

the great hue and cry about the corruptions of Utah. He and his brethren have more than one wife, honorably given to them, according to the law of God, and as such they honorably maintain them.

In the South, where I have been, they pursue a little different course from this; and they have from one to twenty wives, and nineteen out of the twenty are BLACK.

But we are the Saints of the Most High, and we stand by those men who have the keys of the kingdom of God. Plurality is not the only cause of our being hated, but to sum the matter up in brief, we are hated of all the world because we have in our midst men who hold the keys of the kingdom of heaven, and the enemies of truth begin to see some things just as they are, and among the rest they see that speedy, inevitable and irretrievable destruction is coming upon themselves. They are divided and subdivided, and the more enlightened portion of them begin to see that neighbor is losing confidence in neighbor, and that men generally are losing confidence in each other, they perceive that something dreadful is coming upon the earth.

Talk about the corruptions of Utah! it is a shame to mention them, (if even our enemies' most diabolical lies could be true) in connection with the damned abominations of the gentile world.

I traveled in four counties during my mission to Texas, and some portion of the time traveled a little in Louisiana. During my travel in those four counties there were 21 men shot down, and only one prosecution followed, and in that case the man was taken to prison and put under a five thousand dollar bail.

That is a specimen of the people who desire to come here and teach the 'Mormons' morals; but I am thinking, myself, that should they come here, they will find scholars that will not be so easily educated in their school.

The spirit that prevails here fills me with joy; it is a spirit that does me good and makes my soul swell within me. I rejoice in the privileges that are granted unto me, and in the promises made unto the faithful.

If we live our religion, we need not fear the tyranny and oppression designed to be brought upon us by our enemies. It is true we have been afflicted and tormented in days gone by, but the hand of the Lord has been over us for good; yet we have not realized our privileges and the blessings bestowed upon us.

I thought when here that I realized the blessing of the society of the Saints, but I never comprehended that blessing so fully as I now do, since I have returned from hell. When I was there it seemed to me that if I could once again get back into the mountains, nobody should ever hear me grunt or growl at anything.

My mission has given me one more strong proof of the oppression and corruption which exists in the world. I have never heard or read of a worse hell than the one that exists down where I have been, excepting, perhaps the bottom of the bottomless pit which the Methodists tell of, which they say is so very hot.

You go to the South and you will find men secretly slandering and undermining each other whenever they have an opportunity; they are friendly when they meet, but as quick as they are separated they are at their old game.

As soon as I got on the top of the big mountain I could feel a change come over me. The atmosphere seemed more agreeable after we arrived at the South Pass, and it gradually improved, got better and still better as we advanced towards home. It seemed quite a different climate, another place; in short I felt that I had got home where I might be free and untrammelled to do as I pleased, if I did right, and I please and desire to do right all the time.

I rejoice in the good spirit that is among the brethren. I see men before me who have the same object and designs that I have. In this Territory I am not afraid to meet a man between here and home, for I do not see men with belts round them full of six-shooters and knives, but I meet brethren with a pleasing smile upon their countenances, a hearty shake of the hand and a God bless you. I have not witnessed anything of this kind during my absence, and hence I feel to appreciate the blessing which I now enjoy and I feel to realize the benefits of the society of my brethren and sisters more than ever I did in my life.

The peace, the quiet and the smiling, open countenances of almost every one I meet cheer me and make me feel that I am at home. I hope and pray that this spirit may grow and increase in my bosom, that I may be filled with the light of heaven, overcome my weaknesses and work righteousness all the day long.

I know that God rules and reigns and I know that he governs and directs his servants. I know that this is the kingdom of God, and that it will grow, increase and finally come off triumphant, and the kingdom and the greatness thereof shall be given to the Saints to possess for ever and ever.

I perceive that the day of the Lord's power is hastening on, and with all my heart, might and strength I feel to help it forward. I desire to be obedient and to be like br. Heber's fallowed rag, perfectly pliable.

Notwithstanding I have been gone three years I feel more ready than ever to do what is required of me, and I feel that all I possess is ready to be used any way the servants of God may direct. I thank them and bless them with all my heart that they sent me on a mission; I rejoice that I was counted worthy to deliver a message that angels have been glad to proclaim to the sons of earth, and I do feel that it is a privilege and an honor to carry the gospel to the inhabitants of the earth.

I begin to think it will take about as much to damn the people as to save them, and although I do not profess to have great influence, yet I take pleasure in saying that I have convinced more men and women of the truth of 'Mormonism' on this mission than I have ever done before.

There are many men of property and influence who have acknowledged themselves convinced of the truth of our religion, but they say, we Southern men are of high blood and we cannot bear the oppression and abuse that your people have to suffer.' Others would say, 'just as soon as we get rid of our property, we will come up to your country,' and I think when they find themselves in the midst of bloodshed and desolation, many of them will be glad to come up to Zion; but they have not now got nobility of soul enough to make the sacrifice.

I rejoice that the time has come when Zion need not be further oppressed, afflicted, driven nor persecuted and calmly submit to have her sons murdered by her enemies.

I rejoice that we have the privilege of defending ourselves, and in the promise that if we do, our enemies shall not have power over us. My prayer is that every man and woman who is known as a Latter Day Saint may live their religion day by day, that every promise may be fulfilled, and I am sure they will be.

I know that the blessings pronounced upon my head by br. Taylor and br. George A. went with me to Texas, and returned with me to this place. And a great portion of that blessing has been fulfilled, and I shall live in anticipation of the remainder being fulfilled, for I know if I am faithful it will be, just as much so as that was which has already been.

The brethren at Genoa feel well. By the 15th of July they would have all their buckwheat planted; they would average about four acres of grain to the head, altogether about 400 acres. Notwithstanding the first company got there as late as the first of May, they had green peas on the 4th of July, and the prospect was there would be plenty of good vegetables. There are as good a set of boys there as I ever saw in my life.

[Blessed the sacramental cup.]

I can say one thing, brethren and sisters, and that heartily, it does me good to look at you, and to partake of the spirit that broods over you and abides with you, and notwithstanding the storm that appears to be gathering, if we observe the counsels of those who are presiding over us, whether that be to preach the gospel or to raise corn, it is no matter, all is right, so long as we are doing what the servants of the Lord direct.

I see my imperfections, I am aware of them, but these are my feelings and determinations, and this is the kind of Spirit that I have within me, and I hope that I may ever retain it, and be ready at all times and under all circumstances to be used just as the servants of God wish to use me. These are my thoughts, wishes and desires continually.

I do not know that I shall detain you longer. I am very well pleased with all I have heard today.

I will here say that I never saw an Elder in Texas from the time I went there until I returned to St. Louis, excepting those I baptized. I never heard from br. Clapp when he was there. I wrote to him, but never received his answer, and have not yet. The mail would not carry letters from me, and although br. Clapp and I were only 200 miles apart, yet I could not get a letter from him, though I believe he wrote to me.

May we ever be ready to do what the servants of the Lord require at our hands, is my prayer and desire, in the name of Jesus. Amen.

A PATIENT MAN.—The Express announces that it will publish, hereafter, a daily record of the weather, as kept by A. I. Mathews & Co., at their drug-store. The most our enterprise will allow, will be to publish the same record once a week, with an occasional chronicling of a particularly mean day. If the Express had suffered from weather records as we have, it would let them alone.

We will give our experience as a warning to young men. Three years ago we became convinced that climate was a study. We sent to Philadelphia for instruments, then sent the instruments to Washington and had them tested at the National Observatory, and on their return we went to work. For two mortal years we made three observations daily, of the following conditions: The winds, which way they blew, and how hard they blew; the clouds, how much of the sky they covered, which way they were traveling, and what kind of clouds they were, whether cirrus, cumulus, nimbus, or stratus; the rain, how much fell, and how many hours it fell; the barometer; the temperature of the air and the temperature of evaporation; with an occasional turn at solar radiation, drying power, and ozone. Not content with this, we brushed up our mathematics, and posted up on a lot of algebraic formulae, by which we were able to reduce from our observations the dew-point, the degree of saturation, and the actual weight of moisture in a cubic foot of air.

Very soon we got at some important results and published them, whereupon an old gentleman, who could not have reduced a dew-point to save his capacious old soul, pitched into us, called us an ignoramus and a wilful perverter of the truth.—We let newspapers alone after that, and kept at work. We were constantly haunted by the necessity of an observation to be made at a certain hour. Sometimes we would forget our night observation, and thinking of it just as we got warm in bed, would take a light and promenade the back yard in the cold, with only a shirt on, rather than omit one of those precious facts.

It was a perfect incubus, a constant restraint upon our personal liberty. However, at the end of a year, we had accumulated observations of each condition, and condensed them into a report, written in our best scientific style. We took it to Philadelphia, and read it at a scientific convention. We were told it was very interesting; and came home minus the expenses of the trip, but plus some glory. The Association published the report, and the scientific journals puffed it.—We wanted a little home puffing, and sent copies to the press.

The local editors all acknowledged its receipt,

and one of them, with a good taste for which he is remarkable, informed his readers that 'really something good had come out of Nazareth.'—The blockhead! To add to our difficulties, we soon found ourselves engaged in an extensive correspondence with other climatologists. What long letters they used to write us! Another year we worked faithfully.

So far as the unfailing record of two years is concerned, we had established a theory which we believe will last, but up to this day we receive pamphlets from distant parts of the country, controverting the views which we held, and have the comfort of seeing that the donkeys who write them have no idea of the principle involved, and from sheer ignorance of common natural laws, are entirely incapable of comprehending us. We stopped our experiments at the end of the second year, and when relieved from the treadmill labor of these calculations, we felt like a man just out of jail.—[Buffalo Commercial.]

SELF POSSESSION.—Andersson, in his Lake Ngami, relates the following: "Having one day gone some distance in advance of his small party, he suddenly, at the turn of a hill, came upon some women and children, who, notwithstanding his friendly assurances, ran off in great fright to the werft, which was not far distant, screaming vociferously. The men, thinking they were about to be attacked by the Namaquas, instantly rushed to arms; and Hans, on coming in view of the village, unexpectedly found himself in the presence of several hundred Damaras, each armed with a huge assegai.

Placing his gun against a tree, he walked quietly into the midst of them. His coolness so surprised and amazed them, that the forest of bristling spears poised in the air ready to strike, instantaneously lowered. The men, however, continued their yells and shouts for some time, and it was not until his interpreter arrived that he was able to set their minds at rest as to his peaceable intentions. The effect often produced on savages by the self possession of a single European is truly wonderful.

If Hans had evinced the smallest sign of fear or hesitation, his fate probably would have been sealed. I remember, not long after this took place, to have been journeying with 50 or 60 Damaras, accompanied only by my native interpreter, when the chief of the party, next whom I was walking, turned sharply round and abruptly accosted me in the following manner: 'How is it that you venture to go thus alone amongst us?' We might easily kill you at any time.'

Without hesitation, I replied—'I neither fear you, nor any other people, and simply because I never injured you. You, on the other hand, are perpetually robbing and killing your neighbors, and consequently you have to dread the revenge of their friends and relations. Beside,' I jokingly added, 'it is not quite so easy as you imagine to pull three hairs out of a lion's tail.' This was exactly hitting the nail on the head; for if they had previously thought my argument good, they were now amazingly pleased with the jest.'

ANIMAL MECHANISM.—The Mole tunnels like a skillful engineer.

The Nautilus is a navigator, hoisting or taking in sail as he goes, or casting anchor at pleasure.

The Fire-Fly and the Glow-worm are lamp-lighters.

The Bee is a professor of geometry; for he constructs his cell so scientifically, that the least possible amount of material is formed into the largest spaces with the least waste of room. Not all the mathematicians of the world could improve the construction of his cells. Nor can the best hermetical sealers among us preserve provision so well.

The Caterpillar is a silk-spinner far exceeding any other in his line of business; indeed we could not learn an art that would supply any silk worth the name without him.

Singing Birds are amateur musicians, and excel all others in harmony. Hardly can we decide which of them most excels—the lark, the robin, the thrush, or the nightingale.

On feathery wing they rove,  
And wake with harmony the grove.'

The Beaver is a wood chopper and plasterer. He cuts down trees by the river side, and floats them to the place where he would build his dam, and lays them in a bed of mortar, composed of mud and stones. He builds houses of mud, stones and sticks, six feet high, in such a substantial manner that it requires much labor even by man to destroy them. They are perfectly safe against the attack of any brute animal.

The Tailor Bird, as its name indicates, is quite an adept at sewing together the edges of a large broad leaf. It uses a thread made from the filaments of cotton, which is evidently spun by the bird itself. It even knots the end of the thread to prevent its drawing through.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR A RATTLESNAKE BITE OR SPIDER STING.—Take the yolk of a good egg, put it in a tea-cup, and stir in as much salt as will make it thick enough to run off; spread a plaster and apply to the wound, and I would insure your life for a sixpence.

Charade.  
My first is a potent instrument, seen  
(In all countries wherein I've e'er yet been)  
With and aids the phitomath at lore's shrine,  
And quite trite with the farmer's sheep and swine;  
My second's a 'proper study,' says Pope, on  
Which mankind may think, and ponder and con;  
My third is amid water and welkin,  
And oft 'mid bloody conflicts' desprate din,  
My whole, form'd of letters ten, is an art  
That's acquir'd by pains on the tyro's part. J. A. B.

WAGONS EXCHANGED.  
HEAVY AND LIGHT WAGONS exchanged for Stock on early application to  
GILBERT & GERRISH.  
614

## BUSINESS NOTICES.

**TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.**  
ENTRANCE, Deseret Store.—GAR-  
MENTS Cut and Made to order by  
N. H. FELT.

**J. L. HEYWOOD,**  
HAT, Cap and Muff Manufacturer,  
17th Ward. WANTED in exchange—all kinds of  
Furs, Sheep and Lamb's wool; also all kinds of produce,  
County and Territorial orders.  
21-41

**WANTED,**  
IN exchange for Home Made Hats,  
Lamb and Sheep WOOL, for which a good price will  
be paid. Also Fox, Wolf, Beaver, Otter, Rabbit and other  
furs. JAMES SHELLEMERDINE, Hatter,  
Emigration st., one block east of the State road, 8th  
ward.  
18-2m

**Brand Sheets! Brand Sheets!**  
NOTICE is hereby given that the  
Brand Sheets, now neatly bound, can be had by  
calling at the President's Office, price \$1 cash or wheat  
at cash price taken in payment. Persons having cattle  
estrays, or those purchasing, will find it to their advantage  
to have the Brand Sheets by them for reference.  
H. B. CLAWSON,  
Recorder of Brands.  
49t

**Lumber, Lumber, Lumber!**  
10,000 FEET of Lumber, Lath  
and Shingles, at the Subscribers'  
Lumber Yard, the sign of the PARASOL, opposite S. Mul-  
lner's; on Sale for Territory and County Scrip, Stock and  
Store Pay.  
TIN STORE and MUSEUM, where you will meet with  
10,000 other usefuls. Call and see.  
A. TAYLOR & SONS.  
22-4

**W. BALLAN,**  
WATCH-MAKER, respectfully in-  
forms the inhabitants of Great Salt Lake City  
and vicinity, that he intends carrying on his business in  
the house formerly occupied by A. L. Hale, North Temple  
st., 17th ward, and will warrant all work done by him  
to give satisfaction, as he understands his business in all its  
branches. Jewelry neatly repaired; charges very moder-  
ate.  
43-1f

**NAILS! NAILS! NAILS!!**  
D. SABIN has Machinery in oper-  
ation for making all kinds of Nails to order.  
He will exchange Nails for Wheat, Corn, Potatoes, and  
other Produce. Come on with it—now is the accepted  
time!  
WANTED!—Tire and Band Iron, for which he will  
pay in Nails or work in his shop.  
Encourage Home Manufactures!  
44-1f

**NOTICE.**  
THE Subscriber, having purchased  
the Woollen Factory at Jordan Mills, formerly  
owned by Mr. Gaunt, has repaired and fitted it up in good  
order and has it in successful operation.  
Carding, Spinning, Weaving, Fulling and Dyeing done  
to order at short notice, and on reasonable terms.  
With a new set of cards and good workmen, he flatters  
himself that he can do as good work as can be done in the  
Territory. Wool worked up on shares, if desired.  
A. GARDNER.  
20-1f

**REMOVAL.**  
FROM and after the 20th inst., I shall  
be doing business in the store formerly occupied by  
Enoch Reese, sign of the Plough, where I shall be happy  
to see my old friends and customers.  
I have on hand a good Stock of Goods, especially in  
the Woollen line, and expect to recruit with Staple Goods  
this fall.  
I am still buying, and making out papers for Land  
Warrants.  
I shall continue to buy Cattle from one year old to  
eight, for which liberal prices will be paid. Call and see.  
14-3m  
W. H. HOOPER.

**ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.**  
HAVING BEEN APPOINTED AD-  
MINISTRATOR of the Estate of Thomas Tennan  
deceased, by the Judge of the Probate Court for Great Salt  
Lake county, the undersigned hereby requests all persons  
knowing themselves indebted to said estate, to come for-  
ward without delay and cancel the same, and those hav-  
ing demands against said estate will please file them with  
the Judge of the aforesaid Court, properly authenticated,  
as soon as circumstances will permit and within the time  
specified by law.  
DANIEL SPENCER,  
Administrator.  
44-1f

**ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE!**  
THE undersigned having been ap-  
pointed by the Judge of Probate for Great Salt  
Lake county Administrators of the Estate of A. W.  
Babbitt, deceased, hereby notify all persons knowing  
themselves indebted to said estate to come forward with-  
out delay for settlement; and all persons having claims  
against said estate will please file them with the Hon.  
Elias Smith, Probate Judge, on or before the first day of  
June, A.D., 1857.  
JULIA ANN BABBITT,  
W. H. HOOPER,  
BENJ. F. JOHNSON,  
Administrators.  
Great Salt Lake City, Dec. 20, 1856. 42-1f

**LOST, STRAYED, &c.**

**STOLEN OR STRAYED.**  
ON or about the 10th of July, from  
Lehi, a grey American HORSE, branded on left  
shoulder with a heart and Y ON on left thigh; was owned  
by Indian Ammon.  
A liberal reward will be paid for the recovery of said  
horse by  
(23-4) J. C. NAILLE, Lehi.

**SHEEP, CATTLE & HORSES**  
WILL be taken by us on Bingham  
Creek south to herd or raise on shares, at the  
usual rates; length of time immaterial with us. We shall  
prepare to feed our stock when necessary during the win-  
ter.  
(71-1f) BLAIR & BROTHER.

**STOLEN OR STRAYED,**  
JUNE 1st, from the 16th and 19th  
Ward Pasture, G. S. L. City, three Indian PONIES;  
one bay stud, one bay mare, and one roan mare, belong-  
ing to Antero V. Yeabo Yampah, Ute Chief.  
Any information will be thankfully received; please  
call on D. B. Huntington.  
16-1f

**Cows, Sheep and Herding.**  
I AM now keeping a herd at Santaquin  
(or Summit creek) and prepared to take cows and  
sheep on shares, or any kind of stock to herd, both sum-  
mer and winter, and to make myself responsible for all  
losses sustained by neglect or mismanagement. I will  
give one half the butter, cheese and increase from cows;  
and one half the wool and two thirds the increase from  
sheep, and will deliver without expense the butter, cheese  
and wool as it becomes due. Our range for stock, both  
for summer and winter, is unsurpassed in the valleys of  
these mountains. Those in or near G. S. L. City having  
stock to let or to be herded can inquire of or leave their  
stock with D. T. Le Baron, Mrs. A. W. Babbitt's resi-  
dence, G. S. L. City; and any one desiring to trade sheep  
for good work oxen can by him be accommodated.  
B. F. JOHNSON.  
61f