

against the truth, of any part of the kingdom. It began in the chief town, and spread through the island. In some months since the seed was first sown on the island, and five different brethren have labored more or less among the people, until after baptizing between thirty and forty, they have been entirely driven from the island. After being watched and hunted, and driven from place to place, and sustained considerable personal injury, their friends began to rally to defend them; but their enemies armed with various weapons, and in large bodies began the destruction of property, and the work of vengeance upon their friends, with such threats, that to save the effusion of blood, their friends sent them away.

By my last letter from Iceland, I learn that the brethren have met with similar treatment there, upon a small island near the main land, where they had made friends and began to baptize, but were ousted from the island.

When I was in Jutland, the fore part of September, I was visited by a minister of a vessel from Osterhus, in Norway, who received my testimony, and I sent home with him elder Peterson, from Aalborg, with books, pamphlets, &c. At the last advice from there, the master was baptized, many friends believing, and notwithstanding great opposition, the prospects were fair for establishing the kingdom in Norway. I learn that there is the same guaranty of religious liberty there as here.

The way the Danish priests and editors avail themselves of the old lies of Bennett, Caswell, Turner and others, might well put to shame even Boves himself, and besides the insatiable wares, there seems to be an abundant supply of domestic manufactures. Instead of attempting with my limited means and language to check this tornado of trash that has swept through the land, I have contented myself with publishing the plain, simple history and faith of the saints.

The first quarter of "Skandinaviens Stymer" is now out, together with several pamphlets and a small hymn book; and I expect to begin the publication of the Doctrine and Covenants this week. I have also a Swedish Professor engaged in the translation of Brother Lorenzo's "Voice of Joseph," with additions and improvements, for circulation in the Swedish language.

The young saints in this country have already been pretty well tried with apostasy as well as persecution; about sixty were reported at our last Conference as having been expelled in this country. Some of these have manifested the old wicked apostate spirit, but the most are of that class who receive the seed upon stony ground, and lack strength in themselves to endure the shame and opposition of the wicked; many of whom are re-baptized.

We had an excellent Conference on the 15th, 16th and 17th ultimo, most of the Priesthood, and a large congregation of saints assembled; great union and love prevailed. The Holy Ghost was poured out bountifully, numbers ordained, and much instruction given the young sprigs of the priesthood. Several of these have a good common education and knowledge of the scriptures, (a few only read the English) but the most of them were, when they embraced the gospel, poor and unlearned. They have found out that the Lord hears their prayers, and they know enough to believe, do, and teach as they are told, and as such they are sent to preach repentance and remission of sins. According to our conference reports, we have now 12 organized branches, 12 native elders with a suitable proportion of other officers, and about 500 members, including officers now remaining in fellowship.

For their convenience and as a preparatory move for an early start home, I have divided them into three conferences, namely, Aalborg, embracing the saints of North Jutland; Frederik, embracing those of South Jutland and the Island of Fyen; and Copenhagen, which includes the balance. A few individuals are able and anxious to emigrate, whom I may, perhaps, send to join your ship's company at Liverpool. I expect to be as closely confined to my work this winter as I was to the Book of Mormon last winter; and when the work that I have now laid out is accomplished, I will begin to sing.

Let me go to the Valley far off in the West, To my home, and the friends that I love the best. The Lord God of Joseph bless you, brother Elders, and all the saints over whom you have the honor to preside; is the prayer of your brother and fellow-servant.

## SEVENTH GENERAL EPISTLE Of the Presidency of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints from Great Salt Lake Valley, to the saints scattered throughout the Earth, GREETING:

BELOVED BRETHREN:— Since the date of our last Epistle, of Sept. 22d, many things have transpired to cheer our hearts, and encourage the labors of the faithful; and we improve the present moment in presenting our annual relations to you, that you may be conversant with the welfare of Zion, and rejoice in all her rejoicings. The past winter has been one of unusual mildness in these valleys, inasmuch that our flocks and herds, so far as they have been free to range, have fed amply, needing no hay; much wheat has been sown, and at an earlier date than is common in this country; and many buildings have been erected, or finished, since the usual time of closing fall business.

The first "Bent" of our New Tabernacle was raised on the 21st of Nov., and the whole shingled and enclosed January 16th, 126 feet in length, and 64 feet wide, with 3 feet high, and the whole ground in front sprung from the base. The pulpit is situated near the centre of the west wall, to be entered by an anti court or vestry; the steps are ascending on three sides from the pulpit, so that the prospect for all is equal; and about 2,200 can be pleasantly accommodated; the whole completed and dedicated on the 6th inst.; it being the opening of the General Conference; and never were the saints of latter days so conveniently and numerously assembled on any previous occasion.

A considerable portion of the earth has been excavated, ready for the reception of the wall around the Temple Block, and many stones for want of coal. The brethren, generally, have been prompt in paying in one tenth of their property, according to their vote of last Sept. Conference; and never before has the Lord's Store House been so well supplied with wheat, meat, butter, eggs, vegetables and other useful articles, and his pasture with cattle, as at the present time.

There has been very little cash in circulation among us, the past year, it having been previously vendid in foreign goods, which was necessary for our comfort; but of late, the want of cash to purchase importations, has induced the people to enter into domestic manufactures, as far as possible; and small woollen factories in this valley, commenced last year, is expected to go into operation about midsummer; and another in Utah valley will be ready for this year's wool. Many hand wheels and looms have been in operation, in families, and several thousands yards of cloth have been manufactured, beside carpets, mats, stockings, &c.

Beside the Deseret Pottery in this city, another is open at Provo, in Utah co., and another is expected to commence this summer at Fillmore, in Millard co. A machine for manufacturing combs is nearly ready for operation. There is a nail factory in operation in Iron county, another in San Petre, and another building in this city. Building has been materially hindered for want of nails, hillorets, which, we trust, will soon be prevented by the use of domestic machinery. Most of the principal settlements are comfortably supplied with flouring mills, and where there is a deficiency, mills are building. The number of saw mills is increasing. The country is supplied with wooden bowls from a factory at Provo.

Tanneries have been commenced at most of the principal settlements; and at some, two or three; and after another season for peeling bark, the prospect will be good for a supply of domestic leather.

The iron ore at Coal creek, in Iron county, has been tested, and proved to be of an excellent quality, though but little has been done for want of coal. The abundance of which is on the mountain near by, but inaccessible to teams, until a road can be made, for which there have been some public appropriations.

The Deseret News, which was suspended for lack of paper, commenced its 2d Vol., Nov. 15, on an enlarged sheet, and has exerted a salutary influence on the subject of domestic manufactures; and there is a general exertion among the people to produce the various articles needed for their consumption; and chairs, tables, stands, pails, tubs, barrels, knives, and many other useful articles, are becoming more common in our markets.

The Territorial Legislature assembled in this city on the 22d of Sept., and after a short session, having located the seat of government at Fillmore City, in Millard county, and appointing commissioners to select the site for the capitol, &c., adjourned to the first Monday in January, when they re-assembled, and after enacting many general laws for the benefit of the

Territory, (which are now in press) and memorializing Congress for appropriations for the construction of a National Road, Railway and Telegraph, from Missouri River to the western coast, a road to run from north to south through the Territory, for a hospital and penitentiary, for establishing a mail route from hence to San Diego, a weekly mail to the States, a distributing post office, and other great public improvements, adjourned on the 14th of Feb.

President Orson Hyde left this city for Kanabville, on the 23d Sept. Ezra T. Benson followed the next day for the same place, accompanied by elder J. M. Grant, for Washington, and Samuel W. Richards and others, mentioned in our last, for England, Germany, &c.

Sept. 25th, 1500 lbs of sugar beet seed was received from elder Taylor, in France; and we learn that the machinery for sugar and woolen factories, before referred to, are at Kanabville, and will be here this season.

Elder Orson Pratt arrived on the 4th of Oct. from Europe, bringing with him an excellent telescope, microscope, globes, chemical tests, and mineralogical specimens. All of which are most valuable acquisitions in promoting scientific research. The books of the Utah Library have been unpacked, and found in good order, great variety, and of a choice selection. The September Conference, which was adjourned to the sixth of October, was held, and closed on that day.

The Commissioners appointed by the Legislature to locate the capitol at Fillmore, left this city Oct. 21, accompanied by brothers Young, Kimball, and others, who visited Fillmore, Mant, Nephi, Provo, and other places, and returned Nov. 7. The Legislature accepted the report of the commissioners, confirmed the location of the site for the public building at Fillmore, 38 deg. 58m. 40s. N. E. 4789 feet altitude; and men are engaged for their erection. The Legislature will continue to meet at this city, till the new capitol is prepared for their reception, having purchased the Council House for that purpose.

The last company of the emigrating saints arrived Oct. 24th. The mountains and table lands were covered with snow, for the first time, last fall, Nov. 10, followed the next day by the severest gale of wind ever known in our valley, where but little snow has time to spring the winter, and that remained but a short time. The day has been cold, and the various wards and districts, and well attended. The Parent school has been continued under the tuition of chancellor Spencer and others. Prof. Pratt has given a course of lectures on astronomy, and every exertion possible has been made for the promotion of the arts and sciences.

But one mail has been received from Oregon since last fall, and that on the 10th inst. The November mail from Sacramento was cut off and lost, and the carriers doubtless killed by the Indians of Mary's River, though the body of Mr. Woodward was found, 30 miles beyond Bear River. No mail had been received from the States, since the 10th of November, and the last of December, until the 3d inst.; consequently we have been poorly advised of the state of foreign missions. From last accounts we may reasonably suppose that elders John Taylor and F. D. Richards are on their way home; elder Erasmus Snow in Denmark, and elder Lorenz Snow is at Calcutta, (where missions have been established the past year) expecting to return by the Pacific. The work was prospering in France, England, Switzerland, Denmark, Germany, and all places around, so far as the gospel had been preached; and in many places great opposition has been manifested, which proves that Satan is not bound; and the Book of Mormon had been translated in Welsh, French, Danish, and probably before this, into German, Swiss and Italian, and is acquiring a general circulation.

The only intelligence from the West, of late, was by the Sacramento mail of February, containing but little information of any kind; yet we were pleased to learn that elder P. P. Pratt arrived at Valparaiso, Chile, in Nov., accompanied by elder Rufus Allen, and that he had commenced forming acquaintance, and was preparing to proclaim the gospel. It was reported that elders Hawkins, Cannon, and Parar had baptized upwards of 400 at the Sandwich Islands previous to the 21st of November. Elder Woodbury was at the Sandwich Islands, and several elders, who called there on their way to the Sandwich Islands. We have not heard of elder Addison Pratt since Sept. 13th. Elders A. Lyman and C. C. Reh were on the western coast, having established a settlement at San Bernardino, Los Angeles county, California; but we have few particulars concerning them or their settlement, their principal letters having miscarried, or not arrived. Elder John Murdoch and Charles W. Wandell are supposed to be at Sdney, New South Wales.

The New Year, the first of January, 1852, was ushered in as a day of humiliation, praise and thanksgiving, by proclamation of Gov. Young and this far the year has never been equalled by the saints, in their love and devotion to the cause, as they are as they are; and joy of heart, through a greater love of the good Spirit unto them, has been made manifest, in a manner not to be mistaken, that when the children of the Kingdom do their duty, God is ready to fulfill his promises unto them, and pour them out blessings till there is no room to receive.

Notwithstanding the spacious tabernacle we occupied at Conference, many hundreds waiting without could gain no admission; and all felt the necessity of a larger building yet all peace, union, love, and the Holy Ghost appeared to have the presidency in every heart. Brigham Young was sustained, by the unanimous vote of the Conference, as the President, Prophet, Seer and Revelator of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, in all the earth; and Heber C. Kimball and Willard Richards as his counselors, and the authorities of the church generally, as hitherto organized, were sustained in like manner.

Conference continued until Sunday, 11th inst., and much of the time was spent in teaching, and revealing things new and old; and the hearts of the saints were filled with joy, praise and thanksgiving. The Report of the Financial Affairs of the Church, by the Trustee in Trust, showed, that, from the commencement of living in the valley, on the 6th of Nov. 1843, to March 27, 1852, there had been received at the office on tithing, mostly in property, valued at

Received in loans, and from other sources,	\$344,747 03
Total,	145,513 78
Expended, during the same time, on Council House; Store House; stores rented; old bakery; blacksmith; carpenter's and paint shops; church barn; tabernacle; bath-house; French road; Temple Lot; road-factory; glass; pot; paper factory; pottery; water ditches; the poor; houses for the poor; mission; steam engines; clerks; public labor; grain; hay; potatoes; assisting emigrants; cattle lost by Indians and wolves; stationery, &c. &c.	\$39,260 81
Now on hand in grain; vegetables; me; claudizies; cut stones; lumber; shingles; printing press; oil balloons; horses; mules; and stock of various kinds,	\$74,512 50
From which take	\$6,493 12
Leaves credit of	\$33,077 38

Profits to the church, in the management of the funds. It appeared also, that the Trustee in Trust was responsible for some cash liabilities, for glass, nails, clothing, and various articles of merchandise, which were necessary to rear the public buildings, and sustain the public hands, which cost cash; that little had been received in cash, and though there was abundance of property on hand to pay all the debts, leaving a handsome surplus, yet that property could not be immediately converted into cash; and as the merchants were wishing stock to drive to California, it was proposed that those having extra oxen, horses or mules, should bring them to the tithing office, to help liquidate the account of the Trustee.

The proposition met with a warm response from the conference, and many cattle have already been received; and if others do as some have done, which we doubt not, old debts will be cancelled, and a handsome sum will remain in the hands of the Trustee, to prosecute the public works this season; it is contemplated that we shall be ready to commence the Temple next spring; and that fonts and other preparations will be made ready the present season on the Temple Block; but cash will be wanted from all who have, to purchase such articles as demand cash, and such as cannot be produced in the valley. We hear good account from the saints in England, and trust they will continue in good works, and others follow their example.

The subject of the saints walking over the prairies, with hand carts and wheelbarrows, was presented to the conference, when 93 brethren volunteered to go with teams and provisions, to meet them, and assist them on their journey, as a free donation to the kingdom of God.

It was voted that Thomas Margetts and Alfred Smith take a mission to Italy; William Fotheringham, to California; John C. Armstrong, to Edward Hunter, to the whole church, who proposed Brigham Young and Heber C. Kimball as his counselors, with the entire approbation of Conference.

Seth Tolson, De lahar Petrover, Abraham Hoagland, David Pullmer, and Daniel Spencer, were unanimously chosen assistant Presiding Bishops. A few were disfellowshipped, and 67 ordained to the priesthood. The last day of the Conference, Sunday p.m. was devoted to administering the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, and social observations by the assembly; after which, a contribution was called for the purpose of procuring the furniture for the communion service in the Tabernacle, when \$149 was presented in silver coin, beside several pounds of watch cases, spoons, rings, and other silver ornaments. Conference adjourned to 6th of Oct. next. Also a special conference was appointed for the last Saturday in August, for the purpose of transacting business relative to the appointment of elders on foreign missions.

And now, brethren, having given you a brief history of the situation of the church in the valley, which is altogether more prosperous than we could hitherto communicate, we have a word of counsel, which we hope you will give heed to, that you may become partakers of the rich blessings of Enoch with us, and first, as far as possible, live in peace with all men, even as our last conference agreed to cease all contentions and lawsuits, one with another, and if possible with all men; when you are sick, call for the sick, who will pray for you, anointing with oil and the laying on of hands; and nurse each other with words and mild food, and if you do these things, in faith, and not taking poisons and poisonous medicines, which God never ordained for the use of men, you shall be blessed.

Sustain the government of the nation wherever you are, and speak well of it, for this is right, and the government has a right to expect it of you, so long as that government sustains you in your civil and religious liberty; in those rights which inherently belong to every person born on the earth; and if you are persecuted in your native land, and denied the privilege of worshipping the true God in spirit and in truth, and the land of Zion, to America, to the United States, where constitutional rights and freedom are not suppressed by any nation; where God's law fit in these last days, to renew the dispensation of salvation, by revelations from the heavens, and where all, by the constitution and laws of the land, when executed in righteousness, are protected in all the civil and religious freedom that man is capable of enjoying on earth; and our national institutions will never fail, unless it be through the wickedness of the people, and the designs of evil men in brief authority, for those rights were ordained of God on this land, for the establishment of the principles of truth on the earth, and our national organization originated in the heavens.

Let all the elders of Israel sound the trumpet of salvation with a loud voice, knowing that the time is short, in which a great work is to be done; and fear not what men can do, who can only kill the body; but fear God, who will destroy the souls of the faithful and the apostate in hell. If the saints have more gold and silver than they need, to bring all the poor, bring it along with you; but help one another; do as you would be done unto, and not leave the poor to perish at home or by the way. Those in the western islands, New Holland, the East Indies, and the warm climates, generally, will do well to send to San Diego, by way, and receive the instructions of the Apostles, or President, by at San Bernardino; while those of England, and Northern Europe, will do well to take a more northern route, by New Orleans, Kanabville, and the South Pass; and when you come, bring models of the most approved machinery, for manufacturing all useful articles ever wanted by man, and choice seeds of all kinds. The world is full of labor saving machinery, and models thereof, with such articles needed in the manufacture of the machinery, as cannot be obtained here, will be worth more to the saints, than their weight in gold or silver.

Finally, be true, Godly, work righteousness; and come home speedily. Prepare against another season, to come by tens of thousands; and think not that your way is going to be opened to come in chariots, feasting on bread and water, and many times, very little bread, too, for years, that we might search out and plant the saints in a goodly land. This we have accomplished, through the blessing of our Heavenly Father; and we now invite you to a feast of fat things, to a land that will supply all your wants, without reasonable labor; therefore, let all who can procure a bit of bread, or an garment, or a stick, be active, and their hearts pure by the way, and don't no longer, but come next year to the place of gathering, even in flocks, as doves fly to their windows by a storm.

When a people, or individuals, hear the gospel, obey its first principles, are baptized for the remission of their sins, and receive the Holy Ghost by the laying on of hands, it is time for them to gather, without delay, to Zion; unless their presidency shall call on them to tarry and preach the gospel to those who have not heard it; and generally, the longer they wait the more difficult it will be for them to come home; for he who has an opportunity to gather, and does not improve it, will be afflicted by the devil.

When Jesus was on the earth, he said to his people, "How oft would I have gathered you, even as a hen gathereth her chickens under her wing, but ye would not; therefore, behold your house is left unto you desolate." And if the saints of this dispensation do not listen to the call of the good Shepherd, and gather according to the holy commandment, the time is now far distant, when the representatives of the Savior now on earth, may have occasion to say, as he said, "your house is left unto you desolate?" for plagues, famine, pestilence, and death are beginning to circumscribe the earth; and we know not what to gather, but in Zion, on the earth, appointing the house of the saints, a land choice in products and government above all other lands; therefore, we say unto you, *Arise and come forth, and tarry not, for the great day of the Lord is at hand, and who shall abide his coming.*

O Lord God of Abraham, our Father, pour out thy Spirit upon thy people, throughout the earth; even that Spirit which thou dost bestow upon thy servants, that all thy children may be obedient in all things, and speedily become one with us in the valleys of the mountains of Ephraim; that they may be done on earth as in the heavens; which we ask in the name of Jesus Christ; amen.

Great Salt Lake City, April 18, 1852.	
BIGHAM YOUNG, HEBER C. KIMBALL, WILLARD RICHARDS.	
Female Costume.	

Extracts from "Woman in all Ages and Nations," by Thomas L. Nichols, New York, 1840, presented the Utah Library, by the author, with his compliments, "Peace to Utah."

Our Revelation tells us that our first parents were without clothing, so long as they remained innocent; but that, having partaken of the forbidden fruit, they first felt the sentiment of modesty, since considered a virtue, which they accepted the first and simplest clothing, skins of fig leaves. After this, God taught them to make garments of the skins of animals. But whatever may have been the origin of mankind and their habits, dress is at this day, with all but the most savage tribes, a matter of custom, or ornament, or of necessity.

In thorned countries, women never dress for public display. Long robes and thick veils envelope them whenever they go abroad. At home, they ornament themselves to please their lords, and to gratify a taste natural to the sex, and which can never be entirely eradicated.

Among the North American Indians, the smartest and the longest feathers, and the bright colors of paint belong to the warriors. The squaws are more plainly attired. In the South Sea Islands, where the height of ornamental costume consists of elaborate tattooings of the skin, the females are adorned very little—a line or two around the arms, with a few beads here and there.

Among the Hottentots inhabiting South Africa, the most essential article of dress is a single cat skin, worn where it is most required.

The negroes of Guinea have more refined tastes. They use the clean oil of the cocoanut, or palm, to anoint their glossy skins, and wear usually a piece of cotton cloth about their waists.

The Arab women show nothing of their persons but their naked feet and ankles.

The Turkish ladies meet at the baths, but these are not dress occasions, for Lady Montague assures us that at one of these social parties to which she had

the honor to be invited, all the ladies, and their attendants remained for some hours talking, walking about and amusing themselves, just as they came out of the bath, and with no more drapery than the Greek Slave or the Venus di Medici.

The Chinese costume is prescribed by law, and has not changed for thousands of years. There is no such thing as fashion known. The Chinese are the most modest people in the world, and their costumes correspond with this character.

The women of the wealthy and fashionable classes of all parts of Europe and America dress much alike; and the modes are constantly changing. The centre and source of female fashions is Paris. From that capital, each form, each style, each pattern of female costume spreads over the world.

The female costumes of the French necessarily vary greatly in the different departments. There is a low, tight fitting bodice, showing the bust to advantage, which is partially concealed by a kerchief or chemise. The skirt is generally made full and worn gracefully, and is short enough to reveal the foot, ankle, and generally a part of the leg. The arm is seldom entirely covered. A neat apron is almost invariably worn.

The dress of females of the laboring classes in Great Britain was formerly as pretty a costume as could be desired. The substantial shoes, modestly gathered stockings, good stout petticoats, modest kerchief and neat little cap or gipsy hat of the British peasant girl, formed, with her rosy complexion, fair hair and blue eyes, one of the sweetest pictures that can be imagined.

The Dutch female costume is heavy and elegant. Thick petticoats are put on, one over the other, with little regard to symmetry.

In Switzerland, the dresses are short, to give such freedom as is requisite to women employed in active labors; and the hair is almost universally braided and allowed to hang down the back, in one or more plaits.

The female costumes of the vicinity of Vienna, and of Bavaria, are much like the English.

In Poland and Southern Russia, the national costumes assume an oriental character. The robes are long and flowing. We must not forget that all original women paint. In Russia, the word which signifies *beauty*, means *red virgin*.

The costumes of Southern Europe are of great variety and singularly picturesque. What, for example, can be more ravishing than the costume of the pretty girls of Morocco? A purple bodice or waist, with long and well fitting sleeves, buttons up in front, but towards the neck is left open, and the head is covered by a dark mantilla or *ruband*; the skirt of yellow or fanciful color, hangs very full and reaches just below the knee.

Some of the pretty Spanish costumes resemble the above, only that the dresses are worn much longer.

The women of Italy, instead of cap, bonnet, or turban, wear upon their heads a towel.

There is no extensive country in the world in which the whole people dress so much alike or so well as in the United States, whose tailors, dressmakers and milliners closely follow the latest modes of Paris.

It is, therefore, scarcely safe to say that the fashion of the day is the perfection of female costume; since, in ten years, we may be laughed at for such an assertion. The close fitting sleeve, it is impossible not to prefer to a loose and unsymmetrical drapery, and the upper portion of the form is displayed in all its fair proportions, while the lower is enveloped in a flowing drapery, which, at times, is carried to a great extent. The enormity of the bustle in a short time gave place to skirts made of elastic materials so as to keep the draperies distended; while the nicest art of the dress-maker was put in requisition to supply the deficiencies of nature, but after these skirts were written, and before they passed through the press, a change of fashion has reduced the skirts to their narrowest dimensions. The great length of the dress is probably a fault of the present fashion.

A witty writer has said that if a Chinese lady knew that she should be seen by a man only once, in twenty years, and then only for one moment, she would carefully paint her face every day for all that period.

The strictly ornamental part of female costume, in countries of European fashion, is of great variety. Veils are worn, not as in the East for concealment, but for greater display. Fans, bags, parasols, gold pencils, watches, &c., though worn under the pretence of utility, are still more intended for ornament.

The practice of tight lacing is one which finds but two parallels within our memory; these are the bandaging of the feet of the Chinese infants, and the stuffing of the young girls among the Moors. The Chinese women are partially crippled by this practice, but it does not give them curvature of the spine nor consumption; while the prices of lacerating Moors beauties, where they are not killed outright with the surfeit, is said not even to cause the dyspepsia. But the tight bandages and torturing stays, worn to secure the very opposite of Moors, or indeed of elastic beauty, and reduce the female form to the model of the wasp or spider, interfere with the healthy action of the most important of the vital organs, and produce the most terrible diseases. In respect the most savage costumes are superior to the most civilized; and it would be better to wear no more clothing than the Australians, than to dress in such a manner as to murder the individual and gradually destroy the race.

The daughters of Zion, we read in the third chapter of Isaiah, were not only haughty, walking with stretched forth necks and wanton eyes, walking and mincing as they go, and making a tinkling with their feet, which was caused by the bravery of their ornaments; but they wore curls, round tires, chains, bracelets, mufflers, hennets, ornaments of the legs, head bands, tablets, ear-rings, rings, nose-jewels, changeable suits of apparel, mantles, wimples, crisping-pins, glasses, fine linen, hoods, veils, stomachers, girdles, and perfumery. These luxuries of the toilet had been borrowed from the neighboring nations, or were the result of captivity in Babylon.

The Greeks, even in the heroic ages, in which the actions of gods and men are so strangely blended, indulged in showy costumes and ornaments; and the ladies painted their faces to brighten the charms of nature.

The Roman ladies added to the refinements of the Greeks. In the morning they went to the bath; then came the grand operations of the toilette, which required several hours, and many assistants.

Among the ornaments of the Roman ladies, were hair combs of box and ivory, gold and silver pins with heads of pearls, chains and rings of gold, purple and white ribbons, and precious stones. The materials of costume at this period were linen, cotton, woollen, goat's hair, and camel's hair. Their garments were white until Aurelius allowed them to wear red ones, hitherto the exclusive privilege of royalty. Shoes were invented at Rome and worn by the ladies at balls and public festivals.

The Anglo-Saxon and Danish women considered their hair as the most attractive ornament. Young ladies were not to be seen in ringlets; the married, more confined. To have the hair cut off, was such a disgrace, as to be considered a sufficient punishment for adultery.

A very striking change was effected in England, during the ascendancy of puritanism. All luxuries of dress were looked upon as wicked, and even natural beauty was looked upon as only a temptation to sin.

When unconstrained by law, female costume has been governed by the manners and morals of the times. When the dress conceals the person, it is an indication of great purity or jealousy; when there is much exposure, we may be confident of a corresponding license. In Venice, the ladies at the beginning of the 17th century, dressed in such thin, light stuffs, that not only the shape of the body, but the color of the skin could be distinguished through them. In France, in the 16th century, the women appeared half naked in public assemblies, and in the public walks dressed so much like men, that they could scarcely be distinguished from them, except by the voice or complexion.

The first we hear of artificial compression of the waist was in the 15th century, in Italy, where the men, according to Petrarch, had their stomachs squeezed by machines of iron.

It was only toward the beginning of the last cen-

tury that the impression became general, that the female waist, as formed by nature and imitated by painters and sculptors in the master-pieces of art, was too large, and systematic compression was first used to bring it into proper dimensions. Stays were invented, and the female waist, under their influence, was brought into the shape of an hour-glass or an insect. Anatomy, physiology, and all the correct principles of taste were painfully or ludicrously disregarded; for while we shudder at the idea of lungs pressed up into the throat, and liver jammed down into the abdomen; a stomach compelled to digest, and a heart to beat under a heavy pressure; it is impossible for a man of correct taste not to laugh at the caricatures of female beauty which this artifice produces.

It must not be supposed, however, that stays and tight lacing held their sway steadily, from their first invention to the present time. On the contrary, they soon met with a powerful opposition, and were denounced by both physicians and connoisseurs in female beauty; and fashion, ever tending to extremes, soon made stays as much too large as they had been too small, and by the aid of various stuffings, about 1760, every lady appeared to be in an interesting situation.

About the beginning of the last century, it was highly indecent to show two inches of the neck; about the middle of it the dress had descended very low upon the shoulders; a few years after, every lady was muffled up to the chin; and so alternately the ladies have been misers and prodigals of their charms.

The above extracts are very brief, when compared with the history from which they were taken; but of sufficient length to answer our design, which is to show the ladies of Deseret the folly of attempting to follow all the foolish, ridiculous and disgusting fashions, which have or may hereafter be introduced by an ignorant and wicked generation, through the influence of dress makers, for the purpose of making gain; or of characters refined in iniquity, not worthy to be named on a decent page, who cater to the fancy of every passer by, for the purpose of sustaining themselves in their iniquitous course.

From whence should fashions originate? From the most enlightened, the most intelligent, the most wise; from those who understand the organization of the human system, and those things which will most tend to health, convenience, purity, beauty, and happiness; for God is lovely in all his works, and would make all his creatures happy, if they would accept the terms on which he offers happiness.

Follow, then, the pattern which your Heavenly Father has set you, ye mothers and sisters in Israel, and help to carry out his designs, in all things; and not let your minds be led astray from the great object of your existence, by the fashions, frowns, or flatteries of a world in which, that knoweth not God, or the object for which Eve was created.

If, on a thorough investigation, you find that you can improve the hands of the Almighty; if you can add strength, usefulness and beauty to the female form, by placing the head where the feet now are; by removing the fingers to the feet, and the toes to the arms; by setting the face on the back of the head, and the back of the head in front; by exchanging an arm for a leg, or a leg for an ear; or by causing the toes and fingers to look and go backward instead of forward; then go at it, in good earnest, and make your improvement, and show the Maker of all things that you have the start of him, and that he must come to you to gain creative wisdom and intelligence; but until you can do all this, do not longer follow any fashion because it is popular, and try to make others believe that the breast bone extends to the knees or toes, and that, do what you will, that strong bonny frame, designed as a protector for the breast and vitals, will protect you from suffering from your folly, by your encroachments on that part of the body, far beyond its reach.

Most things have their opposites. Let the frog attempt to imitate the ox, in size, and he will burst before he is half grown. Let the elephant wrap his trunk around his waist, to imitate the wasp, and before his task is accomplished, he will find his lives blotted out from the earth. Let such folly be a warning to the noblest of God's creatures; noblest in their sphere and calling, and who ought to set examples and give fashions to all the world beside.

Don't plead, as an excuse, that man was the first to introduce the iron clasps, by which to compress his waist, and thereby give the lords of creation occasion to retort that woman was the first to partake of the forbidden fruit; but go at it at once, patiently, calmly, steadily, and perseveringly, to improve on all the blessings that God has bestowed upon you, in physical form and beauty, as fast as wisdom dictates, and time and circumstances permit; and cause that all your costume shall be subservient to those great principles of health and happiness, which will ever tend to the exaltation and progress of eternal lives, in time and throughout all eternity.

While it shall remain the boast of Christian woman that she was formed from the rib of man, refined, but never more attempt to deform that rib, compress it into some unnatural shape, mar the beauty of the work of the great Architect, divert the use of her side protectors from their original design, and produce all those degrading and mortifying appearances which now flood the fashionable world, no ladies of Deseret, whose intelligence is beyond the intelligence of any nation of men pertaining to this earth's kingdoms, rise up in meekness, and the wisdom of the Gods, and institute fashions and forms, for yourselves, which shall tend to your health and happiness, and the perpetuity of your names forever, even unto perpetual lives in the presence of the Eternal Father; and your sons and