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to have he will bring about; then trust in the Lord, going forth in his name. I will leave the matter of gathering means to the Bishops.

"How much, br. Brigham, do you want gathered to enable the missionaries to reach their fields of labor and assist their families during their absence? Will five dollars do, for we are very poor in our Ward; we cannot give much." You are a poor Bishop. We want your hundreds and thousands, and what is not needed now we will save for the Elders next spring, and when we bind burdens for you, you shall not be able to truthfully say that we will not reach out our little fingers to lift them. You may bring two or three of your best men, and I will give more than they all—I will put forth my whole hand. If any man in this kingdom will give me two-thirds of what my property is worth, I will sell it to him and give every dime of the money toward gathering the poor, and in ten years from now I will be far richer than I am now. I would like to devote every dollar I am worth to preaching the gospel and gathering the poor; to show the people what God is willing to do for his servant, though he be possessed of weaknesses. Bring the man or woman, who has labored for me, that can say in truth that I have oppressed the hireling in his wages. No living being can in truth say that I have, but I have fed and clothed hundreds and thousands who have not labored for me.

I shall keep the plan of assisting our missionaries from here before the people until we learn that it is the best policy. I do not, on this account, wish the people abroad to omit paying their tithing and doing all they can, but I wish to dictate the church means in a way that will benefit the kingdom of God, for I will gather the poor and build up Zion, while the course of others wastes and destroys. Doubtless many of the Elders think that they are smarter than I am. As br. Kimball has said, some of the knowing ones marveled when we were called to the apostleship. It was indeed a mystery to me, but when I considered what consummate blockheads they were, I did not deem it so great a wonder. When they would meet br. Kimball and myself their looks expressed, "What a pity!" Then I would think, you may, perhaps, make tolerably good men after a while, but I guess that you will tumble out by and bye, just as they did; they could not stay in the gospel net, they were so big and grew so fast; they became larger than the ship and slid overboard.

I ask no odds of the enemies of truth, neither have we from the beginning. Let us so live that God and angels are with us, and all is right; and if we do not, it matters not what becomes of us, nor how quickly we are overthrown as a people. Let all hearts be fervent in their covenants, and glorify their Father which is in heaven, with their spirits and bodies which are his. Let our most earnest desire be to bring forth and build up the kingdom of God upon the earth, save the house of Israel and all the honest among the gentiles, and fill the whole earth with the light, glory, power and knowledge of God, and be prepared to enjoy it, which may Jesus grant. Amen.

Civilization in Indiana.

The Crown Point, Ia., Register, of August 16th, says that on the Monday previous the citizens of Hobart township were startled with the sounds of guns, pistols, &c., and the cry of murder. The sounds came from the vicinity known as the Mummy neighborhood. A family, by the name of Mummy, consisting of the old man, three boys, a son-in-law and several daughters, have been living at variance for a year or two, have had hard words and frequently threatened each other's lives.

The quarrel commenced about the old man's property—one son and the son-in-law on one side, and the other sons on the other. The two have often threatened to put an end to the old man, if they ever caught him alone.

On Monday, the old man was told by the daughter that a hawk was flying about the house, and that he could shoot it. He took down a heavy double-barrelled gun. He did not see the hawk, but looked about until he got a short distance from the house, when he came across his son and his son-in-law, who said, "Here is the old man, let's kill him," and at once made after him with an axe. He turned and fired one barrel at his son, hitting him in the breast with some fifty large shot, killing him instantly. He snapped the other barrel at the son-in-law, but it did not go off. He took a double-barrel pistol from his pocket, and fired one barrel, taking off one of his ears. He then fired the other barrel and shot him through the body.

The son-in-law lived until Tuesday, and gave in his testimony before the coroner's jury, and died in 20 minutes thereafter. Public opinion seems to favor the old man, and the general opinion seems to be that he did no more than was necessary to save his own life. The old man is about 60 years old, the son he killed about 30 or over. The son-in-law, and leader in the difficulty, was an old man, probably older than his father-in-law.

About the same time, a man named Horton was killed by his own son, in Clay county, in a quarrel about a pistol which the father desired to take from the son, to prevent his killing somebody with it. The parricide was lodged in jail; and in the same jail were three of his brothers, one of them confined for theft, and the other two for obstructing legal process. Four brothers in jail at the same time for different offenses, is a spectacle not often witnessed.



ELIAS SMITH, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

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THE ANNUAL FAIR.

The fifth annual Exhibition of the Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Society, will be held in this city, on Wednesday and Thursday next at which, no doubt, as anticipated, there will be a greater gathering of the industrious and enterprising citizens from all parts of the country than ever before witnessed on similar occasions since the organization of the institution. If one half of the stock and articles of domestic growth and manufacture are brought forward, which the officers of the society have reasons to expect, from the movements that have been and are being made in nearly, or quite, every county and settlement throughout Eastern Utah, the exhibition will not be wanting in interest, and those contributing to give it that character will be amply rewarded for all the expense that may accrue to them in making it what it should be, under present circumstances, even if they do not obtain either of the premiums offered for which they may wish to compete. The premiums proffered are not large but numerous—the list including nearly every article of domestic growth, culture and manufacture produced in these valleys, from North to South, and some that have not as yet received much attention. The object of the President and Board of Directors in taking such a wide range is, evidently, the encouragement, so far as the funds of the society and its influence can be made subservient thereto, of every branch of industry, the development of the resources of the country, and the production of whatever is necessary for the comfort and subsistence of the people, thereby obviating the necessity of extensive importations, so ruinous in its results to every nation and community that adopts and pursues that policy. The smallness of the prizes, however, should not have a tendency to deter competition, and it is confidently expected that a greater amount and variety of articles will be entered than at either of the preceding exhibitions, and that a greater interest will be taken than has been manifested, in the premises, during the last two years.

The benefits resulting from such Fairs or Exhibitions are incalculable, and they are annually held in nearly every State and Territory in the Union and, in many of the States, County exhibitions are held each year on a grand scale, where stock-raisers, grain growers, manufacturers and producers of all classes vie with others of the same occupation in exhibiting the products of their labors, and in obtaining the premiums offered for best specimens, which the successful generally convert into capital, and thereby greatly enhance their wealth. Fortunes have been made in that way, and, if any man ever became poorer or lost any thing by exerting himself rightfully to obtain notoriety as a manufacturer or producer, especially in a new country like this, the circumstance has never been recorded.

From the reports that have come to hand, from various parts of the Territory of late, it is made satisfactorily to appear that the temporary illusion that was caused by the great influx of foreign fabrics contemporaneously with and posterior to the coming of the army, is being dispelled, and many who have been inclined to believe, that it was cheaper to purchase than to manufacture many of the necessities of life, have become convinced that, if they do not, at least, fabricate their own garments, they will soon be destitute of clothing, as without cash, which is now unusually scarce, and in all probability will soon be extremely hard to obtain, they cannot purchase imported articles at any price however low.

The subject of Domestic manufactures in Utah is of vast importance to the citizens generally, much more so than some suppose, and every movement, having a tendency to advance or inculcate principles of individual and social independence should receive the hearty concurrence of all who are seeking to promote and encourage whatever will contribute to the

well-being and prosperity of community. To that end the efforts of the D. A. & M. Society have been directed and, if the endeavors of the President and Board of Directors to have an extensive and respectable display of the products of the country, formed by the industry and ingenuity of its inhabitants, are seconded by the action of the members of the society and of others interested in such matters, the Fifth Annual Exhibition will be a splendid affair and not discreditable to the farmers, mechanics and tradesmen of Utah.

From Washington County.

Late accounts from the extreme southern settlements in the Territory represent things there as being prosperous. Corn was ripe on the first of September, and the cane nearly ready for manufacturing into molasses. The cotton crops were looking well and a fair yield was anticipated.

The culture of the grape, in Washington county, is attracting considerable attention.—The cuttings brought from Lower California last Spring have grown finely, and Mr. James W. Bay has a bunch of grapes growing on a vine thus planted this season. He is very confident that wine can be produced there in large quantities. The summer season is much longer below the Rim of the Basin than it is in this part of the Territory, and unquestionably of sufficient duration for the maturity of most kind of grapes and if the soil is suitable for their growth, they can be produced with much profit to the cultivator.

The Washington County Agricultural and Manufacturing Society, held their first Exhibition on the 7th inst., at Washington, the county seat, and it is said to have been a very creditable affair. Among the fruits exhibited were some superior specimens of grapes and peaches, the sight of which was very inspiring, and those who saw them, who were before skeptically inclined as to fruit-raising in that region, became convinced that, by a little exertion, they could "sit under their own vines" and peach trees, if "fig trees" could not be grown there.

Utah County Exhibition.

The second annual exhibition of the Utah county Agricultural and Manufacturing Society will be held, pursuant to arrangements, in the Tithing Buildings at Provo city, on Friday and Saturday next. Exhibitors are requested, by the President and Directors, to bring forward the articles they intend presenting for competition or display on Thursday afternoon or early on Friday morning. The awarding committees are also requested to meet early in the forenoon on Friday to attend to their several duties.

The exhibition is to be opened for the public at one p.m. on Friday. The show of stock will take place on Saturday morning, and the races, shooting and plowing matches will come off in the afternoon of that day.

All the bands and musicians in that county are particularly invited to be present with their instruments of music.

Entertainments are intended to be given and amusements participated in each evening during the exhibition, which will be well enough if no drunken rowdies are permitted to be in attendance; but, we cannot see the utility of hopping on such occasions.

Gone to the Navajoe Country.

We are informed, by Mr. Lowry, of Manti, that, on or about the 15th inst., the Utah Chief, Arapeen, started with a strong party of his tribe on a trafficking expedition to the Navajoe country.

For many years it has been customary for that band to make a trip once in two or three years, and sometimes oftener, for the purpose of trading with the Navajoe and other tribes on the borders of New Mexico—horses and captives generally being the principal articles of commerce with those untutored sons of the forest. Latterly, however, the number of captives taken to that country to exchange with Indians and Mexicans, whichever was most advantageous, for ponies, blankets, or whatever they needed or could get, has been greatly diminished, and of what the trading outfit of Arapeen and his warriors consists, on the present excursion, we did not ascertain, but from the known poverty of his band it is presumed that their stock in trade is not very extensive.

—A vessel from Boston sailed for Syria lately, with 1,500 barrels of rum on board.

Excursion to the Coal Mines.

On Monday, the 17th inst., Prests. Young, Kimball and Wells accompanied by several of the citizens left this city for the coal region near Weber river. They arrived at Wm. H. Kimball's ranch, about five o'clock, p.m., where they were kindly received and entertained over night.

The next morning the company pursued their journey over the divide to the Weber, and made a noon halt at the mouth of Silver creek canyon. From that point Prest. Young in company with Territorial Road Commissioner McKean and others visited Col. Callister, who is in charge of the men employed in making a new road up Silver creek, which has already been completed from the mouth of the creek upwards some three miles and will soon be opened the entire distance. Returning to the company they continued onward down the Weber to the mouth of Grasskanyon, thence eastward up the canyon to within about a half mile of the late discovered coal bed where they camped for the night.

On the following morning the entire company visited the coal mine, and found by a thorough examination that the strata of coal was some ten feet thick, capped over by solid lime rock forty feet in thickness. After obtaining some specimens they returned to camp and then went down the canyon to the Weber, thence down said river, passing the mouth of Echo canyon, crossing the stream at the Emigration ford, continued their course down to Grant & Thurston's ranch, where they arrived about sun set, and were hospitably entertained over night.

The next morning they proceeded on down the river to the mouth of the canyon, and then turning homeward arrived at Farmington about two p.m., where the party took dinner, after which they came home, arriving about eight o'clock in the evening.

The distances from Great Salt Lake City to the coal region and from thence to the mouth of Weber canyon, as reported by Mr. Fox, are as follows:

From Council House to Kimball's ranch, 26.36 miles.

From Kimball's ranch to Coal mine, by old road, 27.67 miles.

Total distance to the mine, by the road traveled, 53.93 miles.

From Coal mine to Grant & Thurston's ranch, 30.34 miles.

From Grant & Thurston's ranch to mouth of canyon, 13.25 miles.

Total distance from the mine to mouth of Weber canyon, 43.70 miles.

From mouth of Weber canyon to Farmington, 10.90 miles.

From Farmington to Great Salt Lake City, 15.54 miles.

According to the foregoing odometer measurements the distance from Ogden to the Coal mine will be about the same as from this city, after the completion of the new road down Silver creek, by which the distance will be considerably shortened, as we have been informed.

The Harvest in San Pete.

Elder Orson Hyde, who came from San Pete, a few days since, reports that when he left there, the farmers were busily engaged in harvesting their wheat, which was unusually late in coming to maturity this season and in some locations it was not all then fully ripe.

At Moen the crops are reported as being very heavy, but some of the wheat was not all ready for the harvesters ten days ago. The location of that place is high, and all kinds of grain cultivated ripens very slowly, but the people were fully in the expectation that there would be but little or no diminution of their crops by the intervention of frosts.

At Spring Creek, Mount Pleasant, North Bend and other places, the crops have been excellent, but at Manti and Ephraim, altho' there has been a large amount of wheat harvested, the yield per acre was far less upon an average than in either of the other settlements in that county.

RETURNED.—Mr. David Savage, of Millard county, who went to the Missouri river last spring, in company with two or three others, after machinery, merchandize, &c., arrived in this city on his return on Friday last.

His train consisted of only six wagons, drawn by mules, but he went and came safely without accident, excepting having a few animals stolen on the return trip in the vicinity of Kearny, which, however, were subsequently recovered.