

have in the leader of this people, tho' I am happy to say that such cases are few. I would be ashamed to join a people, organized as we are, and be afraid to trust their leader.

It has just come into my mind how the brethren can be relieved of their present dilemma, viz. every soul of you come forward and make a donation of those drafts to the P. E. Fund. That will relieve you of the debt at once, and you can then sit down and enjoy yourselves, and lay down and sleep contentedly. This is pleading for the poor again, and I am bound to do that.

I will tell you what I have done, for I know that many of the brethren think that I am building myself up. I am, but let me tell you that if I do not build up the kingdom of God on earth I never expect to be built up; and I would not give the ashes of a rye straw for any man, in this Kingdom, or for all his substance, who does not build it up, and gather means for that purpose. It is true I gather a great deal of substance around me; I am obliged to do it, I cannot shun it. I must feed the poor, I must clothe them and take care of them; I must see that they have houses; and when they get so as to deserve them they must have a team, a watch, a farm, etc., and must increase; but they must work and pay for it all.

You know I preached you a short charity sermon last Sunday. I am not now preaching for the poor in England, but for Utah poor; and in Utah no man is deserving, or woman either, of fifty or even twenty-five cents worth of flour, of a piece of meat, a garment, or the possession of any property without they pay for it with their labor if they are able. That is for Utah, not for England, France, Ireland, etc. It is plain to you that circumstances actually compel me to do as I do. Do I feed my hundreds? Yes, I have fed them ever since I have been in these valleys, ever since I could raise the grain to do it, which I have always done until this year, and have had a great deal to spare besides.

I collect means around me, the poor must have it, and I make them work and pay for it; that makes me wealthy, and I cannot help it. I have property for sale, and say, if any man in England, or any where else, will expand his heart and loosen his purse strings to buy sixty-two thousand dollars worth of my individual property, I have it for sale to help the poor. I do not want it destroyed, or to go into the hands of a mob, but I want it to go to the building up of the kingdom of God. I would prefer to let it go into the hands of the saints, and use it to pay off those who have drafts against me. Here is bro. Duell, he has a good house, and there are many others, go and buy their property and they will take your drafts and hand them to me. [Here many voices were heard in a low tone, saying, "Yes, take my property."] Why do I hear such responses on every side? Because they know me and understand Mormonism as they ought. Go and throw out your drafts, it is better for you to do this than to have the money and let it go to destruction, and perhaps you with it. How many scores have come into this kingdom, who have mourned themselves to death because Joseph had five dollars of them? And yet they would let their money go into the hands of the enemies of Christ, and sit down calmly and say, "tho' I have lost that money, I am in the kingdom of God yet." If it is absolutely necessary, and circumstances cannot be controlled to keep the money from going into the hands of our enemies, we will not whine about it, but let it go, and then get more.

All cash means that are in the hands of this people should be kept there for the benefit and convenience of the kingdom of God. What for? To roll on the work of the last days, gather the saints, preach the gospel, build up cities and temples, send the gospel to the uttermost parts of the earth and revolutionize the whole world.

You who have got those drafts, walk up like men of God and see where you can purchase property, instead of taking the money to put in the hands of some poor apostate, who wants to go to California.

Dare any of you come and buy property? I can furnish as much as you can buy. My house on the hill yonder, I have advertised it for sale, and also my lands and barn. "What do you ask for it?" Sixteen thousand dollars; it is worth that and a great deal more, for it actually cost more. Can any of you buy it? Walk up and buy my beautiful situation on the hill, and I will put the proceeds into the Perpetual Emigration Fund, if you will pay me the money, and gather the saints, the Lord's poor and the devil's poor, and the poor devils, and when we have got them here we will make saints of them, if we can, and if we cannot, we will cast them out of the kingdom.

If the brethren all felt as some do, the Perpetual Fund means would increase rapidly, but what do they do? It was reported to you here last conference, that there were then fifty-six thousand dollars owing to the P. E. Fund, by brethren in this Territory; some of the debtors have run away, but the most of them are here. Can these men pay anything? No, they are poor and distressed; they say, "If we let our oxen go, how can we live? if we let our cows go our families will suffer." How did your families get along before you got the cows? Another will say, "I have only one span of horses and a wagon; I cannot pay the debt." You promised, before you left England, that you would pay it, and pledged your sacred honor, and that is forfeited to the P. E. Fund. You say that you cannot pay the debt, but I know you can if you have a mind to. Live without a cow, as you used to, pay in your houses and farms, and work until you get more. This debt is diminished but little since last conference; I do not suppose we have gathered in more than one thousand dollars of it, and this season there are about forty-nine thousand dollars more added to it. I calculate that will rest upon my

shoulders, but they are so sloping, as you may observe, that it slips off, and then I kick it off at my heels. The money will be forth-coming and all will be well, all will be right; I am not discouraged.

I have a word to say to another portion of the community, some of whom may be here to-day. A great many of the brethren are indebted to the tithing office; and I have a good deal coming to me; and I intend to put you into the screw, for we mean to make you pay these debts this season. One man says "I owe the church the money, it is true, but I believe I shall break and not pay it." They want to get their money into the safe and then break. If they owed a gentile they would pay their debts, they would work and toil, and labor, day and night, to pay their enemy; but when they owe the church and kingdom of God they can lay down and sleep in peace, though they owe thousands of dollars, and say, "O! well, it is all in the family, we are all one, it is no matter whether the debt is paid or not." I want to have you understand fully that I intend to put the screws upon you, and you who have owed for years, if you do not pay up now and help us, we will levy on your property and take every farthing you have on the earth. I want to see if I can make some of you apostatize; I will if I can, by teaching sound doctrine and advocating correct principles; for I am tired of men who are eternally gouging their brethren and taking the advantage of them, and at the same time pretending to be saints until they gain an advantage over this people, and then they are ready to leave. I want you to leave now; I give you this word of caution, prepare to pay the debt you owe to the church. If I had the money due to the church by a few individuals, I could pay every one of our individual debts and the church debt, and have a few scores of thousands laying by me to operate upon; and in such circumstances I could operate to some advantage, and greatly benefit the church. But it seems that there are many drones in the hive who are determined to tie up the hands of those who rule the affairs of this kingdom, and the quicker they are thrown out the better. I have given you some reasons why things are so slow and tardy in their progress with regard to the gathering of the saints. Let the poor saints strive to induce the rich to have confidence in them, by keeping their word and punctually paying those who loan them money. I am sorry to say that this is not always the case. The poor are filled with idolatry as well as the rich, and covet the means of those who have helped them; the rich, also have the same spirit of idolatry, and stick to what they have. Let the poor be honest, let the rich be liberal, and lay their plans to assist the poor, to build up the kingdom of God, and at the same time enrich themselves, for that is the way to build up God's kingdom. May the Lord bless you. Amen.

POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY.—"We do not consider it either wise or politic to agitate for the re-enactment of the Missouri Compromise. It ought never to have been repealed, but since the mischief is done, the only proper way of dealing with the present difficulty is to give full effect in the territories to the principle of popular sovereignty, by an additional law of Congress. The country was promised by the promoters of the Nebraska-Kansas acts a final settlement of the slavery question on the basis of popular sovereignty, but events in Kansas show that the Nebraska-Kansas acts do not sufficiently guarantee and protect the principle, and to meet this defect will be one of the duties of the next Congress. The General Government should exercise only the slightest supervisory care over the Territories. The first step in organizing a territory should be simply the declaring of its metes and its bounds, and throwing it open to settlement by citizens from all parts of the Union, taking care to limit the amount of land to which settlers might establish pre-emption claims. After the actual population of the territory reached three or five thousand, the settlers should have the right to organize a territorial Government, by electing Executive and Judicial officers, the right of voting being confined to the citizens actually resident in the territory for three months preceding the day of election.

"This would be such a recognition of popular sovereignty as would secure the people of the territories the full and free enjoyment of their Republican rights, and would remove their contentions from the arena of National politics. When they had multiplied and increased so that their numbers would give them a right to form a State organization and ask admission into the Union on an equal standing with the other States, the duty of Congress would be limited to the inquiry, 'Do they come to us with a Republican constitution?' and admitting them if the answer proved satisfactory.

"But if Congress shall go on legislating for the territories, and authorizing the General Government to appoint and control their executive and judicial officers, the popular sovereignty principle will be flagrantly violated, and the affairs of the territories will be a perpetual source of strife between different sections of the country. Let it be the aim, then, of the next Congress to give a full and fair effect to the principle of popular sovereignty in the territories, and upon this safe and sound basis the patriotic and union-loving majority can make a firm stand against all sectionalism and traitorous disunionism."—[N. Y. Sun.]

[A very sensible view of the case, Mr. Sun, but we doubt whether corrupt politicians will have good sense enough to adopt so excellent a policy.]—[Ed.]

ILL-TREATMENT OF RUSSIAN PRISONERS.—I heard one day, that as many of these Russian sick as could be moved, were at once to be sent to Kulu; I saw them being carried down to the pier for the

purpose, on stretchers, on the shoulders of Turkish soldiers; no one with them to see that they were at all protected from the insults, to which this was sure to expose them. I at once got Mr. Maxwell, one of the Duke of Newcastle's commissioners, to come with me, to do what he could to secure the poor creatures from ill-treatment. I think he will not forget our work that afternoon; I had in one instance, to take the law into my own hands, with a brutal Turkish soldier, one of four bearers, who had put the stretcher down on the ground, and was evidently grossly insulting the unfortunate being, who lay helpless before him.

The boats sent to take them to the steamer were so narrow, that the few stretchers we could put on board, overlapped their edges. We were obliged to take a great many, who had only lately lost arms or legs, and who were otherwise maimed off their stretchers, and huddle them in one wretched heap at the bottom of the boat. This, too, in the middle of a mob of Turks, insulting them in every way; no soul in authority, not one single officer of the establishment being there to protect, or to see any one precaution taken, to save them from needless pain. Since I have been in England, I have entreated the Secretary of War to endeavor to secure the humane treatment of the Russian war prisoners.—[From Osborne's Scutari and its Hospitals.]

CHILDREN HAVE LUNGS.—This fact is either not known to parents, or very little regarded.—The first thing a baby wants is fresh air, and plenty of it. From the moment a child is born, it should have air and light; and neither be shut up in a dark room, nor have its head covered up in a blanket.

The other morning, making my first call on a lady after her confinement, I saw a heap of blankets lying in a rocking-chair beside the bed, but there was no baby in sight. When I inquired for the newly arrived, the nurse came, and after taking off fold after fold, there at last was the poor little half smothered baby gasping for breath. Mother and nurse got a lecture that time.

Returning in an omnibus, a pretty woman got in, with her babe completely enveloped in its blanket. Perhaps it was none of my business, but I think it was. The babe has as good a right to breathe and to have the purest air to be had as anybody; and, as there was nobody else to take its part, I did. "Madam," said I, "you are smothering that child."

She smiled and shook her head—she did not believe a word of it.

"You are making it breathe its own breath over and over again; and no air is fit to breathe but once. I am a physician, and can't let you make your child sick."

She uncovered the baby's head; it took a long breath; and, if it had been old enough to talk, and been up in its manners, it undoubtedly would have said "Thank you, Doctor."

WHAT AN ENGLISHMAN SAYS.—Immediately after a visit of Ex-President VAN BUREN and FILLMORE to the House of Commons, the following speech occurred:—

MR. BRIGHT said:—There is a country called the United States of America. Only on Tuesday night the very remarkable circumstance occurred—and I think the House will be of opinion that it is one worth notice—of two of the distinguished men being present listening to the debates in this House who have occupied the position of President of the United States, (hear, hear) a position, I venture to say, not lower in honor and in dignity than that of any crowned monarch on the surface of the globe. (hear, hear)

The United States is precisely the country which is running with us the race of power and of greatness. Its population will, I believe, at the next census, exceed the population of the United Kingdom; in its manufactures and industry it is by far the most formidable rival that the manufacturers of this country have now to contend with; it has, I suppose, ten steamers for one of this country; its magnificent steamships have crossed the Atlantic in a shorter time than the steamships of this country; the finest vessels are at this moment performing the voyage between England and the Australian Colonies have been built in the United States, therefore in ship building industry the United States not only competes with but in some respects even excels this country.

METHODIST PREACHERS MOBBED.—I hasten to inform you of another mob in Platte county, Mo. The Methodist Church North had an appointment for a quarterly meeting near Forney. The presiding elder, preachers and congregation had assembled and concluded the morning service, and were proceeding, when a mob of about eighty armed men made their appearance. The congregation, it being warm, were seated in the shade in front of the house, and the preachers were inside. When Dr. Walker led the mob to the door, where the Rev. Mr. Morris was preaching, and seized him, Mr. Morris drew his revolver and cocked it, when some one caught his arm and took it from him. The mob then rushed on them yelling,—"Hang him! shoot him!"

Some in the congregation interceded for him, and after a long parley they consented to let him go under a pledge to leave and not preach any more till they gave him permission. The rest of the preachers escaped during the disturbance, and the congregation broke up and dispersed. The preachers were all armed with revolvers. They are aware of the threats daily made against them. The mob brought tax and feathers and hemp along with them. The excitement is great. These humble and pious ministers of religion will be driven out and utter lawlessness prevail.—[Chicago Press, June 30.]

TAMARINDS IN VIRGINIA.—William G. Singleton, Esq. of Worcester, Virginia, communicates the following to the Commissioner of Patents:

Of all the ornamental trees propagated among us, either foreign or native, there is none in my judgment, more desirable than the tamarind.—Its growth is rapid, its form symmetrical, its foliage beautifully delicate, and is altogether highly ornamental; besides, it is perfectly free from blight, as well as the depredations of insects.—If cultivated on our western prairies, it would, doubtless, form a valuable acquisition.

From the growth of some tamarind seeds, which I obtained at a confectioner's shop some eight years since, I have a tree standing in my yard eighteen inches in circumference. The past season it perfected its fruit, which, in quality, was equally as good as that imported. The seed may be sown in drills about four inches apart, and covered from two or three inches deep with light rich soil. They may be sown either in the fall or spring. If in the latter, they should be exposed to the weather during the winter previous, in order that their hull or coverings may be acted upon by the frost. When grown to a height of three or four feet, young trees may be transplanted in the sites where they are permanently to remain.

MINERAL SPRING.—The Placerville American states that about fourteen miles this side the summit of one of the highest peaks of the Sierra Nevada, known as the "round top," is one of the most remarkable springs in California, not excepting, perhaps the whole Pacific coast. The water is ejected from a single crevice in a rock, and issues therefrom hissing and foaming with a powerful effervescence, like soda from a fountain, but subsides immediately on coming to the air. The water possesses strong mineral qualities, but which have not yet been scientifically analysed. It has a pleasant sub acid flavor, is highly charged with carbonic acid gas, and with the addition of a little sugar, makes an exceedingly pleasant, sparkling, palatable drink. It was discovered a few weeks ago by Dr. Bradley of Diamond Springs, while reconnoitering the mountains in search of a more practicable route for a wagon road from this side of the mountains to Carson Valley.

THE MAGNITUDE OF THE EARTH.—The circumference of the globe is twenty-five thousand and twenty miles. It is not so easy to comprehend so stupendous a circle as to put down its extent in figures. It becomes more palpable, perhaps, by comparison, such as this: A railway train, traveling incessantly, night and day, at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour, would require six weeks to go around it. The cubical bulk of the earth is two hundred and sixty thousand millions of cubic miles. Dr. Lardner says, if the materials which form the globe were built up in the form of a column, having a pedestal of the magnitude of England and Wales, the height of the column would be nearly four and a half millions of millions of miles. A tunnel through the earth from England to New Zealand would be nearly eight thousand miles long.—[Ex.]

THE MICROSCOPE.—When viewed through it, the leaf of the Urtica, or nettle, appears the model of an extensive estate, decorated with timber and shrubbery, and subdivided by the rays or ribs which proceed from the main stalk or spine into several compartments. The skin of a turkey's tongue, when its papillae are magnified, assumes such an appearance as a picture of a scene of conical hills might be supposed to present if viewed through such a glowing atmosphere as that which astronomers inform us keeps the inhabitants of Mercury in a continual state of ferment. Appearances as extraordinary are presented by every object in the animal, vegetable, and mineral kingdom.

A SPECIMEN OF "HUMAN NATURE."—Last week while a man employed at the sewerage works at Halifax, was being rapidly wound up out of a deep hole, after having lit the fuse of a blast, the rope, owing to the carelessness of parties at the top, was suffered to drop back again. The man fell close upon the impending danger and in the sudden view of almost certain death, fell on his knees, uttering accents of prayer. A thought struck him, however, he seized the burning fuse and pulling it out of the hole saved his life. And then—alas for his penitence! he commenced swearing at the men at the wheel for having let him slip.

FATALITY AMONG FISHES.—We learn, from the best authority, that for miles in the waters of the Beech Fork of Salt River, Ky., the fish are dying by thousands. The shore is covered with their dead bodies to such a degree that the atmosphere is loaded with an offensive smell. The hogs have been turned loose to feed upon them. No reason can be given for this fatality. Every kind of fish ever seen in that region, with the single exception of the catfish, has been found killed. Can our wise ones give a reason?—[Indianapolis Sentinel.]

ALL THE GOLD IN THE WORLD.—Take the cube yard of gold at \$2,000,000, which it is in round numbers, all the gold in the world at this estimate might, if melted into ingots, be contained in a cellar 24 feet square and sixteen feet high. All the boasted wealth already obtained from California and Australia, would go into an iron safe nine feet square and nine feet high.—So small is the cube of yellow metal that has set populations on the march, and roused the whole world to wonder.