

## Correspondence.

MIDWAY, Sep. 8th, 1870.

Editor *Deseret News*:—Sir:—I noticed in the columns of your paper that you spoke of some men having gone on an Indian hunt, to recover stolen horses. I thought I would give you a true statement of the trip. We started from Midway City, eight in number, and struck the trail at the head of Daniel's canyon, and were fortunate to keep it till we arrived at Uintah, the government reservation of this Territory; but without any success, save obtaining information from one of Tabby's Indians that our horses had crossed Green River two days before we arrived. An Indian of Tabby's band volunteered to guide us, and four of our company started again. After three days hard riding we arrived at the White River reservation in Colorado, two hundred miles from Uintah, and four hundred miles from Midway. We found four head of our horses, but they came near costing us our scalps, as we rode into the Indian camp in the brush, before we knew it; and it was only with much persuasion, on the part of our Indian guide, that they became reconciled and agreed to give us our stock. We were treated with great courtesy by Mr. Brown, who has charge of the White River reservation. He, among other kindnesses, provided us with plenty of provisions.

Respectfully,

DAVID W. LUDLOW.

KARORI, Aug. 1st, 1870.

Editor *Deseret News*:—Dear Bro.—I take pleasure in informing you with regard to affairs in this far-off part of the Lord's vineyard.

Bro. Beauchamp arrived here on the 8th of last April, and stayed with us a little over a month, during which time, amid much opposition, he was indefatigable in spreading the principles of our most holy faith, and had the privilege of establishing a branch here, comprising seventeen members. Since Bro. Beauchamp left here I have had the pleasure of baptizing three persons, which increases our number to twenty. One of these, Brother G. M. Clark, left here by the July mail-boat, en route for Utah. It is, however, more than likely that he may have to stay a short time in San Francisco.

The Saints here, under my charge, are united and enjoy the spirit of peace, and have a great desire to gather to Zion, for the attainment of which desire they are laboring hard. There are several inquirers whom, I expect, will come forward, ere long, and embrace the gospel.

Bro. Beauchamp is in Sydney, and has been very ill, but, I am informed, his health is improving. He is much respected by the Saints here, at Karori and throughout Australia. I believe he will, despite the opposition of Satan and his emissaries, accomplish a vast amount of good in these lands.

In December, if all be well, will be held the first Latter-day Saints' Conference in New Zealand.

Your brother in the gospel,

HENRY ALLINGTON.

## BRIGHAM YOUNG AND THE MORMONS.

THE following correspondence was written by "F. D. C." of the *Troy Times*, from this city. It is interesting, as showing the views of one visitor, who expresses those of the party with whom he traveled:

"Brigham Young is a man of great power, as an organizer and a ruler. Elder Smith said, in reply to the question 'What shall the government do with the Indians?' 'Give them over to President Young, and give him \$100,000 per year, and he will take care of them, and there will never be any trouble.' I do not doubt it at all. One of our ladies thought Mr. Young looked like Washington. He is stout and in full vigor of mind and body. The labor which he performs is immense. His own personal business is very great. He owns mills, factories and ranches, and cattle by the thousands. His domestic affairs must command much of his time, for he takes a fatherly interest in each one of his 49 children, and no man could fill his place except he reduced everything to a perfect science of system and order. Such is Brigham Young. His influence over his people is almost unlimited. In Salt Lake he is revered as the 'prophet, priest and king.' His enemies say his reign is despotic, and the Mormons are slaves. The recruits to the faith are drawn from the poorer classes in Denmark, Wales, and England. At home they possessed nothing but the inheritance of abject poverty. Brigham advances the money for their fare out here. When they arrive they are furnished with a piece of land, and begin the world on their own account. The money and aid advanced is put in into a note, which Brigham holds, and the new comer is required to pay in yearly installments, which he is able to do, if he is industrious and enterprising. We saw thousands of homes of comfort, if not plenty. Tithes to the church are required, and from them the widows and orphans are

supported, and the church organization maintained. Now, I must frankly say that in all this, I see no tyranny. Brigham furnishes the brains and capital to start life and to do business, out of which come a thousand comforts which these people never knew before, and for it they return a part of their earnings. They are no more slaves than the thousands of operatives in the eastern states who toil for their support and from whose labor others are profited. The amount of work these Mormons have done is astonishing. The investment for irrigation alone amounts to the handsome sum of \$125,000. Then there is the railroad, the public highways—on one of which we rode, and the driver, with an eye to business, offered to keep right on 500 miles up to Helena—the houses and barns, the fences, and the city wall, now crumbling down, eight miles long, built in early days to keep off Indians, and the public buildings, besides the cultivation of the land. They manufacture their own clothes, and aim to establish a system of home production which shall make them independent of the outside world. The foundation of the temple has already cost a million of dollars. It is 200 feet by 100, and when completed, which will soon be, its lofty spires—225 feet in height—are to mark the Mormon's devotion and sacrifice to his faith."

## NEW ORLEANS "TIMES" ON DR. NEWMAN.

Parson Newman has certainly failed in his effort to achieve notoriety through a preaching match with Brigham Young. Nearly all the papers of standing in the country, including those of his own political complexion, deprecate his movement as undignified, useless, and more or less damaging to the general cause of Christianity. The bad taste displayed in treating clerical affairs in the P. R. Style is too apparent to be denied, although that could have been pardoned in view of any substantial good being likely to result, which was not the case. On the contrary, it is conceded that, in the observance of all social amenities, the preservation of self-respect, and the display of courteous finesse, Brigham has gotten the better of him. In the first place, the Doctor lost his temper, and was in consequence betrayed by Brigham into issuing an imprudent bombastic challenge. This the Prophet accepted, turning the discussion over to two of his henchmen in a manner so redolent of contempt and conscious superiority as to call forth another bitter, angry rejoinder from the Parson, in such marked contrast to the Mormon affability displayed, that he was at once placed at a hopeless disadvantage, and forced to preach with his fangs drawn. He therefore returns without accomplishing any good, a living example of Brigham's great tact and intelligence. Out-generaled, if not out-preached, he will have the sorry satisfaction of knowing that he has unwittingly contributed more to the Prophet's fame than any other living man. It is to be hoped the lesson may not be lost upon the Parson, in considerably lessening the arrogance for which he has always been so offensively distinguished, and in teaching him that the appointed path for the disciples of Christ to tread is that of humility. In interpreting scripture, it is not necessary for them to create law; in holding fast to their own peculiar opinions, it is not necessary to curse, and condemn others who differ from them. If the Lord wanted all his children of one faith he would probably have them so; but it would seem he does not; and although Parson Newman may be more infallible than Pius IX., and more learned than Solomon; the world is not likely to be made up entirely of Parson Newman. We fear he has devoted himself so assiduously to the study of scripture as to prejudice the worth and influence of other useful books. We recommend one in particular to his closer attention—Ches-terfield.

## Died.

Died, at Brigham City, Sept. 7th, with bowel complaint, Elder James Albon. Deceased was born May 8th 1793 at Colchester, Essex, England. In 1840, he, being a minister among the Independents, opened a church, which he owned in London, for Elders H. C. Kimball and W. Woodruff to preach in; upon hearing their testimony he became convinced of the truth of Mormonism, was baptized and received ordination as an Elder the same year. He faithfully proclaimed the gospel for nearly thirty years in Great Britain, while many of our elders found in his house a home of comfort, rest and refreshment. His stay in this country has been very brief. He leaves a wife to mourn his loss. He was interred on the morning of the 11th inst.—Cor.

At Lynne, Weber Co., August 14th, 1870, of inflammation on the chest; Mary Hannah, aged 2 years, 11 months and 10 days, youngest child of Joseph and Martha Horrocks Harrop.

Also in the 6th Ward, Sept. 14th, George Arthur, son of Thomas and Anne Maria Fenton, aged 1 year 5 months and 18 days.

In this city, at twenty minutes past one p.m. to-day, Elder William D. Pratt, eldest living brother of Elder Orson Pratt, aged 67 years.

The deceased has been a member of the Church for the past thirty-nine years. The funeral ceremonies will be attended to at 1 o'clock p.m., to-morrow, at the residence of Elder Orson Pratt, in the 19th Ward. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

At St. Charles, Rich County, August 22nd 1870, Charlotte M. Pugnaire, aged 11 years, 3 months and 6 days.

## WHAT THE "RING" WANTS.

We really feel for the New York *Herald*, it is laboring under such anxiety of mind about affairs in this Territory. Its fears of a conflict between the United States and the "Mormon authorities" are aroused, and if such a conflict actually comes it entertains no question as to the way in which it will result. The leaders of the church seem to have lost, it thinks, all idea of policy. There is one remark which it makes that is very truthful: "A war is what their enemies in Congress most wish." We heartily agree with this; but the enemies whom a war would most please are not in Congress. There is a miserable, intriguing clique in this city the joy of whose members over a collision would be boundless. They would repeat the scene of Nero playing the fiddle while the conflagration of Rome, of which he was the cause, was raging, with this difference, they would be better pleased to have a few bottles of liquor to rejoice over than a fiddle. It is from this quarter that all the stories about the dreadful condition of affairs in Utah, which the *Herald* hears, emanate. In the absence of a real cause of trouble, they supply the want by manufacturing it. They thus hope to keep up excitement. Every incident, however trivial, which in other places would pass unnoticed, or at most excite but a passing remark, is tortured into an evidence of disloyalty and quoted to show the insecurity which prevails here and the extreme necessity of dealing harshly with the "Mormons."

The abatement of an unlicensed liquor saloon, which was kept running in defiance of all law and city regulations, is made to appear by this "ring," whose writers and telegraphists are more industrious at circulating lies than at earning an honest livelihood, to be a dreadful act; they desire the people outside to think that they, brave fellows, are living here on top of a slumbering "Mormon" volcano, which might explode any fine morning and send them across the Styx. They deceive a few with their falsehoods. Among others one of the writers on the *Herald* staff is misled by them. If he had visited Salt Lake City during these days of which he has heard reports, he would have better understood the tricks to which the "ring" of which we speak, resort; or if he would visit the city at any time, he would have his faith in their stories rudely shaken.

We sincerely thank the *Herald* for the sympathy which it expresses and the kind advice which it gives. But it should understand that the people here do nothing to provoke a war or a difficulty of any kind. If persons get into difficulty and have enemies, they are liable to get insulted in every community; but we do not boast when we say, they are less likely to be interrupted in Salt Lake City than any city on the continent. In proof of this we need only point to men who daily walk our streets undisturbed and uninterrupted. Had they outraged and sought the injury of any other community as they have of this, they would not have dared to show their faces in its midst again. None know this better than the men themselves who circulate these reports and talk about "the outrages of the Mormons."

## NEW MINING REGION—THE RICHEST SPOT YET.

A New mining district has been discovered in Colorado. It is called the Grand Island district, and is situated about 20 miles from Central City, between the North and South Boulders, very near to the Snowy Range. The excitement over this new district is said to be nothing short of wonderful. People are rushing there from the surrounding country in large numbers, and the mining camps in that locality, which, a few weeks ago, were in a very flourishing condition now have the appearance of deserted towns. Old prospectors and miners from White Pine and the other districts in Nevada are said to be on the ground. We do not know whether Cottonwood has sent any representatives or not, but Sweetwater furnishes some miners, and numbers have turned in there, who were on their way to the new diggings in Arizona. It is said that the discoverers are now wealthy men; they have found "the richest mining regions ever known." Old White Piners say that there is more silver, and the ore is more valuable than anything known in Nevada. We should judge from the report which comes from there that it is a *leette* ahead of Cottonwood, in this county, for wealth of mineral deposits.

Grand Island District possesses one characteristic common to mines generally—the miners are not getting much mineral at present, but they expect to get lots of it by the Spring. Each one who tells the story of the discovery indulges a little in exaggeration, till the richness of the region is so magnified that a listener would suppose that all the labor necessary to secure the precious metal, would be to pick it up and carry it away; but a view of the rough mountains where the silver deposits are said to be, soon dissipates such ideas. There will doubtless be a great deal of suffering in that quarter before Spring; for people, in their eagerness for wealth, rush in there without making proper provisions for the approaching winter. It is the old tale, oft told, over again—hundreds and thousands of men wandering as vagabonds from place

to place spending their time in prospecting; and whenever they hear of a discovery of new diggings rushing off to them with the insane hope that they will catch the phantom which they have been pursuing for years.

A writer in the *Chicago Tribune* speaking of the condition of affairs there, says:

"Many a poor fellow may be met, leading his little pack-mule,—on whose back are all his worldly goods,—whose pockets could not stand the rapacious grasp of stage companies; but whose heart is cheered and encouraged on the way by the brightest visions of rich silver lodes and future wealth. How many will go away with disappointed hopes, sore hearts, and poorer fortunes than brought them here! Sometimes, as one looks upon the motley crowd, composed of every variety of men, representing nearly every nation, from the great, broad-shouldered, bushy-whiskered adventurer, who has seen the ups and downs of mining life a dozen times,—used either to success or adversity—to the beardless youth, whose brain is full of glistening castles in the air, whose experience in this rough life is just beginning, and to whom success means everything—it is very hard to repress the feeling of sadness that will come into the heart and make you wish many were not here who are."

A WRITER in the *Christian Union*, says that ministers make a great mistake in spending so much time upon their sermons, and so little on their people. The men who move audiences by their eloquence, grow less in number, he thinks, as education grows more universal. Oratory under such circumstances is less potent. Laymen, he says, generally like their ministers better than they do their sermons. A minister should know his people, and it is necessary for them to know him, and this gives the preacher moral power. The fact is, they want more of the power of God, and less confidence in man's wisdom.

VICE President Colfax's announcement of his purpose to retire from public life, upon the expiration of his present term of office, is declared by the New York *Herald* to be "all gammon of course." President Lincoln, it says, made the same announcement, apparently to have active opponents count without him in their operations. It asks.

"Is this the point with Colfax? He certainly cannot stand for the Presidency for the next term. Grant leaves no opportunity; and it may be that Colfax believes that four years of retirement would give him a good strategic position when the Presidency is discussed in 1876."

BURNING THE MEADOWS.—We notice the smoke from another large fire in the hay land below the city. Persons who set fire to the grass down there may mean well by it, and think they are doing good by burning off the grass, but it would be well for them to learn that in many places not only the grass is burned, but also the turf or sod, often to the depth of a foot, and the grass entirely killed. It is so long since we have had any rain to wet the ground, that the sod burns very readily, and the grass ought not to be fired until we have had sufficient rain to wet the ground, so that only the grass will burn.

## NOTICE.

Information having been received here that Elder Samuel Savery, who was at last accounts traveling in the State of New York, is not in a proper condition of mind, this is to notify him that he is hereby recalled and is requested to discontinue his labors in the ministry.

GEO. A. SMITH.

## SPECIAL NOTICE!

TO THE TAXPAYERS OF SALT LAKE COUNTY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Territorial and County Taxes for the current year, which are still unsettled, must be paid on or before the first day of October next, or cost will be added according to the provisions of Law.

R. J. GOLDING,  
Assessor and Collector, Salt Lake Co.  
Collector's Office, Court House,  
Salt Lake City, Sep. 8 1870.

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## LOST,

ON the 8th of September, between the City and Dr. Dunyon's at the Point of the Mountain south, a SACK containing Carpet Fillings, mostly coarse Cotton, colored black, the remainder Carpet Rags in balls. The finder will oblige by leaving same at this office or at Dr. Dunyon's. d251w33;lea

## STRAYED!

FROM Jordan Bridge, on the 18th of June, one pair of Bay AMERICAN MARES, fifteen hands high, no brands newly shod. One Mare is sweetened in left shoulder, and has a horse Colt, 3 months old. The other Mare was heavy with foal.

Also, one dapple Grey HORSE, 14 hands high, 6 year old, branded A in a circle on left thigh.

Any person bringing them or giving information concerning them at Faust's Stables will be well rewarded.

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HENRY HOUTZ.