

DAVID GRAY'S ESTATE.

Over his forge bent David Gray,
And thought of the rich man 'cross the
way.
"Hammer and anvil for me," he said,
"And weary toil for the children's bread."
"For him, soft carpets and pictured walls,
A life of ease in his spacious halls."
The clang of bells on his dreaming broke,
A flicker of flame, a whirl of smoke.
Ox in travis, forge grown white hot,
Coat and hat were alike forgot,
As up the highway the blacksmith ran,
In face and mien like a crazy man.
"School house afore!" Men's hearts stood
still,
And the women prayed as women will,
While 'bove the tumult the wailing cry
Of frightened children rose shrill and high.
Night in its shadows hid sun and earth;
The rich man sat by his costly hearth.
Lord of wide acres and untold gold,
But wifeless, childless, forlorn and old.
He thought of the family 'cross the way;
"I would," he sighed, "I were David Gray."
The blacksmith knelt at his children's bed
To look once more at each smiling head.
"My darlings all safe! Oh, God!" he cried,
"My sin in thy boundless mercy hide!
"Only to-day have I learned how great
"Hath been thy bounty and my estate."
—Atlanta Constitution.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Desert—Dry Ocean—Meetings at
Harrisburg and Washington—St.
George and the Temple.

ST. GEORGE, Utah,
April 3rd, 1877.

Editor Deseret News:
Leaving Toquerville we at once
strike the desert, and the teams
may now be seen leisurely ascend-
ing a long road through deep sand.
The whole of this part of the coun-
try is sandy and rocky, but the
sand is of that nature only requir-
ing the dews and rains from heav-
en, and the toil of industry, to
cause the entire wilderness to blos-
som as the rose. Indeed the very
boulders, whose charred and black-
ened appearance bespeaks the fiery
ordeal they have undergone, seem
to be impregnated with the prop-
erties of life, for on their bare surface
the cactus may be seen to flourish
and bloom.

When we reached Harrisburg,
where we dined and held a meet-
ing, we thought that the tedious-
ness of the drive had been amply
offset by the wild yet magnificent
scenery of this desert country.
The proportions of America never
fail to impress the traveller with
the idea of vastness and extent, and
especially is this noticeable to those
who come here from the smaller
countries of Europe. As a matter
of course America exhibits a great
variety of scenery. That sameness,
however, which many think is
characteristic of much of the scenery
of the west, is totally unknown in
our "Dixie." Here the eye is con-
tinually feasting on something al-
most entirely new, marvelous, and
grand. The whole country seems
to have undergone wonderful chan-
ges, presenting a very unfinished
appearance, as if it had been thrown
together by a combination of forces,
or as though there would have been
no country had there been no vol-
canic eruptions. While one is ad-
miring the wild, unfinished grand-
eur of the scenery, there is associ-
ated with it a feeling of astonish-
ment and wonder which creates a
craving desire to know something
about it. Notwithstanding the ex-
tent of the travels, both at home
and abroad, of part of our company,
I believe I can safely state that never
did we experience so overwhelm-
ingly this feeling as when gazing
upon what is called the "dry
ocean," situated some five miles
beyond Harrisburg.

As I have attempted to describe
but very little, if any, of the scen-
ery of this truly wonderful country,
I surely would not attempt to por-
tray the scene before us. The
whole of the company here alight-
ed, and, after ascending about sixty
feet of sandstone rock, which ap-
peared to be the base of what once
was a mountain of almost semi-
circular form, we looked down about
250 feet upon a bed of rock of some
miles in length and width, whose
surface, in shape and color, has all
the appearance of ocean swells and
waves; while beyond and all
around, tower up parts of lofty
mountains of a variety of shapes
and hues, the very picture of cha-
otic grandeur. While gazing, one
might have been heard to say,
"Wonderful and grand are thy
works, O Lord! Truly the God of
nature is God the Creator!"

Washington was reached in the
evening, looking fresh and green, in
fact particularly green. A meeting
was held here, which was crowd-
ed, and addressed by Elders Smith,
Pratt and Taylor. We remained
over night and proceeded to St.
George the next morning.

On reaching the curve of the
mountain under which lies the
city, the first thing that arrests the
attention is the Temple. I cannot
describe to you the feeling one ex-
periences, which prompts him in-
tuitively to uncover his head on
first looking upon that building.
But having read of the temple
which Solomon built to the name
of the Most High, which he ac-
cepted in so marvelous a manner,
and having read and heard of the
temples built to his holy name in
the early stages of this latter-day
work, and how the Lord and sanc-
tified beings appeared within their
walls to some of the pure in heart;
having too a faint idea of the na-
ture and importance of the rites
and ordinances to be performed in
such buildings, and knowing that
it is the House of God, there natu-
rally well up from the heart
feelings perhaps best expressed in
the words, Reverence and Grati-
tude. Reverence because of its
sacredness and because of its chaste
appearance, looking as it does like
a monument of purity; gratitude,
because of the privilege of behold-
ing the only place on earth in
which the hearts of the living can
be bound to the honored and be-
loved dead, and which brings us
again into direct communication
with God our Father, and with
him who has proved himself wor-
thy of standing at the head of this
the dispensation of the fullness of
times.

These were the kind of feelings
that pervaded our bosoms as
we drove into this beautiful city;
and I am satisfied that I express,
though perhaps partially and im-
perfectly, the feelings of all the
Latter-day Saints who may come
here after us.

We were met by President Eras-
tus Snow, who extended to Presi-
dent Taylor and the company his
kindly greeting, after which he
directed us to proceed to the Tem-
ple, which is situated on the west-
ern suburb of the city. At the door
of the building stood President
Brigham Young, looking hale and
heartly; and we were privileged
once more, under the most favor-
able circumstances, to shake hands
with him.

The President himself and Elder
Erastus Snow showed us through
the Temple.

The weather is delightfully pleas-
ant. The country has been favored
with rains and cloudy skies, which
makes the atmosphere very grate-
ful, especially to our northern visit-
ors.

President Wells, Elder Cannon,
President Hunter, and many other
brethren from the north have ar-
rived, all enjoying good health.
With others, from the south, we
have Elders Lot Smith and Ballen-
ger, who have charge of colonies
which are being settled on Sunset
Crossing, on the Little Colorado
River. They look the picture of
health and pioneer hardihood, as
though they were abundantly able
to cope with the many difficulties
attending the settlement of a new
country. They report the health
of their camps to be good, some of
their grain already up and favor-
able prospects for harvest, and the
best of feelings existing between
the Navajoes and the new settlers.
G. F. G.

Address to the Scandinavian Saints.

ST. GEORGE, April 4th, 1877.

Editor Deseret News:

With the approbation of the
First Presidency, and especially
under the supervision of Brother
Erastus Snow, we, the undersigned,
have undertaken to publish in the
Danish-Norwegian language, the
history of Joseph Smith the Pro-
phet, in a series of monthly pam-
phlets.

To realize this our wish, immedi-
ate assistance on the part of those
who are interested in the work is
required, and we therefore use the
present opportunity to address a
few words to our Scandinavian
brethren and sisters in this and
surrounding country.

Our view in undertaking this re-
sponsible task has been to do good,
and to promote the welfare of the
kingdom, and especially to benefit
those of the Scandinavian Saints
who are not capable of reading the
English language. One of us has

already visited several of the settle-
ments south of Salt Lake City, and
found the people responding very
favorably to our invitation by sub-
scribing freely for the work. In
this short notice, however, we per-
mit ourselves to make a general
call to all the people, who are in-
terested in the work, to come for-
ward and subscribe, as also to for-
ward a little means in advance, to
assist in printing.

The agents who have been al-
ready appointed in the different
settlements will please act accord-
ing to this, and in those places
which have not yet been visited
we would like the presiding author-
ities to appoint a reliable brother
who is willing to act as agent and
use his influence in behalf of the
work.

We will further state that every
number, consisting of 16 pages
each, and enclosed in a neat cover,
will cost about 10 cents post paid
to any address in the United States.
Also that the first number will be
issued at about the 1st of June, so
that the brethren who act as agents
will please send in their orders and
names of subscribers previous to
that time, and to the address of
Andrew Jensen, Pleasant Grove,
Utah County, Utah.

Meanwhile, we remain, your
brethren in the gospel of Christ,

ANDREW JENSEN,
JOH. A. BRUNN.

I trust our Scandinavian popu-
lation will appreciate a work of
this kind, and show it by rendering
material aid, as the authors are not
in condition to expend means
largely in the enterprise.

E. SNOW.

BY TELEGRAPH.

AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 16.

Chief Justice Waite announces
that on account of an insufficient
appropriation the court will be un-
able to sit after May 15th, and will,
therefore, not hear causes later
than May 7th.

The government, represented by
the War Department and the Post
Office Department, is making every
preparation for the protection of
visitors to the Yellowstone during
the coming summer. Gen. Sher-
man is in favor of extending it, and
some time ago asked the Postmas-
ter-General to extend the mail
service to the Yellowstone, and
will himself visit that section dur-
ing the warm weather. In obedi-
ence to the general demands, the
Post Office Department has ordered
a tri-weekly mail service from
Bozeman and Fort Ellis, Montana,
to Tongue River, on the Yellow-
stone, a distance of 350 miles. The
contract has been awarded to S. S.
Huntley, at \$34,000 per annum, the
service to begin on May 1st.

Major Reno, recently tried by
court martial on a charge of insult-
ing the wife of a brother officer,
and sentenced to be dismissed from
the service, has forwarded to the
War Department a request for de-
lay in the presentation of the case
to the President, he claiming that
he has additional evidence which
will tend to mitigation. The re-
quest was granted.

BENNINGTON, Vt., 16.—Doctor R.
H. Green Hoosick, of New York,
was thought dead, and his body
placed in a vault about two weeks
ago. As he had narrowly escaped
burial while in a trance several
years since, his wife was requested
to visit his body until no doubt of
death existed. It is now stated
that last Saturday signs of life were
noticed and the body removed from
the vault. The attending physi-
cians pronounce it a case of suspen-
ded animation.

SPOTTED TAIL AGENCY, Neb.,
15.—About 1,000 northern hostiles
made a formal surrender of their
arms, ponies, &c., to General Crook,
at this post, yesterday. Their en-
try was very dramatic, circling
Spotted Tail's camp and discharg-
ing their guns in the air, which
called forth the whole force of that
chief to greet them. After which
their head chief delivered a short
speech before General Crook, indi-
cating his desire for peace by laying
his rifle at the General's feet.
Among the chiefs surrendering are
"One Who Touches the Clouds,"
and "Roman Nose," whose village
was destroyed at Slim Buttes last
summer by Captain Mills.

NEW YORK, 16.
Tweed's friends declare that
Oakley Hall was the organizing
brains of the Tammany Ring, re-
ceiving at first ten and subsequent-
ly five per cent. as his share; that

this was paid through Watson, now
dead; but the fact is provable by
Woodward if not by Tweed.

Miss Anna Dickinson abruptly
closed her engagement with the
Eagle Theatre, to-night, owing to
her dissatisfaction with the man-
agement. She will not play again
until she appears at the Fifth Ave-
nue Theatre early next season in a
star engagement, for which Augus-
tus Daly has arranged with her.
Boucicault puts his opinion against
the New York critics and says Miss
Dickinson's play and acting are
good. That they show no excres-
cence requiring excision, and only
a few lacks, which will readily be
supplied. Her houses have materi-
ally improved since her recent
plucky appeal to the public, and
she discontinues her engagement
chiefly because the manager has re-
cast parts with inefficient support.
Her friends put against the verdict
of the New York critics the fact
that she has engagements and ap-
plications from leading theatres
more than filling the entire coming
season. That she has been unfavor-
ably, not to say ungenerously, dealt
with here is undoubtedly true.

ST. LOUIS, 16.—At the coroner's
inquest on the Southern Hotel fire
over the body of Kate Nolan, a ser-
vant, it was decided to admit one
reporter from each city paper and
the Associated Press, and a few
others.

Joseph Pulitzer, a boarder on the
fifth floor, in the hotel, testified to
hearing the shrieks of women and
meeting volumes of smoke when
he opened his door, but he heard
no alarm of fire. He believed the
women's cries saved a hundred
lives. He never saw so many ap-
pliances for preventing fire as the
Southern Hotel had.

J. Russell, chief engineer, repeat-
ed his statement already telegraph-
ed as to the fire in the store room,
his attempts to subdue it and its
rapid progress. There was no spe-
cial watchman in the basement,
but there was one on the office
floor whose duty it was to watch the
whole house. He reached the
engine room at 1.25. The fire was
then so fierce that no fire depart-
ment in the world could have sub-
dued it.

Thomas Haley, fireman, and a
number of other employees, cor-
roborated Russell's testimony.
Haley testified that he saw a pot
washergo, about 8 o'clock, to the
store room door with a lighted pa-
per in his hand apparently looking
for the key hole of the door. He
supposed he had a right there and
did not interfere. Adjourned.

No more bodies were found, to-
day, but considerable property was
found.

FORT SCOTT, Ks., 16.—It is now
ascertained beyond a doubt that
the grasshoppers' eggs in this sec-
tion are unproductive. Careful ex-
periments have been made, and in
addition the weather of the past
few days have been warm enough
to have hatched them by millions
had the eggs been good, but not
one of the pests can be found.

NEW YORK, 17.—The World's
Albany special says Townsend,
Tweed's counsel, arrived to-day
with Tweed's confession. It gives a
history of the ring from its incep-
tion, how Tweed, Sweeney and
Hall were elected to fill offices, and
implicates several republican Sen-
ators as well as the New York board
of supervisors. Hall's proportion
was ten per cent. He shared in
the profits and was in full collusion,
and fully aware of the fraudulent
nature of the contracts that he
signed. With reference to the
document purporting to be a record
of the proceedings of the board of
audit of May, 1870, from which
Hall on his trial secured an acquit-
tal on the ground that he acted only
in a ministerial character, Tweed
says it was manufactured after the
expose among the various persons
to whom he paid money for their
influence in the legislation. Hugh
Hastings, editor of the Commercial
Advertiser, he gave a check for \$20,-
000. Tweed also gave Hastings addi-
tional warrants. He gives the names
of five persons who, he promises, if
immunity is given them, will
swear to the truth of all his state-
ments. He has preserved all his
checks, kept memoranda of all his
transactions, all of which will be
placed at the disposal of the State.
The five persons named are E. D.
Barber, ex Senator James Pierce, of
Brooklyn, Alexander Frear, and
William King, Tweed's former
deputy as Commissioner of Public
Works. Shortly after the publica-
tion of secret accounts, in July,
1871, Tweed says Bixby and an
ex-sheriff, and then State Senator

James O'Brien came to him and
offered to secure him against
any further investigation of his
bank accounts, his relations with
the city, or indeed from any fur-
ther trouble, if he would pay \$150,-
000 towards O'Brien's claim against
the city for \$296,000 for unpaid fees,
and represented to them that they
had such influence over Tilden,
Judge Barrett and William C. Bar-
ratt, as to immediately quash any
further steps in the pending inves-
tigation. Tweed says he has paid
\$20,000 in cash and in mortgages
which they afterwards collected for
the rent, and he understands that
they afterwards secured the same
amount from Connelly upon the
same representations. He says he
does not consider O'Brien's claim
has any real merit.

Active preparations are said to be
in progress at Ludlow Street jail,
looking to the early release of
Tweed. He has packed up his
books, pictures, and other appoint-
ments, and is ready to leave when-
ever the pending arrangements are
perfected. He has made an abso-
lute tender of all his property to
the city, but it is said to amount to
very little comparatively. It con-
sists only of property at Lake Ma-
hopac, a few lots in the city and a
place on the Sound, where his wife
now is. All the rest has been gradu-
ally dissipated. Much of it was
sold at one-third its value, and all
of it was used in paying lawyers'
fees and the expense of his flight
and captivity. The prisoner is said
to be very much broken.

In his confession Tweed says
that he gave Mr. Hastings a check
for \$20,000 after the passage of the
charter of 1870, with the under-
standing that it was to go to Sen-
ator Woodin. Hastings, who is editor
of the Commercial Advertiser,
says the transaction was purely a
business affair, passing through the
hands of his banker in a legitimate
way. He emphatically denies that
any money ever passed through his
hands to Senator Woodin for any
purpose.

The Herald's Atlanta, Ga., special
declares that a terrible state of
affairs exists in Oglethorpe County,
the scene of the late riot, during
which Luke Johnson, with a band
of negroes, tried to take possession
of the post office. A general feel-
ing of distrust and suspicion per-
vades the county, although all of
the supposed ringleaders have been
arrested. A night or two since a
negro named Turner was called out
from his house and killed by a party
of unknown men. A night or two
later two other negroes were called
out in the same manner and were
so seriously shot that they were dy-
ing when last heard from.

Wheeler H. Peckham, counsel
for the people against Tweed, says
it is true that Tweed made a so-
called full confession. It was
taken to Albany last night by Town-
send. He says it contains things he
knows are correct.

The Express confirms the con-
fession, and says it is but a partial
revelation, and that the full con-
fession will even more sicken the
public conscience.

WASHINGTON, 17.—The officers
of the secret service have made im-
portant arrests of counterfeiters at
Geenpoint, Penn.; St. Louis and
Wheeling, West Virginia, to day.
Among the arrested is Hon. Thos.
W. Marion, of Green County, Pa.,
who formerly represented that
county in the legislature. He sold
counterfeit money to an agent of
the service, and represented that
he had frequently addressed the
State House of Representatives
with his pockets full of counterfeit
money. The other parties arrested
were Rufus Mitchell, W. T. Stros-
mider, J. Edwards, Peter Roger
and Giovanni Georgetto.

CHICAGO, 17.—The following was
received here to-day:

Camp Robinson,
Nebraska, 16.

To Lieutenant General Sheridan.
I have just returned from the
Spotted Tail agency. The northern
Indians arrived during my stay
there. Their disposition seemed to
be very good, and Spotted Tail says
they are honest in their professions.
They also talk very positively of
the others coming, but the news re-
ceived through this agency is still
contradictory. I expect to have
accurate information in a few days
in the event of any considerable
number of Indians staying out. If
you still want to send the Pawnees
to the mouth of Tongue River, it
would probably be well to defer
their muster out for a few days un-
til I can obtain definite intelli-
gence. I expect eighty lodges of