

Columbus to seek this continent; Washington and others to struggle for freedom, right and liberty; and the signers of the Declaration of Independence in the work they did. The elders of this Church are inspired to do good and spread the truths of Heaven; and their ministrations have been extended to every land where they have been permitted to carry the gospel, furthering the great designs of the Lord that are to be accomplished in this age.

AFTERNOON.

Elder Erastus Snow treated on the manner in which different people among unbelievers listen to and receive the truth, quoting and illustrating the parable of the sower. He advocated principles of economy, and cautioned the Saints against a craving after wealth which would lead to obtain it by other than righteous means; and spoke on the unity desirable in society among political as well as religious parties.

Pres. B. Young instructed the Saints on various points, especially pointing out to young unmarried men their duty with regard to marriage.

THEATRICAL.—On Tuesday night Mr. Couldock took a Benefit when The Advocate's Last Cause and Milky White were presented, with a dance and song by little Miss Clive and the recitation of the Vagabonds by Mr. Couldock. The characters chosen by the gentleman for impersonation on the occasion of his Benefit, though the extreme opposite of each other in all their salient characteristics, were embodied with a fidelity to nature that exhibited his great talents in an eminent degree. The recitation was worthy of the artist.

On Thursday night Othello was performed, Mr. Couldock playing Iago; Mr. T. A. Lyne, Othello, being specially engaged for the occasion; Miss Couldock, Emilia; Miss Adams, Desdemona, and Mr. McKenzie, Cassio; with the rest of the characters in good hands. The tragedy would have been in every way a success, had it not been for the unusually slow and measured playing of Mr. Lyne. His Othello was staid but spiritless. Much of Mr. Couldock's fine facial play is lost to the back parts of the Theatre, for brilliantly as the building is lighted, oil is not sufficiently powerful to show all those delicate and passing shades of thought, feeling and passion which mark the consummate artist. And though his Iago was a most masterly, unstrained impersonation, as in Du Vernet and some other characters many subtle changes of thought expressed by the features alone, were lost through not being seen.

We know that efforts have been made to have the Theatre lighted with gas; and trust that it will not be long before it is accomplished.

In Miss Couldock Emilia found a most natural and powerful delineator. Miss Adams was excellent in some parts of Desdemona, and good in all of it.

After the tragedy Miss Alexander danced a hornpipe and was encored.

On Saturday night last the play of Rosedale was performed. As a play it does not possess a high order of literary merit, but it abounds with romantic circumstances, and does not lack in startling and effective situations. It was very well played, and elicited much applause which at the close of the 4th act was quite enthusiastic. The sets in the piece were very fine; and the first scene was greeted with a burst of applause as the curtain rose and revealed its beauty.

At the close of the play, which is a very lengthy one, Mr. and Miss Couldock in response to a prolonged call from the audience appeared; and the gentleman, being called upon to speak, in brief terms expressed his feelings for courtesies received, tendered thanks to the public, spoke his admiration of the city, and intimated that they might again appear on our boards, for a few nights, on their return from Montana.

Saturday night closed the engagement of Mr. and Miss Couldock. We can say of them that they are the most truthfully natural artists who have yet appeared on the boards here. Their acting has not the appearance of acting; it is life-like, and all the varying scenes represented by them seem like actual scenes and actual occurrences in real life, while they are the characters, for the time being, which they simulate. This is the highest praise we can bestow. On the boards, the ignore the audience; do not play to them; seem to see none and know of the presence of none, except those who are in the scene with them as the play directs. And they do not, as many do, in "holding the mirror up to nature" hold a distorted image which she could scarcely recognize. They go north to Montana to play an engagement.

On Thursday night Amy Stone, the sensation star, and the favorite actress of the Pacific Coast, will commence an engagement, opening with the beautiful domestic and moral drama of Fanchon the Cricket, in which she has the very highest reputation. She is spoken of by the press in the most eulogistic terms as an actress of no common ability, of great versatility and power, her repertoire embracing characters grave and gay, sensational and Shakspearian; and as an excellent songstress. She is supported by her husband, Mr. H. F. Stone, also spoken of as a capital comedian. With our fine stock company the pieces in which Mrs. Stone appears will doubtless be presented in the most effective manner.

GONE NORTH.—President B. Young, with Elders Orson Hyde, Orson Pratt, John Taylor, Wilford Woodruff, George A. Smith, Erastus Snow and George Q. Cannon of the Twelve, and other brethren, started on the trip through the northern settlements on Monday morning.

LOCUST VORACITY.—We learned the other day of an instance of voraciousness on the part of the locusts, which shows that their destructiveness, in extremity, would not be confined to vegetation. Br. James Cummings was having a warp hung out to dry at President B. Young's Factory, while they were around in great numbers; and, lighting on the warp, before it could be stretched full length, over a hundred threads were cut by them. For three weeks Br. Cummings has not been able to dry a warp out of doors, and it has interfered with work in the Factory. Cotton or woolen yarn seems equally acceptable to the voracious insects.

EARLY GRAPES.—Br. T. W. Ellerbeck brought a bunch of grapes into the *sanctum* on Saturday of the finest quality, and the earliest, that we have seen for some time. The bunch was large, well shouldered, with a green, almost transparent berry, nicely streaked, and of a peculiarly rich flavor. These grapes have been in the market, taken from his vines, for some time. We saw on Monday, also, several excellent varieties of early grapes in President B. Young's garden, some of which were from cuttings furnished by Br. Ellerbeck. It is better for those planting grapes to secure good varieties of early kinds, than to set out extensively others that do not ripen until later in the season. With our climate we should have the earliest and best varieties of all kinds of fruit.

THE TRIP NORTH.—We are enabled through the kindness of President B. Young, to publish the following programme of his trip to Bear Lake Valley:

Monday, September 2d, 1867.—Start from Great Salt Lake City (about 8 a.m.) and at 12 m. hold meeting at Farmington, and drive from there to Kaysville, and meet with the Saints at 5 p.m., and stop the night.

Tuesday, 3d.—Leave Kaysville and drive to Ogden; meetings will be held at 10 a.m. and 2 p.m.

Wednesday, 4th.—Meetings will also be held at 10 a.m. and 2 p.m.

Thursday, 5th.—Leave Ogden and drive to Willard City, and hold meeting at 12 m. Then drive to Brigham City, and hold meeting at 5 p.m., and stop the night.

Friday, 6th.—Leave Brigham City and drive to Wellsville, Cache County, and hold meeting at 1 p.m.; then drive to Logan and stop the night.

Saturday and Sunday, 7th and 8th.—Hold meetings at Logan, at 10 a.m. and 2 p.m. of each day.

Monday, 9th.—Drive to Hyde Park and hold meeting at 11 a.m. Thence to Smithfield and hold meeting at 4 p.m., and stop the night.

Tuesday, 10th.—Drive to Richmond and hold meeting at 10 a.m. Thence to Franklin and hold meeting at 4 p.m., and stop the night.

Wednesday, 11th.—Drive to Liberty, Bear Lake Valley, and stop the night.

Thursday, 12th.—Drive to Paris.

Saturday and Sunday, 14th and 15th.—Hold meetings with the people of Bear Lake Valley at Paris.

On returning it is designed to come by way of Huntsville, Ogden Valley.

PERSONAL.—We had the pleasure of greeting Elder Erastus Snow in the city on Saturday, he having arrived the previous evening. He was well, and came up from our "Dixie," designing to accompany the President on the trip north.

INFORMATION WANTED.—J. F. MERRILL, by communicating with Benjamin Green, Postmaster, Draper, will learn of something to his advantage.

BY WHOLESALE.—Walker Bro's have received two more trains of goods, which they offer at wholesale. The goods are varied, and bought expressly for this market. See their advertisements.

KANE COUNTY, Aug. 20.—The health of the people is generally good. Crops look well, though the fruit crops are not so heavy as they were last year.

DROWNED, Aug. 8, in an irrigating canal in South Jordan precinct, West Jordan Ward; John Carlos, son of Henry and Emily Bexsted, aged 18 months and 10 days.

[Mill, Star please copy.]

THE GRASSHOPPERS reached Fountain Green, Sanpete County, Aug. 22, but we are not yet advised of their doings.

IN THE CITY.—We had the pleasure of meeting Elder Orson Hyde in the city a few days ago. He had arrived from Sanpete in good health and spirits; and, after attending the meetings at Provo with President Young and company, traveled on to the city.

TAXES.—The tax-payers of Utah County can read Collector McDonald's notice and govern themselves accordingly.

SEE notice of removal.

DISTINGUISHED ARRIVALS.—On Tuesday 27th, Gen. Dodge, Chief Engineer of the Union Pacific Railroad, arrived in this city on an exploring tour connected with the line. He was accompanied by Major General Rawlins, chief of General Grant's Staff; Major Dunn, of General Grant's Staff; John E. Corwith, Esq., banker, Galena, Illinois; Mr. Van Lennep, (Geologist; Dr. Parry, U. S. A., and several other gentlemen. The escort was under the command of Col. Mizner. Gen. Rawlins is traveling partly on business connected with the interests of the service, and partly for health. The party came down through Echo and Weber canyons, and will leave on Monday for Bear River and pass up it, following the objects to be accomplished in General Dodge's tour.

FROM PROVO.—Br. L. J. Nuttall writes from Provo, under date August 28th, as follows:

We have had one of the richest treats experienced by our citizens, in meeting with the President and brethren of his company, also in the vast concourse of people assembled from the various settlements of the county, at this place, on Saturday and Sunday last, in the dedication of our new meeting-house; also in the sermons and good instructions given under the bowery, each speaker being filled with the power and Spirit of God. The Spanish Fork, American Fork and Provo choirs were in attendance, making the hearts of the Saints glad with their music. Everything passed off very agreeably.

There is no particular news of importance.

Our farmers are very busy gathering their hay and grain. The grasshoppers have arrived and are doing considerable damage to our young trees.

"An-tero," one of the Utah Chiefs, with his band, squaws, &c., came into our settlement this afternoon, with symptoms of peace and friendship.

We have had considerable wind and rain of late, which is very bad for the laying and harvest.

WASHINGTON, AUG. 19.—We have peace with the surrounding Indians. The wheat crop is tolerably good, though much short of what it would have been could the water have been controlled in season.

Early peaches are gone. Nectarines, plums and grapes are now ripe. The thermometer has been from 100 to 108 in the shade, for the last few days.

A coughing disease is prevalent among the children, and is hard on the lungs; some 20 children have died here this summer, but not all of this disease.

Pres. Erastus Snow intends starting north in about two weeks, to go with the visiting company north, and also to attend Conference.

JOHN OAKLEY.

EASTERN MAILS.—During the week ending Friday morning there were received at the Post Office in this city 26 through mail and 21 way mail letter sacks, with 78 canvas sacks, while the way bills showed as due, 31 through mail and 21 way mail, with 14 canvas sacks. This shows 5 through mail letter sacks not received, and 64 old canvas sacks brought up. Add to this one way bill not received, and the mails specified in it not to hand also. This is an improvement on the past.

Up to the date named, according to the way bills received, there are due at the Post Office here, 6 through mail letter sacks and 69 canvas sacks, 14 canvas sacks having come to hand of the 213 due so long.

GOODS RECEIVED.—Messrs. Eldridge and Clawson received about 35,000 lbs. of goods on Wednesday and Thursday last, consisting of sugars, staple groceries, hardware, &c. Notwithstanding the fact that a large quantity of their goods were destroyed in the railroad train which the Indians burnt some time ago, they will be in a position to supply all the requirements of their large trade, General Clawson having started back, from the point he had reached traveling west, to the east to re-purchase.

WELL TO KNOW.—Gen. G. D. Grant informs us that the grasshoppers (locusts), during their raid in Davis County, nibbled very lightly on the White Flint corn crops, and not severely on the Yellow Dent, but were very destructive on the Jumbo and other varieties.

MORE GOODS.—Messrs. Ransohoff & Co. received a large instalment of goods on Wednesday, being part of the very extensive stock purchased east this season for the market here. They are expecting another train in every day. They do a thriving trade.

SEE NOTICE to those who wish to haul from Coon's Canyon.

READ Estray lists.

AN overcoat found.

THERE is a blind boy in England who can repeat not only the whole of the 150 Prayer Book Psalms, and a large number of metrical psalms and hymns, as well as a considerable amount of modern poetry, including Goldsmith's *Deserted Village*, but the whole of Milton's *Paradise Lost*, with marginal notes and a biography.

FARMERS' SONS.

The important inquiry was made in the *Western Rural*, some time since, "How shall we train our boys so that they will be farmers when they are men?" The query is partly met in a subsequent number by the remarks of a farmer who found no difficulty in retaining his boys at home, simply by giving them pleasant occupation there. Please permit some further suggestions.

Make farm life attractive to them while young. An existence of mere mechanical drudgery, like that of the treadmill, is ill fitted to retain an intelligent youth in any occupation which imposes it. Pour around your calling the light of science. Bring to it the refinements of culture, and the excitement of intelligent and practical investigation. Particularly let the mother be interested and informed, and by daily conversation infuse her own enthusiasm into the spirits of her sons.

Make the farm-house a place of delight to the senses and an inspiration to the soul. This will assist in encouraging an interest in your own noble calling, which will be likely to bring forth fruit in after-life.

But if, after all, some of your sons should steadfastly incline to other pursuits, do not attempt to thwart nature, for she does not mould all minds alike. In the same family may be found a great variety of talent and inclination. If you try to compel a boy to an occupation which he seriously dislikes, you not only discourage or disgust, but perhaps prevent the life of usefulness which he might lead in another. Lend him a helping hand in whatever calling he may prefer, showing him that his interests are your interests; that, although your own favorite pursuit is not his choice, you are yet willing to assist him in attaining usefulness and honor in another.

There should be a mutual confidence between parent and son. Let the father listen patiently to the boys plans and hopes, and encourage him to speak of them. What if they are chimerical? What if a ripe experience sees that they can never be realized? Let the father be in no haste to dampen the ardor of the boy, but by degrees unfold the subject in its proper light, and by cautiously changing the current of his mind, lead him, not drive him, from his unwise purpose. A son who makes a father his confidant, if that father be wise, will be in much less danger of acting rashly than if he should keep his own counsel or only counsel with those whose experience has been no more extensive than his own.

SOME of the British officers in India have successfully tried a novel expedient for making the idle and vicious in districts under their control become honest and industrious members of the community. The experiment was begun in 1860, in the Punjab. Through the instrumentality of the police those persons in the various villages who had rendered themselves obnoxious by thieving or begging were placed in a village by themselves, where land was given them, wells were sunk, and they were furnished with agricultural implements. They were then informed that they must henceforth depend on their own exertions; and that, whether living comfortably by their own industry or dying with hunger from their idleness, they would not be allowed to quit the spot where they had been placed. At first, as may be imagined, there was great grumbling, much turbulence, and many threats; but when the men found that these were all in vain, and that the Government intended what it had ordered, they gradually took to their work, and after a time settled down into a peaceful and industrious little community. They have acquired a pride in their cottages and allotments, are better clad, more cleanly in their habits, and in every respect much altered for the better. Indeed they have become so reconciled to the change in their mode of life, that they one and all declare that they have no wish to return to their former career. In another case a predatory tribe were compelled to settle and cultivate under penalty of the lash, and at the end of two years the officers were invited by their reclaimed thieves, burglars and fortune-tellers to a feast on the produce of their farms. The Sandwich Island Government has adopted the same system in regard to the lepers on those islands, who have been colonized by themselves, and are obliged to cultivate the ground for a subsistence.