

fine brick buildings are already erected; two grist mills are in operation, and the third will soon start. Thorough attention is being given to the cultivation of fruit, and many fine orchards are already fruiting. Here is our first sight of peach trees in full bloom; and now Morpheus' claims admonish us to say so, *au revoir*, till

## THE 28TH

is here beautiful and calm. Meetings will be held here to-day, and in the evening we will roll on to Corn Creek. There will be too little time too post you up, without losing supper; which provided by the hands of Mrs. Judge Holbrook is far too good a thing to miss.

Sunday the 28th passed off very pleasantly, and we trust profitably, at Fillmore. Two meetings were held, which were crowded with an attentive and apparently an appreciative audience. All the traveling company participated in the exercises, except Bishop Raleigh. At the close, President B. Young blessed the city and the people with much unction and power.

The Fillmore people exhibit a spirit commendable in a high degree, and seem universally to esteem and love their Bishop.

## CORN CREEK.

At about 15 minutes to 5 p.m., we rolled out for Corn Creek, distance, 15 miles, accompanied by a mounted guard, and arrived a little after 6 o'clock.

Corn Creek is included in the Indian Reservation, which has damped the ardor for improvement to an extent, though much has been accomplished worthy of commendation, considering the circumstances. Held meeting here, at which Elders Cannon and Taylor delivered addresses of the most fatherly and instructive nature.

On Monday, the 29th, we started for

## BEAVER,

distant 45 miles, and reached there about 6 o'clock p.m., accompanied still by Bishop Callister, of Fillmore, and his chivalrous cavalry. Beaver is fast improving. Her brick meeting house and fine private buildings testify of the cast of her people and the energy of their Bishop, John Murdock, who met us some ten miles from town, with a large mounted escort.

On our arrival we were welcomed warmly, and the streets were lined with ranks of citizens of all ages. At 7 o'clock, we held meeting in the basement of the new meeting house 34x35. The President and Twelve being engaged in council, Elder J. F. Smith called on Elder Squires to open meeting, after which Elder Raleigh delivered a very impressive and instructive discourse, followed by Pres. B. Young, who cheered all hearts by the fatherly and truthful eliminations of the ways of life which he laid before them.

S. &amp; S.

## SPRINGTOWN, May 1.

EDITOR DESERET NEWS:

I believe that editors generally, and the public at large, are anxious to put down "Mormonism," yet they publish much about the great increase of crime in the land; they also tell us of wars and rumors of wars, of earthquakes "in divers places," of shipwrecks, of famines, &c., &c.

Now, if they want to put down "Mormonism," they should suppress all such intelligence, for it supports and proves the "Mormon" faith every day; that the Spirit of God is being withdrawn from the nations of the earth. They stand in their own light, and operate against their own cause and in favor of ours. But not long till Judges will tremble and Senators quake, for a general gloom will pervade the nations of this world. It is the day of the Lord's vengeance for the controversy of Zion.

God is preparing the way to establish His Kingdom on the earth. His providences are slow and gradual, but sure; and who can resist the tide of His policy? It is said that the children of this world are wiser in their generation than the children of light; and it may be said, with equal propriety, that the children of light are wiser in their generation than the children of this world, especially if they keep the WORD OF WISDOM!

Continue, a little longer, to fight the good fight of faith, and we shall all see what we shall see, and hear what we shall hear while Heaven pleads our cause at the nations' bar.

ORSON HYDE.

Great Salt Lake City, April, 29.

EDITOR DESERET NEWS:

President Young and company arrived at Beaver at 5.45 p.m., on Monday: held meeting in the evening.

Next morning at 10.20 proceeded to Parowan, at which place they arrived at 5 p.m., where they received a warm and cordial reception: held meeting in the evening. Next morning the President and a portion of the company left at 9.30 for Cedar City, leaving others behind at Parowan who held meeting in the morning and left at 2 p.m., to overtake the advance party at Cedar City. No Telegraph office at the latter place. Thursday morning left Cedar City at 8 o'clock for Toquerville, at which place they arrived at 4.30 p.m. Held meeting in the evening. Friday morning at 8.20 left for St. George.

The health of the excursionists is remarkably good; no case of sickness having been reported since they left this city.

R. M. WILKINSON,  
Operator.MISSIONARY TOUR THROUGH  
TOOELE COUNTY.

G. S. L. CITY, April 30, '67.

EDITOR DESERET NEWS:

On Friday, 26 April, at noon in company of President Joseph Young and Bishop L. D. Young, his brother, I left Great Salt Lake City, passing over Jordan bridge, and thence through Brighton and the numerous farms surrounding. The plowing and sowing of the husbandman speak well for the subjugation of those sterile plains, making the wilderness to "blossom as the rose." The scenery, looking eastward, is delightful from this point, some six miles out west, the City stretches up to nearly the base of the high mountains north and east of it, showing the variety of shade and fruit trees; and with Great Salt Lake to the northwest makes a beautiful picture.

At 4 o'clock p.m. we arrived at E. T. City, twenty-three miles out and held meeting, which was excellently attended. This is a beautiful location, and destined to be a large city, as it is expected that the Pacific railroad will pass through it.

On the 27th we passed on to Tooele City, which is beautifully situated on an elevated bench. Here we held three meetings, one at 2 p.m., addressed by President Joseph Young, Bishop Lorenzo D. Young and Elder Edward Stevenson; one in the evening addressed by President Joseph Young; and another at 10 a.m. on the 28th, addressed by Elder E. Stevenson, Lorenzo and President Joseph Young. The commodious and comfortable house was filled to overflowing; the audience was very attentive and the Spirit was largely enjoyed by both speakers and hearers; the singing was very melodious; and all seemed pleased and interested. The foundation of a new meeting house is laid 40x60, which is to be erected this season.

I had the honor to be the guest of Br. E. B. Kelsey, at Vine Cottage, which is situated east and adjoining the city. His enclosure contains 70 acres. During our rambles through his vineyard and orchard of 16 acres I thought he deserved praise for his untiring enterprise to subdue those sterile plains turning them into beautiful vineyards and orchards. He tells me he has 5,000 grape vines, of 10 different varieties; 5,000 apple trees, many of them bearing; 12,000 peach bearing trees; 12,000 currant trees; and a nursery of 20,000 trees of various kinds. He further states that his trees have averaged 12,000 bushels of peaches, and 800 bushels of currants per annum for some years. Passing his water power molasses mill, we came to his home-made wine press and mill, which can grind a bushel of currants or apples per minute. His currant wine, he says, will soon be surpassed by pure wine from the grape, which grows almost spontaneously on this beautiful south slope.

On Sunday, 28, at one p.m. passed down a beautiful slope south-west, 12 miles, to Grantsville, and held meeting in a fine church 40x60. Meeting was addressed by President Joseph and Lorenzo D. Young. The attentive audience was treated to rich instructions. In this place the singing requires improvement. In the evening, 7 o'clock meeting was addressed by E. Stevenson, President Joseph Young and his brother having gone to Young's mills, 14 miles east. Grantsville is situated near

the base of the western range of mountains. The soil is the best in the valley. Bishop Rowberry says he raised about 300 pounds of grapes from a few vines last year, and Br. J. W. Cooley took from a field of wheat an average of 87 bushels; and A. W. Sabins says that 5850 lbs., or 99 bushels, came from one acre of his farm. The average is 40 bushels per acre. J. W. Cooley took from a 35 acre meadow 150 tons of good hay.

Monday, 29, at 10 o'clock a.m. left for G. S. L. City, and arrived in the evening, 40 miles from Grantsville.

Most Respectfully,  
EDWARD STEVENSON.

Liverpool, March 20.

EDITOR DESERET NEWS:

On the 4th inst. we witnessed the end of the 38th Congress and the birth of the 40th, a remarkable occurrence in American history.

After an exceedingly pleasant visit to Washington, we took our leave of that celebrated city and our gentlemanly and kind-hearted Delegate on the morning of the 5th, and arrived in New York the same evening.

We found Pres. William H. Miles ready to assist and oblige us in every way in his power, and he felt anxious that we should spend a day with the Saints, but circumstances prevented our doing so.

At 1 p.m. of the 6th we were safely transferred to the care of Capt. E. R. Moodie of the ship Java, Cunard Line. The Java is an exceedingly fine iron ship, 332 feet keel and 42 feet beam, a propeller, and very seaworthy; with good weather she makes the trip in 10 days, and sometimes less. This trip we encountered a continued heavy sea swell, and almost constantly a head wind, or nearly so. When within 600 miles of port the wind and sea reduced the vessel's speed to six and seven knots an hour, when in favorable weather she makes 17 and 15 knots. Her hands are chiefly Scotchmen, and the discipline on board is after the English man-of-war style; each officer is respected, obeyed and honored in his station, and every man seems to understand his duty and to do it with alacrity and skill. There are no shouting, bawling, angry words and swearing, but everything is done in its time and place, so that order, correctness and watchful care prevail throughout the different departments. The worship of God, after the Episcopalian order, is celebrated on the Sabbath day, after breakfast, in which the Captain and officers join.

It soon became known that there were "Mormons" from Utah on board. For two or three days sickness kept the ship saloon almost empty, but on the third and fourth days nearly every seat at the table was occupied. The "Mormons" and their peculiar system shared largely in the conversation of the different groups of passengers on deck and in the saloons.

In a very interesting conversation with one of the gentlemanly officers on board, we were interrupted by a gentleman from New Orleans, who appeared to be highly polished and educated. He said that he was well acquainted with "Joe Smith," the founder of the "Mormon" church; that he knew him to be an ignorant and uneducated man, and that he for one could not accept an ignorant person for a teacher, his natural pride revolted against it. I referred him to the uneducated fishermen of Galilee and their preaching on the day of Pentecost, reminding him that the Lord made use of the weak things of the world, and the unlearned, and of things that are naught, that the glory may all be His. I told him that I knew Joseph Smith to be learned in the law of God, being educated by Holy Angels and by the power of the Almighty; that he taught men, as did Jesus and His Apostles, by the power of the Holy Ghost, and not by the learning and cunning craftiness of men laying in wait to deceive.

Well, said he, I shall not be a Mormon. On another occasion, while answering numerous questions by three or four gentlemen regarding Utah and her civil and religious government, a gentleman approached the group and unceremoniously, in a loud voice, informed us that he was acquainted with the founder of "Mormonism," and how it first commenced at the same time he wished us to understand that he gave the "Mormons" credit for a vast amount of good which he considered they had done, and contended that they ought so far to be respected and their rights granted to them. He gave the Spaulding story as the origin of "Mormonism." I replied that he was behind the times, for that old foolish fabrication of the devil had long since been abandoned by his satanic majesty and his Christian followers, as too thoroughly ventilated to do them any further good in their raids against "Mormonism."

But you do not mean to say that Joe Smith really found gold plates and translated them?

I know he did.

What became of the plates after they were translated?

They were entrusted to Joseph Smith to make a copy of a portion of them, when the Owner took them to His own care again.

That is a very lame story.

Will you be so kind as to show me where it is lame?

Yes, for if those plates had been exhibited to the public, I consider that Joe Smith would have established his claims and made them worthy of the confidence of men.

If I were able to present those very plates before you to-night, how could you know that they were not a forgery, got up in this inventive and wicked age to deceive the public and make money?

Oh, that would be easy enough; I would offer a reward sufficiently large to induce the maker of the plates, if he existed, to come forth and expose the deception.

And you would find many who would be willing to swear that they produced them, in order to get the reward. There are two ways, Sir, by which you may become satisfied to a certainty that Joseph Smith was directed by Angels to the hiding place of those plates, and that he did translate them by the power of God. First, that you believe the testimony of the eleven witnesses whose names are attached to the Book of Mormon, who bear record that Joseph Smith showed to them the plates, and that the Angel of God did lay them before them, and that they hefted them and did see the engravings upon them, which had the appearance of curious and ancient workmanship. The testimony of these witnesses you have no just right to disbelieve, for the testimony of the same men would be taken as valid by any judicial tribunal in the land, in a case of life and

death. The second way is that you believe the gospel which Joseph Smith was sent to proclaim, be baptized by immersion for the remission of sins and receive the Holy Ghost by the laying on of hands. When you have received the Holy Ghost it will give you a knowledge for yourself, that Joseph Smith was called to be a prophet of God, and was directed by Him to take the ancient plates from their hiding place and translate them by the power of God.

Well, this all may be so, for aught I know, but I never can be a Mormon, for I would as soon think of committing arson, or treason against my country, as to marry a second wife; though, mind you, I am satisfied that your system of polygamy is the only sure remedy for the terrible state of prostitution and its consequent evils which are spreading so alarmingly throughout all the nations and kingdoms of the world. But society is so framed that the remedy cannot be applied.

No, sir, for like a piece of new cloth put into an old garment, it would make the rent worse. The nations of the world will continue to fester and rot in their pollutions until they break in pieces and thrones are cast down.

Just at this point of the conversation one of the listeners exclaimed:

And the Mormons will spread all over the earth.

Exactly so, and the kingdoms of this world will become the kingdoms of our God and his Christ.

The old gentleman took a long draw at his cigar, and said:

Well, and I do not see any reason why all this should not come to pass.

On the 17th inst. we encountered a gale of wind which lasted about 24 hours. The upper works of the ship were badly damaged, the saloons half filled with water, the men at the wheel stood up to their necks in water, one seaman was washed overboard and never more seen, and five or six other persons, including the Captain, narrowly escaped the same fate.

We arrived in Liverpool on the morning of the 20th, all well, after a passage of nearly 14 days.

The Lord has wonderfully blessed us and delivered us from seen and unseen dangers, in answer to the prayers and blessings of His servants and of our families and friends.

We found the brethren at 42 Islington all well. Bro's F. D. Richards and A. Miner were in Scotland, but they have just arrived, and they look exceedingly well.

Respectfully,  
G. D. WATT.

## SEXTON'S REPORT.

G. S. L. City Sexton's Report for the month ending April 30th, 1867.

Males, - - - - -	11
Females, - - - - -	15 26
Adults, - - - - -	10
Children, - - - - -	16 26

DIED OF THE FOLLOWING CAUSESAS  
REPORTED:

Died at birth - - - - -	4
Old Age - - - - -	3
Consumption - - - - -	2
Canker - - - - -	2
Inflammation Bowels - - - - -	2
Inflammation lungs - - - - -	1
Inflammation Chest - - - - -	1
Lung Fever - - - - -	1
Typhoid Fever - - - - -	1
Congestive Fever - - - - -	1
Diphtheria - - - - -	1
Tumor - - - - -	1
Erysipelas - - - - -	1
Croup - - - - -	1
Dropsy - - - - -	1
Still-born - - - - -	1
Convulsions - - - - -	1
Drowned accidentally - - - - -	1 26

Total interments - - - - - 26

JOSEPH E. TAYLOR, Sexton

AN IRISHMAN'S IDEA OF AMERICA.—One of the best definitions of an Irishman's idea of America that we ever saw, is contained in the following extract from "The Fairy Circle," a tale of John Brougham's *Irish Echoes*.

"Where did 'baccy' come from, Corney?" inquired Mary.

"Why, from 'Meriky, where else?" he replied, "that sent us the first pitaty. Long life to it, for both, say I."

"What sort of a place is that, I wonder?"

"'Meriky, is it? They tell me its mighty sizeable, Moll, darlin'. I'm told that you might rowl England through it, an' it would hardly make a dint in the ground. There's fresh water oceans inside of it that you might dhround Ireland in, and save Father Matthew a powerful sight of throuble, an' as for Scotland, you might stick it in a corner of one of your forests, and you'd never be able to find it out, except, it may be, it might be by the smell of whisky. If I had only a thrifle of money, I'd go and seek my fortin there."

## ESTRAYS.

ONE red yearling HEIFER.

One bay mare COLT, 1 year old, little white on forehead.

One dark red STAG, 5 year old, branded C. O. on left horn, brand on left thigh not legible.

The above described stock if not claimed, will be sold at auction, May 28, 1867, at the County Pound, Provo.

April 28, 1867, EDSON WHIPPLE,  
S372-w18.1, Utah County Poundkeeper.