

The Chair instructed the committee to retire and prepare their report. This done.
The Honorable Secretary, A. W. Babbitt, delivered a short and appropriate speech.
After which, the following memorial of the Legislature of Utah to Congress, upon the construction of the railroad, was read by Mr. Bullock:

MEMORIAL TO CONGRESS, IN RELATION TO THE PACIFIC RAILWAY.

To the Honorable, the Senate, and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled:

GENTLEMEN.—YOUR MEMORIALISTS, the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah, beg leave respectfully to represent to your honorable body, that it is with no ordinary feelings of interest, that we witness the progress of events, which appear probable to result in the construction of a Railway across the Continent.

It is not deemed necessary at this time to urge the importance and necessity of this great work, nor even its practicability, for these are questions which the intelligence of the people and their representatives have freely and fully discussed, and happily disposed of by the action of Congress, in authorizing reconnaissance to ascertain the most practicable route. Hence our main object in this memorial is to give our candid views on what we deem the best route for the location of the first line of railroad from the Missouri River to the Pacific Ocean; in this we shall do from reliable information in our possession, and in the briefest manner that our judgment will admit, without entering into the detail of distances, elevations, and depressions, which can only be satisfactorily determined by the careful survey necessary to finally locate the route.

Without further preface, and with all due deference, in our judgment, the route in question should commence at Council Bluffs City, keep up the main Plate to its South Fork, and up the South Fork to the proper point for diverging to the summit of the Black Hills, in the neighborhood of what is known as the Box Elder Pass; or commencing near the mouth of the Kansas, and keeping up that stream to the Republican Fork, and up that to where you leave it to reach the same pass.

A glance at the map will show the difference of distance between the Missouri river and said pass by the two named routes to be very trifling, and the grade would be equally low, and the amount of timber, grass, quality of soil, climate, and facilities for settlement are almost or entirely identical.

The Box Elder Pass is a wide, low depression in the Black Hills, with very gentle ascent and descent; from this point the route is across the southern portion of the level, well watered, and grassy Laramie plains, to the Medicine Bow Mts, thence by gentle grade across the North Fork of the Platte to a low, beautiful pass on the summit of the Rocky Mountains called Bridger's Pass. Here the route reaches the eastern out-crop of the rich and thick bituminous coal beds of the extensive region drained by the waters of Muddy and Bitter Creeks, where strong indications of rich iron ore beds were also noticed, and pursues its easy grade across Green River near the mouth of Henry's Fork, an affluent from the west, whose outlet is just above Brown's River thence up Henry's Fork, and across Bear River and Weber River by its lower canyon into Kansas Prairie, and down the Timpanogos or Provo River into Utah valley.

From the mouth of the canyon of Provo River by the north end of Utah Lake to Walker's River Pass in the Sierra Nevada, the face of the country is nearly a level, with the exception of short isolated ranges of mountains, which could easily be turned, if any where found on the line.

From all we can learn, Walker's River Pass is the most eligible in the Sierra Nevada, anywhere north of Walker's Pass, which is near latitude 35°, and of course much too far south. Between Walker's River Pass, and San Francisco, on a direct line, there is no unusual obstacle.

The most casual inspection of any late map will demonstrate the route above indicated to be the shortest, most direct, and most central that can be located between the Missouri River and San Francisco, by way of any practicable mountain passes now known.

From the Box Elder Pass to the rich valleys skirting the west base of the Wahsatch mountains, independent of the inexhaustible coal beds and strongly indicated iron ores of Bitter Creek, there are more favorable localities for settlements on and near the line indicated, than on any other between the same parallels of longitude, and solely with a view to accommodate such locations.

The mouth of the Timpanogos or Provo Canyon opens immediately upon the eastern edge of Utah Valley, and near Provo City, which will, ere long, be rich and powerful, through skill and labor, well applied to its abundant resources. This is the most eligible point for branching through a rich chain of fortunately located valleys to Oregon on the one hand, and San Diego on the other. From longitude 113° 30' to the Sierra Nevada, there is but little chance for settlements, of much importance, on any route.

Having thus briefly expressed our views upon this all absorbing subject, we beg leave, with all deference, to express our firm conviction, that the desired action on this subject by your Honorable Body, to render this a National work is almost unanimously demanded by the whole country, and is entirely constitutional: all of which is respectfully submitted.

The committee returned, and by their chairman, Hon. O. Hyde, asked leave to present the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, The Nineteenth Century is calling with a peculiar and imperative voice, upon the genius and enterprise of Earth's devoted sons, to apply the hand of industry and perseverance, to develop her treasures, beautify her face, and render the passage of her children more easy and pleasurable, through her extensive territory; and, WHEREAS, The Western Continent is first and foremost in the great improvements of the present age; aid,

WHEREAS, The United States of America have earned a name, by works of Internal Improvement, that can never perish, and acquired a fame that is envied by all Nations; and, WHEREAS, The crowning act of mastery enterprise, now remains at the foot and door of our favored Nation,—the construction of a Railroad across our widely extended Domains;—and,

2. RESOLVED, That we deem it expedient for the safety of Utah, and the general prosperity of the Nation, that this Road be presented to a final completion, without delay.
3. RESOLVED, That it is in the power of the United States, by the speedy completion of this Work, to secure within the great interior of the Country, the Trade of the Pacific Ocean, and the countries bordering thereon.
4. RESOLVED, That it is inexpedient in us, as a great and enterprising People, longer to neglect securing the advantages accruing from Railroad transportation from the Missouri to the Pacific coast, or longer risk being anticipated by the opening of other routes and channels for that Trade.

5. RESOLVED, That we, the citizens of Utah Territory, conceive that Congress, and Officers of the General Government, can never feel themselves at home, until they extend the means of Railroad conveyance to the Pacific slope of the Continent, and the Great Basin.
6. RESOLVED, That we will aid, so far as may be in our power, the construction of this Road.
7. RESOLVED, That the building of this Road should be a National undertaking, and is worthy the attention of the General Government: That Congress should appropriate Fifty Millions of Dollars, this Session, to aid in the construction thereof.

8. RESOLVED, That it is wholly inexpedient to locate this great thoroughfare through a sickly country, where it is not susceptible of settlements, when it can be reasonably avoided.
9. RESOLVED, That having reclaimed the wilderness, and established civilization, government, and flourishing settlements in the great interior of the Continent, where no navigable river penetrates,—that we claim, at the hands of the General Government, as a right, the location of this Road through the heart of our settlements; the more especially as it conduces to the general interests of the enterprise, as well as our own.

10. RESOLVED, That we deem the Route indicated in the Memorial of the Governor and Legislative Assembly of this Territory to Congress, the best and most feasible one that we have any knowledge of; and it is our united and firm conviction, that it combines the most advantages, is the most practicable and direct that can be found, and will concentrate far more and greater advantages to the convenience, prosperity, and well being of the whole country, than any other.

11. RESOLVED, That whereas we have defended ourselves against the thieving and hostile Indians of this Territory at our own expense and charges thus far; we have succeeded in establishing civilization North and South, the distance of four hundred miles, and transported over the plains by wagon, at an enormous expense and outlay, all the means for the same, that could not be procured here; Therefore,

12. RESOLVED AGAIN, That in addition to the superior eligibility of the Route for said Railroad, by Box Elder Pass, Medicine Bow Mts, Henry's Fork of Green River, Kansas Prairie, and Timpanogos or Provo Canyon; we view it an act of justice due from the General Government to the citizens of this Great Interior Basin, to establish said Road upon this Central Route.

13. RESOLVED, That we possess in this Territory, mechanical genius and ability, nowhere surpassed; agricultural resources highly advantageous—and hereby operate an enormous expense and outlay, all the means for the same, that could not be procured here; Therefore,

14. RESOLVED, That our mineral waters, issuing from the base of our mountains, and boiling up on our plains with every temperature, from boiling heat to freezing point, will be profitably sought as a source of health, by thousands of invalids from other countries; provided they can come with the ease and speed of Railroad conveyance.

15. RESOLVED, That while we deplore the fate of the late lamented Capt. Gannison, and a portion of his men, who fell by the hands of merciless savages, while in the faithful discharge of their duty; we congratulate his successor, Lieutenant Beckwith, upon his being able to continue the labors of the Expedition, and to forward in due time, to the Department at Washington, a full report of the same.

16. RESOLVED, That the business of the Country, and the actual necessities of the People, imperatively demand the immediate construction of this Road, and require the favorable action of Congress to aid therein.

17. RESOLVED, That operations for its construction should commence, as nearly as may be, simultaneously at each terminus and at all feasible intermediate points along the line.

18. WHEREAS, The citizens of Utah Territory have by their representation in the Legislative Assembly unanimously thrown their influence in favor of the above indicated route:

THEREFORE, Be it further RESOLVED,—That this Territory, possessing as it eminently does, every facility,—incorporating rich veins of Coal, and fields of Timber, and easy grade, through a country far more susceptible of settlements than any other practicable route; through a climate where malignant and contagious fevers or diseases are comparatively unknown; and connecting as it does the Great Central Routes already located through the United States to the Missouri River, in a generally direct line with Walker's River Pass and San Francisco,—combines in a great degree, every inducement for its speedy construction and availability, to meet the pressing demands of the Age.

Moved by Genl. J. M. Grant.
That the citizens of Utah, EN MASSE, have maturely considered, and do concur in the Memorial of the Governor and Legislative Assembly to Congress, upon the subject of the Pacific Railway: And that they published in the "Deseret News," and sent by the Honorable Almon W. Babbitt, to our Delegate in Congress, the Hon. John M. Bernhisel, who is requested to procure their publication, and distribute the same to the members of Congress.

Carried unanimously.
After the reading of the foregoing Resolutions, Genl. James Ferguson delivered a beautifully eloquent Address upon the subject. He seemed to think that the British Lion was not dead, and that he might yet roar from the North West. Mexico was whipped, but might not remain so. The Russian Bear might growl on our borders, and a Railroad through the heart and centre of our vast territory, would enable the Government to send immediate aid to the extremities of her dependencies, if necessary. Besides, the vast trade to be secured within our own country; of itself, was an adequate consideration.

The remarks of the Honorable Secretary of the Territory, Mr. Babbitt, were most applicable, and covered much of the general ground. Although applying more particularly to the circumstances of this people and their prospects, yet they bear a most important applicability to the interests and prospects of all.
At the close of this Speech, the Bands played alternately, with angelic sweetness, some of our favorite airs.
Closing remarks and benediction by Hon. O. Hyde.

This meeting was got up on very short notice; and although the weather was cold, and much snow on the ground, and no fire in the Tabernacle; yet that large assembly was filled, and so great was the interest felt upon this subject, that even the ladies would not remain at home. The first citizens of the place, both male and female, were present; and all voted with a spirit and resolution that said, they wanted the Railroad this way, and intended to have it, if possible.

LIST OF PERSONS Who have received Assistance from the Perpetual Emigrating Fund.

- A
Adams S L
Aldrich M R
Alexander John
Allen Joseph
Allen Wm
Aird Wm
Bagnall Cornelius
Bailley John
Baker John N
Barnes Wm
Barlow Catherine
Barnes Wm
Bantherpe Wm
Beardard Bendix
Bennett Saml
Benson Christian
Bigelow Hiram
Bishop James
Bishop Laura
Carmichael John
Caton Ellen
Chamberlain Thos
Chick Geo
Child Thos
Christiansen Rasmus
Clapp Benj L
Clayton Geo
Clayton Lydia
Clements Mrs
Coltrin Zebadec
Dallin Tobias
Davies Geo
Davies John
Davies Saml
Davis Edw
Davis Wm
Decker Isaac
Edwards John
Ellis James
Elmore John
Elmore John
Ferguson James
Fellows Wm
Ferris Saml
Flavel Wm
Foster Lydia
Gardner John
Gardner John
Gardner Harriet
Garlick Mrs
Gibson Mary A
Gibson Jacob
Gibson Wm
Gibson Wm
Gilbert Geo
Gillespie Janet
Hadden Thos C
Haney Agnes
Hannum Henry
Harris John
Hastham John and
Hanner John
Haven Jesse C
Hayes Mrs
Hayward Wm
Heath James
Henry Andrew
Hewitt Richd
Jack James
James James
James Samuel
Johnsoun Jabez
Kerby John
Lamb Alfred
Lamb Libson
Larson Hans
Lees Wm
Leigh Ann
Leishman John
Littlefield Lyman O
Littlewood Wm
Malt Sarah
Mantle Lowellyn
Marsh Cyprian
Marshall Robt
Martin Wm
Mason John
Matthews Joseph
McClave Sarah
McClave Chas
McFarlane Annabella
McGowan Elizabeth
McIntyre Mary
McIntyre Mary
McIntyre Elizabeth
Nichols Samuel
Norton John W
Ogden James
Page James
Page Mrs Wm
Park Wm A
Parker Henry
Parry Edw L
Patterson John
Perks Wm
Phipps Chas
Phelps Edw
Read John
Reed Geo
Rees Thos
Rever Wm
Richards John
Richards William
Riley James
Riste James
Selton Emily
Sherritt Mrs
Shields Geo
Silcox T D
Simon Edw
Smith Adam
Smith John
Smith Wm B
Tarus Alfred
Tatton John
Taylor Ann
Taylor Geo
Taylor John
Tayum Andrew
Thynsun Chas
Thomas Daniel
Vest John
Wainwright John
Walker David
Walsh Henry
Watson Eliza
Watson Robt
Weaver John
Webster John W
Wheelock Mrs
Whittaker Mrs
Widbur Melvin
William Daniel
Young Isaac
Young Joseph

- Brought Geo
Brown Mrs
Brown Henry
Brown Jane
Brown T D
Burrows Ann
Burton Wm
Buxton Joseph
Bybee John
C
Colvin John
Condit widow
Cooley J W
Cordon Alfred
Cornwall Mary J
Covington Berill
Crawley James
Crawley Chas
Creighton Jane
Crosby Maria
Cushiong James
D
Diggle Saml
Doxey Thos
Drake Julia
Dudley O H
Dunn John's widow
Dunn Wm
Dye Robt
E
Evas David
Evas Saml
Evas Wm
F
Foster Solon
Foster Sophia
Franklin Martha
Frost Maria
Fullmer David
G
Goslee Wm
Goodrich Joseph
Goodrich Louisa
Goodridge Wm
Gordon James
Gough Wm
Gray Joseph
Greenhalch Abraham
H
Hill Alexander
Hill Geo
Hodgots Joseph
Horton Mrs
Houston Isaac
Howard Thos
Howe Saml M
Hull Mrs Dr
Hunt Mary
Hunting Jas
Hutchinson Jacob F
J
Johnson Mickel
Johnson Robert
Jones David Isaac
Jones David R
K
Kuyz
L
Livingston Jas
Livingston Wm
Longton Jas
Lowie Isaac
Lundington Jas
Luke Ann
Lyons widow
M
McKenzie John
McKnight John
McMinn Mary
McNaughton Jas
Mecham Edw
Meeks Murf
Meredith Richd
Minchay Pleasant
Moore John W
Molyneux John
Muir James
Muir Stephen
Murdoch John
N
Norton John W
O
O. Rogers
P
Pitt Wm
Platt Francis
Poeluda Jacob
Pool Wm
Powell Thos
Powell Wm I
Pratt Mrs P P
Preston Wm
Price John
R
Roberts Horace
Roberts John
Robinson Wm
Ross Robt
Rockwell Saml
Ross Wm
Rowley Ralph
Rushion Jane
S
Somers Geo
Spriggs John
Staples Jas
Stewart Chas
Stewart Wm
Stoddard Lyman
Stout Allen J
T
Thomas Wm
Thompson Geo
Thompson Hannah
Thompson Wm
Thornon Wm
Trappe Wm
Tyrrell Joseph
V
W
Williams Evan A
Willis Ann
Wilson Isaac
Winter Robt
Woodward Hiram
Woolley E D
Woolley Wm
Worthing John
Wright Wm
Wright Wm
Y
Young Lorenzo D

yet with this act of injustice towards this people ringing in their ears, the Rothschilds, we are told, have negotiated a loan of 7,000,000, for the imperial treasury. The outbreak of a war, it is said, will conditionally put an end to the transaction.—[Lloyd's Weekly.

Religion of the Chinese Rebels.

The London Times contains a lengthy report of Sir George Benham's visit to Nankin, from which we make the following extracts:
They let us know immediately that they professed Christianity—Protestant Christianity—and I believe sincerely, and many of them intelligently so; nor can there be a doubt of their Protestantism, for their expression is characteristic; they always said—as also the Imperialists in speaking of them—that they were worshippers of Jesus, in contradistinction to that of worshippers of Tien-chu.

They circulate tracts, not copied from missionary tracts, but drawn from the scriptures by themselves, and written in a far superior style of Chinese than that current, or perhaps, possible to foreigners.
They are iconoclasts, and destroy every vestige of idol worship.
They adopt the Ten Commandments, translated by themselves, to which they have appended annotations; thus, they state under the seventh commandment, that smoking opium is always associated with the sins mentioned there, and must be discontinued.

They behead for smoking opium, and bamboo for smoking tobacco.
They said they had the whole of our scriptures, but we only saw Genesis. I gave them two New Testaments in Chinese, and a naval and military Bible. This was, of course, in English. On the occasion of my giving the New Testament the first time, there was no one present who could interpret, but the chief opened it, and after reading two or three passages, showed by his manner that he understood what it was and valued it; and, on the interpreter returning to my cabin, I told him he was to present it to his Prince. He rose and made several bows, and otherwise expressed his thanks for the present.

They are very severe for any infraction of morals, separate the sexes to prevent improprieties of any kind. They hold an open court, confronting litigants—not so in the old Chinese courts—where they nearly always have recourse to torture. They style the army the "Holy Army," and the name Nankin they have changed into that of the "Holy City." They style each other "brothers," and they invariably called us "foreign brethren."

I rode with an interpreter about 12 miles, and must have passed 20,000 people carrying rice, furniture, &c., and the interpreter assured me that he only heard one expression that could offend the nicest ear, whereas one can hardly move as many paces elsewhere without hearing many—indeed, I am told the very children use the grossest expressions in their ordinary play.

While some of the Imperialists are saying "It is the will of Heaven that 'Tae-Ping-Wang should succeed,' others are saying, 'Wait a little, and you will see that it will all blow over.' The insurgents continue to strike heavy and decisive blows.—A Chinese that we took up with us, describing the insurgents, said: "They are men of their word. If they say they will give you 20 licks of a bamboo, make you mind easy; they will not stop short at 19." Now, it is most unusual for a Chinaman to do what he says or mean what he says.

They are most frank in their manner, quite unlike what we are accustomed to in the Chinese; and, but for some misunderstanding about a claim of supremacy, which they were said (I think improperly) to have set up, we should have understood them better.
They are fanatical, but not to the extent at first supposed, and I dare say, less so than we think, and with little difficulty, I think, might be made less so.

They believe they have a mission from Heaven to kill all the Manchus, and they certainly put this in execution as far as they can; and, without attempting to justify this practice, I believe that nothing short of driving them out of the country can make civilization progressive in China.
They state that their King was taken up into Heaven and there invested with power to reign, but this is mixed up with that which must be figurative, and therefore may mean no more than is said of all Chinese Emperors, that they are empowered by Heaven to rule.

They say that their King has received revelations from time to time from God; but it is to be observed that these are all respecting temporal things, and do not refer to the rule of life; they refer to things of temporary import.
They have no priests nor ordained teachers; holding that all believers are qualified for such purposes, yet they have people with ecclesiastical titles.
They say they are merely waiting a mandate from Heaven (this is the statement of a subordinate) to proceed to Pekin, seeming to make quite light of the fact that there is a Manchu army on the route. What a set of imbeciles the Imperialists are, may be gathered from the fact that the general commanding the armies at Nankin was in command in Quangsi; and was disgraced for not having put down the rebellion in its earlier stages, but by the successive degradations of his superiors has again risen to the chief command, and the Emperor has lately invested him with vice-Regal power over seven provinces; and how little dependence there is upon his achieving anything may be gathered from the fact that he has been professedly beating the rebels and destroying them all the way up from Quangsi; and yet with such immunity did the insurgents travel, with this conquering army at their heels, that they brought their wives and families up with them, and have them now, with few exceptions, at Nankin.

It has been argued that the insurgents must be very weak, since they have not held any of the towns they captured as they passed along,—without much reason, I think for they know full well that if they took the capital the country would fall into their hands, since the numbers that understand who, or care who, have the reigns of government are few, and these would turn round to hold or get place, for they have no affection for Manchu rule. Determined to win the Empire, they were regardless of leaving a retreat open. In this, they resemble Cortes in destroying his ships, they gained both moral and physical force, and strange enough, on any other supposition, than that the Imperialists are horrid poltroons, though these insurgents show no disposition to return to their own province, the Imperial Chinese army has planned it self in their rear, instead of forming, or endeavoring to do so, a junction with the Manchu army, to protect the approach on the capital, or to raise the siege of the Grand Canal, the investment of which is starving the capital out.

It is horrible to think that they cut off 22,000 Manchus, even to the infant at the breast, but they seem hostile only to them; but it is still more horrible to think that the Manchus, in two of the many provinces, cut off as many in the name of justice within the year (we know of 2000 in six weeks)—and this in the name of justice! The former is the exception, the latter is the rule. It may prove the least sanguinary practice in the end. Like Cromwell's severity at Drogheda, it has struck terror into their opponents; the Manchus are chafed and almost afraid to approach them; they say that six of them would beat any twenty Imperialists; they talk of their strength, when we know a multitude of them are but boys, and of their red eyes, &c.
Thousands of the insurgents visited the Hermes, and some few—very few—spoke a little broken English, and said they had been at school in Hongkong. One said there were those among them who could translate the English scriptures.

One said, on going down among our men, that he was a Protestant; several said they were of the same religion as them; others, again, said that they were of the "Ten Commandment religion," the same as the schools at Hongkong; and one said he was of the same religion as "King Victoria."
When I went into the city to see the chiefs we were guided by a very nice boy of about 16, who, it appeared, had run away from his father. He spoke good Mandarin, and gave us tolerable information on some points. The earnestness with which he enjoined the avoidance of certain vices, and the adherence to the Ten Commandments was amusing, stating that they knew they would not win the empire unless they kept them, and interlarding this with petitions for a double reward.

On our repossessing Chin-kiang-foo they fired on us, and in consequence of our returning it, the general came down with a letter of apology and sent it off. A Manchu, one of the aborigines that have never been conquered, and who lived in the mountainous district of Quangs, came off for the answer. This man stated that his people had had the scriptures for 200 years, and on questioning him through the interpreter, stated that these scriptures had come down from Heaven about 2,000 years before, and were the same as those the remainder of the insurgents had; that they had been taken to Pekin about 1,000 years ago, and that it was thence his people got a copy, which they had multiplied. They were most hostile to the Manchus for their continuous persecutions.

The quiet self-possession and confidence of the leaders we came in contact with, was quite un-Chinese. When it was told them a second time that we should in future return their fire, they seemed to think that we wished to frighten them, and said, "Well do as you please; we are not afraid." Another time they said, "If you are come to assist us, we shall be glad; but do as you please; we are independent of your assistance; only, if you are going to join the Manchus, be good enough to let us know." And when told, if they come to Shanghai, and attacked any of our people there, they would be treated as the Manchus were in '42, they said, "But why should we fire upon you; we are brethren, and worship the same God?"

Their policy is only to be known by first knowing their religion; and this, because of imperfectly understanding their language, we are not clear about. On the interpreter's first visit, he endeavored to explain to one of the Princes the power and resources of England; he said, "We don't want to know that; we want to know your religion."
To the Editor of the Deseret News:
MUSIC.
G. S. L. City, Jan. 30, 1854.
Sir,—The question is often asked, "Why is not vocal music, such as choruses, quartets, glee, &c., appreciated in this country as in the old countries and the eastern States?" I believe I can partly answer the question. When several voices are engaged in singing, it is very difficult, unless you are actually acquainted with the piece, to distinguish the words; and the more voices there are, although they add effect to the music of the chorus, they each contribute to weaken the distinctness of the enunciation, or combined articulation of the words, especially if accompanied by instruments, to which the same rule as to quantity will hold good. The people wish to know the words which inspired the author of the music, and to which he made his music correspond.

The immortal Handel, who was but indifferently acquainted with the English language, but who composed the universally admired "Messiah," to English words, was always at a loss in writing the music when he came to a word that he did not fully understand the meaning of. Hence he was known to call up the author of the poetry in the dead of the night to ascertain the meaning of a word! And hence it is that the finest passage of vocal music often falls upon the ear unappreciated, because the listener could not distinguish the words which inspired it.
In the case of a simple song, when only one person is singing, the thing is not so bad; but even then when there is a long run of notes to one syllable, and to be sung with one breath, it is almost impossible to find out what the word actually is.
This inconvenience is, in a great measure, remedied in the old countries and states by their having "books of words" printed, so that for a mere trifle, in addition to the expense of a ticket, the concert lovers can have the words of every piece before them, and by that means they can distinguish them as they are being enunciated, and thereby appreciate both the poetry and music.
In a new country like this "books of words" are too expensive, but I hope the time will soon arrive when this can be prudently brought into fashion; and would encourage musicians to be patient until times mend, which they assuredly will.
In the meantime, the musical department of our public worship might be made more interesting if the hymn was given out from the stand, so that the people may turn to it in their hymn books, and so have the words before them. Or, if a chorus is sung, the words might be read, and would generally not take above half a minute; for instance, "The choir will sing the following, 'Holy, holy, holy! Lord God of Sabaoth! heaven and earth are full of thy glory! Hosanna in the highest.' " or, as the case may be, "Blessed be the Lord God of Israel, world without end, amen!" Choruses are generally written to a very few words; sometimes to a short sentence, the above being about average specimens as to length; and the announcement would scarcely at all interfere with the time of the meeting.
If these suggestions are considered worthy a corner of the "News," and the least good should result, I shall consider myself amply rewarded, and remain, sir, yours faithfully,
JON. GRIMSHAW.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.
FROM the range south of Emigration Canyon, last summer, small 4 year old bay mare, black mane & tail, 2 or 3 white feet, and a roman nose, with 2 white spots in the face, one between the eyes running down to a point, the other, on the nose, running up to a point. Whoever will bring said animal to Z. PULSIPHER, 16th ward G. S. L. City, or tell where she is, shall be liberally rewarded.
Feb. 2-3-11 JOHN ALGER.

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When I went into the city to see the chiefs we were guided by a very nice boy of about 16, who, it appeared, had run away from his father. He spoke good Mandarin, and gave us tolerable information on some points. The earnestness with which he enjoined the avoidance of certain vices, and the adherence to the Ten Commandments was amusing, stating that they knew they would not win the empire unless they kept them, and interlarding this with petitions for a double reward.

On our repossessing Chin-kiang-foo they fired on us, and in consequence of our returning it, the general came down with a letter of apology and sent it off. A Manchu, one of the aborigines that have never been conquered, and who lived in the mountainous district of Quangs, came off for the answer. This man stated that his people had had the scriptures for 200 years, and on questioning him through the interpreter, stated that these scriptures had come down from Heaven about 2,000 years before, and were the same as those the remainder of the insurgents had; that they had been taken to Pekin about 1,000 years ago, and that it was thence his people got a copy, which they had multiplied. They were most hostile to the Manchus for their continuous persecutions.

The quiet self-possession and confidence of the leaders we came in contact with, was quite un-Chinese. When it was told them a second time that we should in future return their fire, they seemed to think that we wished to frighten them, and said, "Well do as you please; we are not afraid." Another time they said, "If you are come to assist us, we shall be glad; but do as you please; we are independent of your assistance; only, if you are going to join the Manchus, be good enough to let us know." And when told, if they come to Shanghai, and attacked any of our people there, they would be treated as the Manchus were in '42, they said, "But why should we fire upon you; we are brethren, and worship the same God?"

Their policy is only to be known by first knowing their religion; and this, because of imperfectly understanding their language, we are not clear about. On the interpreter's first visit, he endeavored to explain to one of the Princes the power and resources of England; he said, "We don't want to know that; we want to know your religion."
To the Editor of the Deseret News:
MUSIC.
G. S. L. City, Jan. 30, 1854.
Sir,—The question is often asked, "Why is not vocal music, such as choruses, quartets, glee, &c., appreciated in this country as in the old countries and the eastern States?" I believe I can partly answer the question. When several voices are engaged in singing, it is very difficult, unless you are actually acquainted with the piece, to distinguish the words; and the more voices there are, although they add effect to the music of the chorus, they each contribute to weaken the distinctness of the enunciation, or combined articulation of the words, especially if accompanied by instruments, to which the same rule as to quantity will hold good. The people wish to know the words which inspired the author of the music, and to which he made his music correspond.

The immortal Handel, who was but indifferently acquainted with the English language, but who composed the universally admired "Messiah," to English words, was always at a loss in writing the music when he came to a word that he did not fully understand the meaning of. Hence he was known to call up the author of the poetry in the dead of the night to ascertain the meaning of a word! And hence it is that the finest passage of vocal music often falls upon the ear unappreciated, because the listener could not distinguish the words which inspired it.
In the case of a simple song, when only one person is singing, the thing is not so bad; but even then when there is a long run of notes to one syllable, and to be sung with one breath, it is almost impossible to find out what the word actually is.
This inconvenience is, in a great measure, remedied in the old countries and states by their having "books of words" printed, so that for a mere trifle, in addition to the expense of a ticket, the concert lovers can have the words of every piece before them, and by that means they can distinguish them as they are being enunciated, and thereby appreciate both the poetry and music.

In a new country like this "books of words" are too expensive, but I hope the time will soon arrive when this can be prudently brought into fashion; and would encourage musicians to be patient until times mend, which they assuredly will.
In the meantime, the musical department of our public worship might be made more interesting if the hymn was given out from the stand, so that the people may turn to it in their hymn books, and so have the words before them. Or, if a chorus is sung, the words might be read, and would generally not take above half a minute; for instance, "The choir will sing the following, 'Holy, holy, holy! Lord God of Sabaoth! heaven and earth are full of thy glory! Hosanna in the highest.' " or, as the case may be, "Blessed be the Lord God of Israel, world without end, amen!" Choruses are generally written to a very few words; sometimes to a short sentence, the above being about average specimens as to length; and the announcement would scarcely at all interfere with the time of the meeting.
If these suggestions are considered worthy a corner of the "News," and the least good should result, I shall consider myself amply rewarded, and remain, sir, yours faithfully,
JON. GRIMSHAW.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.
FROM the range south of Emigration Canyon, last summer, small 4 year old bay mare, black mane & tail, 2 or 3 white feet, and a roman nose, with 2 white spots in the face, one between the eyes running down to a point, the other, on the nose, running up to a point. Whoever will bring said animal to Z. PULSIPHER, 16th ward G. S. L. City, or tell where she is, shall be liberally rewarded.
Feb. 2-3-11 JOHN ALGER.

It is horrible to think that they cut off 22,000 Manchus, even to the infant at the breast, but they seem hostile only to them; but it is still more horrible to think that the Manchus, in two of the many provinces, cut off as many in the name of justice within the year (we know of 2000 in six weeks)—and this in the name of justice! The former is the exception, the latter is the rule. It may prove the least sanguinary practice in the end. Like Cromwell's severity at Drogheda, it has struck terror into their opponents; the Manchus are chafed and almost afraid to approach them; they say that six of them would beat any twenty Imperialists; they talk of their strength, when we know a multitude of them are but boys, and of their red eyes, &c.
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