

**THE IMMIGRATION.**—The following telegram to President B. Young, which we have been favored with, explains its own interest:

South Pass, Oct. 17.  
Atwood's Company left here this morning. Walker's will be here to-day. We learn that a company left Laramie a few days ago, so we go on to-morrow.  
THOMAS TAYLOR.

**THE TRAPPER'S GUIDE**, by S. Newhouse and other Trappers, is the title of a book published by the Oneida Community, N. Y., which contains much valuable and useful information to trappers and dealers in furs. The various methods of capturing animals are discussed, the manner of preserving skins treated upon at length, and several interesting incidents connected with the trappers life related. The price is reasonable, 75c., at the publishers, and the book would be a useful auxiliary to amateurs or young trappers. We have lots of fur-bearing animals in this country; and to make their skins available is profitable, where a ready sale can be found for them.

**NEW TELEGRAPH LINE.**—James Street, Esq., arrived here on the 16th, from San Francisco, on business connected with the construction of the new line of telegraph known as the United States & Pacific Telegraph. He represents the firm of Barney, Morgan & Co. of New York, contractors for the building of the line. The first of the two wires to be put up is designed to be in working order in a year from now.

SEE NOTICE OF CATTLE DRIVE.

**HON. W. H. HOOPER** offers a fine stock of staple goods to wholesale buyers, which he wishes to dispose of previous to the 5th Nov. His friends from the settlements will doubtless give him an early call, when in the city on buying bent.

**WOOD.**—100 cords of wood wanted at this office. Bring it on, and receive a typographical benediction. The wood choppers are resting on their saws.

#### WHAT THEY SAY OF US.

We commend the following article from the *Golden Era*, of Oct. 8th, to the perusal of our readers. It is honest, manly, candid and well written. The *Era* is a most ably conducted literary journal, in every way worthy of its large circulation, and characterized by a flow of wit and freshness of satire in dealing with the prominent follies of the age that is truly refreshing in these days when "fried froth" is too often mistaken for humor. That it also reaches a high standard of excellence in the "serious mood" our readers can see.

#### MCLEOD ON MORMONISM.

The Rev. Norman McLeod preached a very powerful discourse, last Thursday evening, professedly on the "Resources of Utah Territory."

Mr. McLeod is a fine speaker. He indulges in declamation; but his articulation is so clear, his emphasis so correct, his periods so beautifully rounded, that, in this instance, declamation is eloquence. His style reminded me very much of Mr. James Cooke, late of Wilson & Zoyara's circus.

As a rhetorician he is immeasurably superior to The Sensation Preacher, *par excellence*. Language, in his hands, is not, like a flail in the hands of a boy, quite as likely to hit his own head as any one else.

I shall take some exceptions to Mr. McLeod's discourse on the Mormons. I doubt not, he represented things as he saw them; but his position there, as a preacher of a faith hostile to their own, was not the best for impartial observation.

People, he said, were seduced into Mormonism by the false representations of their preachers. Their preachers say that such-and-such is the will of God. They promise their followers an advanced place in the Kingdom of Heaven, representing themselves as the apostles of a new creed, and the Mormons as a people chosen by God as the medium through which His will shall be known.

Doubtless this is so. The practice, however, is not confined to Mormon preachers. It is nothing uncommon to hear from the pulpit of this city the most positive and dogmatic assertions as to what is the will of the Almighty. Under another heading in this column, I have given one instance, and similar ones may be produced in any desired quantities.

I readily admit the danger of placing too much faith in the declarations of any man who professes to tell us precisely what is the will of God in matters of mere religious belief. Certain instincts of right and wrong are implanted in our hearts, and are common to all humanity. These instincts may be modified by education, but they cannot be rooted out. They are of man's nature, wherever he may be found.

In regard to the peculiar religious belief of the Mormons, this community has nothing to do. If that church should send missionaries here, we should have a right to combat what we would regard as their heresies; but we have no occasion to fight them while they mind their own business.

As a community, we do not believe in a plurality of wives. Individually, I am sure I do not. My observation of society has shown me that the man who is a faithful husband of one wife, does all that can reasonably be expected of one man. He may not thereby secure salvation, but if there is anything in "work," apart from "faith," I should say that he ought to be recommended to the Mercy of the Court on the last day.

But because we do not believe in a plurality of wives, is no reason why we should join in the persecution of those who do. No man is the keeper of another man's conscience, nor can any man understand the process by which another arrives at his conclusions. Mr. McLeod would not like to be denounced because he wants but one wife, or because he wants none, as the case may be.

If he says that Mormonism is destructive of morality, the Mormon will answer that is a matter of opinion.

I trust no one will understand me as defending Mormonism. I defend the right guaranteed by the Organic Law of our land—the right of religious freedom.

In regard to the material condition of the Mormons, Mr. McLeod presented a dark picture. He doubtless intended to paint a faithful picture, but it is not in accordance with facts given to the world by Gentiles who have no sympathy with the Mormon faith.

The uniform testimony of impartial men is, that there is no poverty in Utah, as that word is understood in all large cities. The very emigrants, gathered from the poorer classes of English and continental manufacturing cities, are provided with comfortable homes and put in the way of getting a better living than they had ever had in their lives.

If the Government is a one man Government, it is paternal; if it is a tyranny, it is a tyranny of mind over matter. Brigham Young has no standing army.

One thing speaks volumes for the Mormons. They have the friendship of all the Indian tribes between the two great ranges of mountains. The Mormons are always at peace with the race whose soil they have appropriated, while the Gentiles are at perpetual war. Probably the best solution of the Indian problem of the day would be to contract with Brigham Young for peace—giving him a certain sum to preserve peace, from which should be deducted a fixed compensation for all outrages committed by Indians.

Facts upset theories. Our clergymen preach a sublime religion, but wherever they go, there follow war, contentions and bickerings. No christian community, with perhaps a single famous exception, has preserved the confidence and friendship of the aborigines of the country so long as the Mormons.

Mr. McLeod is here to stir up in this community feelings hostile to the people of Salt Lake. Does he forget that that is the grand half-way house between California and the East? That but for the Mormons we would not in twenty years have a Pacific Railroad? That if a serious difficulty should arise with that people, we would be reduced again to ocean communication with the Atlantic States?

Gentile testimony is almost unanimous to the effect that the Mormons are scrupulously faithful to their engagements. Mr. James Street, contractor and builder of the Overland Telegraph, states that all the contracts entered into with Brigham Young, were performed with a fidelity to the spirit and letter of the bond, as refreshing in these days as it is rare.

Now we all believe in giving the devil his due. Brigham Young is not the devil, but that is no reason why he should be treated worse than his sable majesty.

But the great charge against Mormonism is its treatment of the women. Let us admit the truth of all that is said on this point, and then look at home.

Every year, in this city, hundreds of women pass from the sight and knowledge of the virtuous of their sex into the haunts of vice. Let no one imagine that all these unfortunates are naturally depraved. Women who seek this life are as rare as men who seek the gallows. There is, now and then, a moral monster; there are a great many who are weak, a great many who are be-

trayed; but by far the larger part are driven to vicious practices by the stern hand of necessity.

It is easy to say that every woman who is willing to work can earn her living. Every woman who has tried it knows to the contrary. Some women can. With a good trade, constant employment, and a little delicate assistance from friends, a good many women do get along tolerably well.

But how many there are who have no trade; how many who cannot get employment; how many who have no friends to help them in a time of adversity.

It is true, we have our society for the relief of our indigent women. It is true, also, that its treasury is always empty, while agitators are perambulating the State, begging funds to relieve the degraded women of Salt Lake City or British India.

For my part, I wonder how a preacher of Christ's Gospel can go before an audience in this city and beg money for distant charities. Mr. Scudder wants to do something to better the condition of the women in India; Mr. McLeod wants to revolutionize society in Salt Lake. Both seem afflicted with a mania for that kind of charitable enterprise which may be subjected to taxation for "necessary expenses."

In the church, on the evening of Mr. McLeod's lecture, I saw a plainly dressed young lady who, I know, has had a hard struggle to live honestly during the last three years. Her feelings were touched by the speaker's description of the condition of the women of Salt Lake, and being a woman, she did not stop to reason. There were girls worse off right around her, as she well knew, but it was not of them the lecturer was speaking. So, when the contribution—that unavoidable sequence of all missionary harangues—came around, she took from her not overstocked *port-monnaie* a half dollar and dropped it in.

How far that half dollar will go toward the amelioration of the women of Salt Lake, I do not know. Mr. McLeod is very welcome to it, I am sure. But there are few men, I think, in whose pockets it would not burn.

It is to be hoped that Mr. McLeod will reconsider his purpose of stirring up strife with the Mormons. He can do better to remain in this city. As a speaker, he compares favorably with almost any of our clergymen. He has a splendid and inexhaustible topic. A revelation of the secrets of Mormon life would be sure to take. It would bring an increase of popularity, perhaps, if he'd been a practical polygamist himself, as then he could speak from the record. But we have no Mormon apostates of marked ability, so there is no one better adapted to minister to that prurient curiosity, which is one of the strongest weaknesses of poor human nature.

It is a wise rule that requires us to put every man where he will do the most good. On account of certain reasons, which I am sure I need not mention, it may be impossible to follow that rule strictly in this case, but all will agree that the next best thing is to put a man where he will do the least harm. On that principle, I trust that Mr. McLeod will be called to some church in this city where his anathemas against Mormon society will serve simply to while away an idle evening.

#### OBSERVATIONS

Made at Chalk Creek, Summit County, during September, by Thomas Bullock.

	Sunrise.	Noon.	Sunset.
Average.	43	71½	63½
Warmest.	21st 25th 62	12th 84	17th 80
Coldest.	29th 28	9th 48	8th 39
Frost 3d, 4th, 9th, 10th, 22d 28th, 29th.			
Snow storm 9th.			
Rain 1st, 2d, 7th, 9th.			
Nearly all of the grain is cut—some of it injured by the frosts.			

#### NEWS ITEMS.

SOME curious experiments were tried in Europe to save the lives of animals attacked with the cattle disease. A cow belonging to Miss Burdett Coutts was dosed with "eight bottles of whiskey, twelve doses of brandy, thirty bottles of port wine and other strong drinks." The animal recovered from the distemper, but died of delirium tremens.

A GERMAN statistician, Kolb, computes that there are in all Germany 465,000 Jews; but if Austria and Prussia be included in the computation, the number of Jews is 1,505,000.

**LARGE APPLES.**—Apples have been raised on the Chowchilla, in Mariposa county, which weigh a pound and a quarter each.—[*Sac. Union*.]

It appears from a recently published analysis of the members of the British

Parliament, that the entire number, about forty members, from Ireland, are Roman Catholics, and not one Protestant.

**SUMMIT TUNNEL.**—The Pacific Railroad Company have concluded to pass the Summit of the Sierra Nevadas with a tunnel about fifteen hundred feet long; as thereby the line can be kept down about one hundred feet lower. Charles Crocker has gone to the Summit to locate and arrange for the construction of laborers' camps at each end of the proposed tunnel. Work on the tunnel will be commenced immediately, and prosecuted day and night, with three shifts of workmen, until completed. It will take about one year to finish it, by which time the Company expect to have the iron horse there ready to pass through.—[*Sac. Union* Oct. 7.]

**THE NEW INDIAN POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT.**—I am at least in possession of some facts concerning the new policy of the Government towards the Indians, which are of interest to Californians. Since the advent of Secretary Harlan the attention of the President and Cabinet has been studiously directed to the subject. Gen. Pope, now commanding this Department, submitted his views which were formed after mature deliberation, and finally adopted. General Pope's plan in substance provides that the Indians shall be gathered in colonies upon reservations off the line of Overland travel, and as far as possible civilized. To prevent frauds among agents, etc., it is proposed to turn over the distribution of presents, annuities, etc., to military officers, chiefly Quartermasters and Commissaries, who will be held to a strict accountability for any short comings. To enforce order on the reservations by law, to establish schools and churches, encourage agricultural labor, and prohibit the use of fire arms. Those who are disobedient to be punished promptly and severely by hard labor on public works, and all who refuse to submit to these terms to be exterminated. This is the brief outline of the policy the Government has resolved to adopt and which is now in process of settlement.—[*St. Louis Cor. in Alta California*.]

SOME remarkable phenomena attending the recent earthquake in the Mississippi valley are related in the Memphis papers. At New Madrid, the water of the river rose in a body several feet high, and was forced backward up the stream, the current being actually stopped during the few seconds the earthquake continued. In Memphis, the shock was felt by the people in the houses, while those in the streets scarcely noticed it, and were not a little astonished at seeing the inmates rushing pell-mell out of doors, with terror depicted on their countenances. Several chimneys were toppled over, many walls cracked, and a considerable quantity of plastering shaken down, but no injury of a personal nature was done.

**GOOD PRODUCTS.**—We are informed that on Stephenson's ranch, two miles east of Roseville, a sweet potato was raised which weighed 8½ pounds. One of Stephenson's bee-hives produced this season eight swarms. Ninety-eight pounds of nice honey has been taken out of the parent hive, and fifty pounds each out of those occupied by the young swarms. The hives will now weigh from seventy to one hundred pounds each. The stock of bees is half Italian.—[*Sac. Union*.]

**THE Tower of Babel**, on which late accounts announce that a cross was recently placed by a missionary, consists now of only two of the eight stories formerly erected. The remains are, however, visible from a very great distance. Each side of the quadrangular basis measures two hundred yards in length, and the bricks of which it is composed are of the purest white clay, with a very slight brownish tint, which in the sun assumes a wonder fully rich hue, scarcely to be imitated by the painter. The bricks before being baked, are covered with characters, traced most surely with the hand in a clear and regular style. The bitumen which served for cement was derived from a fountain which still exists near the Tower, and which flows with such abundance that it soon forms a stream, and would invade the neighboring river, did not the natives from time to time set fire to the stream of bitumen, and then wait quietly until the flames should cease for want of aliment.—[*Gallini*.]

M. SISMOND and other European geologists predicted that the Mt. Ceniz tunnel would meet with embarrassment from quartz, at the distance of 2,000 meters from the entrance. The engineer encountered it at the distance of 2,090 meters—a close calculation.—[*American Flag*.]