

GIBRALTER MISSION.

BY ELDER EDWARD STEVENSON.

LETTER NO. 7.

March 19. The light previous it was made manifest to us by dream to circulate a quantity of tracts; consequently we took 200 tracts, of a good selection, and before night distributed them throughout the garrison, not knowing what the consequence might be; but we had great assurance, according to previous manifestations, that all would be right. We met with some opposition and abuse from those from whom we might have expected better treatment.

We continued privately teaching and distributing tracts until the 23rd, when I again handed a letter to the governor's orderly, addressed to the governor, and took a walk over the lines into Spain, passing six gates and sentries.

It was truly pleasing and interesting to take a stroll over the fertile soil of Spain, viewing vegetation springing forth, promising the indolent Spaniard more abundance than could be expected; scarcely any fence was to be seen, and everything seemed to be neglected.

We passed some huts similar to our Indian wick-a-ups. A thought crossed my mind, if some of Utah's industry was here, instead of huts would appear the cottage and fine dwelling; also the fig, grape, orange, lemon, apricot, nectarine, pomgranate, and other delightful fruits would abound, all of which, with a little industry in this fine climate and soil, would grow spontaneous; but the Spaniard delights too much to lay in the shade and drink wine, neglecting business, showing much the want of Mormon economy and industry.

On our return I was invited to call at the police office, as the magistrate wished to see me; a few minutes after we passed the last sentry, a messenger left word for us. This plainly shows our movements are closely watched and known, for no one knew where we were going, except ourselves.

24th. Called at police office. We were informed by the magistrate that the governor had handed him the letter I had written, forbidding me any liberty to spread the gospel, saying that Mormonism should not be allowed on the rock, and I had better look out what I was about.

Called also on the American consul, claiming protection for Elder Porter as an American citizen; he promised to do all he could when his permit was out, and stated that the authorities had done as they thought best in the garrison.

26th. As I was passing the garrison library, also the sappers library, those tracts I had left was handed me, saying the clergymen had decided they were a nuisance to the library, and would not be allowed to remain. Many who were formerly friends began to look suspiciously upon us, and treat us with disdain, saying we were Mormons and deceived, but always failed to show us wherein, only the learned ministers said we were wrong, and the old apostolic gospel was no longer needed.

28th. Finding that some of my friends had an order to visit the galleries and signal house, by signing the order, with them availed myself of the opportunity of visiting them, also of teaching the gospel. This is a slight gratifying to the eye of a stranger, which cannot be seen only by those who obtain a pass for this purpose.

After ascending a ramp we came to the Moorish castle, where we passed the sentry by showing the pass, obtaining a guide with keys. Passing several gates we came to an entrance into the solid rock, about ten feet square, arched at the top. This is about half the height of the rock, 700 feet on the north front, facing the isthmus. There are two of these galleries, and in each is carved small rooms at a short distance, with port holes, where are placed cannon, mostly 32-pounders. In the second gallery we passed down circular steps, 50 feet, cut through the rock, when we entered a room called St. George's room. Here are several cannon pointing in different directions. There are in those galleries about 150 cannons. We also passed several magazines and open batteries, pointing to the lines and bay.

From here we passed up roads, made perfectly smooth at a vast expense, to the signal station at the top of the rock, where there are several cannon. This is about the center of the rock, where the morning and evening gun fires. Also all signals are made of advancing ships, &c., by aid of flags and black balls raised on masts; and signals are made from the town below, conversing in this way from this station. By aid of a telescope a great distance can be surveyed from all points.

After a very agreeable visit and an interesting interview with my friends, I returned quite weary.

31st. As Elder Porter's permit is out this day, we called again to see the American consul, who stated we had better see the magistrate; and if he would do nothing, he would go and see him the next day, and do all he could for him.

We called for some tracts we had left to be read, and tried to reason with some Catholics, but they said they were willing to live and die in their religion, and risk the consequences, right or wrong. We gave away to people in the streets 150 tracts.

April 1, 1853, we called again to see the American consul, who had just returned from the police office, having a reference of our faith in his hand, saying, this is the reason you can stay no longer here, and if Stevenson does not look out he will share the same fate, although he is a native. Your religion is not wanted here, it has already created jealousy in the various churches, and it was not going to be allowed in the place, and he advised us both to leave immediately.

Finding no other resort but the fulfillment of the manifestations we previously had, which was—Elder Porter would have to go, and I remain alone to establish the work we came to perform, I found a passage home to England for Elder Porter, by paying 20 dollars, which had been previously given me, and I much required to sustain myself.

After taking the parting hand of my only friend on the rock, I retired to Mount Edward to our secret closet, where I saw the last of the steamer bearing my partner away, being troubled concerning his comfort, as he only had a deck passage; but I afterwards learned that the Lord opened the hearts of the officers, who gave him second cabin fare.

Truly peculiar were my feelings while I gazed upon the scenes below—the various places of worship, from the

Mahomedan and Jew to the various Protestants, not omitting the old mother of all (Catholics).

Moreover, as I am credibly informed, there are on this rock, small and isolated as it is, in the vicinity of 8,000 prostitutes, nearly half of which have to get permits, which have to be renewed monthly, at the cost of one dollar per month. Then I gazed upon Britain's banner with amazement; and a thought caught my mind, why should such a land give me birth, whose prostitution could be permitted (a crime anciently worthy of death), and servants of God only permitted fifteen days, not to be renewed; still more when Britain, shortly after engaging with Turkey in the present war, bound her to grant liberty to preach the gospel and tolerate all religious denominations; but I do not know that I ought to complain, for Christ and his disciples were cast out, even as Joseph and his disciples now are.

Notwithstanding all this, I did not despair of a work being done, as had been seen by vision previous to my leaving England. The person who saw the vision afterwards selected me from several others in the room, saying I had been seen in Gibraltar, and would succeed, but would meet much opposition; for I was seen baptizing some, after which I was pursued by enemies, and I was as it were in a critical position, when a heavenly messenger came to my relief and delivered me from my enemies.

14th. Called to see Mr. Elliot, who had bought a Book of Mormon, and had read a little; but some pious priest told him it was a sin to read such a work; his mind being quite prejudiced, would not receive me nor listen, although he could bring no objections that I could not answer. Soon after he fell 20 feet, broke his leg, and marred his body, so that he did not get out of his bed for more than forty days.

16th. Visited the Jews' synagogue with Mr. Delamar, a learned Jew of six languages. As I entered I was informed it was customary to wear hats, which I soon saw was the case, for all kept their hats on during worship. The pulpit was in the centre. The ark being opened, parchments were taken out, rolled on two sticks, with bells on the top, which passed around the congregation, each kissing it, keeping up a continual chanting. A portion is read from the pulpit in a singing tone, and then returned to the ark, where there are several; each one sings and bows to the ark, and are soon dismissed.

26th. Continued teaching in a private manner, distributing tracts. There are two families giving heed; one had been praying the Lord to convince him; and when washing in a tub of water, he discovered three drops of blood drop on the water; he called his wife, who examined him, but found no escape for blood, which caused them to marvel. This man, and a dockyard police who had dreams, I afterwards baptized.

May 4th. The steamship came in that brought me to the rock; called on board to see the clerk, who is a friend. Left the Book of Mormon and other works with him. As it was raining, through permission I took a seat under the porch of a house; and while perusing one of my Millennial Stars, I got into conversation with several soldiers, teaching them the gospel, when an officer stepped up, asking me if I was a Wesleyan, or minister of several different sects.

Upon finding me to be a Latter Day Saint, he ordered me to be put under guard, saying that that was a kind of religion not allowed on the rock; therefore, I was marched for the first time in my life to the guard-house a prisoner, but was thankful it was only for the gospel's sake. I soon began preaching to the guard in the room, where there were several men. They finding I was about to convert the guard, after some time I was released. Afterwards I sold some books to one of the guard, who stated he felt mad, and thought of the inquisition, but dared say nothing.

The 24th of this month was Queen Victoria's birth-day. All the military was marched out of the garrison to the north front, after many revolutions. At 12 o'clock firing commenced from the top of the rock, 1,400 feet above, and then from those galleries that I have previously described, being about half the height.

Singular was the appearance to see the fire and smoke gushing forth from the perpendicular rock. I am told that those who fire those guns often have blood flow from their ears.

After some field pieces firing, managed by the royal artillery and musketry in the line, from one extent to the other, three rounds, then three cheers, all was marched back into the garrison, followed by beautiful music. The soldiers get extra rations on this occasion.

The shipping in the bay looked beautifully arranged, as flags of all descriptions in abundance were raised on the occasion, and remained until night.

June 9th. Mail came in, bringing nine Deseret newspapers and letters from home, being the first direct from home since leaving, being nearly nine months. I soon retired to my lonely home, and I leave those who read to judge my feeling in this isolated condition, when hearing from our mountain home.

28th. According to appointment I met Mr. McCall, dockyard police, and Mr. Miller, gunner of the royal artillery, at 4 o'clock, just after gunfire, at the water's edge, as it is impossible to get to the water in the night, and with difficulty even in the day, where I baptized them privately, but came so near being discovered, that while I stood in the water I saw the guard's hat.

These being the first baptized on the rock, after nearly four months' toil, it gave me much joy to open the first furrow in this land of opposition, which has cost me much arduous toil and abuse.

In the evening I held a private meeting, and confirmed those baptized at brother Miller's house; his wife and three sons were quite believing.

Aug. 15th. While exchanging tracts, I offered one to be attorney general, and in return received abuse; also sent by the hand of a servant a second tract to the Rev. Mr. Hambleton, who soon returned in person, throwing it quite abruptly at me, saying, "We are in the Church of England, and don't want your trash," slamming the door in my face. I called for my first tract, when he said it was torn and burned. I thought judge, attorney, and priest much the same stripe, and passed on, sowing the gospel seed, hoping to find some soil on this rocky region, where the seed might take root, and bring forth fruit, even a hundred fold, if possible.

Sept. 29th. As the authorities found I was determined not to yield, but was gaining ground, notwithstanding I

was prohibited from preaching, and in many instances even hindered from private preaching, to be more stringent, the dockyard police, as well as others, were forbidden to be seen talking with me, especially the police I had baptized. My name was placed on a card, hung on the barracks' doors, as follows:—"An individual named Stevenson, a Morn-onite preacher, not allowed in barracks." This I was shown at one time, as I was marched out of barracks.

With all this they were not satisfied, but got up the following summons, which was handed me to-day by some of the police:—

"City Garrison and Territory of Gibraltar.

To Edward Stevenson of Gibraltar:—

You are hereby required to personally appear before me Stewart Henry Paget, or any other of her Majesty's justices of the peace, in and for the said city, garrison and territory, at the police office, on the 30th day of September, 1853, at the hour of eleven in the forenoon of the same day, to answer the complaint of James M. Pherson, charging that you have used words profanely scoffing the holy scriptures, and exposing part of them to contempt and ridicule.

Dated this 29th day of September, 1853."

This I received as quite a compliment, and was satisfied, although designed for evil, that good would be the result. I was afterwards informed that the complainant was expecting to be handsomely rewarded, if he got me into trouble.

Had a private meeting in the evening. Corporal McDonald attended, who said he was happy to be summoned as witness against me, as he could testify boldly that I had always, while teaching him, boldly maintained the scriptures in the fullest sense.

Several were paying attention to my teachings, for I had sold about 40 dollars worth of books, and privately taught a great many, and as some sheep were about to be caught, the wolves in sheep's clothing began to howl.

AN ACT in Relation to Counties.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah:

That Carson county is hereby extended, and shall be bounded north by Oregon; west and south by California; and east by the 118th parallel of west longitude.

Sec. 2. All that portion of Utah Territory bounded north by Oregon, west by Carson county, south by Millard county, and east by longitude 116 degrees west, is, and the same shall hereafter be called Humboldt county, and the probate judge, when elected, is hereby authorized to organize the same and locate the county seat thereof.

Sec. 3. All that portion of Utah Territory bounded north by Oregon, west by Humboldt county, south by Millard county, and east by longitude 114 degrees west, is, and the same shall hereafter be called St. Mary's county, and the probate judge, when elected, is hereby authorized to organize the same and locate the county seat thereof.

Sec. 4. All that portion of Utah Territory bounded north by Oregon, west by St. Mary's county, south by Deseret county, and east by that portion of the west shore of Great Salt Lake, lying between the north line of Deseret county and the most westerly point of said lake, and by a line running north from said most westerly point to the southern boundary of Oregon, is, and shall hereafter be called Greasewood county, and the probate judge, when elected, is hereby authorized to organize the same and locate the county seat thereof.

Sec. 5. All that portion of Utah Territory bounded north by Oregon, west by the summit of the mountains next west of Cache valley, south by a line running east from a point six miles north of Brigham Young, sen., and Lorenzo Snow's flouring mill in Brigham city, to the west line of Green River county, and east by Green River county, is, and the same shall hereafter be called Box Elder county, and the probate judge, when elected, is hereby authorized to organize the same and locate the county seat thereof.

Sec. 6. All that portion of Utah Territory bounded as follows, viz: beginning in the center of the channel of Bear river, at the west line of Cache county; thence down said river five miles from the mouth of its lower canyon; thence west to Greasewood county; thence southerly along the eastern boundary of Greasewood county to a point due west from the hot springs at the territorial road in Weber county; thence east to the western boundary of Summit county; thence northerly along said boundary to the south line of Cache county; thence west along the west boundary of said county to the place of beginning, is, and shall hereafter be called Box Elder county; and the probate judge, when elected, is hereby authorized to organize the same; and the county seat is hereby located at Brigham city in said county.

Sec. 7. All that portion of Utah Territory bounded north by Oregon, west by Greasewood county, south by Box Elder, and east by Cache counties, is, and the same shall hereafter be called Malad county; and the probate judge, when elected, is hereby authorized to organize the same and locate the county seat thereof.

Sec. 8. All that portion of Utah Territory bounded north by Great Salt Lake county, east by a line running lengthwise through the center of Utah Lake and by the center of the channels of Jordan river and Salt creek, so far as those streams run in Utah county; south by Juab county and west by Tooele county, is, and shall hereafter be called Cedar county, and the probate judge, when elected, is hereby authorized to organize the same and locate the county seat thereof.

Sec. 9. All that portion of Utah Territory bounded north by Millard county; east by the territorial line; south by an east and west line crossing the military road on the summit of the ridge dividing Little Salt Lake and Upper Beaver valley; and west by Carson county, is, and the same shall hereafter be called Beaver county; and the probate judge, when elected, is hereby authorized to organize the same and locate the county seat thereof.

Sec. 10. The boundary between Iron and Washington counties shall be a line running east and west across this Territory, through a point four miles north from the north east corner of Fort Harmony.

Approved Jan. 5, 1856.
I hereby certify that the above is a true copy of the original on file in my office. A. W. BABBITT, Secretary of Utah.

JOHN B. MAIBEN.

LICENSED AUCTIONEER, HOUSE and Land Agent, Commission and Exchange Merchant. J. B. Maiben has purchased the remaining stock of Messrs. Blair, Greer, & Bassett, and will open north of, and adjoining Blair's store, on Saturday next. Cattle, Produce, &c., taken in exchange. Several farms, lots, and other desirable property for sale low. For particulars see advertising board. 6-4t

NOTICE.

WHEREAS W. I. APPLEBY Clerk of the Supreme and 1st District Court of the U. S. for Utah Territory, has gone to the eastern states, leaving me as his deputy, I hereby notify all persons interested, that all business connected with his office will be promptly and legally attended to by me; and all business apart from judicial matters, requiring the seal of said courts will be executed in a correct, neat and legal form, such as claims against the U. S. Government, for losses by Indians, powers of attorney, naturalization papers, declarator on land warrants, deeds, bonds, &c., &c. For drawing up declarations for land warrants, including clerk's certificate and seal, my price is \$3 cash. Other papers in proportion.

Office—at Hon. Secretary Babbitt's house in the 16th ward, G. S. L. City. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 2 p. m. CURTIS R. BOLTON, Deputy Clerk &c 7-3m

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Lumber and Shingles
WANTED in exchange for Fur Hats, at my manufactory, 17th ward. JOSEPH L. HEYWOOD. 1-3m.

Wool wanted
IN exchange for men's women's and youth's Fur Hats of the best quality. JOSEPH L. HEYWOOD, 17th ward. 1-3m.

A Good Chance for Lumber Men.
AS the Winter is now gone, and the snow in the mountains rapidly disappearing, we wish to inform all Loggers, that at our Mill, 14 miles east of this city, there is abundance of Logs, and excellent feed for animals, and from thirty to forty Teams can work to good advantage in hauling Logs. We saw for one third. W. L. JOLLY, JOHN GOASLIND. N. B.—Come on, boys; we'll have a Jolly time in the mountains this season, and a profitable one too, if you'll work well. 7-4t

LAST CALL.
WILLIAM NIXON notifies all indebted to him by note or otherwise that being obliged to close his business immediately, he needs funds to discharge his liabilities and must therefore request prompt payment. N. B.—All persons holding my due bills will please present them forthwith. WANTED: 500prs. home-knit woolen socks, large size, best quality. 500 good heavy buckskins. 100 first quality hair slinches. Work cattle, cows, and young stock. 6-3t

HOOPER & WILLIAMS
ARE OPENING their spring and summer stock of goods, consisting in part of the following: Prints a large assortment. Lawns a from 20 to 40 cents. White dress goods choice stock. Coatings, drillings, cottonades, Irish linens. Bay linens, domestic and stripe, in short as good an assortment as at any time can be furnished.

BONNETS.
Lawn, Florence, braid, pedal &c unusually low.
BOOTS & SHOES.
A large and general assortment.
HATS.
A large stock, and cheap.
HARDWARE & CUTLERY.
Knives and forks, pocket knives, building material and house-furnishing articles generally.
STATIONERY.
A full assortment.
OILS & PAINTS.
White lead, linseed oil, varnish &c., &c.
GROCERIES.
Sugar, coffee, tea, tobacco, soap, spices &c.
INDIAN GOODS.
Everything in the line. Together with such general goods as are to be found in a large and well selected stock of merchandise. Wholesale buyers will favor us with a call and examine stock and prices. 4-2m

MANUFACTURERS.

WEAVING.
JEANS, Satinett, Linsey, Flannel, Cloth, Carpeting, &c., on short notice and reasonable terms, 4 1-2 blocks south of Council House, 7th Ward. JOHN GREER. Cloth always on hand and for sale. 1t

CARDING.
SPINNING, Weaving, Dyeing and ful-ling, &c., done at Jordan Woolen Factory. Wool taken to make up on shares or otherwise. Cloth, blankets, yarn, and linsey given in exchange for wool, grease and soap, by MATTHEW GAUNT. 7-6m

HAT MANUFACTORY.
THE subscriber has established the above business on his premises in the 17th ward one block north of Temple block, G. S. L. City, where he is prepared to execute orders for such qualities and styles as may be desired. J. L. HEYWOOD.

WANTED
in exchange for HATS—Otter, Beaver, Wolf, Musket, Fox and Mink Pelts. ALSO—Firewood, Butter, Eggs, Pork, Lard, Wheat, Lumber, etc. J. L. H. 1t

LOST, STRAYED, &c.

Strayed or Stolen.
A RED COW, with a star in forehead, branded G H on both hips, and tip of horns sawed off. Whoever will return her to the subscribers shall be rewarded. THOMAS & CO. East Temple st. 7-2t

TAKEN UP
BY the subscriber some time in February, a midding sized red and white cow, five years old, white strip under her belly, bush of her tail white, white spot on her rump, both horns bored, no brands visible, has a young calf. The owner can have her by proving property, and paying charges. ISRAEL WEST, Fort Bingham, Weber co. 7-2t

TAKEN UP
BY the subscriber in Red Butte canyon, a white cow, with red hairs interspersed on her side, redish ears, branded S on right hip, and 3 on left, has a young calf. Will the owner come and take her away, pay charges, &c? WM. HAZLEHURST. 7-2t

\$5 REWARD.
STRAYED from G. S. L. City, about the 1st of April, a dark roan horse, 4 years old, with white legs and face, glass eyes, branded C K on the left hip. Any person on returning said horse to H. W. Lawrence, corner of Emigration street and State road, shall receive the above reward. 7-4t

NOTICE
I hereby given to those who have lost stock during the late Indian difficulties, that we have in our herd, five horses that were brought into Mantli by Arapen, who had succeeded in getting them from the Indians that had driven them off from some of the herds below. A light roan mare 7 years old; a dark bay mare, white stripe in the face, 3 years old; a bay horse, blind in right eye, 5 years old; a sorrel mare colt and a bay horse colt one year old. The owners are requested to prove property, pay charges and take them away. GEO. SNOW, JOHN CRAWFORD. Mantli, April 10, 1856. 6-3t