt and family, Orson Pratt, and Hiram Clark started on their mission to England, in their own two horse carriage; their route lying thro' Illinois, Indiana, and to Detroit, the Capital of Michigan, about five hundred and eighty miles distant, situated near the head of Lake Erie.

Saturday, 31st.—The work is spreading in England. Elder Richards went to the Staffordshire potteries this day, and Presidents Fielding and Clayton were visiting and setting in order many of the branches, and ordaining many to the ministry, who are diligent in preaching, as they have opportunity on the Sabbath in the surrounding villages.  
Sunday, September 1st.—I attended meeting and spoke concerning some errors in Parley P.

Pratt's writings, &c., &c. This week sickness much decreased.

Monday, 9th, and greater part of the week I spent in visiting the sick, and attending to the settlement of our new town.

Wednesday, 11th.—Commerce, Ill., 11th Sept. 1839. Dear Brother Gallatin.—We have had a great pleasure in receiving your favor of the 24th July; and learning thereby that you and your family had arrived at Chitticothe in safety and in health. We perceive that you have had rather a narrow escape from a serious accident; and doubtless the hand of the Lord is to be acknowledged in the matter, altho' unperceived by mortal eye. Time and experience will teach us more and more, how easily falsehood gains credence with mankind in general, rather than the truth; but especially in taking into consideration the plan of salvation.—The plain style of the gospel of Jesus Christ, never has been discerned or acknowledged as the truth, except by a few—among whom were "not many wise men after the flesh, not many mighty, not many noble;" whilst the majority have contented themselves with their own private opinions, or have adopted those of others, according to their partiality, or their fineness may have attracted their attention, or pleased their taste. But sir, of all the other criticisms whereby we may judge of the vanity of these things, one will be always found true, namely: that we will always find such characters glorying in their own wisdom, and their own works; whilst the humble saint, gives all the glory to God the Father, and to his Son Jesus Christ, whose yoke is easy, and whose burden is light, and who told his disciples, that unless they became like little children, they could not enter the Kingdom of Heaven.

As to the situation of the church here, matters go with us as well as we can reasonably be expected; we have had considerable sickness amongst us, but very few deaths; and as the greater part are now recovering, we yet hope to have shelters provided before the winter shall set in.

Since you left here, we have purchased out all Mr. Hotchkiss' interest hereabouts. His farm we have had additional to our town, Nauvoo, and the town of Commerce we also hope to build up.

Some of the "Twelve" and others have already started for Europe, and the remainder of that mission we expect will go in a few days. According to intelligence received since you left, the work of the Lord rolls on in a very pleasing manner, both in this and in the old country. In England many hundreds have been added to our numbers; but, so even so, it must be, for—"Ephraim he hath mixed himself among the people." And the Savior he hath said, "my sheep hear my voice;" and also, "the that heareth you, heareth me;" and "whoever will bring them again from the north country, and gather them from the coasts of the earth, &c." And as John heard the voice saying, "and work with me, my people," even so must we be fulfilled; that the people of the Lord may live when "Babylon the great, is fallen, is fallen."

There have quite a number of families gathered up here already; and we anticipate a continuance, especially as upon enquiry we have found that we have not had more than a ratio of sickness here, notwithstanding the trials we have had, and the hardships to which we have been exposed.—Calculating as we do, upon the mercy and power of God in our behalf, we hope to persevere on in every good and useful work unto the end, that when we come to be tried in the balance, we may not be found wanting.

personal, and eternal salvation of yourself, and your family, as well as of all the honest in heart, over the face of the earth, we remain sir, with sincerity, your friends and brethren:  
JOSEPH SMITH, JR.  
Addressed to "Isaac Gallatin, Esq., Kirkland, Georgia county, Ohio."

Friday, 13th.—I left home for brother William Smith's place.

Saturday, 14th.—Pres't. Brigham Young started from his home at Montrose, for England. His health was very poor; he was unable to go in his heavy coat and armor, and after he had crossed the ferry, he got brother Israel Barlow to carry him on his horse behind him to Heber C. Kimball's, where he remained sick until the 18th. He left his wife sick with a babe only ten days old, and all his children sick, unable to wait upon each other. I returned home this evening.

Sunday, 15th.—I was visiting the sick.  
Monday and Tuesday, 16th and 17th.—Was engaged in arranging the town lots.

Wednesday, 18th.—Went to Burlington, Iowa Territory. Elders Young and Kimball, left sister Kimball and all her children, except little Henry, went thirteen miles on their journey towards England, and were left at brother Duell's, who lived in a small cabin near the railway between Commerce and Warsaw. They were so feeble as to be unable to carry their trunks into the house without the assistance of sister Duell, who received them kindly, prepared a bed for them to lie on, and made them a cup of tea.

Thursday, 19th.—I returned this evening from Burlington. Brother Duell carried Elders Young and Kimball in his wagon to Linn, sixteen miles, where another brother received them and carried them to Father Mikessell's near Quincy, about twenty miles; the fatigue of this day was too much for their feeble health; they were prostrated and obliged to tarry a few days to recruit.

Friday and Saturday, 20th and 21st.—At home, attending to domestic and church business.  
Elder George A. Smith, Reuben H. Hedlock, and Theodore Turley, started for England, and upset their wagon on the bank of the river, before they got out of sight of Commerce. Smith and Turley were so weak they could not get up, and Hedlock and Turley were again so weak, that some gentlemen met them and asked who had been carrying the burying ground—so miserable was their appearance thro' sickness.

Sunday, 22nd.—I presided at the meeting, and spoke concerning the "other Comforter," &c., &c. I had previously taught the Twelve, &c., &c. I spent in transacting various business at home, except when visiting the sick, who are in general recovering, tho' some of them but slowly.

Wednesday, 25th.—President Young went to Charles C. Rich's; 26th, to brother Wilber's; 27th, brother Wilber carried Elders Young and Kimball to Pittsburg.

Sunday, 29th.—Held meeting at my own house. After others had spoken, I spoke and explained concerning uselessness of preaching to the world about great judgments, but rather to preach the simple gospel. Explained concerning the coming of the Son of Man, &c.; also that it is a false idea that the Saints will escape into all flesh is subject whilst the "righteous shall hardly escape;" still many of the Saints will escape, for the just shall live by faith; yet many of the righteous shall fall a prey to disease, to pestilence, &c., by reason of the weakness of the flesh, and yet be saved in the Kingdom of God. So that it is an unbalanced principle to say that such and such have transgressed because they have been preyed upon by disease or death, for all flesh is subject to death; and the Savior has said, "Judge not, lest ye be judged."

Monday, 30th.—The fore part of this week I was at home, preparing for Conference. Elders Young and Kimball went to brother Docker's, and Mr. Murray's, sister Kimball's father.

Tuesday, October 1st.—Elders Young and Kimball went to brother Lorenzo Young's.

Thursday, 3d.—I was in council with the brethren.  
Friday, 4th.—Lorenzo Young carried Elders Young and Kimball to Jacksonville.

Saturday, 5th.—I attended a General Conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day

Saints at Commerce, Hancock county, Illinois, of which the following are the minutes:

"The meeting was opened by prayer by President Joseph Smith, Jr.; after which he was appointed President, and James Sloan, Clerk of the Conference, by a unanimous voice of the meeting. The President then spoke at some length upon the situation of the church; the difficulties they have had to contend with; and the manner in which they had been tried to this place; and wished to know the views of the brethren whether they wished to appoint this a stake or not; stating that he believed it to be a good place, and suited for the Saints. It was then unanimously agreed upon that it should be appointed a stake and a place of gathering for the Saints.

The following officers were then appointed, namely: William Alkire to be President; Bishop Whitney to be Bishop of middle ward; Bishop Partridge to be Bishop of upper ward; Bishop Knight to be Bishop of lower ward; George W. Harris, Samuel Bent, Henry G. Sherwood, David Palmer, Alpheus Cutler, William Huntington, Thomas Grover, Newell Knight, Charles C. Rich, David Doit Seymour Brunson, Lewis D. Whitely to be High Council; who being respectively called upon, accepted their appointment. It was then directed that a Branch of the church be established on the other side of the river, in Iowa Territory; over which Elder John Smith was appointed President; Alanson Ripley, Bishop; and Asahel Smith, John M. Burke, A. Owen Smoot, Richard Howard, Willard Snow, Erastus Snow, David Pettigrew, Elijah Fordham, Edward Fisher, Elias Smith, John Patton, Stephen Chase, were elected High Council. Don C. Smith was elected to be continued as President of the High Priesthood; Orson Hyde to stand in his former office; and William Smith to be continued in his standing.

Letters were then read respecting the absence of members from ill health. It was voted that Harlow Redfield be suspended until he can have a trial; and in the meantime that he should not act as President of a Branch, or preach.

Voted that John Daley, James Daley, and Milo Andrus, retain their station in the church. Voted that Ephraim Owen's confession for disobedience be read to the church.

Resolved that Joseph Smith, Jr., and his family be exempt from receiving in future such a crowd of throngs of visitors as have formerly thronged his house; and that the same be published in the "Times and Seasons."

Voted that this council discontinue any and all persons who shall knowingly suffer and allow any animal (subject to their control) to destroy the crops, fruit, or plants of the earth belonging to any person or persons, and to their injury, and that this Resolution be published in the "Times and Seasons." Adjourned until to-morrow evening.

HENRY G. SHERWOOD, Clerk.  
Monday, 21st.—High Council met pursuant to adjournment, and voted that President Joseph Smith, Jr., go as a Delegate to Washington; and that if he went he should have a recommendation from the council.

Voted that James Mulholland be Clerk for the land contracts when needed by President Smith; that Joseph Smith, Jr., be Treasurer of said church; and James Mulholland be Treasurer.

Voted that Henry G. Sherwood print, exhibit, contract, and sell town lots in Nauvoo, when needed, and present his doings to Presidents Joseph and James Mulholland, and to the High Council, for their approval; that D. C. Davis have thirty dollars per month for his services as ferryman; and that these proceedings be published in the "Times and Seasons."

Tuesday, 22d.—Brother James Modisett took Elders Young and Kimball in his father's carriage and carried them twenty miles to the house of brother Addison Pratt; from thence they were carried by Elder Almon W. Babbitt to Pleasant Garden, and put up with brother Jonathan Crosby. Elder Almon Babbitt was preaching in that region with good success; he had baptized five.

Saturday, 26th.—Brother Babbitt took Elders Young and Kimball ten miles on their way to father Scott's.

King Follett, the last of the brethren in bonds, had his trial and was set free some time previous to this day.

Sunday, 27th.—John Scott took Elders Young and Kimball on their way fifteen miles, some part of it in the rain; they were very feeble, and put up at a tavern in Belleville, and when the stage coach came along, took passage and rode nearly all day to Willow. High Council of Nauvoo voted that the clerk's fees of James Mulholland be thirty dollars per month. That the Treasurer pay Vinson Knight one hundred and fifty dollars for the Iowa side of the ferry at Montrose as per charter.

Voted that sister Emma Smith select and publish a Hymn Book for the use of the church, and that Brigham Young be informed of the same, and he not publish the Hymns taken by him from Commerce; and that the council assist in publishing a Hymn Book and the "Times and Seasons."

YOU CAN TAKE YOUR NEIGHBOR'S WIFE.—Those who are acquainted with the criminal laws of the State of New York, and believe that it is a criminal offence to run away with another man's wife, entertain, says the Albany Evening Journal, a wrong opinion.

In Massachusetts, and some other States, it is a criminal offence, punishable by fine and imprisonment; but in our own State it is no crime, even by the statutes on common law. Husbands who have good looking better halves and amorous genuine acquaintances, will please bear this in mind.

If gentlemen prefer the more fresh and blooming wives of their neighbors, to their own poor neglected "dears," all they have to do is to quietly appropriate them, jump into the first train of cars, and "flee the wrath to come," in the shape of a furious husband, a coward, and two revolvers. Hook as many wives as you please; the law can't touch you.

A GOOD FELLOW.—The Boston Times says, that a grain dealer in Nantucket has been selling flour at \$10.50 a barrel, stating to the public that the price was enough for it, notwithstanding it sold in this city and elsewhere for 125 and upwards a barrel. The memory of such a man ought to be emblazoned in the hearts of the poor.

He is the true philanthropist and Christian. His faith shows itself in deeds, and not in crocodile tears, and long and windy declamation, and professions of piety. It would be well if there were a few more like him.

Why did you not print his name, Mr. Times?  
A DOWN EAST PARADISE.—A Vermont paper, with just pride, says:—"There is but one city in the State, and not one soldier. We have no soldiers, and not a murderer has been committed in this State within the last ten years. We have no murders, nor crystal palaces; but we have honest genuine homes, that are the centre of the world to their inmates,—for which the father works, votes and talks—where the mother controls, educates, labors and loves—where she rears men, scholars and patriots."

A CANNON, loading at the breech, has been invented by a Dr. Church, of England. By this process of loading, heavy ship guns can be fired five times in a minute by two men, and a field piece six times in a minute.

OF what good is a newspaper, if it is not read?

re Haute. Brothers Smith, Hedlock, and Turley stopped at brother Nahum Milton Stow's.

In the evening Doctor Modisett went down to see the brethren, and appeared to be very much affected, to see them so sickly, and having to lie upon the floor, on a straw bed that had been put into the wagon at Springfield, by the brethren for Elder Young to lie on, as he was not able to sit up when he left there. When the Doctor returned home, he told Elders Young and Kimball, he could not refrain from shedding tears to see the brethren going upon such a long mission, and in such suffering circumstances. Elders Young and Kimball said they thought the Doctor might have relieved them from "their suffering and indigent circumstances upon their long mission," for he told them in the course of the evening, that his taxes in that place amounted to over four hundred dollars, besides having other property to a great amount.

Brother Kimball was very sick; he stopped with brother Young at Doctor Modisett's. At the evening Doctor Modisett gave Elder Kimball about forty drops of Morphia, saying it would relieve him of his distress, and probably he would get a nap. In about fifteen minutes, however, he complained of feeling very strange; he arose from his seat and would have fallen, but brother Young caught him and gently eased him to the floor, where he lay for some time; and it was by faith and the close attention of brother Young and the family that his life was preserved thro' the night.

Friday, 18th.—Brothers Smith, Hedlock and Turley went on their journey.  
Saturday, 19th.—The High Council appointed for the Branch of the church in Iowa met at Asahel Smith's, Nashville and organized: John Smith President; Eliza Smith, Clerk; Reynolds Cahoon, and Lyman Wright, were chosen counselors to President John Smith, and approved by the council. Council organized according to number.

Sunday, 20th.—The members of the High Council elected at the October Conference, met and organized at W. D. Huntington's, when Harlow Redfield was restored to fellowship and voted that this High Council discontinue any and all persons that shall hereafter carry over or ferry across the river any people or freight to the injury of said ferry from Commerce to Montrose.

Voted that the Horsa Boat be repaired from the moneys received on sale of lots in Nauvoo, and that D. C. Davis be master of said ferry boat for the ensuing year.

Voted that Joseph Smith, Jr., and his family be exempt from receiving in future such a crowd of throngs of visitors as have formerly thronged his house; and that the same be published in the "Times and Seasons."

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If gentlemen prefer the more fresh and blooming wives of their neighbors, to their own poor neglected "dears," all they have to do is to quietly appropriate them, jump into the first train of cars, and "flee the wrath to come," in the shape of a furious husband, a coward, and two revolvers. Hook as many wives as you please; the law can't touch you.

A GOOD FELLOW.—The Boston Times says, that a grain dealer in Nantucket has been selling flour at \$10.50 a barrel, stating to the public that the price was enough for it, notwithstanding it sold in this city and elsewhere for 125 and upwards a barrel. The memory of such a man ought to be emblazoned in the hearts of the poor.

He is the true philanthropist and Christian. His faith shows itself in deeds, and not in crocodile tears, and long and windy declamation, and professions of piety. It would be well if there were a few more like him.

Why did you not print his name, Mr. Times?  
A DOWN EAST PARADISE.—A Vermont paper, with just pride, says:—"There is but one city in the State, and not one soldier. We have no soldiers, and not a murderer has been committed in this State within the last ten years. We have no murders, nor crystal palaces; but we have honest genuine homes, that are the centre of the world to their inmates,—for which the father works, votes and talks—where the mother controls, educates, labors and loves—where she rears men, scholars and patriots."

A CANNON, loading at the breech, has been invented by a Dr. Church, of England. By this process of loading, heavy ship guns can be fired five times in a minute by two men, and a field piece six times in a minute.

OF what good is a newspaper, if it is not read?

A late number of the San Diego Herald contains an amusing letter from "Squizzins," a portion of which we are constrained to extract. The letter is a burlesque on the style of the Rev. Zeke Pugh, one of those barbaric preachers who think that religion is a system of terror instead of an institution of mercy—who think that sinners should be whipped into repentance instead of being lead gently into the fold by a contemplation of the beauties of holiness.—[Sacramento Union.]

BROTHERS AND SISTERS:—My text to-day will be found in the Gospel according to Gauder, sixth chapter, forty ninth verse:—

"Hell's yawning, sinners, stand by to dodge."

Such, my hearers, was the awful warning old Ebenezer beveled out, when he stood on the tremendous margin of the sulfurous pit, up to whose legs legs lay in muck and miry clay, with clouds of smoke above, and blood around, and groans and sighs, and screeches and screams, and flames, and flogging, and fire sizzlin, and tar-pentine a sizzlin, and what was it saved him from even?—Was it grace or justification, or election, or contemplation? N-a-r-y time! 'Twas faith;—he had faith, and what?—he dodged! He dodged, and was saved—saved from the pestiferous insinuation of the burnin' fiery furnaces; and he now sits on the warm side of the selfless chimney corner, a stoking the pipe of contentment, with nothing to do but to drink sky-blue smashes and hug dogs with pink whips.

Now that's what you all ort to do. Dodge temptation if you want to be saved. Ef temptation crosses yewer path, go around it, jump over it, crawl under it if yer can, but ef yer can't do nary one of these, remember that

"Hell's yawning," and "stand by to dodge!"

As a punster meets you in the street and calls ye unrighteous names, and reviles ye, and blasphemes ye, and calls ye a damned seally-wag, you'll be in sore temptation to cove in his thundering gourd, and gin him a feeble touch o' Beleh-r Kay, but don't dew it—resist temptation; and ef he abuses his fist at ye—dodge—dodge, and ye'll be saved.

Satan's cunning—cunning is a kioty in a hen roost, and he'll kiver temptation with melures, so's ter ketch yew sinnin' flax; and ef yew crust light on it, yew is stuck fasterna ice can float. Old Belzebub sits no Muggins, and he's up ter all sorts of dodges to swindle ye. He don't carry pennies and catnip, and skinty weed in his pocket so's to drown the stink of brimston for nothin'—oh no!—so yew must look out sharp or he'll suck ye out! Look out sharp; 'stand by to dodge!

And dearly beloved sisters and brothers, ef it should happen, and it ain't impossible,—that even dodgin' won't do, that y