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had to borrow money to come home with, and I do not remember that I ever brought any money home, but what it has gone directly to relieve the Prophet of his burdens. He used to ask me how I managed to support myself and family. I told him that I made a sixpence go, perhaps, as far as some would make a quarter or a dollar go; that I have done what I could, and the Lord had done the rest, and that was all I knew about it. Of course there are some things I know, and many that I do not; but I do know that Heber C. Kimball and myself used \$86 in board and other expenses when traveling on a mission, and that when we started we had but \$13.50. And I do know that I once took a \$5 bill out of my pocket, when we were raising money for Br. Joseph, and threw it in, and that the next day I had just as much as I had before I gave away the five dollars. I do know that when I went to pay some money that I owed, after giving some away to the poor, I had just as much, when I came to pay my debts, as I had before I gave any to the poor. I do know that I handed out a half eagle to a poor man in my office, and then found two half eagles in my pocket, that I never put there. And I also do know that I never hungered nor thirsted for property.

Some may say, "Br. Brigham, you are boasting, and you may be tried." I may be tried, but if I am, I pray God to give me strength to bear the trial. I feel under the most positive and strict obligation to make every penny go as far as I can toward preaching the gospel, gathering Israel, and doing good; I do not lust after property; and I wish my brethren could see my heart as I see theirs. I know the hearts of my brethren who are around me, whether I chasten them or not. You act out what is naturally in you, and I can tell by the acts, by the faces and by the doings of men, what is in their hearts. We are here, and we have the kingdom of God to build up, as the Lord directs, and carry out his requirements in all things.

The Saints abroad are required to pay their tithing, but they have been made to donate and pay so much that they have felt that the cords were drawn pretty tight. Of late we have let the strings loose, and the people in the European missions have become slack in regard to paying even their tithing. This is a natural result, and I expected it. The brethren will now exert them to renew their good works in again paying tithing, and we must have a correct account of it, and must have the privilege of directing its expenditure for gathering the Saints and building up the kingdom. We wish to hurry and gather the brethren, that they may receive their Endowments, and either remain Saints, or apostatize; and that those who continue faithful may be taught to more and more honor their faith and co-operate in building up the kingdom of God on the earth.

I have detained you long enough. God bless you.—Amen.

INTERESTING RELICS.—At a gathering, incident to the celebration of the pioneers of northern Ohio, at Newburg, some month since, among many interesting relics on exhibition, was an English chest, that came over in the Mayflower with the Pilgrims. It is still in a remarkable good state of preservation, the elaborate carving on the front shining as brightly, perhaps, as it did when it was first landed on Plymouth rock. Another interesting relic was an anvil, with which the son of Abraham Beardsley commenced the blacksmith business in the town of Huntington, Fairfield county, Ct., about the year 1750. The bottom of the anvil is grooved for forging bayonets, and the great-grandfather of the present owner did good service with it during the revolution.

CAN ANY ONE TELL?—Can any one tell why men who cannot pay small bills, can always find plenty of money to buy liquor, and treat when happening among their friends?

Can any one tell how young men who dodge their washerwomen and are always behind with their landlord, can play billiards night and day, and are always ready for a game of poker or seven-up.

Can any one tell how men live and support their families who have no income and do not work; and why others who are industrious and constantly employed, half starve.

Can any one tell how it is that a man who is too poor to pay for a newspaper, is able to pay a dollar or two a day for tobacco, whisky or cigars?

TAKE MANKIND AS THEY ARE.—Here is a wise remark from Miss Evans' novel of Adam Bede: "These fellow mortals, every one, must be accepted as they are. You can neither straighten their noses, nor brighten their wit, nor rectify their dispositions. And it is these people, among whom your life is passed, that it is needful you should tolerate, pity and love. It is these more or less ugly, stupid, inconsistent people, whose moments of goodness you should be able to admire—for whom you should cherish all possible hopes, all possible patience."

CÆSAR'S WARS.—Warfare in the days of Cæsar was no mere child's play. In nine years he conquered 300 tribes, 800 cities, slew a million of men, and took a million prisoners. After he had become master of the world, he entertained the whole Roman populace at 23,000 tables furnished with every luxury. He made an artificial lake for the purpose of showing the assemblage a sample of naval warfare.



ELIAS SMITH, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Wednesday...September 19, 1860.

To Agents and Subscribers.

We have said but little of late to those indebted to this office about paying up and getting receipts in full for the amounts thus due, be they great or small; but we expect that every person, agents included, who owes one dime, will make payment according to the terms of contract, at the earliest practicable date.

The crops this season have, in most parts of the Territory, been bountiful, and there is no excuse for those who wish to pay in wheat or other products of the soil that are marketable, for not doing so before the setting in of winter. To such we suggest that the sooner they attend to the matter, the better it will be for all concerned, and the hint may be considered applicable to those who have expressed a wish or have contracted to deliver wood, of which, at least, one hundred cords will be needed and should be on hand before the commencement of cold weather.

Those of our agents who have not collected from their subscribers the amounts due for the current number, or any other account, will do well to see to the matter in season for their own benefit, as without having all things square with those who receive their papers through their agencies, they cannot make all right with the office without paying up out of their own purses or garners, which they may not in all cases be prepared or able to do.

We have often been asked lately, what price would be allowed for wheat on indebtedness to the *News* office? To prevent further inquiries and set the minds of all concerned at rest, we will say that—for all the produce delivered at the Tithing Store House in this city, the price allowed for it there will be credited to them on presentation of the receipts, for all indebtedness due us other than that of cash.

Prepare for Winter.

The summer season having past and gone, according to the common course of events winter may be expected shortly and, from the appearances of the mountains and the temperature of the atmosphere when the sun is not shining, it is not very far off now and may arrive in full force before all are ready and prepared for its coming. However, by looking about the city, and observing the industry of the people, and the exertions that are being made in getting wood from the mountains, building and repairing houses, barns, stables, sheds, etc., it is fully made to appear that a majority of the people are fully aware of the inconvenience that arises from not being fully prepared to successfully encounter the winds and storms that prevail in this high region for about six months each year, and often for a longer period, commencing in October and not ending till sometime in May.

One of the most essential things to have on hand, before the snows preclude access to the mountains, is a sufficiency of fuel to last till after seeding time in the spring, and without which much suffering inevitably accrues to those who do not take the precaution to obtain it before it is too late. With plenty of fuel and other things necessary for the sustenance and comfort of human beings during the long cold winters usually experienced in this part of the Territory, and a sufficiency of forage for such animals as may be needed or kept up for use, a degree of comfort is realized during the continuance of cold weather by those who are thus provident, to which others who trust to chance more than to their own exertions for the procurement of the necessities and comforts of life, both in summer and in winter, are often strangers.

The weather is now favorable for out door operations, and if there are any who are not ready and prepared for the stormy season, which will shortly be realized, they will do well to be up and doing while the weather remains warm, otherwise they may see hard times before the return of summer.

EASTERN NEWS.

The mail from St. Joseph arrived on Saturday last and from our exchanges, which were not of very recent dates, we have gleaned a few items of news, and if not interesting to our readers we are not in fault, for there is not much transpiring in the United States of which the editorial fraternity take notice, excepting President making, and to that all their efforts are directed to the exclusion of other matters of more importance to mankind than the election to the Presidential chair of Lincoln, Douglas, Breckenridge or Bell.

The money that has already been expended in advancing the claims of the various aspirants for office, from that of President down to members of Congress, to say nothing about State and county offices after which thousands are seeking, amounts to millions, and there are seemingly but few in the land who think that cash could be more profitably or beneficially expended.

The Great Eastern arrived at Halifax in forty-eight hours from New York, and continued her voyage for Milford Haven, on Sunday, August 19th.

The Union and Douglas parties in New York have coalesced and formed a joint electoral ticket, which does not alarm the Republicans, as they are confident of carrying the State for Lincoln over all other factions combined.

There was a terrible row at Bennington, Vermont on the evening of the celebration of the battle fought there in 1777. One man was killed and several others badly wounded.

The postmaster at Iowa city has appropriated \$10,000 of the public money and decamped. An exchange says, that probably there will be a great many such decampments before the 4th of March next.

John L. Riddell has been appointed postmaster at New Orleans, in place of Mr. Marks, defaulter, removed.

Caleb C. Woodbury, postmaster at White Pigeon, Michigan, who had been arrested for robbing the mail and held in \$4,000 bail, failing to find sureties for the amount, killed himself on the 18th of August to escape commitment to prison.

Discoveries of oil continue to be made in Pennsylvania. The *Erie Gazette* has intelligence of an extraordinary oil discovery at Tidoute, Warren county. The workmen engaged in a well suddenly struck a vein lately, from which the oil flowed spontaneously in torrents, filling all the vessels that could be procured, and running out into the river to the extent of sixty barrels before it could be stopped. Several hundred barrels per day can be gathered from this well.

Tornadoes, hurricanes and storms had not ceased to visit the United States. At Salem, Mass., there was a very destructive tornado on the 18th of August. Its track is said to have been narrow, but its touch was certain destruction.

In central New York, August 21st, there was one of the most severe rain storms ever witnessed in that country. Bridges were carried away, railroads damaged so that traveling was suspended, and much property destroyed. The village of Fulcrville was submerged to the second story of the houses. The amount of damage had not been fully ascertained. On the same day there was an extensive flood in Massachusetts and Waltham, Watertown, Reading, Belmont, and other towns were drenched with about six inches of rain. It is said to have been the greatest rain that has fallen there for upwards of forty years. The damage caused was very great, but had not been estimated.

On August 23d there was a heavy storm in the eastern part of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, which carried away bridges, embankments, mills, &c., doing a vast amount of damage.

A destructive storm in the Gulf of Mexico about the middle of August, swept the whole coast from Florida Capes to Mexico.

A prize fight came off at Island Pond, Vermont, August 21, between Australian Kelley and Dan Kerrigan. Twenty-five rounds were fought in forty minutes. The latter was the winner.

Murders are reported almost without number. Several men had killed their wives quite recently under various circumstances, and more than one man has lost his life during the summer for a non-observance of the seventh commandment.

The excitement in relation to the abolition

conspiracy in Texas appears to be on the increase. Frequent attempts at incendiarism are reported, and several more men had been hung without ceremony further than was necessary to suspend them by the neck—a preacher among the number.

Gen'l Lane recently visited his son who is a cadet at West Point, and while there conducted himself like a gentleman. So says a New York paper, but there is no probability that he will on that account, be elected to the Vice Presidency.

"Wide awake" clubs are being formed by the Republicans—all the members to wear "soger clothes"—part of the uniform being a little grey cap and red sash.

The Prince of Wales arrived at Quebec on the 18th of August and was received with much pomp and parade, and went to church on the Sunday following "dressed in plain clothes." He remained at Quebec till the 23d visiting the Falls of the Chaudiere and Montmorenci, and other places in the vicinity. He left for Montreal on Thursday the 23d, arrived on the 24th, and the next day opened the Crystal Palace and inaugurated the Victoria Bridge. He was expected according to programme to be at Ottawa, the new Capital on the 31st of August, and on Sep. 1 to lay the corner stone of the new Parliament Buildings. From thence he was to proceed via Kingston to Toronto where he would be on the 6th, and after making sundry other excursions would visit Niagara Falls on the 15th and 16th inst. His visit to the United States was to follow soon after.

Court Proceedings.

On Wednesday, September 12th, in the Probate Court for Great Salt Lake county, James Banks (negro) who had been indicted for larceny, was tried, found guilty and sentenced to pay a fine of one hundred and fifty dollars and costs. The grand jury indicted Lyman Peters for larceny, Kenneth McRae for riot and J. M. Luce for assault.

Henry E. Gibson, indicted for aiding prisoners to escape, Jason Luce for assault; Isaac Neibaur, Lot Huntington and Kenneth McRae, for riot; and John M. Luce for assault, were severally arraigned and plead "not guilty." The trial of Gibson was set for Thursday at 9 a.m., and that of Jason Luce, for Friday at the same hour; the other cases to come up in order of arraignment.

Henry Rich, indicted for larceny, was arraigned and plead "guilty" and remanded for further inquiry into the matter as required by law—the witnesses not being present.

During Thursday, H. E. Gibson was tried, and on being found guilty, was fined two hundred and eighty three dollars. One or two divorce cases were also called up, heard and determined.

The case of Jason Luce was called up on Friday the 14th; he was found guilty, and fined fifty dollars and costs.

On Saturday, Lot Huntington and Kenneth McRae, were tried, and in each case the jury returned a verdict of "not guilty." A *nolle prosequi* was entered in the case of J. M. Luce. Henry Rich was sentenced to imprisonment in the county jail for thirty days, after which the Court adjourned till Monday.

There was not much business done in court on Monday. The grand jury presented one or two "true bills," and on reporting that there were no other matters for consideration, was discharged.

On Tuesday, the trial of Lyman Peters for larceny occupied the entire day and was terminated at about 7 p.m. by the rendition of a verdict by the jury of "not guilty."

State Elections.

Elections are to be held in the following States during the month of October, viz.: In Georgia, Florida and Mississippi on Monday, Oct. 1; in South Carolina on Monday, Oct. 8; and in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Minnesota on Tuesday, Oct. 9.

The results of these elections may and may not be indexes to the result of the Presidential election which is to be held in every State in the Union on Tuesday the 6th day of November; but if they are not more indicative of the preferences of the people, than those which have been held of late, no very accurate or satisfactory conclusions will be drawn from what may be made manifest by those elections, and the several candidates for the Presidency and their political friends will remain measurably in doubt till after the 6th of November, and perhaps till the 4th of March next.