

As we returned, I stopped for the night with Bishop Bigler in Nephi, which is situated on Sah Creek, in Jah Valley, and is now enclosed by a good wall, nearly as long as that of Parowan, and with the gates all hung, so that the Indians cannot now steal their cattle.

We were absent nearly thirty days, and had a very pleasant trip; no storms of any kind; camped out three nights in the gulch, and the same returning and the nights were pretty cold. We had no trouble with the Indians, as all we saw seemed to be friendly. We saw Indian Walker with his band near Parowan; and the Piede band were also encamped near there each night during our stay. At the different settlements we passed through, we were hospitably received and entertained by the brethren.

Years truly in the bonds of the covenant,
LUCIUS N. SCOVILL

Provo City, Dec. 7, 1854.

Tooele County.

TOOELE CITY, Dec. 11th, 1854

MR. EDITOR:—

Dear Sir:—We have had a remarkably fine fall and winter thus far, and the weather at present is delightful for the season of the year. We

enables us to perform all necessary business with the exception of the work upon the city wall, for which it is rather too frosty, hence the work is deferred until the spring so far as present plans are concerned. The wall is now half finished around the city, and unlike most places where the people have commenced to wall in their cities through out the T-Territory, we have not a patch here and there, but as far as it is built it is finished; and am proud to say that it is as substantial and handsome as any that I have seen in all the settlements that I have visited. Very little snow as yet has fallen, enough barely to cover the ground and not remain long; very little has fallen in the mountains. The kanyons are all open, and a good business is carried on in the lumbering line. We have one saw and grist mill about thirty miles out, and have had some very successful operations, managed by Mr. E. J. Edwards. Another saw mill now being built by bro. E. J. Kelsey, which will be cutting lumber between this and the first of March next.

The saints here are united, and not only so to be, but really are peaceful and happy, and I can truly say that, under the wise counsel and instructions of Pres. Kelsey, they are continually

increasing in faith and good works.

A fine crop of wheat was raised in this place and is now nearly all thrashed; corn and other grain, and vegetables were also raised in abundance, and I trust ere many days you will receive a report, which will show you what has been done with some of the grain, rattle, lard, &c., and that the funds of the P. E. F. Co. will be increased, and the poor saints among the nations of the earth be able to rejoice.

A. ever, yours, &c.,
LYSANDER GEE.

[That is right, send in the titling, and increase the means of the P. E. Fund company, that cities and temples may be built, the lame and oppressed delivered, and the saints gathered. Ed.]

GRANTSVILLE, Dec. 23, 1854

MR. EDITOR:—

A general time of health prevails. Since Elder O. Hyde was here preaching, there seemed to be a new impetus to every thing. Our fair which has laid dormant, is now under rapid progress, especially that portion of it which is to be made of pounded earth, and rock and shales are being daily placed up on the ground for the remaining portion, and several rods of foundation are already laid with rock. The brethren are all united, and a good spirit prevails; even one manifesting, by their works, a disposition

Very good crops were raised the past season, all of which has been well taken care of. The Indians are very friendly, and manifest a great desire to work, and become like the whites.— We do feel to appreciate the hand of the Lord and thank him for all His blessings towards us. More anon.

A. C. BROWER.

From the Buffalo Democrat, Oct. 31.

THE EBENEZER ASSOCIATION.

NEAR BUFFALO, N. Y.

THEIR ORIGIN—RULES AND PRINCIPLES—TWO THOUSAND RELIGIOUS SLAVES—FEMALE EBENEZERS IN THE HARVEST FIELDS—COMMUNISM LEGALIZED.

During the late harvest we saw young men laboring painfully in the grain fields of the Ebenezer Association. They walked at nightfall towards the great houses where they receive their food and where they sleep, with heavy and spiritless steps.

We saw them in the heat of the day, working in company with motherly looking women, with old women, and little boys and full grown, and aged men, in the labors of the harvest.

The sight to our American eyes was unpleasant. The working of women in the open air at agricultural labor, is discordant to the chivalry of the American character. And very naturally so. For field work un-

farm with our varying climate, and toil-
some, and unpicturesque agriculture de-
grades woman, morally and physically.—
The gentleness and the beauty of the girl is
soon worn out of her. She changes in time
to an unamiable and offensive labor ma-
chine.

The spectacle of the gang of working wo-
men and men, in the Ebenezer wheat fields,
sharpened our attention to this association,
and resulted in a determination that we
should interrogate it as to its character and
influences. We have done so in the brief
time allotted to editorial inquiry, and now
make our hasty report:

The males of the work having been
closely associated with our recollections of
female slaves in large gangs, hoeing the
rows of a South Carolina cotton field, it
would not be strange that our impression of
the service on the Ebenezer wheat land
should be, that it is an unjust slavery.

The Ebenezer Association is of German
religious origin. It was founded about one
hundred and forty years ago, by a pious