

DESERET.

BY W. W. PHELPS.

TUNE:—American Taxation.

We'll tell a Mormon story, and sing with one accord,
About the Saints of glory, and "Lion of the Lord,"
The world may war like Bona * and find it less a yet—
God bless the "little stone"—all! the State of Deseret.

In eighteen hundred thirty, a little stone began
To roll along so pretty, to light the way of man;
But Satan brought a storm on to Zion's parapet,
And drove away the Mormon, but not from Deseret:

That sin is on Missouri, and on the nation too;
So God comes out in fury and breaks the realm in two:
'Tis now a "bitter fountain"—the star of empire's set—
Our "little stone's" a mountain—the State of Deseret.

Though judgment oftentimes, while hell for sinners waits,
The ungodly burn their fingers—the great United States;
They killed the Prophets madly, and made an awful debt;
And God avenges gladly—huzzah! for Deseret.

There's two things will not hurt you, at home and far
abroad—

To always live in virtue, and, fearing, honor God;
And all mankind this science, without a dime to let,
They'd bid the world defiance, and come to Deseret.

Her leader's like a Lion, of whom the Prophets sung,
"A mighty man in Zion"—his name is Brigham Young;
And while the war clouds lower, and nations war and fret,
He'll hold the Master's power to govern Deseret.

Our cause will win, as heaven's—as Israel's did of old,
And blessing come by seven, yea, Jesus' hundred fold;
And leave the world in feast-hood, without the least regret.

To grace the holy priesthood and sons of Deseret.

Old Nebu's † golden image, the Prophet Daniel saw,
Is pounded in this whim age, by mobocratic law;
And Christian, heathen, pagan—all jangling in the net,
Do bend the knee to dagon—but not in Deseret.

The nations seek "dividings," and famine follows dearth,
But oh! the awful tidings, that "peace has left the earth,"
Except the holy places where wisdom's children met,
And there they set their faces for God and Deseret.

*Bonapart.

†Nebuchadnezzar.

CLIPPINGS.

—There were 1,719 female convict prisoners in England in 1860. The directors say they were, as a rule, distinguished for an "inaptitude for silence," and some of them are so hardened that one of the chaplains said they were a "wonder."

—At the late exhibition at Florence, a notice was posted, forbidding any one to smoke. The King of Italy happening to enter with a cigar in his mouth, a faithful police officer stopped him, exclaiming: "Sire you cannot smoke here." "Ah!" replied the King, reading the notice, "you are right," and he threw his cigar on the floor, whence it was picked up as a trophy.

—An eminent banker in New York, wrote to his agent in London to invest \$60,000 for him in State securities, but he failed to cross the first, and his agent bought for him an interest in a slate quarry in Wales. The agent was stupid, but he obeyed orders literally.

—The city of London, Canada West, is to be sold at sheriff's sale. The indebtedness which renders this proceeding necessary, arose from the aid extended by London to the London and Port Stanley Railway.

—The Congressional Directory, at the head of its alphabetical list of Senators and Representatives, says, in a bracket:—"The asterisk (*) denotes those whose wives accompany them." This has given rise to the new slang word in Washington society—"how is your asterisk?" being the common inquiry for a Congressional lady's husband.

—A religious malady called the "jerks" prevails in some counties in Illinois. Young ladies have it, so do old men and youths also. The attacks are like epileptic fits, but are supposed to have a divine and supernatural influence and evaporate in prayer. The selectmen are consternated and don't know what to do about it.

—The village of Boonton, Morris county, N. J., has sent 260 men to the war—one sixth of its whole population!

—In a wealthy family of Vienna, the husband made his wife a New Year's gift of a dozen pairs of gloves. Indignant at such stinginess, the lady, as soon as her husband's back was turned, flung the gloves into the fire. Explanations ensued at table, and what was the irascible lady's astonishment on learning that each pair of gloves was wrapped up in a bank note for 100 florins.

—The whole number of copies of the scriptures in existence in the Christian world at the close of the last century did not exceed four millions. Recent investigation has revealed that the aggregate issues of Bibles from Great Britain every year is now nearly four millions, or as many as existed in the whole world before the present century.

—It is estimated upon good authority that the wells on Oil Creek, Pa., yield 75,000 barrels of crude oil per month. The outlay connected with this monthly product, before it is consumed in the lamp—in purchasing barrels, transporting it to market, refining it, and then sending it out again all over the country—is about ten dollars per barrel—equal to \$750,000.

—The mints of the United States have coined since they commenced operations—a period less than seventy years—the large amount of eight hundred millions of dollars—about one-fifth of the whole metallic currency of the world. Of this amount five hundred and twenty millions of dollars were derived from the mines of the United States.

—The result of silk worm culture in Algiers is said to prove that, in a few years, the French laborer can be clothed in silks as cheaply as in cotton.

—An English sailor about being married, could not find change enough for the parson's fees. The rev. gentleman, unwilling to tie the couple without the accustomed fee, demurred. Jack, placing his hand in his pocket, drew out a few shillings, saying "Never mind, brother; marry me as far as it will go."

—Lord Campbell considered a good index so essential to a book, that he advocated the passage of a law depriving an author of the privileges of a copyright who should publish a work without one. He considered a book without an index as inconvenient as a house without staircases and windows.

—A new mode of rifling cannon has been invented in New York, whereby guns of the largest calibre may be rifled in sixty seconds—the power used being hydrostatic pressure.

—The Rev. Joshua Welles, the oldest minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died at Baltimore on the 25th of January, in the ninety-eighth year of his age.

—Thirty years ago Simon Cameron landed in Harrisburg from a Susquehanna raft, a barefooted boy, with only three cents in his pocket, but, with a good reputation. When he left the War Department recently, he was worth probably more than half a score of millions, and with a reputation changed as marvelously as his fortune.

—Missouri has absorbed a mint of Uncle Sam's change since the war began. Payments in that department, since April 23d, amount to eighteen millions and fifty-two thousand dollars.

WHAT IS ARABIA?—Arabia is not what Englishmen habitually conceive it to be, a mere sandy desert, flat as sands generally are, traversed by bands of half starved horsemen, with two little but sacred cities, and a port which an English frigate can reduce to reason by a bombardment. It is a vast, though secluded peninsula, with an area 100,000 square miles greater than that of Europe west of the Vistula—greater, than this, than the territories of four of the five Powers, with Germany, Spain, Portugal, Greece, Scandinavia, Poland and Italy added thereto. This enormous region, so far from being a mere sandy plain, is traversed by high ranges of mountains, filled with broad plateaus, many of them as wide as European kingdoms, and full of magnificent, though dreary and awe-inspiring scenery. The highest Arab tribes—and the point is one too often forgotten—are mountaineers; share in the fervid imagination, the brooding and melancholy thought, which have in all ages distinguished men bred on the higher regions of the earth. Even the aridity of the soil of Arabia, though great, is, as a political fact, seriously exaggerated, partly because the districts nearest to civilization are the worst, partly because travelers select the winter for explorations—a time when even the fertile plains of Upper India look hideously desolate; but chiefly because the European mind has a difficulty in realising territorial vastness, or comprehending how enormous may be the aggregate of patches of cultivation spread over a peninsula like Arabia. When, some two years ago, the Governor of Aden was permitted to visit Lahej, he, filled like all other Englishmen with the "idea" of Arabia, was startled to find himself, only a few miles from his own crackling cinders, amidst pleasant corn-lands and smiling villages, in which dwelt a population showing every sign of prosperity and content. There are thousands of such spots in Arabia, to which the eternal boundary of the desert blinds all but the keenest observers.—[National Review.

CHIVALRY AND PURITANISM.—Historians have loved to eulogize the manners and virtues, the glory and benefits of chivalry. Puritanism accomplished for mankind far more. If it had the sectarian crime of intolerance, chivalry had the vices of dissoluteness. The knights were brave from gallantry of spirit; the Puritans from the fear of God. The knights were proud of loyalty; the Puritans of liberty. The knights did homage to monarchs, in whose smile they beheld honor, whose rebuke was the wound of disgrace; the Puritans, disdaining ceremony, would not bow at the name of Jesus nor bend the knee to the King of kings. Chivalry delighted in outward show, favored pleasure, multiplied amusement, and degraded the human race by an exclusive respect for the privileged classes; Puritanism bridled the passions, commended the virtues of self denial, and rescued the name of man from dishonor. The former valued courtesy, the latter justice. The former adorned society by graceful refreshments, the latter founded national grandeur and universal education. The institutions of chivalry were subverted by the gradually increasing weight and knowledge of the illustrious classes; the Puritans, rallying upon those classes, planted in their hearts the undying principles of Democratic liberty.—[Bancroft.

A Good Story.

A very good story is told at the expense of Colonel J. K. Comstock, who for many years was widely known as the "prince of landlords," and proprietor of the Olean House, in Olean, N.Y. Many years ago, Comstock was "legally served," for violating the license law. The trial was had at Portville, and the Justice, after hearing the proofs, entered up a judgment against the "host" of Olean House. Of course, John was "hopping mad." He would "carry it up, and blow the judgment to —!" Benjamin Chamberlain was the first Judge of the county, and shortly after the events above partially narrated, the Judge put up for the night with Colonel Comstock. After supper, John unburdened himself to Judge Chamberlain, relating very minutely the circumstances attending his conviction at Portville, etc. The Judge blandly but strongly urged John to carry the suit up to the Common Pleas—"there you are pretty sure to have justice done yet!" Having satisfied himself that Judge Chamberlain would do him justice, Colonel Comstock directed his attorney to appeal the cause to the Common Pleas of the county. In due time the cause was called; Judge Chamberlain presiding, who upon hearing the proofs, allegations, arguments, etc., promptly affirmed the judgment of the Justice's Court, to the utter confounding of Colonel Comstock's attorney, who had anticipated an easy victory for his client. Not long after this, Judge Chamberlain called again at the Olean House, and Colonel Comstock was of course glad to see him. In the evening, "Mine Host," three or four times sought to bring up his liquor case, but the Judge evaded it, until Comstock bolted right on to it thus:

"Judge, you remember my liquor suit?"

"Oh yes, John, very well," replied the Judge.

"You advised me to carry it up to your Court, didn't you, Judge?" said Comstock.

"Yes, I did, John," said the Judge, "for I wanted you to be dealt fairly by."

"The deuce you did! But you beat me though, didn't you?" inquired Comstock in his peculiar searching manner.

"Yes, John," said the Judge, looking Comstock very seriously in the face, "the fact is, John, your liquor for a year past has been so confoundedly poor, that I hadn't the courage to reverse the judgment!"

John was silently satisfied, and has never carried up any more liquor suit.

—John Loughborough, late Surveyor General of Missouri and Illinois, has been consigned to the military prison at St. Louis.

Married:

At Deseret City, Millard county, U. T., on the 23d day of February, by Elder John W. Redford, Mr. CHARLES H. WILLIAMS and Miss MARY ANN WASTELL, both of said city.

Died:

In the 16th Ward, G. S. L. City, Feb. 25, RICHARD, son of Christiana Kul and George C. Riser, aged 11 years on the 23d of next June. Death occasioned by a severe cold.

In Millard city, Sanpete county, February 15, of Sarah J. ELIZABETH, wife of John Lowry, formerly of William H. York, and daughter of Thomas and Martha Crompton, aged 61 years, 1 month and 21 days.

At Spring Creek, Utah county, on the 31st of December, 1861, JOHN HOLLADAY, aged 63 years, 9 months and 21 days.

New Advertisements.

FOUND,

A SHAWL. The owner can have it by calling on me and paying for this advertisement.
CHARLES SANSON,
36-1 20th Ward, G. S. L. City.

NOTICE.

(I) AME into my cattle yard, in the fall of 1861, one blue and white yearling HEIFER.
The owner is requested to come and prove property, pay charges and take it away.
ROBERT MONTGOMERY,
36-1 North Ogden Ward, Weber co.

FOR SALE,

A COMMODIOUS DWELLING, situated in the 14th Ward, comprising Sitting-Rooms, B-d-Rooms, Kitchen, Buttery, Bath-Room, Cellar, &c., and a good orchard. For further particulars, inquire of
WM. EDDINGTON.
36-3

PRIZE STRAWBERRY PLANTS.

PLANTS of the Wilson's Albany and Vicomtesse STRAWBERRIES, which received the first prize in 1861, will be sold at \$5 per 100, or \$30 per 1000 this spring. They are the BEST.
Also BLACKBERRY PLANTS, at 75 cents each.
Any kind of pay.
T. ELLERBROCK,
36-5 Great Salt Lake City.

FOR SALE,

A VERY desirable FARM, situated on the eastern side of the State Road and about four miles from Great Salt Lake City, containing 60 acres of pasture land, and 40 acres of good arable land, all under fence. Also, a good adobe house of three rooms, one log house with rock cellar, granary, stables, sheds, &c., a variety of very useful farming utensils and plenty of feed of different kinds. Apply to
WM. LANG,
36-2 Mill Creek.

LAST NOTICE.

ALL persons who have claims of any description against us, are hereby requested to call and receive their pay immediately; and all persons owing us by note or book account, are positively informed that unless they settle between now and April Conference next, their accounts will be collected by law.
Wheat, Corn, Barley, Oats, Bran, Shorts, Butter, Eggs, Vegetables, Hay, or ANY THING ELSE, will be received in payment at our office.
36-3 J. M. BROWNE & CO.

WANTED,

A GOOD MILLER, to take charge of a mill at Salt Creek. Inquire of John Hoyte, Salt Creek, or of Philip Pugsley, G. S. L. City, 19th Ward. 36-1m*

TAX.

OWING to the good spirit the people have in paying Tax, I have assumed the responsibility of inducing Delinquents one more week, believing they will pay up and save costs.
JETER CANTON,
36-1 Assessor and Collector.

NOTICE.

WE, the undersigned, having closed our business, request all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to us, either by note or book account, to call and settle, or else we shall be compelled to place the same in the hands of our attorney for collection.
STAINES, NEEDHAM & CO.
G. S. L. City, March 3, 1862. 26-1

TO FOREIGN EMIGRANTS.

WALKER HOTEL, by JAMES WILLIAMS, (from Bristol, England), successor to Robert Walker, 25 Greenwell Street, New York.
Permanent and transient Board, by the day or week, on the most reasonable terms. Single meals, 25 cents.
Private Rooms for Families.
This Hotel is within five minutes walk of the Castle Garden, and all eastern and western depots. All necessary information given to travelers. Conveyance always in readiness to carry passengers and baggage to and from the house. No charge for stage. Hot and Cold Water Baths. 26-1

THE COTTON COUNTRY!

HAVING sold the PATENTMICON and my Stock of Goods to Mr. P. D. CHIT, of this city, I beg leave, in retiring from business, to tender my thanks to my numerous friends and patrons, and to request, in behalf of my successor, a continuation of their favors to the Old Star, where they will find a large and splendid assortment of Goods, at the lowest prices.
I have rented Mr. George Goldard's large Store (formerly occupied by Mr. Thomas Box), to settle all unfinished business, and will be on hand daily from 6 a. m. to 7 p. m. to settle all accounts. Any person having claims against me will please present them immediately for payment.
All persons owing me will please call to settle and settle their just debts. I will take cash or any kind of produce. All accounts not settled during the next thirty days will be collected with costs.
36-3 G. CLEMENTS.



SIGN OF THE COOKING STOVE.

THOMAS HAWKINS,

MANUFACTURER OF TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE,

WISHES to inform the public generally that he still continues to carry on the above branches of business at his Establishment, opposite Townsend's Hotel, Great Salt Lake City.
All kinds of Repairs done with neatness and dispatch. 36-1f

THE

PEOPLE'S STORE.

EAST TEMPLE STREET,

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY,

BY

WM. NIXON.

CLOSING OUT! SELLING OFF!!

I AM closing out, for all kinds of GRAIN, PRODUCE, &c., the assortment of

GOODS

now on hand, consisting of

DRY GOODS,

NOTIONS IN GREAT VARIETY;

CLOTHING,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Cut, Wrought and Horse Shoe Nails;

SADDLES, HARNESS, BRIDLES, HALTERS, CHAINS, WHIPS, &c.

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE,

TINWARE, CROCKERY.

Important to Farmers and Sheep Raisers.

Mercury, Sulphur, Brimstone, Alum, Sweet Oil, Castor Oil, and Liniments of every kind, just in season, and will be sold cheap to clear out.

30,000 HORSE & MULE SHOES,

To be sold for less than the value of the Iron.

A choice lot of JEWELRY, new styles.

Fifty New Minnie and Sharp's Rifles,

With Bayonets, Pot-hoes, &c. Cheap for cash or good sound produce at market prices.

4,000 lbs. ROPE, Heavy Ferry, Halter and Bed Cord sizes.

2,000 lbs. of LEAD,

Besides a number of other articles too numerous to mention.

Thankful for past favors, I hope to merit a continuance of the patronage of my customers and friends.
If those who are indebted to me will call and settle, I shall be obliged, as I need the money.
1000 Bushels of WHEAT to exchange for BARLEY.

WM. NIXON.
G. S. L. City, March 5, 1862. 36-1f