

correct practice of this lesson, you will be ready for another and more extended one in the same channel, and one that will bring to pass still more temporal salvation for the oppressed and honest hearted; and we shall be ready cheerfully to furnish it for your benefit.

The Crops.

From the best information at hand, the wheat looks remarkably well, and there has been from thirty to fifty per cent. more seeding done this spring, in proportion to the population, than in any former season. The elements thus far have been unusually favorable to all kinds of crops, and the ground is in excellent condition for the reception and rapid germination of corn and all seeds not yet sown; hence the people both in town and country, will govern themselves accordingly, and confine to sow and plant until the seed is used up, or all available ground occupied, or the season too far advanced for such labors. And while the ground is saturated with moisture, and most of the plowing and seeding is past, good policy requires that all the water ditches be put in suitable repair, and new ones made where necessary, or old ones enlarged, that when the time for irrigation arrives, the water gates may be opened, and the water be seasonably, easily, and profitably applied wherever needed.

Beware and not let the watching of the Tithing Office, or the running after the Bishops, or attending dancing schools, or riding in swings, or gadding, or gossiping, or relying on trading with the Gentile emigration for a few dimes, or any other foolishness, nor any degree of indolence, prevent you from attending to these matters, and keeping all your gardens, and as far as possible your fields as free of weeds as a Saint's heart should be of evil.

Thus you may rejoice in an abundance of the rich products of the earth, rendered sweeter to the palate by being the direct result of your own industry; be able to assist the destitute, instead of their filling with their whole weight upon the Tithing Office for everything, and leave that office to operate free and unobstructed—that at an early day we may rejoice together in the privilege of receiving those blessings essential to salvation in a properly built and furnished Temple, without which, unless hindered by the enemy, we shall come short of that faith, hope, glory and power we so fondly anticipate, and lose a large portion of the reward many of us have labored for so long, so patiently, and in the midst of so many privations.

There are better times coming, but they will not dawn upon this earth until after fearful trials,—the distress of nations, and the utter overthrow of the powers of darkness; and all who expect a full share in the good time, must be diligent in every good word and work, and not slacken their mind or hand while their day lasts.

To Owners of Animals.

When almost every grown up person in this Territory has, and necessarily will continue to have so much valuable property at stake in animals, it is really surprising that there should be occasion for such a scene as we witnessed recently. And as similar scenes may continue to occur, unless cattle owners and dealers alter their present course, we feel obliged to venture a few suggestions that may save time, trouble, expense, and loss of animals, until a more thorough practice can be had on more fully developed laws on the subject.

Last week a large herd of cattle from the west side of Jordan, crossed the river near the new bridge, passed thro' the north western part of this city, on their way to California, and camped just north of our city boundary. That evening and the next morning a few interested persons, and a few officers in compliance with their duties under the Mark and Brand Law, visited the herd, and even with their limited knowledge of the cattle, and under the requirements of the above law, the officers were compelled in the line of their duty to drive above thirty head of cattle to the stray pound in this city, to be retained until persons living in different directions and from one to fifty miles distant, could be notified and appear to test the right of ownership.

You can readily understand that this operation was expensive and disagreeable to the owners of the herd, and to the persons summoned at short notice from their labors afar off, and very unpleasant to the officers. Well, what was the trouble? In the first place, the herd owners had two or three cattle in their herd when they camped, which upon enquiry, they did not pretend to own, and readily turned out. That ended that much, did it not? No, not under the Herd Bill passed last winter, and printed in Vol. 4, No. 4, of the News: for by that, those cattle should have been turned out of the herd at once, or placed in the first cattle enclosure which they came to, &c., which was not done; but as they were persons wintering here, en route for California, and not presumed to be as familiar with our laws as our citizens are, or should be, that point was easily and satisfactorily arranged; and this item was all we heard them babbled with, and in this, their course hardly reaches a blameable point, as their herd was very large, (some 5 or 600 head) and they had not passed any cattle yard that was sufficient to enable them to separate their cattle from others.

How about the rest of the cattle driven back? Upon substantiated and careful enquiry, the herd owners submitted a fair and honorable possession of the animals they claimed, but they had purchased many cattle that had recorded brands, and those who sold to them had failed to reverse their brand; hence all this trouble and expense to those who sold without reversing, and some two or three days detention of persons who had purchased in good faith.

To prevent the recurrence of like trouble in future, we quote a part of Sec. 8, of an Act in relation to Marks and Brands, viz:—"It shall be the duty of every person selling or disposing of any animal having a recorded brand to reverse the same on said animal." Sec. 14 of said Act reads, "Any officer or individual violating any provisions of this Act shall be liable to a penalty of not less than one dollar, nor exceeding one thousand dollars, at the discretion of the court having jurisdiction. Of course it is obvious that the law places all the loss, damage, &c., that may arise from a recorded brand not being reversed at sale or disposal, upon the seller who fails to reverse, and all interested will do well to act in accordance with the law on this point.

Furthermore, as the Brand law can only protect, and require officers to look after animals with recorded brands, it will be good policy for every owner of an animal to call on the brand

reorder, or auxiliary recorder in his county, choose his mark, get his brand made, and forthwith use it. As large herds are now going out, and large herds will soon be passing thro' from the east, you will be constantly liable to lose your stock, unless you are much more careful than you have been, and may spend weeks and months hunting after them, when they are off in some herd for California.

Also herdsmen should begin to be a little more active and diligent in looking after stock put in their care, and not be so unwise, to use no harsher term, as to receive pay for duties they do not hardly pretend to perform, thereby causing much loss of stock, and time spent in hunting them.

If any circumstance should transpire in cattle trades which would make it very inconvenient, or expensive to reverse a brand, it may answer, for the present, to furnish the buyer a certificate of sale, certified to by any justice of the peace, judge, or notary public easiest of access, and state in the certificate some good reason for not reversing the brand.

On the 20th inst., Mr. E. Reese, of the firm of J. & E. Reese & Co., returned from a trip to California; and we learn from him that the war question between Russia and Turkey is constantly growing more violent—that the eastern cities had begun to ship provisions to Europe in large quantities, causing a rise of price in provisions on the Pacific coast—that rents were falling off in San Francisco, many persons out of employ—rates of money fallen from 5 to 2 1/2 per cent., and business at quite a stagnation, when compared with former dates. Mr. Reese met the Governor and party 50 miles this side of Parowan.

Mr. Douglas on the Preachers.

Our readers have been advised that the Ministers of New England, sent a protest against the Nebraska Bill to the Senate. Mr. Everett presented it. It was in the following words: "To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled.

The undersigned clergymen of different denominations, in New England, hereby, in the name of Almighty God, and in his presence, do solemnly protest against the passage of what is known as the Nebraska bill, or any repeal or modification of the existing legal prohibitions against slavery in that part of our national domain which it is proposed to organize into the territories of Nebraska and Kansas. We protest against it as a great moral wrong—as a breach of faith eminently injurious to the moral principles of the community, and subversive of all confidence in national engagements—as a measure full of danger to the peace, and even existence of our beloved Union, and exposing us to the righteous judgments of the Almighty—and your protestants as in duty bound, will ever pray.

Dated at Boston, this 1st day of March, A. D., 1854.

Mr. Douglas arose as soon as the memorial was read, and immediately pitched into the preachers—Among other things, he said:

"It protests against our action as being a breach of faith, as involving a moral wrong, as destructive of all confidence, and as subjecting us to the righteous judgment of the Almighty. It is presented, too, by a denomination of men calling themselves preachers of the gospel. It has been demonstrated in debate that there is not a particle of truth in the allegation of a breach of faith or breach of confidence.—It has been demonstrated so clearly that there is no excuse for any man in the community who believes it any longer. Yet here we find a large body of preachers, perhaps three thousand, following the lead of a circular which was circulated to mislead and deceive the public. They have here come forward with an atrocious falsehood and an atrocious calumny against this body, and prostituted the pulpit, prostituted the sacred desk to the miserable and corrupting influence of party politics.—[Ex.]

Speech by Hon. A. C. Dodge on Wilfery.

Mr. Dodge (dem) of Iowa, followed in defence of the sovereignty of the people, and the right of the people to alter or amend their constitution, and to alter or amend their laws. He contended that the Missouri restriction and without proviso were dangerous usurpations of power by Congress, and that the former ought to be entirely repealed, and the latter to be so amended as to leave the status quo. He replied at length to Mr. Smith's objections to the bill. To the objections that Brigham Young had forty wives, he said that he had no objection to any law, but was a part of the religious creed of the Mormons. The Mormons thought a wife a good thing, and provided themselves with as many good things as possible. The Senators reduce their members any where. The latter entered in all the States, and no one of them dared to interfere with their social regulations. If the creed of the Mormons, or the "red of forty wives of the Mormons," were presented to the Senate from Connecticut, there was no one who would have the Senator would become a Shinkler. (Loud laughter.) He denounced the abolitionists and their doctrine in strong terms, and referred to the reports by the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Sumner) in behalf of the honor, dignity, and social compact, &c. He said that the Senator had no right to bring up such a subject in political power by means of his constant and unscrupulous attacks on the sacred compact of the constitution, providing for the rendition of fugitive slaves. He was not in favor of further acquisition of territory. He would receive Cuba, Guadalupe, Texas, which, if obtained fairly and properly. Before they were acquired, he would have no objection to the acquisition of any territory, but he would not have it acquired by force. There was no way to get it settled but to leave it with the people in dispute of their own way. If slavery was profitable in the Territories, people would have it, and if not profitable, it would never go there. There was a law passed in Jefferson's time against settling in Indian territory, and yet the Indians and the settlers from Wisconsin had violated it nearly one half of their lives. His father had not only gone on Indian territory, but had built forts to protect the settlements, and he had often loaded guns to protect them. The people of the Territories would be controlled by such prohibitions. He referred to Mr. Douglas, and said that Senator owed it to his country and to the people to introduce and carry through this measure. These Territorial governments were indispensable to the Pacific railroad; and yet the Senators from New York and other States would throw away the road and all other measures to get an unconstitutional prohibition of slavery.

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD.—The completion of this road was celebrated at Rock Island on Wednesday, the 22nd of Feb with great enthusiasm. Great numbers of people from various parts of Illinois and Iowa, and some from St. Louis, together with the Mayor and common council of Chicago, with a large number of citizens were present on the excursion. At Joliet, Ottawa, and all the towns along the route deputations of its citizens, were taken on board, swelling the number on their arrival at Rock Island to about four hundred persons.—It is supposed that there were from five to six thousand persons assembled at the Rock Island depot to witness the arrival of the first locomotive at that city. The delegations were handsomely received and entertained. The road is one hundred and eighty-one miles long, uniting the Lakes with the "Father of Waters" at their nearest point of approach. At Rock Island a bridge is building across the Mississippi. Davenport, which is situated directly opposite Rock Island, is the great focus of all the Iowa railroads, and soon the traveler will be enabled to ride on an unbroken track from our Eastern cities to any part of Iowa.

Washing Made Easy.

1st. On the night preceding the day intended to be set apart for washing day, have all your clothes white and colored, coarse and fine, put in tubs of clear water, (we have one made large enough to hold all the washing,) and let them remain there all night.

2nd. Put on your boiling vessel, (we have one that holds sixty gallons, for the express purpose of boiling all at once,) fill it full of water, and raise the water to boiling heat, when which put in a vessel of the size of the one we use, two teaspoons full of Sal Soda, one quart of Soft Soap, and one quart of Lime Water,

made by pouring three gallons of water on one quart of lime the night previous, so that it may have had time to settle, and in proportion, if smaller vessels are used; stir the water and get the sal soda, soap and lime water, well mixed up, then put in your clothes, boil rapidly one hour and the work is done. Take them out and rinse well, rubbing slightly as usual in rinsing. Now pass no judgment, friends, until you have tried it. The same lime water may be kept until it is all consumed.

The receipts would be worth one thousand dollars in the hands of a selfish person, and the world would have to unite the purse string to get it, but here it is free gratis for nothing and I want the world to understand distinctly, that I have no communication with any body who wears dirty clothes after this—see if I do.

FOR MARKING THE SOAP.

Take six pounds of Potash, 75
Take four pounds of Soda, 50
Take one-fourth pound of Rosin, 25
All amounting to \$1 50
Beat up the rosin, mix all together well, and set aside for five or six days, then put the whole into a ten gallon cask of warm water, and stir twice a day for ten days, at the expiration of which time, or sooner, you will have one hundred pounds of excellent soap for \$1 50.

CALIFORNIA NEWS.

By the politeness of Messrs. Livingston & Kinkaid, we have the Daily Alta California of April 26th, from which we glean the following:

Arrest of the French Consul.
Great Excitement—the Consular Flag Struck.

In execution of the order of the U. S. District Court, at one o'clock yesterday afternoon, Gen. Richardson, U. S. Marshal for this district, followed by a number of police officers, went to arrest the French Consul, under an attachment. When near the house the officers stopped, and General Richardson, with two subordinates, entered the consulate and asked for the Consul of France.

Mr. Dillon was at the time in conversation with Mr. Sainte-Marie, French Consul at Acapulco, and the clerk who opened the door, not knowing who the visitors were, requested them to wait a moment. After waiting about two minutes, Gen. Richardson, followed by his two under officers, resolutely opened the door of the private room of Mr. Dillon and went in. The Marshal said: "I believe I have had the honor of being introduced to you before." Mr. Dillon said: "I do not remember. What do you wish?" "To take you before the U. S. District Court." "Show me your authority." Gen. Richardson put his hand on the French Consul's shoulder and said: "I arrest you in the name of the United States." "It is all right," said Mr. Dillon; "there are a number of groups scattered through Jackson street, and for fear of some difficulty, I would suggest that you would pass around thro' Mason and Pacific streets, and I will follow you, and be in the court as soon as yourself." Gen. Richardson answered, "No sir; I will take your body to the court, dead or alive."

Mr. Dillon in the presence of Mr. Bataillard, his Secretary, and Mr. Derbec, editor of Echo du Pacifique, said:—
Gentlemen—I call you as witnesses that I protest solemnly against this audacious violation of the laws of nations and the treaties which bind France and the United States, and in my own name, and in the name of His Majesty, the Emperor of the French, whom I represent here; and I render your Marshal responsible, and the Government of the United States, and all those who have taken part in this unjust act, and this insult to the flag of France.

The party then started to the Court, followed by the policemen. More than a thousand Frenchmen were collected in great excitement, and they rushed forward to prevent their Consul to be thus taken off.

Mr. Dillon begged the crowd to stand back, and to disperse. He thanked them for their sympathy, and promised to see his duty to the last. The party then proceeded to the Court, and the events there are related in the Law Report.

After the case of Consul Dillon had been disposed of in the Court, he returned to his dwelling.

When Mr. Dillon started for the Court, he had determined to haul down his flag; but fearful of some difficulty, he directed that his flag should be left flying until he had got out of sight. However, it was still up when he returned. A great many French were in the neighborhood. The Consul took down his flag and addressed the multitude, and requested them to remain quiet. "I am assured that he had done nothing except what he considered it to be his duty, and he needed no aid. Such an incident could not destroy the good understanding existing for so long between the two Governments. The Americans are a magnanimous people, and will finally support the party which has the right. France has both the power and the will to exact justice to her diplomatic agents, as she always has done. The best thing then, for the French, would be to return home as they had happened, and do their utmost to preserve good feelings with their neighbors the Americans."

Gen. Richardson has furnished us with a different version of the manner of the arrest, which is as follows:—
On going up, he found the consulate surrounded by about 2,000 Frenchmen, who were evidently much excited. After some time, Gen. R. got admittance to the prisoner, and courteously expressed his errand. Mr. Dillon said roughly: "Is that all you have to say? Take then your answer down the back way: I cannot be responsible for the acts of my countrymen." Gen. R. then said: "I arrest you, sir, in the name of the United States; and you will go down with me the front way, the way I enter."

The French, on coming out, were prepared for a rescue, and made one rush, but were restrained by the Consul.

Defeat of Walker.

SAN DIEGO, April 18, '54.
As I predicted to you some time since, the band of filibusters have completely "dried up." They have been very anxious to get out of the country for a month or more, but could not.—The President, with his victorious army, determined to move from the abominable State of Lower California to the State of Sonora—Colorado river, was attacked by the Cucupa Indians, and defeated, losing seven men killed, and all the animals he had stolen from the State of Lower California. Melendrez, for whom the victorious President had offered all kinds of rewards—even offering reward to the Indians for his head—was not found asleep. He caught Capt. Steele and his party, took their arms, and permitted them to leave the pais with a passport. S.D.

Dr. Thomas Foster returned to this city from a trip to the Colorado this week. From his observations we gather the following:—
About the 7th inst., a party of ten or twelve of Walker's men came up the Sonora side of the Colorado, and crossed the ferry, nearly in a naked and starving condition. The party gave no satisfactory explanation why they separated from Walker. They stated that about ten days previous, Walker crossed the river some 40 miles below the mouth of the Gila, by means of rafts and swimming.

They describe the whole of the command as being in a most miserable and destitute condition, wearing the same clothing with which they went to the country, and which is in tatters and rags. Walker himself is no better clad than the rest, and has but one boot and a piece of a boot. At their crossing they carried 70 or 80 stand of arms. The Cucupa Indians were here detected stealing some of their stolen cattle, and on the attack upon them, seven or eight of the Indians were killed.

After this, Walker recrossed the river at the

same point, with only 25 men, and started back for Santo Tomas, with nothing to subsist upon but beef, upon which they had for a long time been living. They represent Walker as having turned back in sheer desperation, without an object; or if he had one, it was concealed, and because it was the only thing he could do. The party arrived at the Fort in extreme destitution, and were kindly furnished with clothing and provisions by Major Heintzelman and Dr. McKinstry.

They are sorry for having joined the expedition, and are on their way to the settlements to obtain employment. They say if they can gain an honest living, they will not "go soldiering any more."

Since Dr. Foster's arrival, one of the men of whom he speaks has reached town, traveling from the Colorado on foot in eight days. From him we have the following particulars of the march from San Vicente to the river.

Walker left San Vicente with 100 men, and driving off 100 cattle. In crossing the mountains between them and the Gulf, two men deserted and twenty head of cattle were lost.—Soon after crossing the mountains, they were joined by 30 Cucupas, who followed them to the river, where they stole some 30 head of cattle. Five of the Cucupas were seized as hostages for the return of the property, and in attempting to escape, three of them were shot.

At this time the rations had been reduced to beef alone, and poor at that. There had been corn, but this had been reduced so that it was only to be had in the mess of his Excellency.—There was murmuring at this, for Walker had boasted that he would share the hardships of his men.

They reached the river six miles above its mouth, and about seventy from Fort Yuma.—The Colorado here is about 400 yards wide, very deep and not rapid. The men crossed by means of rafts. In attempting to swim the cattle several were drowned and some escaped, and the attempt was abandoned.

The first raft took over, among others, Capt. Douglas and Smith, an Englishman; and for Douglas went along also, a pint of boiled corn, which was placed upon the ground and stolen by Smith. When Douglas ascertained Smith to be the thief, he drew his pistol and deliberately shot him dead. Thus a pint of boiled corn was worth a man's life!

The party remained at this point three days. On the second day after crossing, there was much dissatisfaction in the camp; and in a barren country which they had invaded with hostile intentions, with few means of repelling attack; exhausted, naked, starvation staring them in the face—many men prepared to abandon the waning fortunes of the expedition, and return to the settlements for an honest livelihood.

The party of our informant were three days reaching Fort Yuma, where they were received by Major H. with courtesy and their necessities supplied. Before leaving the Fort many others came in, and it was ascertained that fifty men had deserted Walker, and others were preparing to leave—in fact, a general stampede had occurred.

Finding his numbers thus reduced that he could not swim the cattle which were his only rations, Walker resolved to retrace his steps to San Vicente, with the intention of rejoining his Excellency Smith. He started back in "the winter of his discontent," with not more than twenty men, and twenty or twenty five head of cattle.

The character which Walker bears among his men is by no means a flattering one. He is represented as an enviously vain, weak-minded and ambitious. His vanity makes him tyrannical—his weakness renders him cruel—his unbounded and senseless ambition has led him to believe himself born to a command. His great pride was in "standing upon his dignity;" his men were constantly harassed with vexatious orders upon etiquette. There was not a sensible man in the whole command who did not utterly despise him.

The annexed is from Messrs. Horn and De la Barra, who have suffered imprisonment and outrage at the hands of the Expeditionists:

The latest intelligence from Walker, states that he is still in the valley of La Trinidad, about seven leagues from the mouth of the Colorado. A Spaniard who arrived in San Diego last week, stated that Walker had seized upon about 700 sheep, and shot the owner, Mr. Dennis, because he refused to give them up voluntarily. Mr. Dennis had a partner in San Isabel, and one in Stockton.

Don Jose Espinosa, a wealthy gentleman of Santo Domingo, was taken prisoner, and three hours were given him to decide between death and the delivery of a ransom of twelve thousand dollars.

There are now in San Diego and vicinity some hundred souls who have fled from their homes to escape the outrages of the bandits. Many of them arrived on foot, and destitute, and the citizens of San Diego have raised, by subscriptions, funds for their relief. Many more of the inhabitants would have fled, but the distance and loss of their property prevented them.

Don Ignacio Acea, an old soldier of Spain, and his brother, Don Santiago Acea, wealthy men, were robbed of all their property. Don Ignacio, 55 years old, was forced, after losing his property, to act as vaquero for Walker, over his own cattle. He has a family of fifteen children, which is left in a very destitute condition. Don Santiago was placed as shepherd over the sheep stolen from the murdered Dennis.

In the church of Santo Tomas were deposited several trunks containing the plate, candlesticks, pearl necklaces, and valuables of several of the missions of the northern portion of Lower California, amounting to many thousands of dollars. These valuables were stolen and carried away by Walker. These are some of the outrages which the people of that country have suffered at the hands of the "filibusters."

The property destroyed by Walker is estimated at more than a million of dollars. And by his license and example, the Indians, who before were peaceful, have become aggressors, and their depredations are cleaning out what little was left by him. It is not supposed that Walker has appropriated to his own use more than one hundred and fifty thousand dollars; but a vast amount of property has been wasted.

From Sonora.—Intelligence from Sonora is to the 7th March. The condition of the people is miserable in the extreme. The depredations of the Apaches are unabated; provisions scarce, and no money in the country. "Unprotected, unemployed, and starving, the people are fleeing by every opportunity."

Emigrants arrive almost daily at the Fort.—The tax levied by the government to pay for protecting them from the Apaches is so enormous that it is impossible to earn a livelihood and pay for the protection they do not get.—The price prohibiting emigration is enforced by soldiers stationed at all points along the frontiers; and those who escape are obliged to steal away in the night. The intelligent portion of the people are represented as being very anxious to become citizens of the United States, and it is only in becoming such that they expect any relief.

Report of 14th Quorum.

Mr. Epproa.—By request of the Presidents of the 14th Quorum of Seventies, I have sent in this Report of said Quorum as the present time, as near as we could ascertain at this time.

Presidents:

Arza Adams, Jeremiah Wiley, Truman O. Angel, Norton Jacobs, G. S. L. City. Jesse Hawn, Melton Atwood, Phileas C. Merrill, on mission.

Members:

John Spiers, Sydney Roberts, Jerome Kemp-ton, John H. Lash, Alexander S. Stunley, Gilbert Morse, John Howard, William Greuchalch, Wm. Wells McGuire, James Barnes, Alonzo P. Raymond, Joseph Hardy, Thomas Tarbot, Edwin Rushton, John Bennion, Elijah Clifford, John Ellison, Jonathan T. Packer, Justin J. Merrill, Zephaniah J. Warren, Thomas Allman, Peter

Boyer, James Allen, Robert H. Gillespie, Isaac Whitaker, Henry Margetts, Philip Margetts, reside in G. S. L. City.

James Carrigan, Leonard J. Smith, on missions. Lorin Walker, Ichabod W. Beach, Amos S. Cluis, Nathaniel Loree, Levi Gribbitt, Thomas Hesp, Edward M. Green, John Wardle, Henry Platts, United States.

Jefferson Edmunds, Montgomery E. Button, Levi Runyan, John Ghecu, Richard Griffiths, Uriah B. Powell, Henry Green, Dyson Dunkerly, California.

John Robinson, England.

Truman Gilbert, Arthur Millikin, Aaron Hall, Wm. L. McIntyre, Ethan A. Moore, John Workman, Wm. H. Barger, Taneman P. Richards, Myron Tunnier, Frances A. Rowe, Carter Graham, Jesse Nickols, unknown.

It is requested that the members of this Quorum report their standing and residence to the Clerk of said Quorum once every year, with their letters post paid. The brethren will please to be punctual and attend to sending in their genuineness for the information of the Presidents and Clerk.

LIST OF PERSONS

Who have received assistance from, or have accounts with the Perpetual Emigrating Fund.

Aldrich Mrs. Allen
Alexander John Aspinall Thos
Allen John Ayres Mrs.
Bagnall Cornelius Brough Geo
Barlow Catharine Brown Mr
Benson Christian Brown Jane
Bishop James Burrowstone Ann
Boyack James Burton Joseph
Carmichael John Coltrin Zebedee
Child Thos Colvin John
Clapp B L Cooley J W
Clayton Geo Cornwall Mary J
Clayton Lydia Crabtree Charles
Clements Mrs Creighton James
Dallin Tobias Decker Isaac
Davies Geo Diggle Samuel
Davies John Dudley O H
Davies Samuel
Edwards John Evans Samuel
Evans William Evans William
Foster Solon Foster Sophia
Foster Maria
Goodrich Joseph Goodrich Louisa
Goodrich Wm Goodridge Wm
Gough Wm Gray Joseph

Hill Alexander
Hotten Mrs Howe Samuel R
Huff Mrs Dr Hunt Mary
Hewitt Richard Johnson Robert
Johnson David Jones David R
Katz Longton James
Lowe Isaac Luddington James
Luke Ann
McMinn Mary McNaughton James
Meeks Murfit Meredith Richard
Minchey Pleasant Molyneux John
Muir James
Newman Mary Ann
Norton James Ogden James
Page James Page Mrs Wm
Patterson John Pea John
Phenix Edw Price John
Reid Geo Ross Thomas
Richards William Riley James
Riley James Roberts John
Shelton Emily Sherrell Mrs
Simon Edw Tarne Alfred
Taylor Ann Taylor Geo
Tayman Charles Watson Eliza
Watson Robert Weaver John W
Wheelock Mrs Whitaker Mrs
Wilber Minnie Williams Daniel

Williams Daniel
Winter Robt Woodward Hiram
Woolley Wm Worthin John
Wright William Wright William
Wright William
Somers Geo Stewart Charles
Stewart Wm
Thomas Daniel
Thomson Geo Thomson Wm
Willis Ann
Winter Robt Woodward Hiram
Woolley Wm Worthin John
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The following brethren, whose residences are unknown, will be pleased to communicate with us as early as convenient, forwarding their Biographies, places of residence, &c:

Wm. Bateman, D. B. Brown, R. Easton, D. Grundy, R. Johnson, W. Knudsen, Elias Morris, Job Rowland, Evan Steeman, John Wilkey, James Bonnell, D. Cook, Wm. Gill, F. Hanson, Robt. Keys, C. Lapworth, R. B. Margetta, R. Smith, James Wild, J. G. Brown.

The Presidency would feel glad to receive letters occasionally from the brethren who reside at a distance from the city, expressive of their feelings with regard to the work of the Lord, &c.

All letters to be addressed post paid to R. H. Atwood, care of G. D. Watt, Post Office, G. S. L. City.

By order of the Presidents

R. H. ATTWOOD, Sec.

Eclipse.

From W. W. Phelps' Almanac for 1854.

Annular Eclipse of the Sun on the 26th of May, visible as follows:

Begins at G. S. L. City, at 1h 53m p.m.
Greatest obscuration, 3h 3m "
End of the Eclipse, 4h 15m "
Digits eclipsed, 8, 37.

NOTICE.—Wm. Sweet has been cut off from the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, by the Seventies of Sanpete Co.

MARRIED.

At Box Elder on the 13th of April, 1854, by Elder John Morgan, JEREMIAH W. THOMAS of Cedar City, and Miss MARY THOMAS of Box Elder, both natives of Wales.

To these our friends we wish the joy

That flows from the blessing of the Holy Spirit.

In this city, Jan. 1st, '54, by Bishop Hosland, Mr. THOMAS P. SMITH and Miss ELIZA WALKER.

May your peace and love flow on like a river, And union increasing forever and ever.