

the little things. It is the little foxes that spoil the vine; it is the little acts of men that make up the sums of their lives and form their characters for eternity.

Some may think that I am rather too severe, but if you had the Prophet Joseph to deal with, you would think that I am quite mild. There are many here that are acquainted with brother Joseph's manner. He would not bear the usage I have borne, and would appear as tho' he would tear down all the houses in the city and tear up trees by the roots, if men conducted to him in the way they have to me.

I am required by those who sit here to-day and by the whole church to bear off this kingdom, to see that it is preserved inviolate and that the priesthood is honored; but it seems, on the right hand and on the left, as though there is a concerted plan among nearly all the Elders and High Priests to keep every dime of money out of my hands, make me pay the debts of the church, do the work, and they keep the means and use it for their own purposes. The ancient apostles and ministers of Christ could not live without eating. They had to eat, drink, and wear—to have sustenance while on earth. So do I, though I do not require the rich luxuries of life. I am not so fond as many are of high living, but I have to eat and rest. And when a church debt comes from England, New York, Missouri, St. Louis, or elsewhere, the money has to be paid. I cannot chew paper and spit out bank bills that will pass in payment of those debts, neither shall I undertake to do it. I want the gold and silver that are paid on tithing, and the identical horses, cows and young stock that are brought in on tithing; or if stock and other products are retained, give us better than what you keep, and not keep the good and give us the bad. Neither do I wish a person owing tithing to offer an old hipped horse at forty dollars, and ask me to pay him twenty dollars in cash and let the balance go to pay tithing, when the old animal is not worth ten dollars.

Pour means into the store house of the Lord and prove him, and see whether he will not pour out greater blessings than you can contain. You have not room enough this year in which to store the abundance of grain the Lord has given you; you have to store it in wagon boxes, etc., and much of it goes to waste, and the people are not blessed for it; you ought to carefully save every kernel. As for prophesying that a famine will come upon you, I shall not do so; should it come, we will do the best we can. We have had a light famine here, and dealt out provisions to the brethren as long as we could, and got along very well.

May God bless you: Amen.

#### REMARKS

By President BRIGHAM YOUNG, Tabernacle, p. m., Oct. 6, 1860.

REPORTED BY G. D. WATT.

Last spring we called upon some of the Bishops to furnish a few teams to go to the Missouri river and back this season, to prove to the people a fact that several of us were convinced did exist. We obtained twenty teams from the Wards, I also sent a few, and they have successfully performed the journey to Florence, N. T., and back, under the charge of Elder Joseph W. Young. Bishop Woolley also went down with some mule and ox teams, and returned with the ox train. I want to hear them both speak this afternoon, on the subject of freighting with teams sent from here.

The hand-cart system has been pretty well tried; and if a hand-cart company start in proper season and manage properly, I will venture to say that most of them can come in that way more pleasantly than they generally come with wagons. But drawing their provisions, etc., is a hard task, and it would be more satisfactory, if we could manage it, to bring in wagons the freight and those who are unable to walk.

In 1834, a company of us were called upon to go to Missouri, and in that trip the labor of walking, so far as we averaged in a day was very fatiguing. A great many of that company walked, and we cooked by the way, as much as do those who travel across the plains; and we carried a greater weight than is generally carried by those who walk from the Missouri river to this city. This I know, for I was one of those who walked the whole distance; in less than three months I walked two thousand miles—as far as to Florence and back—and others of the company did the same. And instead of having a healthy climate to walk in, we passed through one of the most deathly and sickly climates in the United States, which proved to me that most people can walk, if they will try.

We now contemplate trying another plan. If we can go with our teams to the Missouri river and back in one season, and bring the poor, their provisions, etc., it will save about half of the cash we now expend in bringing the Saints to this point from Europe. It now costs in cash nearly as much for their teams, wagons, hand-carts, cooking utensils, provisions, etc., for their journey across the plains, as it does to transport them to the frontiers. We can raise cattle, without an outlay of money, and use them in transporting the Saints from the frontiers, and such freight as we may require. Brethren and sisters, save your fives, tens, fifties, a hundred dollars, or as much as you can, until next spring—considering yourselves, as it were, a thousand miles from a store—and send your money, your cattle, and wagons to the States, and buy your goods and freight them. Twenty dollars expended in this way will do you as

much good as several times that amount paid to the stores here.

If we can convince the brethren that this is a successful operation, we shall endeavor to engage in it largely next year; we wish to send two or three hundred wagons, with two or three yokes of cattle to a light Chicago wagon; if you have not the wagons, you can send the money and buy them. In this way, where we could emigrate a hundred from Liverpool to this place by the old method, we can emigrate some two hundred, by going to the frontiers and bringing them. This will facilitate, by almost half, the gathering of the Saints, and at the same time enable us to procure at cheap rates such articles as we do not produce. I wish the brethren to grasp in their faith the facts that will be presented, and believe that we can do all that we say we can, and then be ready to do it. We have plenty of cattle and can send them, and they will perform the journey as well as horses or mules, with far less risk of their being stolen on the plains.

I wish the Bishops to improve upon the counsel I gave them this morning, receiving it as kindly as it was given, for we only desire to turn the current of our business transactions into the channel that will most conduce to the welfare of all the Saints. I also want them to present to their wards the plan of sending teams to the frontier, and I want the men who think and write, to send, to the Editor of the *Deseret News*, articles about sending teams to the States to bring our poor brethren and our freight, and to take out and bring back our missionaries.

Last spring our Elders went down with the trains at a saving of some two thousand dollars in cash, and on reaching the frontier were prepared to go on their way rejoicing. And when they return, I anticipate the honor of our teams bringing them back as poor as they went—that they will not return as merchants—for if they do, from this time forth, the curse of God will rest upon them and they will lose the Spirit of their religion and apostatize. I want them to so respect their missions, themselves, their brethren, their religion and our God, as to return poor in regard to gold, silver, etc., but rich in gathering the souls of the children of men to this place, where we can chasten them and prove whether they are Saints or not, and where the Lord will have the privilege of proving them either to be Saints or unworthy of the kingdom.

I will now call upon br. E. D. Woolley to preach a sermon about ox trains going to the States.

God bless you: Amen.

#### Courtesy Compensated.

A Paris paper tells the following story, which we translate for our readers:

A young editor of a theatrical journal called lately on an actress living in a third story in the Rue Richelieu. Leaving her rooms, he descended the stairway. At the floor landing, a door suddenly opened, and a black-coated gentleman, stepping hastily out, ran against the young man. Begging pardon, he passed on, but turning, after a step or two, he abruptly asked:

"Monsieur, have you half an hour to lose?"

"For what, sir?"

"To render me a service which will bring you in a trifle of—say a hundred francs."

"Do you call that losing half an hour? What is it you wish?"

"To serve as a witness to a will. One witness has failed to come; the sick man is dying. Will you serve?"

The journalist consented, and, following the notary, found himself in a sumptuous chamber, near the bed of the moribund, and seated himself with the other witnesses. The old man had no relatives, and made short work with his will. It was ready for him to sign.

They opened the curtains to give him light. A ray fell across the journalist's face. The sick man saw him, and motioned him to approach.

"Sir," he said, in a feeble voice, "do you know me?"

"I have not that honor, sir."

"Do you not recall seeing me at the Theater Francais?"

"No, sir."

"I can refresh your memory. Did you not attend the first representation of 'Fira in a Convent'?"

"I was there, certainly."

"And I, too. You had a good orchestra stall; I a miserable stool right in the doorway. The draft made me ill. You gave me your comfortable seat, and took my poor one."

"I but did my duty, sir, toward an old man and an invalid."

"Ah! They are rare—these people who do their duty. Allow me to give an evidence of my acknowledgements."

And turning toward the notary, the old man added a codicil to his will. The witnesses signed, the notary countersigned, and the former, each noted for a hundred francs of legacy, retired. The next day the journalist revisited the actress. Coming away, he rang at the old man's door and asked after him. He had died during the night. In due time the young man attended his funeral. After it the notary said to him:

"To-morrow we open the will. Be there. You are interested."

Our editor did not neglect the invitation. He attended the reading of the will.

The old man had bequeathed him a hundred thousand francs.

An orchestra seat well paid for—[Commissaire.]

#### EDUCATION.

BY JOHN DANIEL STARK.

Education, in a general sense, may be considered as being that information which the human mind receives from all sources whatsoever. It commences with the first impressions made upon the infant mind, and continues as long as the understanding is susceptible of impressions. A scholastic education is but preparatory to that which can only be acquired in the great school of experience; yet, though but preparatory, it can not wisely be neglected, as all experience has proven. In the school room, and from the text books there used, a correct understanding of language is gained, which is essential to the acquirement of knowledge. It is there that we learn to read; and, through this medium, we may become acquainted with the wisdom and experience of the wise, the great, and the good that have lived in times past. In the school room the mathematics are taught, which are essential to the successful prosecution of the ordinary business of life, as well as to the development of the sciences and arts. It is there we learn to write: an acquirement of vast importance to the future statesman, sage or active man of business.

In this Territory, scholastic studies have not been pursued with that vigor and to that extent which was desirable. The reasons for this are: First, the recent settlement of these valleys, which has compelled the energies and spirit of a poor and persecuted people, to attend to matters of more immediate necessity. Second, the difficulty of obtaining school books and stationery. Third, the lack of an active and complete law regulating schools. Fourth, the lack of public funds appropriated to the use of schools. Fifth, the want of well qualified teachers. However, it may reasonably be expected, that time will correct these matters; and that a school system will be introduced and thoroughly sustained, which will answer the purposes of a people thirsting after knowledge, both human and divine.

The school room is, to a certain extent, the pupil's home; and its conveniences and comforts should be of a character to make him feel at home while there. It should be well ventilated, and fully supplied with comfortable and proper furniture. The playground attached should be of ample dimensions and well supplied with gymnastic apparatus. There should also be two jakes—one for the use of each sex. A school room is incomplete without a library: at the end of each week, each pupil entitled to a reward of merit, should be permitted to draw a book from the library, to be returned the week following. Good order and industrious habits, are absolutely necessary to rapid progress of the pupils. Very much depends upon the school teacher. If he be well qualified and has a happy faculty in imparting instruction, if he be industrious and thorough in his manner, he can scarcely fail to awaken a spirit of ambition to learn, in the minds of his pupils.

In comparing the present with the past, we have reason to hope for the rapid improvement of the rising generation in the elements of knowledge. Fathers are sensibly feeling the importance of educating their children. As a Mormon boy, I can only view the future as bright with glorious images of the intelligence and sovereignty of Zion. In the marvelous events yet to happen, and the mighty revolutions to occur, the Mormon boys, now in the school room, will be the principal actors; the glory which is to be revealed, shall rest upon them, and the greatness of the kingdom of God will be theirs. Let fathers remember this.

#### CLIPPINGS.

—It is said there is now growing in the gardens of Moorsend, near Cheltenham, England, an extraordinary white rose tree, thirty feet in height. It is a perfect picture, and is estimated to have between 18,000 and 20,000 blossoms upon it, being literally smothered in bloom.

—The Mayor of New Orleans has issued an order prohibiting the police from taking an active part in political affairs.

—A minister held forth to his female auditors in the following manner: "Be not proud that our blessed Lord paid you the distinguished honor of appearing first to a female after the insurrection; it was only done that the glad tidings might spread the sooner."

—Massachusetts and Connecticut are becoming extensive tobacco growing States, and the crop this year is the largest that has been raised since its culture on a large scale was commenced; the plants are unusually large, and the leaves very perfect.

—A quarrel arose recently between two brothers, named Longino, (William and Burdill,) residing a few miles beyond Campt, Miss., when a proposition being made by one of them, that they should fight it out immediately with double-barrelled shot guns, it was accepted by the other, and, firing simultaneously, both of them were killed.

—A physician of Newbury Port, Mass., whose brother, the city clerk, so much resembles him, that few people can tell one brother from "t'other," was recently called upon by a young gentleman with a fair damsel on his arm, who was all smiles and blushes, to obtain a certificate for marriage. "Oh," responded the physician, in his bland manner, "it is my brother that you call on before marriage; my call comes afterwards."

—Nicholas Longworth, of Cincinnati, says it will be our fault if we do not soon surpass the best wine grapes of Europe, by selecting the best native grapes and planting their seed.

—Another iron-plated frigate, the Pallas, has been launched at L'Orient. She is to mount 34 rifled guns, and her engines are to be 600 horse power. France has now three of these formidable engines afloat.

—One of the census takers, while engaged in enumerating the population of Concordia, Champagne county, Ohio, encountered a veteran, aged sixty-five years, named Jesse Harbour, who is the father of thirty-two children; the youngest being only three months old at the taking of the census. Mr. Harbour has been twice married, having fourteen children by his first wife, and eighteen by his second. The old gentleman is in comfortable circumstances, and thus far has been enabled to present each of his children, on arriving at legal age, with 80 acres of land.

—The executors of a lady named Desmond, who died at Brompton last May, sold the extraordinary number of 1,800 silk dresses, 700 velvet mantles, 200 bonnets, and upwards of 100 pairs of shoes, with innumerable kerchiefs and scarfs of all colors of the rainbow, which had been purchased by the deceased lady within ten years of her demise.

—Grain from some of the States at the North-west is going down the Mississippi in considerable quantities, to make up the losses occasioned by drouth in the South, instead of going East.

—Farini, the rope-walker, was to take out a patent washing-machine on his next trip over Niagara, draw up water from the river; cleanse his clothes, and hang them on the guys to dry, trusting to the honesty of his neighbors not to steal them.

—A Lieutenant of an Austrian regiment in Bohemia, has invented a new cannon which in the opinion of judges, far surpasses the Armstrong and Whitworth guns for precision, range, and strength, and rapidity in loading.

—The apple crop in Connecticut is immense, and large quantities are being bought up by the distillers at 8 or 10 cents per bushel.

—It is stated that large contracts have been made in Missouri for corn at twenty cents per bushel.

—The lodging rooms of the Catholic Orphan Asylum in Toledo, Ohio, on the night of Sept. 4th, were destroyed by fire. Three children and one Sister of Charity were missing, and it was supposed they perished in the flames.—Another Sister was seriously injured by jumping from a window.

—Brevet Major Reynolds, of the 3d Artillery, has been appointed commandant of the corps of Cadets at West Point.

—A person calling himself a son of the Emperor Napoleon Bonaparte, and representing his wealth in Europe as being immense, has been swindling the German residents of Detroit out of considerable sums of money. He represented himself as having been robbed of eighty thousand dollars, and hence he arrived in Detroit in a destitute condition. He got from one man about \$500.

—The London Times states that—"A reduction of only five per cent. in the price of printing paper, would be £7,000 per annum in the pockets of our proprietors." The printing paper in the Times office, then, reaches the enormous sum of nearly £150,000, or \$750,000 per annum.

—A correspondent in Illinois writes that "corn, buck-wheat, broom corn, sorghum and Hungarian grass are exceedingly luxurious and heavy, but prairie chickens are scarce."

—The water in the Mississippi and Minnesota rivers was so low that fears were entertained that a large portion of this year's wheat crop would have to be stored in the State until the opening of navigation in the Spring.

—A new breech-loading firearm has recently been brought out by Mr. Samuel Field, Barre, Mass. The chief novelty of the invention, says the *Gazette*, is in the arrangement or construction of the cartridge. Mr. F. uses a metallic case with a slug in the rear.

—Cincinnati has only 150,000 inhabitants, and St. Louis has 161,000, while Chicago has 109,000 and Pittsburg 120,000. Cincinnati, therefore, is no longer the Queen city of the West: it is only plain Porkopolis.

—Very recent accounts from Europe, and especially from the eastern part of it, modify considerably previous reports of the condition of the crops. Although storms and locusts have done much damage in the Russian grain-bearing provinces, there is a strong belief that the harvest will turn out a good one. Spain will have a large surplus for exportation, and, as most likely, of an excellent quality. The deficiency will be chiefly in the British Islands, Holland and Germany, but as other crops have not suffered to the same extent as wheat, the demand may not prove so great as many have supposed.

—In San Francisco during the year, 29 cases of suicide have occurred. June was the dearest month in this respect, and strychnine was the most popular method: eight took strychnine, three took arsenic, five took morphine, five shot themselves, two drowned themselves, and two vulgarly hanged themselves. There were 33 accidental deaths during the twelve months.