

[Written for the 'Deseret News']

The Three Temptations.

There was a man once lived, I know not where,
Nor when; perhaps he never lived at all!
But as this legend would be rather bare
Without a hero, I will here install
A first-rate character, least I should fail
To show, how devils over men prevail.

He was possessed of virtues not a few—
As well, a virtuoso of his kind!
Suppose him quite a perfect man, and you
Will have, in all, his better powers defined,
Indeed, he was so good, old Satan tried
To have him often, else he is belied!

'Go Casto,' said he, to an imp one day,—
'Go tempt that fellow with your utmost skill
'You are a subtle devil to betray—
'He's in your hands, but mind you do not kill!
'And should you fail, report how matters run,
'Then I will teach you, how he can be done

'Think on the man of Uz, of Elph's sons,
'Of Lot, and Solomon, in olden times
'And then you'll see, how I could gull these ones
'Revered for wisdom! into grief and crimes
'Your task is easy when compared with these,
'You're clever Casto, beat them if you please.

Casto inflated, with this high command,
[Like many a human devil on the earth]
Laid on our hero with a heavy hand—
Nor left him, 'till he had no moral worth—
Nor fame, nor standing, as an upright man;
Then left for hell to triumph o'er his plan.

Full soon he stood before the Imperial throng,
Where sat his majesty in grim attire;
'Well Casto,' said he, 'show me things along
'Have you deceived that mortal I desire?
'Yes sire,' said Casto, 'now he's raving mad,
'Thro' drink, and women, none could be so bad.'

'Pshaw' cried the devil in contemptuous sneer
'That's no temptation, none! you've lost your aim,
'Lust for the sex, and drink, may blind and sear;
'But then, we've lost ten thousand, by the same,
'These crimes on earth, bear their own punishment,
'And often lead their victims to repent!

'They're bought compared to Achans wedge of gold
'Old Nabal's meanness, and King Ahab's greed.—
'Or Judas, Demas, who like Esau, sold
their birthright blessings,—these were crimes indeed,
'Twas avarice, 'not drink, and women, done them,
'I love the sex, but for their tongues, do shun them!

'No Casto, you must try again my boy,
'Go whisper and softly pious in his ear,—
'That all these crimes, will in end destroy
'His soul, and be his worst tormentors here,—
'Persuade him to get gold, and hold it fast!
'Greed, only, greed, will bring him here at last!

All hell roared out, in boisterous acclamation,
When ere they heard the depths of Satan's will;—
And said it was a tip-top revelation—
A damning plot! which unperceived beguiles
The avaricious, ere they are aware,
That grows, and hardens, as it brings despair.

Casto inspired, returned again, and lured
His victim, with the bait of worldly gain.—
Then he would cheat, and pray, and feel assured,
That all was well without an aching brain;
And as his wealth increased, his soul envied;—
And in the midst of plenty, starving, died.

LYON.

G. S. L. City, April, 1855.

Examine your Fruit Trees.

THE TREES IN CONVENTION.

We are persuaded that more trees die of the laziness or carelessness of their owners than from all other causes united. Were they gifted with tongues, and assembled in convention, we think there would be indignant remonstrance at their untimely 'take off,' and the cause of their death would almost invariably be laid at the grower's door. Whether such a convention has actually been held or not, we do not presume to affirm; but we find among our editorial notes, reports of speeches said to have been delivered at such a tree meeting. It seems the orchard garden trees took a hint from the 'Joint-worm Convention' held sometime this last summer, down South, which they saw reported in the papers, and thought if the field insects could muster a gathering, it was fair for them to be up and doing. So a meeting was called at Pomological Hall, to protest against death's doings, and to devise ways and means to promote the longevity of the race.

The notes state that the meeting was unusually full and that the natives of the orchard were all astonished at their own strength and numbers. The chief speakers were invalids, who bore in their persons unequivocal evidence of harsh usage and neglect.

A venerable gentleman, by the name of Apple, was among the first to address the chair. There was a terrible stoop in his shoulders, and a sad crook in his limbs, occasioned by the heavy burdens he had borne. His collar was perforated with holes, and little piles of saw-dust lay about him as if he were about to make a saw-dust pudding, instead of a speech.

'You see, gentlemen,' said he, 'that if this convention had been held a little later I should not have been here to attend it. This is my last speech, as it happens to be my first. I speak from the horrors of the grave, and trust, therefore, that my words will be heeded. You see in me the marks of premature age, that I am honey-combed by the borer and am soon to go the way of all trees. I might have continued my useful labors for generations to come, had I not been over-tasked with burdens, and had my friends seasonably guarded me against my enemies. But not a finger did they lift to rout

the caterpillars from their nests, or to save me from the ravages of the canker-worm. Year after year violence was done to my taste in dress, and instead of the beautiful green I most delighted in, I was forced to put on russet and dingy brown in mid-summer. The borers seized me by the collar and plied me with their instruments of death, and not a soul of the bipeds that thrived on the fruits of my toil thought it worth while to knock out their teeth.

I cannot stand it much longer. I move you sir, that we appoint a committee to draw up a remonstrance, in view of our common grievances.

A short-legged gentleman next arose, and was introduced to the audience as Mr. Pear. Some called him a dwarf, but he did not relish the name, and always feigned youthfulness to account for the lack of length in his perpendiculars. His coat was a pepper-and-salt hue, and some called him a 'scaly' fellow.

'I rise,' said he, 'to second the motion of my friend, Mr. Apple, and I do it all the more cheerfully, because I have certain grievances of my own that call for relief. It is enough to bring blight and mildew upon my body, that has the susceptible soul of a pear within him, to be treated as I am. Because I happen to be a modest gentleman, and am willing to take lodgings with my country friend, Mr. Quince, I am treated as a person of small consequence, and am jammed into quarters close enough to breed distempers of all kinds.

Instead of the great ad men make about the blight, the only wonder is that the race was not all blighted long ago. I am a wonder to myself, when I remember the usage I have survived.

At first I was over-fed, and dosed with stimulants, that I might grow rapidly and gratify my owner's cupidity with a large crop of fruit. My limbs had no opportunity to harden, and the first killing frost sloughed them off every winter. Then I began to bear, and that was the end of my stuffing. I can now scarce get nourishment enough to make fruit, and as to making wood, it is impossible as a new creation. I am prematurely old, mossy, hide-bound, and to top all, covered with scale-bugs, that are sapping my life. Not one of the ingrates whom I have annually feasted with my dainties, has had the manliness to touch me with potash or soda, and rout these enemies. I shall go for the motion.

Mr. Peach was on his feet in a twinkling, and said that, the grievances presented by the gentlemen that preceded him, were milk and water tales in comparison with the abuse which had been heaped upon him. If the age of martyr was not already passed, he would readily pass as the John Rogers of his race, save that, to make the case parallel, the wife and children should have been tortured with him. Here he gave a hectic cough by way of emphasis, and which showed that he was dealing with realities.

'The abuse begins in my case previous to birth. We are bred as promiscuously as the fish, and the result of this low state of morals is, that the honor of the family is impeached, and every woman among us gets jealous and dies off with 'the yellows'.

When we were young, and had vigorous constitutions, we could get along with almost any fare and do good service. Our very hardiness invoked neglect, and that treatment has become so chronic, that multitudes of us perish under the regimen. You see the worms have anticipated the feast of the grave in my case. I am attacked above ground, and my life-blood is flowing out through their deadly wounds. No one thinks to be after these wretches with a stick or a—'

Here he was taken with a fit of coughing, and ruptured a blood vessel, which broke up the meeting.

The convention was timely, and the discussion was on home topics, as we discovered the first time we visited our own garden. There were the saw-dust piles about our apples and quinces. We took a sharp pointed knife, and a piece of wire, and were immediately upon the track of these animal augurs, auguring so ill for their future usefulness. The white-livered wretches caught it for once, so that we shall have a clean conscience when the remonstrance of the convention comes to town.

The pears, some of them, were covered with the white scale insects, which we soon scattered with a strong decoction of soft soap suds and a coarse brush.

The peach trees we cleaned around the collar, cutting out the white worms that clustered under the oozing gum, and treating the wounds with a good covering of wood ashes.

We saw, in a very short examination, that the speakers at the convention were manifestly dealing in home truths in their remarks. Possibly some of our readers may find their own gardens an illustration of the same truthfulness. At all events, it will be perfectly safe to examine your trees without delay—do not let them die of neglect.—[American Agriculturist.]

Smithsonian Institution at Washington—Its History.

One of the Dukes of Northumberland, England, in the last century, had a son, who, taking his mother's name was known as Mr. James Smithsonian. He was a man of quiet, unassuming habits, with a taste for scientific pursuits. A small property he inherited from his mother, and an annuity settled upon him by his father, enabled him to gratify this taste during his life.

In 1787 he was chosen a member of the Royal Society, to whose 'Philosophical Transactions' he communicated several valuable papers. He was the associate of many of the prominent scientific men of England, and attained some distinction as a chemist. Frugal in his habits, and prudent in his investments, his competence gradually in-

creased to fortune. He had no fixed residence, and formed no family ties. The latter part of his life he spent mostly on the Continent of Europe. He never visited America, and knew it only from such reports as English travelers at that time were accustomed to give of it.

He drew up a will, by which he bequeathed his property to his next kin, a nephew, for life, and to his children absolutely and for ever. But as there was a remote possibility that the will might be frustrated by the death of the legatees, a saving clause was inserted, providing that in such case the property should descend, 'TO THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, TO FOUND AT WASHINGTON, UNDER THE NAME OF THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION, AN ESTABLISHMENT FOR THE INCREASE AND DIFFUSION OF KNOWLEDGE AMONG MEN.' It contemplated a distant contingency only, and probably was not inserted from any fixed plan, or from any confident expectation of its being carried out.

It so happened, that the distant contingency occurred. Mr. Smithsonian died at Genoa, in Italy, in 1829, leaving property to the amount of \$120,000 sterling. His nephew died without issue, five or six years after, at Pisa. The United States were then for the first time notified of the bequest which had fallen to them. Congress immediately passed a law authorizing the President to appoint an agent to apply to the English Court of Chancery for the real and personal estate of James Smithsonian, and pledging 'the faith of the government' for the application of the fund to the purposes specified. Hon. Richard Rush, of Philadelphia, was accordingly appointed agent, went out to England, obtained the property, and paid it, in gold sovereigns, into the Treasury of the United States, in September, 1838. It was invested, by order of Congress, in Arkansas stocks. Here it had another narrow chance of being lost; for Arkansas stocks soon began to go down—down—down, and shortly became worth about as much as Indiana bank bills are now. But Congress, thinking it but right to repair the consequence of its own error, assumed the stock at par value, and reinvested the amount in the United States Sixes.

There was no family to take or claim the household effects, and what were not sold were sent to America. The visitor at the Patent Office, in Washington, will find one of the glass cases devoted to the preservation of the personal effects of the late James Smithsonian, Esq. Among these relics are his plate, walking stick, inkstand, chemical apparatus, &c.

The original fund was \$515,163, and the accumulated interest amounted, 1846, to \$252,129. Considering this enough to begin with, Congress, in August of that year, passed another act to establish the institution. It provided for the appointment of a board of fifteen regents, minutely specifying the qualifications required, and devoted the accruing interest to defraying the expenses of erecting a building, with library, museum and laboratory, in Washington.

The principal is not to be 'trenched upon, but to remain a permanent loan. The present edifice on the Mall was accordingly commenced. Professor Joseph Henry of Princeton, is the Secretary, and on him devolves the duties of superintending the institution. The present Board of Regents consists of Chief Justice Taney, Senators Pearce, of Maryland; Mason, of Virginia; and Douglas, of Illinois; Messrs. English, Indiana; Stuart, Michigan; Meacham, Vermont, of the House of Representatives; Mr. Towers, the Mayor of Washington; Rufus Choate, of Massachusetts; Gideon Hawley, of New York; Judge Berrian, of Georgia; Richard Rush, of Pennsylvania; Professor Bache, of the Coast Survey; and General Totten. The law forbids the Board to contain two citizens of the same State. The building is now nearly completed. The annual income is \$30,000.

AN ACT

In relation to the Assessment, Collection, and Expenditure of a Tax for Road, and other purposes within incorporated cities.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah: That all incorporated cities which have organized, and are acting under their respective charters, are hereby authorized annually to assess, collect and expend the necessary tax for roads, streets, schools and other public purposes, and regulate and control the same within said city incorporations.

Sec. 2. The inhabitants of said incorporated cities shall be exempt from all other assessments for road and school purposes, except on such property as they may possess outside of city boundaries.

Sec. 3. The city council of the several incorporated cities respectively are hereby authorized to regulate and control the live trees and shrubbery, and the water courses and water privileges in their incorporations, and so far as may be necessary, the water courses leading thereto in the immediate vicinity thereof.

Sec. 4. Nothing herein shall be construed as to effect or infringe upon any tax assessed, or authorized by any enactment of the Governor and Legislative Assembly.

Sec. 5. All laws, and parts of laws, not consistent with this act, are hereby repealed.

Approved June 4, 1855.

I hereby certify that the above act of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah is a true copy of the original on file in my office, and further, that the same was ordered to be printed among the revised laws of the Territory of Utah, by the act of the Legislative Assembly, passed and approved January 19, 1855.

Given under my hand and seal of my office, at Great Salt Lake City, this 24th day of April, A.D. 1855.

A. W. BABBITT, Secretary of Utah Territory.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED proposals will be received till ten o'clock a.m., on Monday the 7th of May next, for building and completing the outside of a Court House, in the 14th Ward, G. S. L. City, on the south west corner of block 67, according to plans and specifications to be seen at the office of J. W. Cummings, Esq., clerk of the county court of G. S. L. County. Good and sufficient security will be required of those obtaining the contract for the faithful performance thereof. The right is reserved to accept or reject any proposal the interest of the county may require.

B. SMITH, Probate Judge.
S. MOORE,
R. MILLER, } Selectmen.
S. D. HUFFAKER,

LOST, at Conference, a large straw colored spotted Silk Handkerchief. Please leave it at the Post Office, or at Philo Dibble's, Stoker's Ward.

CARSON VALLEY.

ON SATURDAY, April 28, at ten o'clock, will be sold, two excellent stoves, two lounges, a splendid clock, carpet, and other furniture.
GEORGE GODDARD,
Auctioneer.

Apprentice Wanted,

To the Cabinet and Carpenter trade.

Enquire immediately of Wm. Capener, 2nd south street, nearly opposite P. H. Young's, 13th Ward. 7-1t

FOR SALE.

A Few good American Horses and Mules; also a few prime Flat Head Ponies. For particulars apply at the Deseret Store, or to E. W. Van Etter, 19th Ward. 7-1t

STOLEN OR STRAYED,

A WHITE COW, red ears, branded on the horn MULLINER, a small bell on her. I will satisfy the finder. 7-1t SAMUEL MULLINER.

FOR SALE.

A Magnificent toned Violin, a decided bargain, price \$50. Also a brilliant-toned Cornopean, which cost in London \$50, price only \$25. HENRY J. JARVIS.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber wishes to let the job of making 400 rods of Span'sh wall or mud fence during the spring and summer. Persons wishing to contract for the same, or any part thereof, will please call on HIRAM KIMBALL, 15th Ward. 7-3t

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of J. M. Horner and Co. must call and settle without delay. Those holding the due bills of the late firm will present them at the counter for payment before the first of June. Be wise. 7-3t

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to me will please call and settle up on or before May 4th, and those to whom I am indebted call and get their pay. EDWARD CUTHBERT.
P.S. To rent in the 13th Ward, first house east of Howard's Store, a neatly finished house, containing 6 rooms and 2 cellars; also in the 1st Ward, a house containing 4 large rooms. E. C. 7-2ins

NOTICE.

THE Big Cottonwood Canal, to be dug for the purpose of boating granite to build the Temple, is being surveyed, and the completion of all that portion north of Little Canyon Creek, between it and its terminus in Great Salt Lake City, Dr. David Wilkin has been appointed to superintend, and to dispose of the lands adjoining. BRIGHAM YOUNG.

\$10 REWARD.

STRAYED from the subscribers', about the first of April, one dark chestnut sorrel Horse, 7 or 8 years old, split ears, three white feet, blaze face, branded H on the right shoulder.

Any person returning said horse to us, in Great Salt Lake City, shall receive the above reward. I. & J. M. HOCKADAY.

THE Members of the 32nd Quorum of Seventies are requested to meet at the house of Robert T. Burton, 15th Ward, the first Sunday in each month, at five o'clock p.m. The brethren that cannot attend will please report themselves, and also their genealogy to the presidents of said quorum.

JOSH. S. SCHOFIELD,
ROBERT T. BURTON,
JAMES H. GLINES,
LEWIS ROBISON.

Please Remember,

THAT any person giving me authority to sell goods by public auction (after posting bids), and then disposing of them by private contract, not only disappoints the public and cheats the revenue, but seriously injures the character of an auctioneer, and I hereby notify that any individual tampering with me and the public, in this manner, in future, must look out for a heavy bill of costs. GEORGE GODDARD, auctioneer.

MILITARY DRILL.

IMPORTANT TO ALL.—The undersigned are prepared to commence schools for military instruction in the various wards of G. S. L. City, wherein will be taught the different branches of discipline in Cavalry and Infantry Drill—namely, the use of the sword, musket, and rifle; also company, troop, regimental, battalion, and brigade movements, on the latest and most improved principles. Instructions in riding and manning horses, and the usual gymnastic exercises so highly conducive to health, will be included. Parents and guardians would do well to send their youth to these schools. Terms for each pupil, in advance, \$2 per quarter.—For further particulars, apply to D. J. Ross, 14th Ward. ROBERT SMITH, } Drill Masters.
DAVID J. ROSS, }

NOTICE.

THE following five acre lots in the Big Field will be offered for sale on Monday, May 7th, 1855, at 12 m., at Canyon creek bridge, for school taxes, if not settled before that date.

| Thomas Kerrey | lot 11 | on block 5 |
|-------------------|--------|------------|
| William Childs | " 18 | " 5 |
| Henry Heath | " 3 | " 11 |
| Thomas Heath | " 4 | " 11 |
| Gustavus Williams | " 19 | " 12 |
| Thomas Jenkins | " 19 | " 14 |
| Elisha Averett | " 14 | " 16 |
| Sandford Fuller | " 1 | " 17 |
| John A. Wolfe | " 6 | " 18 |
| George Morris | " 9 | " 18 |

All proprietors of five acre lots are hereby notified that if they do not come forward and settle their school taxes forthwith, the lots will be sold for the same.

Taxes to be paid to Bishop A. O. Smoot, at the Sugar Works. CHAS. KENNEDY,
HENRY WILDE,
THOS. B. CLARK,
School Trustees.

NOTICE.

NO Cattle will hereafter be herded at Dr. Richard's Pasture without a previous agreement, and all animals found in the Pasture after this date will be driven to the Estray Pound every week. Persons owing for herding &c., are requested to come forward and settle. GEORGE ALLEN.

TAKEN UP

BY the Subscriber in Mill Creel Ward, three or four weeks since, a Red and White Cow, about five years old; branded G. S. on left horn and E on right hip, slit in left ear, and crop off the right she has also a brand on left hip not intelligible. The owner is requested to come, pay charges and take her away. EDWARD PUGH.

SPINNING, WEAVING,

FULLING, Dyeing &c., done at Jordan Woollen Factory. Wool taken to make into Cloth, Jeans, Flannel, Satinets or Blankets on shares or otherwise. Wool, Grease, Wheat, Flour, Pork, &c., &c., taken in exchange for Cloth, Blankets, Linsy, &c., at the Jordan Woollen Factory. Carding done on usual terms by MATTHEW GAUNT.