

OBITUARY.

Jeremiah Willey was born in Northfield, Merrimac Co., New Hampshire, Nov. 6, 1804; and was the third son of Isaiah Willey and Sarah Daniels. He married Bashabe Stevens, at Concord, N. H., Nov. 29, 1827. In Feb. 1, 1834 he received the gospel of Jesus Christ as revealed through Joseph Smith and was baptized in the city of Dover, N. H. by Elder Harriman; his wife obeyed the gospel two years before. He reached Kirtland, Ohio, Sept. 1, 1836.

On January 3rd, 1837, he was appointed on a mission to Michigan and Canada with M. Zeuman. While preaching in Bloomington they were arrested and charged with being spies and preachers of false doctrine; but as nothing was proved against them they were acquitted and conducted out of the province by an officer, and returned to Kirtland. In the follow August he was ordained into the first quorum of Seventies by President Jos. Young. In September he was sent on another mission and traveled through Ohio, and experienced much persecution. In the winter he returned to Kirtland and stayed there till the summer of 1838, when persecution being rife he started for Missouri leaving his property unsold. At this time in connection with the church he endured many hardships and much persecution which caused considerable sickness, and the death of his wife. He also suffered much from fever and ague, and was confined to his wagon until he reached Far West, Oct. 6, where he was provided for by his brethren.

On April 28th, he married Samantha Call, daughter of Cyril and Sarah Call of Vermont. On Sept. 15th, he started with brother Call for Kirtland, where they spent the Winter visiting and preaching in different parts and returned to Illinois with Col. Loveland, now of Brigham City, March 1st, 1840. The next month he moved to Green Plain and labored and preached till June, 1842, when he was appointed on a mission to the eastern country, and traveled through Illinois and Vermont to Colebrook, New Hampshire, where he visited his father and preached the gospel to him. Thence he traveled to the State of Maine and to Dixville and Mexico, preaching and baptizing. Then he went to Concord, and to Bradford and Lowell, and Boston, Mass., and finally, after being from his family fourteen months, he went to Nauvoo with a company of Saints who were gathering there.

From this time he labored for the support of his family working on and in the Temple. At the end of Feb., the Prophet Joseph and Hyrum having been basely murdered, he was appointed Captain of No. 1 train, and in company with President Brigham Young he started for the great west. He traveled one month with the President and then returned to Nauvoo for his family. He left again immediately and traveled to Pisgah where he built a house and went to farming. He was subsequently called to go in the Mormon Battalion, when, taking leave of his family, he with his brethren started for Mexico, a march of two thousand miles, July 17, 1846. During this expedition he sustained injuries which afflicted him to his death, May 21st, 1868.

After his discharge in Aug. 1847 he started to Winter Quarters, where he arrived Sept. 15th, 1847, after being absent from his family fourteen months. He then labored till the spring of 1849, when he started to the Valley, but after traveling some distance had to return owing to circumstances beyond his control, and did not gather with the Saints till 1851.

On Feb. 3rd, 1857 he was appointed to preside over the Mass Quorum of Seventies in Bountiful, by whom he was greatly respected as well as by all who knew him. At his funeral addresses were delivered by Elders A. Call, W. S. Muir, P. G. Sessions and Bishop Stoker, who had known him for years, and the testimony of each was that he was a man of undeviating faith and strict integrity. He died in the full hope of a glorious resurrection.

[The above obituary notice was handed to us some time ago, but its publication was deferred through a variety of circumstances.—Ed.]

FORETELLING STORMS.

A plan has been devised for the use of the electric telegraph in announcing the approach of storms and tornadoes, and thus protecting crops and shipping from their destructive action. When a storm has formed, and begins to travel in any certain direction, the first telegraph stations over which it passes will send the

news to all telegraph stations at county seats and principal towns, scores or hundreds of miles in advance, according to the kind of storm or probable distance that it may travel; always keeping a suitable distance in advance. At each county seat or principal town a cannon is to be kept ready by the officials at the court house, or other suitable place, and as soon as the news is received of a coming storm it is to be fired—the very rapid, or slow traveling storms to be indicated by the very rapid or slow firing of the storm guns. In large cities if a destructive storm is approaching, bells may also be rung, or steam whistles blown, at the same intervals as the guns, to increase the warning. As a good sized cannon can be heard distinctly from fifteen to twenty miles in every direction from the place of firing, or over a space from thirty to forty miles square, by firing one at each county seat and principal town, the farmers over the whole country in harvest time will be warned to stop cutting, and to get their grain or hay under cover, or in a situation to shut out the rain, thus saving not only that portion which had been cut and cured previous to the warning, but that which otherwise would have been cut during several hours, or a whole day, without it.

The storm signals will also be of great value to commerce, especially in severe storms and hurricanes, by warning vessels to seek places of safety, or prepare for the coming storm. The Western Union Telegraph Company, in order to test the system, will supply telegrams of approaching storms, whenever any considerable number of cities or towns shall make arrangements to fire signal guns, according to the plan proposed.—N. Y. Sun.

SPIRITUALISM IN THE UNITED STATES.

To sum up the results of my experience—I have known many mediums, professional and private—witnessed a great variety of manifestations, attend-lectures and seances, and perused a number of publications in its interest. I do not pretend to say how the phenomena are produced, but I have seen nothing to induce me to account for them on a spiritual theory. In the course of my investigations I have applied tests without any satisfactory result; and wherever I have witnessed the phenomena, I have rather been filled with wonder at the readiness with which believers have allowed themselves to be persuaded.

As I have already remarked, spiritualism enjoys much greater facilities for spreading in America than among ourselves. It might have been thought that other advantages would be neutralized by the power of education. The Americans are justly proud of their exertions in this direction, and I never knew a native American who had not some degree of education. But it appears to me that American popular education rather tends to the furtherance of such movements as that under discussion; that it is the great cause of those peculiarities in American character and institutions which seem directly to encourage spiritualism and kindred theories. The young people of America are infinitely more precocious than is the case with us in England. And an unhealthy stimulus to the mind gives it a tendency to grasp at visionary or impossible objects.

Then, religious thought and government being thoroughly untrammelled by legal or political fetters in America, secular education appears almost in opposition to the received and revered impressions so powerful among ourselves. The result is a removal of old landmarks and a hankering after new fields of thought. Education thus appears more in the light of a power urging to the search and attainment of something novel than to profit by the experience of the past. The effect also on the minds of the young of the want of a healthy home influence is undoubtedly injurious. We see that the Americans are not so domestic in their tastes and habits as we think desirable in England. Thus there is created a tendency to seek for some excitement out of the ordinary quiet course of life. The precocity just alluded to, causes the youth of America to consider themselves men long before they have arrived at years of discretion. Independence of thought and action being unnaturally strained, the impulse of the mind must nearly always be in an unhealthy direction.

The influence of political questions also permeates every condition of American society. Every male American of 21 years of age conceives himself to be immediately concerned in the

government of the country. Of every male child it may be said, "He may be President of the United States." Thus early in life is excited a taste for publicity of position, for which abundant opportunities are constantly afforded. The Americans all pride themselves on their ability to speak in public, and it is not of much importance in what direction the privilege is exercised. Apart from these considerations affecting especially the American people, and speaking generally, I incline to the opinion that the showy shallow thing called modern education is calculated to operate as much in favor of a belief in spiritualism as against it. The great discoveries of the age in many departments of science, the control and adaptation to useful purposes of some of Nature's powers hitherto so little known, the uprooting of fallacies which long appeared to be truth—these facts have impressed on our minds a practical mode of dealing with all before us, a tendency to find a plain rational cause for everything at first sight wonderful, and to accept nothing without sufficient evidence of its truth, and proof especially of its practical usefulness.—Fraser's Magazine.

The true wealth of a community lies in the integrity of its citizens, and its chief honor arises, not from the possession of great riches, but possession of true men.

The black forest near Wiesbaden, Germany, is daily searched by a squad of men appointed by the government, to hunt up the bodies of the gamblers who have committed suicide there, and scarcely a morning passes when some are not found. A young English nobleman who recently lost his all at a table in Wiesbaden, blew out his brains with a revolver on the spot. His body was carried away, the gamblers wiped off the blood from the table with their handkerchiefs, remarking, "Gentlemen, we will not delay the game," and the play went on.

Gov. Patton says that Alabama will raise \$40,000,000 worth of cotton this year.

LADIES' SELECT SCHOOL.

Mrs. Martha T. Cannon's
SELECT SCHOOL FOR LADIES

Re-opened in the
West Wing of the 14th Ward School House,
On MONDAY, Sept. 7, 1868.
For Terms apply at her residence. d237 td

MRS. JOHN McMILLAN,
Dealer in all kinds of
STOVE and TIN WARE,
Corner 6th St., Washington Avenue, St. Louis.
Parties emigrating to Utah can be supplied with all kinds of Stoves, Tin Ware, etc., at the Lowest St. Louis prices. w8:6m

Notice to Tax Payers in Box Elder County:

NOTICE is hereby given, that hereafter I shall attend at my office, in Brigham City, on Mondays of each week, to receive payment for all Taxes due for Territorial and County Taxes for the year 1868, or any former years, in said County. It is expected after publication of this notice, that all honest persons herein interested will immediately plank down, pony up, fork over, and surrender to the undersigned, each, respectively, the sums set opposite their names, without further notice or delay. Any persons not admitting themselves honest, or partially so, within the meaning of this act, may expect another call, at an early date, in due form of law, by, very respectfully, their most obliging and humble servant,
CHARLES WRIGHT,
Assessor & Collector, Box Elder Co. d240 l;w31 l

O. H. ELLIOTT & Co.,
Hooper's Corner 1st South & East Temple Streets,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BOOKS & STATIONERY,
Constantly on hand
A General Assortment of
SCHOOL BOOKS,
Miscellaneous, Historical, Scientific and
Medical Works, Blank Books, Paper
and Envelopes, Pens, Ink, &c., &c.
w31:tf

BIBLES, TESTAMENTS,
AND
SUNDAY SCHOOL TICKETS
And REWARDS,

For Sale by
W. H. SHEARMAN,
Logan.

NOTICE.
In the Supreme Court of the United States for the District of Utah.

In the matter of }
GEO. N. SAVAGE, } In Bankruptcy.
Bankrupt.

TAKE NOTICE! That a Second General Meeting of the Creditors of the Estate of George N. Savage, of Salt Lake City, in said District, duly declared a Bankrupt upon his own petition, by the said Supreme Court, in Bankruptcy, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at Salt Lake City, at the office of R. H. Robertson, Esq., Register, on the 30th day of September, A.D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A.M., for the purposes named in the twenty-seventh section of the Bankrupt Act, of March 2, 1867. P. L. WILLIAMS, Assignee. Dated at Salt Lake City, September 3 1868. w31:2

NOTICE.
In the Supreme Court of the United States for the District of Utah.

In the matter of }
CHAS. B. TROWBRIDGE, } In Bankruptcy.
Bankrupt.

NOTICE is hereby given, that pursuant to an order made by said Court, in the matter of Charles B. Trowbridge, a Bankrupt, on the 1st day of September, A.D. 1868, a hearing will be had upon the petition of said Bankrupt, heretofore filed in said Court, praying for his discharge from all his debts and liabilities, provable under the Act of Congress entitled, "An Act to establish a uniform system of Bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2d, 1867, and for a certificate thereof, before said Court, on the 1st day of October, A.D. 1868, at 10 A.M., in the city of Salt Lake, in said District, at which time and place any creditor of said Bankrupt, or any other person in interest, may appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.

Notice is further given, that the Third Meeting of Creditors of said Bankrupt will be held before R. H. Robertson, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy for said District, at his office, in Salt Lake City, on the said 1st day of October, A.D. 1868, at 9 o'clock A.M. of said day, and also at the time and place first aforesaid, John C. Wells, Assignee of said Bankrupt's Estate, will apply to said Court for a settlement and allowance of the account filed in said matter, as such Assignee, and for a discharge from all liabilities as such Assignee.

W. J. APPELBY,
Clerk of the District Court of Bankruptcy
For the District of Utah.
CHAS. H. HEMPSTEAD,
Petitioner's Attorney.
Dated at Salt Lake City, Sept. 1st, 1868. w31:4t

FOUND,
ABOUT two months since, in some Flour that I purchased from different persons in small quantities, a round, SILVER PLATE, with three letters engraven upon it. The owner can have the same by calling upon me, in the 15th Ward, or A. M. Cannon, Deseret News Office. w31 1 D. T. LE BARON.

Work for Many!
MONEY FOR WORK!

ABLE and willing Working Men can readily find employment on the RAILROAD, with MILLER & PATTERSON, Contractors, at the head of Echo Cañon.
Good Wages and Steady Work until Winter. Wages Paid Monthly.
Some work to be let by contract to responsible parties who prefer to work that way, rather than by the day.

MILLER & PATTERSON.
Echo, Aug. 13, 1868. d225 2w w30 2

Hopper of a Malt Mill
LOST, one year ago last January, between L. Naylor & Bro.'s Blacksmith Shop and Edins' Brewery, on the State Road. Any person giving information that will lead to its recovery will be rewarded by
w29 1m JOHN EDDINS.

NOTICE.
I HAVE removed to the 20th Ward, one block east of the road to the Grave-yard, where I am prepared to weave all kinds of Cloth on the shortest notice and at moderate charges. Wool Rolls and Yarn wanted in exchange for Cloth. Cloth for sale. w26.1m ROBERT McKAY.

IMPORTANT TO
RAILWAY HANDS!
MORGAN CITY,
WEBER VALLEY,
PIONEER STORE
A NEW Arrival of Merchandise of every description.
Goods will be sold at City Prices for Greenbacks.
Save Time, Distance and Freight.
w24-2m