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BOOK, JOB, AND CARD PRINTING:
Blankets, Circulars, Invitations, Bill-Heads, Sched-
ules, &c., &c., executed to order.

TO THE SAINTS ABROAD.

Will you come, will you come, O ye Saints of the Lord,
From nations and regions afar,
And dwell with the Saints in the valleys of the Lord,
Where truth and love abound, in virtue, no share,
And members our peace don't deny?

Will you come, will you come, to the land of the free,
"Midst the mountains and wilds of the west,
Where liberty bright, in its glory and might,
Present to our vision a far nobler sight,
Than that of the nations oppress'd?

Will you come, will you come, where peace is trium-
phant,
In the valleys of Ephraim free;
Where union, and love, and the Spirit of God,
And the gospel gifts in the hearts shed abroad,
Are enjoyed in their purity?

Will you come, will you come, where 'postles reside,
With power and wisdom from God,
Where we may receive the words that are pure,
And principles that will ever endure,
And walk in the steps they have trod?

Oh, then, come—quickly come, to the far distant valleys
That the Father for you has prepar'd;
Here you may enjoy the rich blessings of peace,
From tyrannous bondage, and war, be released,
And gain the Saints' blissful reward.

W. B.

THE YELLOW FEVER IN ALABAMA.

(Extract from a Private Letter.)

MONTGOMERY, Ala.,

Oct. 21, 1851.

Dear Brother—This is the most trying time in
my life. I have eight boarders left who are phys-
icians, and they are kept running night and day.
There are about 300 left here, and of those from
10 to 12 die every day. In one week there will
not be a white man left in this place, if the weath-
er continues without frost. The misery here is
awful—no nurse to take care of the sick.
There were six sent by the association from New
Orleans on Friday, and we are expecting six more
from Mobile to-night, which is a God-send, for
there is many a poor one now lying unattended,
and cared for much less than a dog. "Every one
for himself" is the motto here.

We go to bed about eight o'clock for company.
It is pleasant to be asleep than awake in
such a melancholy time. If you meet a man on
a street, (which is seldom), he stares at you as
if you were come to summon him to his last home;
not a smile to greet you with, as formerly, but all
is shrouded in gloom and grief.

Eleven died last night, and the doctors say
if we have frost to-night, as it is getting quite cold,
there will be twenty-five by to-morrow morning,
as everybody sick with fever dies during a frost,
but there is no danger to be apprehended after
from new cases.

—[N. Y. Herald.]

THE TURKISH SEAMENSHIP.—Dickens, in his
Household Words, states that, at the close of the
Greek insurrection in 1829, the Turks turned
every Greek out of their naval service. Hence-
forth they determined to fight, work, and nav-
igate their ships themselves. The first they could
do indifferently well, the second and third not at
all.

The seamen draughted on board ship by the
marine corps did not know the use of even the
most common tools, and the officers were obliged
to teach them the rudiments of the terms of the
official vocabulary whereby to convey their
orders to the men. Moreover the men could not
have understood them if they had been as learned
in nautical slang as an English boatswain or a
Dutch skipper.

In this dilemma, the Turkish naval instructor
hit upon an ingenious plan. They symbolized
and named the various parts of the vessel by
anything that came near to hand. Thus the first
mast, for instance, in the minutest, a pom-
granate to the mainmast, a bunch of grapes to
the foremast. The pump was distinguished by a
string of onions, the fore-castle by a basket of
figs, the ropes by vine leaves or bunches of trees;
the various sails by pipe-sticks, mutton bones,
rice bags, or any other convenient odds and ends.

Here was a new nautical dictionary invented
at once: "Haul down the pipe-stick!" "Take
two reefs in the rice-bags!" "Stand by the grape
mast!" "Go forward to the onion-sticks!" were
as good words of command when the sailors un-
derstood them (which they soon learned to do)
as the correct ones; and men who, on their ar-
rival on shipboard, scarcely knew a clew-line from
a keel-anchor, or stem from stern, speedily ac-
quired a competent knowledge of the different
parts of the ship.

TUNNEL UNDER THE OHIO RIVER.—The
Louisville Journal has an article upon the pros-
pect and feasibility of the construction of a tun-
nel under the Ohio river at Louisville, Kentucky,
and Jeffersonville, Indiana. A charter for this
work was granted by the Kentucky legislature,
March 6, 1854, and the right of way given by
the city of Louisville, and the work for ever ex-
empted from taxation for city purposes, on the
27th day of May, 1854.

The Fort Wayne and Southern Railway Com-
pany have accepted the charter and the release of
the right of way, and propose making up the
stock, and, if possible, to put the work under
contract this fall or early in the spring. The
tunnel will be exclusively for railway purposes,
with a double track, adapted to the use of all the
roads of the different gages. It will be 28½
miles in the clear, and 17½ high, perpendicular.
From the centre of each track. The arching will
be 60 ft. less than two miles in length. The
descending grades into the tunnel, at either end,
will be only 80 ft. per mile on a straight line.
From the head of the grade on one side of the
tunnel to the head of the grade on the opposite side of the
river will be two miles and a half.

The tunnel will be constructed in the river by
excavating a channel or pit in the rock, and arch-
ing over with the material excavated—limestone
rock of the best quality. The work has been
surveyed, and the cost estimated at \$1,200,000.
It is proposed to raise this sum by a cash sub-
scription, no part of which is made payable until
the whole sum is subscribed. When all the
stock is taken, then it becomes payable in four
equal semi-annual instalments.—[Ex.]

Eighteen hundred and fifty-four will be one
of the most memorable years, and will occupy
many pages in the story of the ages will be
written. Shipwrecks, wars, floods, steamboat
and railroad massacres, tempests, lightnings,
drought, fires, cholera, yellow fever, the Neba-
dion fever, the wheat crop frozen out, the corn crop
lost up, insurrections, earthquakes, rumors of
war, bombardments, Cuba, the Black Warrior,
Gretnow blotted out by a storm of fire and iron;
and the future is big with events, of which the
next four months are to be life.—[Ex.]

A story is related of an honest farmer, who,
attempting to drive home a bull, got suddenly
hoisted over the fence. Recovering himself, he
saw the animal on the head side of the rails,
sawing the air with his head and neck, and paw-
ing at him for a moment, and then shaking his
tail at him, exclaimed, "Darn your apoplexy,
you needn't stand there; you 'arnal critter, a
bovin' and scrapin'—you did it a purpose!"

DESERVED NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

VOL. 4.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, THURSDAY, FEB. 22, 1855.

NO. 50.

HISTORY OF JOSEPH SMITH.

(Copyright Secured.)

APRIL, 1841.

The Council of the Twelve assembled at Man-
chester, in the Carpenter's Hall, on the 6th day of
April, 1841, for the first time to transact business
as a quorum, in the presence of the Church in a
foreign land; being the first day of the 19th year
of the rise of the Church of Jesus Christ of Lat-
ter-day Saints. Nine of the quorum were present:
viz.—Brigham Young, Heber C. Kimball, Orson

Hyde, Parley P. Pratt, Orson Pratt, Wilford
Woodruff, Willard Richards, John Taylor, and
Geo. A. Smith. President Young, having called
the meeting to order, and organized the conference,
then opened by prayer. Elder Thomas Ward
was chosen clerk. The President then made some
introductory remarks relative to the organization
of the Church in the House of the Lord in Amer-
ica, in reference to the different quorums in their
respective orders and authorities in the Church.
The representation of the churches and confer-
ences throughout the kingdom was then called
for.

LOCATIONS.	BY WHOM REPRESENTED.	MEMBERS.	ELDERS.	PRESTERS.	TEACHERS.	DEACONS.
Manchester Conference	Parley P. Pratt	443	7	15	9	0
Citherose Conference	Heber C. Kimball	318	6	12	19	3
Preston	Peter Melling	675	11	15	13	3
Liverpool	John Taylor	191	9	8	4	3
Isle of Man		90	2	4	2	0
London Conference	Lorenzo Snow	137	3	13	4	2
Birmingham	Alfred Gordon	110	1	13	4	2
Staffordshire		574	19	49	29	16
Garnsey	Wilford Woodruff	134	5	6	4	1
Gudfield Elm		408	8	33	11	1
Froom's Hill		1008	27	67	27	8
Edinburgh	Orson Pratt	203	6	9	6	2
Glasgow, Paisley, John- ston, Bridge of Weir, and Thornay Bank	Reuben Hedlock	368	12	15	13	11
Ireland	Theodore Curtis	35	2	5	1	0
Wales	James Burnham	170	2	5	3	3
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	Amos Fielding	26	1	3	1	0
Brampton	John Sanders	46	0	1	0	0
Carlisle		43	1	0	0	0
Bolton	Robert Crooks	189	1	11	8	1
Darlington	John Albertson	126	2	4	3	2
Northwich, Middlewich, &c.	Samuel Heath	112	2	6	6	6
Oldham	William Black	86	1	4	1	2
Stockport	Elder Magan	161	1	5	2	2
Eccles		24	1	3	1	0
Poulbury		62	0	2	1	1
Whitefield		41	1	2	3	0
Radcliffe Bridge		18	1	3	0	0
Total		5814	136	303	169	68

* Near eight hundred Saints have emigrated to America, during the past season. These are not included in this representation.

Conference adjourned till 2 p.m.
Conference met pursuant to adjournment:
opened by prayer.

Scattering members were then represented,
consisting of near 50, not included in any of the
above branches.

President Young then proceeded to make some
remarks on the duties of the Twelve, and concluded
by moving that Elder John Albertson be ordained
to that office. Seconded by Elder Kimball, and
carried unanimously.

Resolved that George D. Watt, G. J. Adams,
Amos Fielding, William Kay, John Sanders,
Thomas Richardson, James Whitehead, Thomas
Domville, James Gully, and George Simpson, be
ordained High Priests.

Resolved that the following persons be ordained
Elders:—William Miller, William Leach, John
Black, John Goodfellow, Joseph Brotherton, Rich-
ard Benson, Theophilus Brotherton, John Mc-
Lewick, and William Green.

Resolved, that Manchester, Stockport, Dakin-
gton, Oldham, Bolton, and all the neighboring
branches be organized into one Conference, to be
called the Manchester Conference.

That the church in Brampton, Alston, and
Carlisle be included in the Manchester Conference.
That the churches of Liverpool, Isle of Man,
Wales, viz: Overton, Harding, and Elanora, be
organized into one Conference, to be called the
Liverpool Conference.

Resolved, that the Manchester Conference in-
clude Macclesfield, Northwich, Middlewich, and
Lostock.

That Edinburgh Conference include Edinburgh
and vicinity.

That the Glasgow Conference include Glasgow,
Paisley, Bridge of Weir, Johnstone, and Thornay
Bank.

That Geo. D. Watt preside over the Edinburgh
Conference.

That John Greenhow preside over the Liver-
pool Conference.

That Thomas Ward preside over the Citherose
Conference.

That Lorenzo Snow preside over the London
Conference.

That James Gully preside over the Maccles-
field Conference.

That Alfred Gordon preside over the Stafford-
shire Conference.

That James Riley be ordained a High Priest,
and preside over the Birmingham Conference.

That J. Mc Auley preside over the Glasgow
Conference.

That Thomas Richardson preside over the Gad-
field Elm Conference.

That William Kay preside over the Froom's
Hill Conference.

That Levi Richards have the superintendence
of the Garvey Conference.

That P. Melling preside over the Preston Con-
ference.

That J. Sanders preside over the Brampton
Conference.

Adjourned till seven o'clock.

At pursuant to adjournment; commenced by
singing, "When shall we all meet again?" and
prayer.

The Patriarch P. Melling was then called upon
to pronounce a Patriarchal blessing upon the head
of John Albertson, previous to his being ordained
to the office of Patriarch. Laying his hands upon
him, he blessed him in the following words:—

"John, I lay my hands upon thy head, in the
name of Jesus Christ; and by the authority of
the Holy Priesthood committed unto me, I pro-
nounce upon thy life the blessings of Abraham,
Isaac, and Jacob; and I say unto thee, that inas-
much as it is in thy heart to do the will of the
Lord, thou shalt be blessed; and the desires of thy
heart shall be granted thee; and the Lord God
will enlarge thy heart; and inasmuch as thou wilt
be humble and faithful before the Lord in thy

calling, even that of a Patriarch, thou shalt be
blessed, strengthened, and have great wisdom and
understanding; thy bowels shall be filled with
compassion for the widow and fatherless; and I
pray that our Father in Heaven will take thee
into his own care, and as he feels for thy welfare,
thou shalt be made strong in faith, and the Lord
shall bless thee and open thy understanding. Thou
shalt know the doctrine of Jesus Christ, and the
mysteries of heaven shall be opened to thy mind.
Thou shalt also have the gift of prophecy and
revelation, and thou shalt predict those things that
shall take place to the latest generation. I pray
that our Father in Heaven may confer these bless-
ings upon thy head; yes, thou shalt be a mighty
man, if thou wilt be a faithful man, and a humble
man, so that thou mayest be an ornament to thy
calling, and a blessing to thy posterity; yes, thy
posterity shall be blessed, and they shall become
mighty upon the earth, and become blessed, inas-
much as they will be faithful in all things, and
watch unto prayer. Thou shalt finally over-
come, and be lifted up on high, and inherit the mansions
prepared for thee in the kingdom of our God.
Thou art of the blood of Ephraim; and I seal
these blessings upon thy head in the name of
Jesus Christ. Amen, and Amen."

After the Patriarch had finished his blessing,
and ordered him to the office of Patriarch.
The ordinations of the High Priests then took
place; but from the pressure of business, it was
directed that the High Priests who were present
should retire to the vestry, with those who were
to be ordained Elders, and there ordain them at
the same time that the ordinations of the High
Priests were proceeding.

Several appropriate discourses were delivered by
different members of the Twelve Apostles, in re-
sponse to the duties of the officers in their respec-
tive calling; and the duties and privileges of the
members; also on the prosperity of the work in
general.

A very richly ornamented cake, a present from
New York, from Edr. Adams' wife to the Twelve,
was then exhibited to the meeting. This was
blessed by them, and distributed to all the officers
and members, and the whole congregation, con-
sisting perhaps of seven hundred people; a large
fragment was left preserved for some who were
not present. During the distribution several very
appropriate hymns were sung, and a powerful and
general feeling of delight universally pervaded the
meeting.

While this was proceeding Elder Parley P. Pratt
composed, and handed over to the clerk, the fol-
lowing lines, which the clerk then read to the
meeting:

When in distant regions,
As strangers we do roam,
Far away from our country,
Our homes, and our home;

When singing in strain,
Fresh courage we'll take,
As we think on our friends,
And remember the cake.

Elder O. Hyde apostrophized powerfully to the
meeting, and exhorted us to the same present in a
bond of mutual prayer during his mission to
Jerusalem and the East, which was sustained on
the part of the hearers with a hearty Amen.

Elder Joseph Fielding remarked respecting the
rich cake of which they had been partaking. He
considered it a type of the good things of that
land from whence it came, and from whence they
had received the fulness of the gospel.

The number of official members present at this
conference was then taken, viz: quorum of the
Twelve Apostles, 3; Patriarchs, 2; High Priests,
16; quorum of the Seventies, 3; Elders, 31;
Rivers, 23; Teachers, 17; Deacons, 6.

Elders B. Young and Wm. Miller then sang the
hymn, "Adieu, my dear brethren, &c.," and Presi-
dent Young blessed the congregation, and dis-
missed them.

BRIGHAM YOUNG,
Thos. Ward, Clerk, Chairman.

was appropriated to the traffic of the native pop-
ulation, and was crowded by a swartthy crew, in
every mode of dress, or rather of undress, and in
every attitude of intense activity. Some wore
loose linen drawers and no shirts, others shirts
and no drawers, others neither shirts nor drawers.
Some had turbans and umbrellas, others cor-
nucopi straw hats, others machines like inverted
punchbells, made of wicker, and covered over
with a variety of lively colors and patterns.

Many of these strangely-dressed beings were
driving small two-wheeled carts, neatly made,
having a light bamboo tilt, and drawn by small
docile oxen, as clean about the fetlocks as a well-
bred horse.

Long strings of these carts, twenty or thirty
perhaps, travel together, carrying produce from
one locality to another. Others again of the
people were carrying on their heads, or on a
bamboo stick, laid across their shoulders, every
species of fruit or vegetable which this fine coun-
try pours forth. All this is accompanied by wild
cries and outlandish gesticulations.

Sometimes a quiet group would be seen re-
posing under the shade of a huge tree—fathers,
mothers, babies, all mingled together, in every
attitude of exquisite unconscious grace. The
natives are permitted to use the main road, in
case they have no horse or cart with them.

As we continued our course I observed the

sides of the roads lined with pretty Malay wood
notages, with their overhanging roofs, each nest-
ling its own acre or two, amidst absolute luxu-
riance. Then we emerged into an open swam-
py country, every foot of which was taken up
with fields, in which the lay of the ground was
so managed that the water ran from terrace to
terrace, and so irrigated the whole country.—
Now and then we passed a fine country house,
seated on a slight eminence, with a fine estate
lying around it.

We travelled very swiftly, accomplishing the
forty miles in three hours and fifty minutes.—
At the interval of every six or seven miles is a
post-house, where the relays of horses are kept.
These stations consist of a solid arch of masonry,
thrown across the road, capacious enough to
protect from the burning sun two carriages and
four, one behind the other; the house of the
postmaster containing a refreshment room and
beds for travellers; and stabling for twenty-eight
horses—seven relays; they do not put in Java
with less than four horses.

I will here mention that as the posting de-
partment is in the hands of the Government,
everything is properly done and goes on well.—
The intending traveller has merely to send the
 requisite sum of money to the post-house, and
announces the hour at which he wishes to start,
and he need give himself no further trouble.—
Four little active horses, a full gallop, whether
by day or by night, hurry him to the remotest
part of Java, if he wishes to go there. When
the roads are heavy, six horses are put to, but
not at an extra expense to the traveller. I for-
get whether the coachman is changed at every
relay, but if a horsekeeper necessarily are. It
is customary to give these last a few dollars,
at the end of a stage, but if you refuse there is no
muttering or grumbling, or sour looks.

The changing of the relays affords great fun.
Between the smoking pipes just detached from
the carriage, and the fresh ones waiting to be
put to, there is sure to be a little epigram. This
affair consists of a small, a squeak,
a bite and a kick, and as these four operations
are almost simultaneous, and are sure to be re-
sponded to with interest, the effect is most amus-
ing, and gives one an opportunity of observing
horses in every variety of posture.

The four little creatures (about eleven or twelve
hands high) composing the fresh relay, suffer
themselves to be attached to the carriage with-
out giving the slightest trouble; but with the
starting comes the difficulty. The two wheel-
ers generally commence with a fierce and deter-
mined jolt, whilst the leaders rise up on end
and paw the air. At this the driver neither
frowns nor smiles. He shares not their emu-
tions. He sits still, waiting for the ebb of their
feelings and the exertions of the two horsekeep-
ers. These two, each of whom could easily lift
one of his charges off the ground, hold the
wheels of the carriage, on either side, until the
four little things determine to exert their en-
ergy in the right direction.

By and bye one, who after shaking his head
in a very malignant manner, has attempted to
be driven, but has been diverted from his at-
tempt by a tremendous blow from the whip of
the stolid coachman, makes a spring forward
with a force which would break any ordinary
trace, and fairly drags or pushes his companions
along with him. The horsekeepers then leave
the reins of the whole, which they have been
holding, or endeavoring to turn, and run by the
side of their charges giving vent to loud vocifer-
ations, something between a yell, a shout, a
scream, and a cry. The coachman, sitting on
the sound, shakes the reins, pulls the whip,
and in a few moments the travellers are off, at a
wild gallop, up hill and down dale, which relax-
es not, until the carriage arrives under the
shade of the next post-station.

Such is travelling in Java at the present day.
I forget to say that the expense amounts to
about a pound sterling for every ten miles.

To return from this digression. After travel-
ling sixteen or eighteen miles, we got on higher
ground, and felt the air more refreshing and elastic;
we began also to see the peaks of the
mountains, which we were approaching.

The interior of Java is very mountainous, and
contains several active and extinct volcanoes.—
Under an extinct volcano and stately mountain,
Salak, with its five peaks, is Buitenzorg, the
pleasure-retreat of the good people of Batavia,
situated.

As we approached this charming town the
cool air from the hills refreshed us, and our eyes
were greeted by a thousand objects, which one
hazes when travelling in a plain. At one time
we crossed bridges, carefully roofed over, as in
some parts of the continent, which had been
traversed across rapid streams; at another we
gazed, from an eminence, on the wooded moun-
tains, encircled with every degree of light and
shade, whilst all around us was a burst of vege-
tation, which no one can understand, who has
not travelled in the East. The foliage was not
the light delicate green of an English spring,
nor the faded apology for green which waters
one's eyes out with its sameness in Australia,
but rich, ripe, and dark, combining the fresh
beauty of youth with the mature vigor of age.

Massive plantations of cocoa-nut trees studded
the landscape here and there, whilst many a
cottage peeped out from its little grove of plan-
tains.

The sky was cloudless overhead, although
dark clouds were mounting the forehead of the
gigantic Salak. The wind, or balmy air was
soughing and the broad branches of the Indian
fig-tree, and birds of rare plumage shot through
the air, uttering discordant cries.

Sometimes we met post-coaches, containing
wealthy Chinese returning from a visit to their
estates in the interior, dressed in their clean and
simple costumes, with white turbans in Australia,
but rich, ripe, and dark, combining the fresh
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past ten we drove in great style up to the
doors of the Buitenzorg Resthaus, the Hotel de
Belle Vue, accomplishing our forty miles in
three hours and fifty minutes.

The Hotel de Belle Vue, in the interior of
Java, and its appointments, would do credit to
any provincial town in Europe. A wide flight
of stone steps, flanked by a balustrade, leads to
a noble and spacious verandah, ranging along
the whole frontage of the house. In the centre
is a doorway, through which the traveller enters