

as the branch cannot bring forth or produce except it remain connected with the tree, so we cannot increase in light and knowledge unless we keep alive in Christ. This people are a good people and they are full of life, they are alive in Christ, and they live their religion and God blesses them.

I am aware that we are protected and shielded by the Almighty; he baffles the world, wards off the storms and the tempests for the sake of the righteousness that dwells in the midst of this people. It is not done for the sake of the liar, the thief and other abominable characters, but his protecting arm is extended for the sake of the righteous; they are the means of preserving this people, and there is enough of them to save the rest from destruction, and through that medium we as a people are protected.

It is a common thing for us to send to the States for choice fruit, and the Pomologist who receives our orders cuts off scions from the best fruit trees, and sends to us the summer, the fall and the winter apples, and we also get the pear, the plum, the cherry and the peach. We graft those various kinds of good fruit into our seedlings and then the tree produces fruit according to the kind that was grafted into it, and in this way we procure good fruit. It is just so with you, unless you abide in Christ after being grafted in you will not bear any good fruit. There are men and women here who have come from the States, who seem to have a little good feeling in them, but were they ever properly grafted into the true vine? No, they simply got under the good influence, but they have not borne any fruit. Where have you seen an individual that has come here to speculate or do business that has ever been truly favorable to this people? There have been very few, and most of them have died, but there are quite as many that are favorable as I expect to see. Men come here and get good impressions, the Spirit of the Lord resting with them, but they do not embrace the truth, and consequently the good influence leaves them and they turn against the cause of Christ, the devil gets power over them and they begin to operate against the kingdom of our God and to seek the lives of his servants and anointed ones. Let such men go their own way; I have got now so that I cannot have confidence in any that come here until they prove themselves, and therefore I have quit the practice of reposing confidence in strangers, and I place my confidence in God, in his kingdom, in his servants and in the earth that is made for our use.

Brother Brigham was speaking of the earth and telling us that we should be cautious how we use it, for it is our mother, and the man that will disgrace his mother is unworthy of her fostering care. I have been a child upon this earth for 61 years, and there is not anything but what it produces. Are you not required to be just as faithful as I am? Why—of course; we shall have to give an account of the deeds done in the body, and so also will all mankind. Look at the animal creation, they were all created by law, and will fulfill that law by which they were created. But see the feeling and disposition that we have in our hearts to be cruel towards animals, and that same passion that we cultivate towards the brute creation, mankind by and by will have towards one another. Reflect upon the experience of the past and you will find it so. I perceive that the older I grow the more compassion I have upon the brute, but young and unthoughtful men and careless, cruel boys will drive a horse at the rate of sixteen miles an hour, and then whip him all the way up every hill on the journey. Is this the spirit of Christ and of our holy religion to be cruel to animals and beat them in this way? I say no; our religion and the spirit of Christ would teach us to be kind to them, to encourage them by bating and nourishing them. It is a good deal so with this kingdom. There are some who are all the time blocking the wheels of the kingdom in place of helping to roll it forward. If these brethren who are so wild and inconsiderate would but learn enough to block the wheels of their team instead of being so severe upon their animals they would act more like wise men and Saints of God.

When President Young says to the Bishops go and get up three hundred teams and send to the States to gather the poor Saints, they should go at it with spirit and with energy as men of God. In fact we should all take a course to comply with the counsel that is given. We should cultivate the earth that it may yield of its increase, that we may have an abundance of wheat, corn, potatoes, apples, peaches and every other variety of grain, fruit and vegetable. We should always look forward to a future increase, striving to make everything multiply in its sphere and thus fulfill the measure of its creation. If we sow a kernel of wheat it will produce, probably a thousand fold, then you sow that which has been produced from the one kernel and it will increase in proportion to the first. This is the principle of increase in nature, and each of us should endeavor to carry out nature's laws. In the beginning God commanded Adam, and also his sons and daughters to fill up the measure of their creation, to multiply and replenish the earth, and he also commanded the earth to multiply and to increase her productions, vegetation, fowls, animals and all manner of creeping things. How do you think it looks for man to lie down and be an idle spectator, while he makes his neighbor a slave? I believe in all of us being industrious from day to day and from year to year, and I also to improve and teach others to improve in all that is good. I have never undertaken to do anything of an important nature,

but I have called upon the Almighty to assist me, realizing that I required his aid and favor, and he has invariably prospered me in what I have commenced. When we sowed grain for the purpose of feeding the poor Saints we may naturally expect to have to feed a great many goats while we are feeding sheep.

Brethren let us go to work and accumulate means; let us go more extensively into home manufactures, let us get up some of those home made spinning jinnys, we are told that they are capable of spinning two hundred pounds a day, but supposing we could spin twenty-five pounds a day should we not think we were doing a good business? We should feel proud of such a business. We shall have to go into this kind of business, for we have every prospect of being shut out from trading with the east. Let us then go to work, men, women and children and make ourselves independent of the world and especially of our enemies. Can we do it? Yes we can, because we can raise everything that we require. Now we have not cultivated many things here but what we have got a good return. When speaking upon this subject the other day I heard President Young say that he would not send to the States for any of those rotten goods this year, I am not going to send for any, for I am going to send for a carding machine instead, and if that does not clothe my family I do not know what move I shall make next, but I intend that whatever I do shall be a step in the right direction.

Brethren and sisters, I feel to bless you and also all the Presidency of this church, and all the quorums of the priesthood; I likewise feel to bless every man that puts forth his hand to help to bless Israel, for all such shall be blessed by the God of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, and their blessings shall multiply ten fold more than they ever did before. Then, do not stop, but go ahead, and all our blessings will multiply. The Lord says, do my will and let the world alone, and I will defend you, for it is my business to defend you and all my people in these latter days, and he will do it to the extent that is requisite for the accomplishment of his purposes. I know it just as well as I know that I am standing here. Well, do not be discouraged, but lay aside your scolding and fretting, and abide in the religion of Jesus Christ, for you must remember that no branch can bring forth except it be in the vine; no more can we, except we abide in Christ.

Peace be upon you all, brethren and sisters, wives and children, you all that are good, and that love the gospel of Jesus Christ more than they love this wicked world in which we live. These are some of my feelings, and they are some of the feelings of my heart. We are laboring for eternal life and exaltation in the kingdom of our God; we are learning to live for ever; and I am going to stick and hang to the good old ship, Zion, forever and ever, God helping me.

The Lord has put a spirit in me that is inclined to righteousness, and I always love to do right. My faith and confidence are in God and in his servants whom he has chosen.

You all know that you have my blessing, and I say, may the peace and blessing of my Heavenly Father be with this people, forever, with all that pertains unto them; their habitations, these mountains and valleys, their flocks and herds, and fields and gardens, for I pray these peculiar and heaven's choicest blessings may attend the Latter-Day Saints henceforth and forever, in the name of Jesus Christ, our Redeemer: Amen.

#### OUR DAUGHTERS.

The greatest danger to our daughters in the present time is the neglect of domestic education. Not only to themselves, but to husbands, families, and the community at large, does the evil extend. By far the greatest amount of happiness in civilized life is found in the domestic relations, and most of these depend on the domestic culture and habits of the wife and mothers. Let our daughters be intellectually educated as highly as possible; let their moral and social nature receive the highest grace of vigor and refinement; but along with these, let the domestic virtues find a prominent place.

We cannot say much about our daughters being hereafter wives and mothers, but we ought to think much of it, and give the thought prominence for their education. Good wives they cannot be, at least for men of intelligence, without mental culture; good mothers they certainly cannot be without it; and more than this, they cannot be such wives as men need, unless they are good housekeepers, without a thorough and practical training to the end. Our daughters should be practically taught to bake, wash, sweep, set table, milk cows, make butter and cheese and learn to spin, weave and knit, and do everything appertaining to the order, neatness, economy and happiness of the household. All this they can learn as well as not, and better than not. It need not interfere in the least with their intellectual education, nor with the highest degree of refinement. On the contrary, it would greatly contribute thereto. Only let the time which is worse than wasted in idleness, sauntering and gossip, frivolous reading, and various modern female dissipation which kill time and health, be devoted to domestic duties and education, and our daughters would soon be all that the high interest of society demand. A benign, elevating influence would go forth through all the families of the land. Health and happiness would now sparkle in many lusterless eyes, the bloom would return to beautify many a faded cheek, and doctor's bills of wholesome fare. [Arthur's Magazine.]

#### THE DISAGREEABLE RELIGIOUS MAN.

It must be admitted with great regret, that people who make a considerable profession of religion have succeeded in making themselves more thoroughly disagreeable than almost any other human beings have ever made themselves. You will find people who claim not to be merely pious and Christian people, but to be very much more pious and Christian than others, who are extremely uncharitable, unamiable, repulsive, stupid and narrow minded, and intensely opinionated and self-satisfied. We know from a very high authority, that a Christian ought to be an epistle in commendation of the blessed faith he holds. But it is beyond question that many people who profess to be Christians are like grim gorgons' heads warning people off from having anything to do with Christianity. Why should a middle-aged clergyman walk about the streets with a malignant and sullen scowl always on his face, which at the best would be a very ugly one? Why should another walk with his nose in the air and his eyes rolled up till they seem likely to roll out? And why should a third be always dabbled over with a clammy perspiration, and prolong all his vowels to twice the usual length. It is, indeed a most woeful thing, that people who evince a spirit in every respect the direct contrary of that of our blessed Redeemer should fancy that they are Christians of singular attainments; and it is more woeful still that many young people should be scared away into irreligion or unbelief by the wretched delusion that these creatures, wickedly caricaturing Christianity are fairly representing it. I have beheld more deliberate malice, lying and cheating, more backbiting and slandering, denser stupidity, and greater self-sufficiency, among bad hearted, wrong-headed religionists than among any other order of human beings. I have known more malignity and slander conveyed in the form of a prayer than should have consigned any ordinary libeler to the pillory. I have known a person who made evening prayer a means of infuriating and stabbing the servants, under the pretext of confessing their sins. "Thou knowest, Lord, how my servants have been occupied this day;" with these words did the blasphemous mockery of prayer begin one Sunday evening in a house I could easily indicate; and then the man under the pretext of addressing the Almighty, raked up all the misdoings of the servants (they being present of course,) in a fashion which, if he had ventured on at any other time would have probably led some of them to assault him. [Country Parson.]

#### EX. GOV. SEYMOUR'S POSITION.

In the published proceedings of a war meeting held, in Hartford Conn., a few weeks since, the name of Hon. Thos. H. Seymour appeared, as one of the Vice Presidents, which gave the Ex. Governor offense. He wrote a letter to the Hartford Times, denouncing in emphatic language the unauthorized use of his name in that way and connection, in which occurs the following.

If it is necessary to be more explicit, I beg leave to state, that knowing what the meeting would be beforehand, I could not have been induced to attend it, or to take a part in its doings—and that having glanced at the speeches and the proceedings generally of that meeting, I particularly desire to clear myself from any participation, directly or indirectly, in what took place there. The meeting, if I have not misunderstood its general bearing, is one which ignores peaceful remedies of any sort, as a means of restoring the Union, and calls loudly for men and means to aid in the subjugation and consequent degradation and overthrow of the South. I follow, gentlemen, in no such crusade, neither will I contribute, in any way, to the accomplishment of such bloody purposes. The monstrous fallacy of the present day, that the Union can be re-established by destroying any part of the South, is one which will burst with the shells that are thrown into its defenseless cities, and leave the condition of this country, after its treasures are exhausted, and its brave men on both sides consigned to hospitals and graves, a spectacle for the reproach or commiseration of the civilized world.

PERILS OF MATRIMONY.—Two cases recently were before the London Courts of a rather curious description. One poor fellow, a mechanic, was summoned to a debt due by a dead man, and that man no relation of his, but who happened to be the first husband of his wife. The judge ruled that he must pay the debt—the wife having administered to her husband's effects. What made the case more grievous was the circumstance that the unfortunate man had with his wife married seven children! The second case was of a still more singular character. A man committing bigamy in marrying a second time, found his life so miserable in the second engagement that he got a friend to give him into custody, and employ a solicitor to prosecute him on the charge of bigamy—he determined to undo the punishment of the law for his crime rather than live any longer with his unlawful spouse. But his laudable intention was frustrated. Sufficient proof of the first marriage was not forthcoming, and the unhappy husband was discharged from the bar, and once more delivered over to the tender mercies of his second spouse, who was sitting in the court watching the proceedings. Would such a story be believed if told in a novel?

#### PROCLAMATION OF A GEORGIA GUERRILLA CHIEF.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 22, 1862.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—At the re-organization of our forces, under the conscript act, I declined any position in my regiment, believing that it was my duty to endeavor to do something to relieve my own people from the depredations of lawless bands of an unprincipled foe. I am now empowered to raise a legion for special service in North Georgia, and in the mountains of East and Middle Tennessee.

This corps will be armed with improved arms, and they will be entitled to bounty, pay, rations and quarters, as other troops; they will all, furthermore, be entitled to the cash value of all property captured from the enemy. There was never a more fruitful field presented for the operations of this character than Tennessee.

The undersigned, from his intimate acquaintance with the geography of the country, coupled with his experience in mountain warfare in the campaign in Western Virginia, flatters himself that he can lead a corps of this sort successfully. He therefore appeals to the people of the East and Middle Tennessee, and North Georgia, for their aid and co-operation in his undertaking. And more especially does he appeal to the constituents of his old regiment. His appeals to them have always met a hearty response. He trusts that they will not turn a deaf ear to this appeal to them, to rally to the defense of their homes, property and liberties—nay, more! the purity of their wives, daughters, mothers and sisters.

I also desire to organize one company of the most intrepid men in the country, who will be required to mount themselves on superior horses. They will be armed with the most approved long range guns, and will always be under the immediate command of myself. This company is designed for the most perilous scouting service.

Communications will receive attention if addressed to me at Ringgold, Georgia, or Chattanooga and Sweetwater, Tenn.

T. B. MURRAY.

#### CHARGES AGAINST GEN. MITCHELL.

The Cincinnati Commercial contains a column of charges against Gen. Mitchell. They consist of alleged cotton speculations; bogus victories; crazy conduct in the field; inability to handle regiments; yielding to a causeless panic and losing rations and material at Tusculum; wanton and useless destruction of the bridge near Decatur, thus destroying his own communication with the Commanding General's Department, and inflicting no damage on the enemy; of ordering a panic-like retreat from Athens, Ala., causing destruction to Union property and danger to Union inhabitants, and permitting the most outrageous and horrible excesses by Union men upon loyal people; of an "imbecile" advance upon Chattanooga; of inefficient demonstrations against guerrillas; of singular and eccentric conduct towards the people of Huntsville.

These charges and others have been placed before the Department at Washington by Col. Norton, who says in conversation that the great majority of the officers who have served under Mitchell are deeply dissatisfied with him, believing him to abound in vast, vague schemes, and to be in firm of purpose, and that he is restless and energetic without being executive, while it would take a far higher order of talent than he has displayed to atone for his enormous, excitable and exacting vanity.

#### A GOOD SPECULATION.

An exchange says, when Gen. Butler took command in New Orleans, after the surrender of the city, one of his first official orders interdicted the circulation of Confederate notes, which, constituting the almost exclusive circulating medium, were held in immense numbers. This interdiction brought the rebel paper down to 15 cents on the dollar. At that rate Andrew J. Butler, a brother of the general, and formerly of San Francisco, went quietly into the market, supplied with specie from U. S. Military chest, and bought up all the rebel paper he could get hold of.

When his purchases were completed, an order was issued from Gen. Butler commanding the banks of the city to redeem all Confederate paper presented to them with their own paper, specie or U. S. Treasury Notes, at par. Thereupon A. J. Butler walked down to the banks with, it is said, about \$1,500,000 Confederate notes, for which he had paid 15 cents on the dollar, or \$250,000, in United States money—received his \$1,500,000, returned (probably) \$250,000 to the military chest whence he had taken it, and came out of the little job with \$1,250,000 profit on less than six weeks' work, and without the investment of one dollar of his own money.

NEXT DOOR TO A FOOL.—"Mr. Brown," said a little boy to a gentleman who had called on his father, "who is your next door neighbor?"

"Mr. Jones, my dear," replied the gentleman.

"Isn't he a very silly man?" asked the child.

"No, my dear, Mr. Jones is a sensible man."

"Oh, I don't think he is," persisted the boy, "for I heard mama say to papa that you were next door to a fool."