

der that shook the very heaven and made the earth quake and tremble. The placid face of the Mississippi was covered for a time with ripples as though a light, shining night wind had passed over the stream, breathing out a last requiem to the souls of the departed. The day had been intensely hot; the sun set in glowing splendor down behind the broad prairie; the night was calm and warm; the stars glimmered in the blue dome of heaven, and no signs of a storm appeared. At about 10 o'clock, a cloud, black and jagged, rose on the western horizon, rode slowly up the vault of night, alone and unconnected with any other cloud, till it hung directly in mid-air over the City of the Saints. Precisely at 12 o'clock, while the men were removing the bodies from the closet, and had the coffin in their hands,

THIS CRUSHING, FRIGHTFUL PEAL

broke in the zenith, fearful enough to stir the dead in their shrouds. The bodies were deposited on the floor in singular haste. The company became pale with terror, appalled by the strange fear which death, darkness, and thunder create. A candle glimmered on the table, and revealed the faces of these sorrow and terror-stricken men to each other. Popular superstition has always connected the elements in nature with the death of singular and great men, and the doctor confesses that this strange feeling came over him strongly at the time. He was standing in the open street, watching for the procession to pass out by a back way. Two lighter peals quickly followed the grand explosion, the cloud retired toward the horizon, and in an hour no signs of it were to be seen.

It was half an hour before the friends could rally courage enough to remove the bodies. They were alone with the dead, with enemies all around them, and nature seemed in commotion hoarsely muttering among the clouds of heaven. During this parley they resolved on a new place of deposit for the bodies. The reasons for this were thus given by Mr. Marks: He had been for ten years very intimately acquainted with the prophet, and regarded him as a most singular and eccentric man. Smith fully believed that he was to found a church that would live forever, and at times showed strange freaks of personal behavior. During the spring, Marks and Joseph had been spending the day in a secluded part of the city grounds, and had visited a singular cave which they had discovered and explored. When they emerged they sat down on some stones near the mouth. Smith dropped his head and seemed lost in reverie for a time. At length both rose and walked in silence for a short distance, when Smith suddenly turned around and threw his arms at the mouth of the cave, at the same time asking Marks if he knew what the cave was intended for. Marks replied that he did not, and Smith rejoined: "I do, and you will so. It is connected with my history." They then walked on, and the incident had passed from memory till the occurrence of the thunder-clap, when Marks said the scene recurred to him with such force that he resolved at once to hide the bodies in that cave. These facts were made known to the company, and that cave did become a part of the prophet's history, as the bodies were carried thither through the shades of night and deposited.

IT WAS ON THE NIGHT

of June 29 that the sepulture in the cave was made, and on July 1, Phelps, Richards, and Taylor issued the following remarkable circular to The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints:—

"Deeply impressed for the welfare of all, while mourning the great loss of President Joseph Smith, our prophet and seer, we have considered that the occasion demanded of us a word of consolation. As has been the case in all ages, these saints have fallen martyrs for the truth's sake, and their escape from a wicked world, in blood to bliss, only strengthens our faith and confirms our religion as pure and holy. We, therefore, as servants of the Most High God, having the Bible, the Book of Mormon, and the Book of Doctrine and Covenants, together with thousands of witnesses for Jesus Christ, would beseech the Latter-day Saints in Nauvoo, and elsewhere, to hold fast to the faith that has been delivered to them in the latter days, abiding in the perfect law of the gospel. Be peaceable, quit citizens, do good the works of rightousness, and as soon as the Twelve, and other authorities, can assemble, or a majority of them, the onward course to the great gathering of Israel, and the final consummation of the dispensation of the fulness of times will be pointed out; so that the murder of him, the assassination of hundreds, the righteous blood of all the holy prophets from Abel to Joseph, sprinkled with the best blood of the Son of God, as the crimson sign of remission, only carries conviction to the business and bosoms of all flesh, that the cause is just and will continue; and blessed are they that hold out faithful to the end; while apostates, consenting to the shedding of blood, have no forgiveness in this world nor in the world to come. Union is peace, brethren, and eternal life is the greatest gift of God. Rejoice, then, that you are found worthy to live and die for God. Men may kill the body, but they cannot hurt the soul, and wisdom shall be justified of her children. Amen!"

ANOTHER SPECIMEN

of the peculiar literature of the time is an indignant and yet pathetic poem, written by Eliza R. Snow, a young lady, who formerly resided in Auburn, O., and which evinces considerable genius and great earnestness of character, but the address, above given, will suffice to give a sufficient idea of the spirit that actuated the Mormons in these trying times. Their leaders had just been killed; they were menaced by enemies; the governor had sent a delegation from Quincy to ascertain whether they were for peace or war; they had declared for peace, and the governor had issued an address stating that they had done all that their enemies could demand; Missouri was still fresh in their memory; two days after the interment of the murdered prophet, a large meeting at Quincy had voted for their expulsion from the State; and yet in the face of all this they shouted for Zion in the name of God. Whether fools or fanatics, or both, or neither, their actions stamp them as a class deeply in earnest.

As was anticipated, they were expelled from Nauvoo, deprived of their land, their city, and their temple, but with an energy that never flagged they ranged themselves under

THE BANNER OF BRIGHAM YOUNG,

who, according to the historian, had escaped the knife of Rigdon by receiving timely warning, and marched 2,000 miles into the wilderness of the west, amid hostile Indians and still more hostile wars.

Joseph Smith's religious system was not entirely original with him, but the work of many minds, and embraces most of the propagating ideas of all other systems. It has the Jewish idea of one temple which is made holy to God, and which at the bottom is a property idea, making it "our house," built by "our hands," and dedicated to "our God." This is a powerful centripetal force to hold together any church. It is the Christian and Jewish priestly orders combined, and every man a priest. It has the ordinances and ceremonies, with some additions, of the Christian church, of which it is a sect. To these is added the Mohammedan idea of the sword, which they seek to make as imposing as possible, and hence the "legion," "cohorts," etc. They propagate their faith through the pulpit; hold their followers by their temple, ordinances, and ceremonies; enforce their decrees by solemn prophecies, and over all gleams the sword as an emblem of dominion.

A WELL-AUTHENTICATED ANECDOTE

of Joseph Smith proves that he was a disciple of muscular as well as revealed religion. On a certain occasion, one of his old enemies, a Baptist clergyman, from New York, called on him, and began to rally him about his peculiar religion. Smith bore the fellow's impudence with considerable composure till it became insufferable, when that quality known among prophets as "righteous indignation" began to show itself. He ordered the intruder from his house, and finally from his yard, just outside of which there was an abrupt descent of ten feet or more. The clergyman leaned against the fence, and deeming himself safe, redoubled his abuse. Presently Smith drew up his big, bony fist, and by a well-directed blow, sent him reeling down the precipice into a heap of sand. He sprang to his feet in utter amazement at so unexpected a revelation, and started for his horse which he had left hitched near by. A man who happened to be riding by at the moment was accosted as "constable" by Smith, and ordered to seize the fellow for assault, when the frightened clergyman leaped into his buggy, and, standing bold upright, applied the whip vigorously to his steed, and made a most disorderly exit from the prophet's city. The "constable" gave chase to insure his departure and polish the fun.

JOSEPH SMITH'S CAREER

was measured by sixteen years, and yet he had organized a powerful church, built cities and temples, and carried on war, been a presidential candidate, and at his death was an extensive merchant, a hotel-keeper, had nearly 1,000 acres of land under cultivation, was major-general of the legion, mayor of Nauvoo, first president of the church, prophet of the Lord, and preacher to the Saints. A fanatic might have done all these, but a fool never could have compassed one of them.

BY TELEGRAPH.

AMERICAN.

SAN FRANCISCO, 2.—A dispatch from Eureka, Nevada, says an extensive cave in the Richmond Consolidated Mine this morning. Two miners, James Martin and B. Treloar were killed.

The up train from Palisade last night was dethatched by spikes drawn from the rail, supposed by parties seeking to rob the express. No one hurt.

Captain Waddell, who arrived in command of the Pacific Mail steamer *City of San Francisco*, will not take her on her first trip to Sidney, via Honolulu, being threatened with arrest by the Hawaiian authorities on a charge of piracy for the destruction of the Hawaiian bark *Harvest* during his operations against the arctic whaling fleet in the rebel steamer *Shenandoah*. Captain Lachlan will take his place temporarily, pending arrangements to secure Waddell's freedom from molestation by the Hawaiian authorities.

Savage watered seven to one. New stock eighteen and a quarter.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 2.—The report prevails that Marcus L. Ward, of New Jersey, has been tendered the office of Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

The following is that part of the report of the Comptroller of Currency referring to national gold banks. The national gold banks of the U. S. are nine in number and are all in California. Their total capital, which on Nov. 1, 1874, was \$3,650,000, has been increased during the present year to \$4,700,000. Their aggregate circulation has also during the same period increased from \$5,150,000 to \$2,630,000. The National Gold Bank and Trust Co. of San Francisco has deposited in the treasury of the United States \$740,000 in gold for the purpose of retiring its circulating notes, \$340,000 of which was so deposited during the present month. Two other gold banks, one at Stockton and the other at Petaluma, have deposited \$169,000 and \$40,000 respectively for the same purpose. The total specie deposited is \$940,000, and gold notes to that amount are now redeemable in gold, both at the office of the assistant treasurer in San Francisco and at the Treasury, Washington. Prior to the late crisis in California gold notes had an extensive circulation in the mining regions of the Pacific coast, the expense of transportation being considerably less than on gold coin, but owing to the derangement of business and sus-

suspension of labor in many of the mining districts, the demand for notes has diminished already. The existing prejudice of the people of the Pacific coast against the use as money of any description of paper currency is said to have been increased by the recent refusal of other banks and bankers of San Francisco to receive or pay out gold notes, and as the total capital of the two national gold banks in San Francisco was but \$3,000,000, while that of the State and foreign banks and private bankers in that city is placed at not less than \$25,000,000, the effect of such refusal can be readily appreciated. The recent prompt and simultaneous redemption of these notes in gold in San Francisco and Washington with the restoration of the industries of the State to their former prosperity, will, without doubt, restore their credit. By the act of June 20th, 1874, the requirement of reserve on circulation was repealed, but this provision did not apply to gold banks. The circulation of such banks is by law limited to 80 per cent. of the par value of the U. S. bonds deposited by them, and as the estimated profit on circulation in California does not exceed 1 per cent., there can be little inducement for the organization of national gold banks there. It has been suggested that an increase to 90 per cent. in the ratio of notes issued to bonds deposited shall be authorized. This increase will, it is thought, be necessary if additional gold banks are to be hereafter organized.

General Babcock to-day addressed the following letter to the President:—

"Washington, Dec. 2.

"Sir—On the 29th ult., in the trial of Wm. O. Avery, before the U. S. court at St. Louis, one of the prosecuting attorneys, J. H. Henderson, introduced certain telegrams, alleged to have been sent by me to Messrs. McDonald and Joyce, recently convicted of complicity in whisky frauds, and was reported in the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat* as having used the following language. [Here follows the language of Mr. Henderson to the effect that he intended to prove that Babcock was in the ring.]

"Upon being informed of this charge I telegraphed D. P. Dyer, U. S. District Attorney, at St. Louis, on the 30th ult. as follows:—

"I am absolutely innocent, and every telegram which I sent will appear perfectly innocent the moment I can be heard. I demand a hearing before a court where I can testify," and received upon the same day the following telegram:—

"The evidence in the Avery case is closed. The next case involving the question of complicity is set for the 15th of Dec.

"Signed,

"DAVID P. DYER,

"District Attorney."

"The opportunity to answer the charges contained in the above speech having been thus denied me, and being left without any opportunity to vindicate myself, I respectfully demand a court of inquiry and request that an immediate investigation be ordered.

"Signed

"O. E. BABCOCK,

"Col. of Engineers, U. S. A."

NEW YORK, 3.—Albert Garnier has challenged Cyrille Dion to play for a gold medal and the billiard championship.

According to a Paris dispatch the Duc de Cazes, French minister of foreign affairs, states that the reason why the government refused to purchase the Suez Canal shares when the property was tendered for sale to the ministry, was that MacMahon's cabinet feared war with Germany.

All ferries on Hudson River north of Rhinebeck have been discontinued, owing to the firmness of the ice.

An explosion in Chas. Nebou's pyrotechnic factory in East New York, this morning, killed one man, slightly injured several, and demolished one side of the building.

The suspension of the varnish house of Adolphus G. Mandel is announced.

Chas. Schultz, timber merchant and mill owner at Critz, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, was arrested to-day on board of the steamer *Idaho*, as that vessel arrived in the lower bay. He is charged with having raised money from the Mecklenburg savings bank, Theo. Nautzmoun, and others, by means of forged assignments of mortgages, the sum obtained being stated at about 17,000 marks.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., 3.—Sarah Conklin, aged 14, was murdered on Tuesday while returning from school through a piece of woods in Nutland. A boy named Rutar, aged 16, has been arrested.

CINCINNATI, 3.—This morning a building in the rear of the Methodist Book Concern, owned by Mr. Fletcher, caught fire in the fourth story, occupied by a steam laundry, and was soon completely destroyed. Total loss about \$40,000, partially insured.

CHICAGO, 3.—A St. Louis special says news has been received there that J. W. Bingham had pleaded guilty to five indictments found against him in Indiana for whiskey fraud, and had also gone before the grand jury. This is regarded as news of great importance, as the Bingham, beside their connection here in the whiskey ring had their facilities for obtaining information. Joyce and McDonald also had an Indiana connection with the Washington department, through which they were in receipt of intelligence frequently. They were ahead of the St. Louis ring in getting news from Washington and would send their information to their agent, who would reported to Joyce and McDonald and it would be acted upon. It is believed here that Bingham can open up a perfect bonanza of corruption, embracing some Indiana radicals of high station, and throw light on the authority by which the raising of campaign funds was inaugurated in 1872 by crooked whiskey. Some of the distillers claim they were shown a letter from Senator Morton in 1872, speaking in behalf of the national republican committee and giving directions in regard to the raising of a contribution from Missouri. This letter from Morton was shown them by revenue officials and the construction put upon the letter by those officials was that the national republican executive committee authorized the raising of a fund at the expense of the internal revenue, and covertly guaranteed the protection of the distillers if they went into the ring and paid half the tax to revenue officials, to be used for campaign purposes. From all this it is believed that Bingham, if he makes a clean breast, will open up an almost entirely new field. There is a story to the effect that the grand jury are withholding their vote on the proposed indictment against Babcock, until he can arrive and have a chance to appear before them and make explanation.

LEWISTON, Maine, 3.—The dye-house of the Gates' Mill was burned last night; loss estimated \$100,000.

BALTIMORE, 3.—C. S. Abell, aged 27, a son of A. S. Abell, proprietor of the Baltimore *Sun*, died this morning, of typhoid fever. He was a favorite contributor to the *Sun*.

ROCHESTER, 3.—Nathan Sprague, a colored clerk in the post office about two years, was arrested this morning for stealing letters, and he pleaded guilty.

MILWAUKEE, 3.—In the Taft & Weimer case to-day, at the close of the argument for the government, Judge Dyer charged the jury, who retired, and after an absence of about six hours, returned a verdict of guilty. The indictment charged them with conspiracy to defraud the revenue.

WASHINGTON, 3.—A paragraph in the extracts from the report of the comptroller of the currency, published this morning, has been amended since by the comptroller, and should read as follows:—

"By the act of June 20th, 1874, the requirement of a reserve upon circulation was repealed, but this provision did not apply to the gold banks. The circulation of such banks by law is limited to eighty per cent. of the par value of the United States bonds deposited by them, but as the estimated profit on the circulation in California is only from one to two per cent., the legal rate of interest being ten per cent. per annum, there can be little inducement for the organization of national gold banks in that State."

Pension Commissioner Atkinson has discovered and unearthed a gigantic ring, composed of three prominent firms, claim agents, in Philadelphia, which has succeeded, by fraudulent documentary evidence, in getting through, during the past few years, many thousand pension cases, involving over one million annually. Evidence as to the guilt of the firms, which are Derift & Co., Schilver, France & Register, and Matthew, Paulson & Co., is of the most positive character. The ring included one deputy clerk at Philadelphia, who affixed

a seal to all papers sent to him by the above firms. A large number of persons, who appeared on the rolls as pensioners, have made affidavits that they have no disabilities, but were paid so much to sign blank papers presented to them by the above firms. The evidence was fraudulent, but appeared genuine, and the pensions were allowed, which have been regularly drawn by the ring under powers of attorney.

NEW ORLEANS, La., 3.—Governor Kellogg has transmitted to Congress an elaborate brief in anticipation of possible attempt to seat on McEnery certificates, the Democratic member elect from Louisiana, all of whom have applied for and received credentials from Kellogg. The leading points are summarized as follows:—

In conclusion it is submitted that Mr. McEnery and his friends are stopped in all honor from further questioning the title of Governor Kellogg as Governor of Louisiana, first, because McEnery agreed to submit his claim to the congressional committee and the majority of the committee have expressed their opinion that Governor Kellogg was elected in 1872; second, because his own party and present legislature conceding a majority in the lower house, which legislature is accepted on all sides as the undisputed legislature of the State, almost unanimously passed joint resolutions recognizing Governor Kellogg as governor of the State; third, because McEnery has already professed to desire some settlement of the heretofore pending controversy, which would bring peace and quiet to the State, and it cannot be denied that these results have followed from the adoption of the adjustment; and, lastly, because McEnery and his friends, as zealous and consistent upholders of the doctrine of State rights, will surely not ask Congress to interfere and by its action to annul the solemn act of the recognized and unquestioned legislature of a sovereign State, in a matter pertaining exclusively to its own domestic affairs.

The brief is accompanied by the protocol of agreement and adjustment, extracts from the testimony taken by the house committee with reference to the election of 1870, and a tabular statement of the census, registration, etc., from 1870 down.

NEW YORK, 3.—The *Sun* says Mrs. Moulton has addressed a letter to the members of Plymouth Church, in reply to one addressed to her and adopted by them on Friday evening last. She says:—

"I do not believe there was any one more faithful to Plymouth Church than I was up to the time I became acquainted with the great wickedness which Mr. Beecher committed in his relations with Mrs. Tilton. After that it did not seem possible for me to go to church and hear him preach, or take the sacrament from his hands, and I stopped doing so. I could not with any satisfaction hear him preach of purity and Christian joy while I knew of his secret agony and his acknowledged but hidden sin. That I did not go elsewhere for worship and the sacrament was almost wholly owing to him. He begged of me again and again to come back. When I said I could not till he had acknowledged his sin and so atone for it as far as he could, he was sad and depressed even to tears. Yet, if I went away from Plymouth Church to any other while he was all the time coming to our house it would of course excite attention, cause suspicion, and embarrass him very much, as well as my husband who was then trying hard, under Beecher's constant urgency, to keep the awful secret from the public; I should not know what to say if I was asked the reason for it, and it might be the means of doing great injury to those whom I wanted to shield and help. Beecher, too, had, more than any other, represented to me the Christian religion, and to bring reproach upon him seemed an injury to it. So I abstained from going elsewhere, lest it should harm him and indirectly bring things to light which he was all the while afraid would become known, and which did not belong to me to disclose. Beecher surely ought to be the last man in the world to blame me for what I did in his behalf. He knows that I could not speak the truth more perfectly than I have spoken it here, if I was standing this moment before God's throne of judgment. When Mr. Tilton's name was dropped by you two years ago,