

VISIT TO WASATCH COUNTY.

G.S.L. CITY, Aug. 24, 1864.

MR. EDITOR:

DEAR SIR:—Prests. Brigham Young and Heber C. Kimball, and company started on the 18th for Heber City, at 9 p. m. The moon shone brightly and the air being cool the ride up the canyon was rendered very agreeable. At Bishop Leonard W. Hardy's the company partook freely of refreshments bountifully supplied. As the sun rose on the 19th the company halted in Parley's Park at br. Wm. H. Kimball's, at whose sumptuous board and also at br. C. A. Harper's they breakfasted, thence proceeded to and arrived at Heber City by noon. Here a flag staff had just been erected 78 feet high, on the top of which the national flag floated in the breeze.

Towards evening several wagons from Provo arrived.—The first ambulance contained brass band of that place, led by br. George Wardel; the decorations of their four horse team, together with the display of their beautiful banner presented to them by the ladies of Provo, exhibited commendable taste and spirit. The band serenaded the Presidency in the evening.

On the morning of the 20th meeting commenced at 10 o'clock. There were present Prests. Brigham Young and Heber C. Kimball, Elders John Taylor, W. Woodruff, Geo. A. Smith, F. D. Richards, Prest. Wm. M. Wall, Bishop Joseph S. Murdock, and several of the Elders from G.S.L. City and Provo. The Provo choir opened the services of the meeting by singing. Prayer by Elder A. P. Rockwood. Prest. Heber C. Kimball preached. He blessed the people in the name of the Lord Jesus Christ; also the land for the sake of the righteous that dwell thereon. Said this was one of the most beautiful valleys in these mountains; was pleased to see their crops look so well, he had observed that although the straw was light, the heads of grain were heavy and full. He urged the necessity of being united and deprecated parties and divisions among the people of God. Exhorted the Saints to abide in Jesus as He abode in his Father, and to concentrate their energies in one branch of the tree, and like a good graft receive nourishment freely from the tree to which they were attached, otherwise they never could prosper.

Elder George A. Smith reviewed the history of the settlement of Provo valley. Said the greatest satisfaction and happiness an Elder could enjoy who was laboring for the people, was in feeling that he was one with his brethren in building up the kingdom of God.

Afternoon.—Elder Franklin D. Richards preached. He spoke of the hitherto cold and apparently sterile valleys in these mountains, that but a few years ago were considered so subject to frost that none dared to plow and sow with the expectation of reaping; now these vales presented the appearance of richly cultivated districts. In such a good valley as Provo it was not strange that the devil should try and throw obstacles in the path of the Saints and hinder the development of the country under the auspices of the Holy Priesthood. He said the smartness necessary to preside over the Saints of God consisted in humility and faithfulness, sufficient to induce the constant guidance and direction of the Holy Spirit. He counselled the settlers of Heber City to make available in erecting their houses and public buildings the fine building rock with which their settlement abounded; also advised the planting of apple and pear pips, peach, plum and apricot pits, that they might grow up acclimated.

Elder John Taylor was glad to see the interest and spirit manifested by the Provo brass band and choir, and those from a distance generally in coming together to be taught by these men whom God has appointed to instruct and counsel His people. Referred to the willingness of the Saints when in foreign lands to take upon them the opprobrium that the world attached to those who joined this work. Illustrated the propriety and necessity of the Saints being one in temporal and spiritual things, that disunion and the devil might be kept away from them. Contrasted the difference between the calling of the servants of God, who were going from place to place, teaching the peaceable things of the kingdom of God, and those rulers of the people who were pursuing an opposite course.

Elders William M. Wall, Joseph S. Murdock, and John W. Witt made a few remarks as to their own situation, and that of the Saints in Wasatch county.

Prest. Brigham Young took up the circular to the Saints and read over the leading sections of the same, to which the congregation voted unanimously to adhere. He exhorted the brethren to seek first the kingdom of God and its righteousness and in due time all other things would be added to them as promised. God could give a man language to express his ideas, but we all had an agency in acquiring the language we used, and it was our duty to acquire good language that we might be enabled to convey our ideas clearly and correctly. Our Heavenly Father inspired His servants with light and intelligence and they administered to the people through the medium of the language they had acquired. It was the imperative duty of the servants of God to live so uprightly that He would direct them by His spirit in all their undertakings.

Sunday, 21st.

Meeting opened with prayer by Elder A. F. Macdonald.

Elder Rockwood made a few remarks; showed that our true friends were those that would point out to us our faults, and reminded the people of the obligations they were under to educate their children; also congratulated them on their improving financial condition and consequent ability to bestow liberal education on the rising generation.

Elder W. Woodruff gave vent to the feelings that pervaded his heart in beholding the fields of waving grain and in reflecting that by the special providences of the Almighty we could live here in peace and enjoy the temporal blessings strewn in our path. This land has been kept and preserved by God for us; and if we magnify our callings, the wicked will never have power in this land. He advised the Saints to build comfortable rock houses, the material for which they could draw on sleds during their long winters when unable profitably otherwise to employ their time.

Prest. Heber C. Kimball referred to the Prophet Jeremiah's going down to the potter's house and witnessing him at work on his wheel. The vessel which the potter made at first marred in his hands, but on his second attempt he made a vessel of honor. With this figure the Lord had represented Israel to his servants. Israel would by and by become vessels of honor. Exhorted the Saints to prayer; said those who did not pray had not the spirit of their religion. If he had gone to bed without praying to God, he would get up and pray. Said those who sold their lots to unbelievers should wither and dry up if they did not repent. If the Saints allowed their houses to be desecrated by the wicked, they will have to be purified by fire. The idea of those wearing the name of Saints being engaged in drinking and stealing was harrowing to his feelings. Said if the brethren engaged unitedly in laying up their grain as counselled this would unite them.

Elder Wm. M. Wall was pleased to hear what had been said. He asked to be relieved from his duties as President of that district.

Prest. Kimball moved that br. Wall's resignation be accepted. It was voted that br. Wall be relieved.

Afternoon.—Elder F. D. Richards preached on the responsibility that devolved upon those who were called to preside over the people of God. Showed that it required an Elder who was faithful and upright himself, one who was swift to rebuke the drunkard, the thief, the adulterer, and all those who worked iniquity. Exhorted the Saints against stealing or indulging in any unholy and ungodly practices.

Elder Robert T. Burton referred to the time when we first received the gospel, when our minds were clear and vivid in relation thereto. Said to keep in the proper frame of mind we must live our religion. Acknowledged the goodness and mercy of God in preserving and blessing Israel. Earnestly exhorted the Saints to live faithfully that they might not forget who they are, nor get darkened in their minds pertaining to the things of the kingdom of God.

Prest. Brigham Young referred to the time when Peter denied our Savior thrice. Warned the Saints of the danger in spending an hour on Satan's ground. Entreated the Saints to live every day so that the Spirit of Christ would be as a living fountain within them springing up unto everlasting life. Reviewed the history of Provo valley since its first settlement. Said there was from three to five hundred thousand dollars annually used for immigration of the poor; and the church in future intended to contract for the work they had done by the job instead of by the day. Referred to the figure used by br. Kimball of the potter marring a vessel the first time and afterwards making a vessel of honor and remarked, the Saints would be tried this year and those who were ground enough and had become pliable would hearken and obey, and there were many such, while others would have to be tried another year. That which the Lord showed Jeremiah concerning Israel was applicable to the Latter-day Saints. Israel of old were Israel by birthright and tradition, but we were Israel by birthright conversion and the revelations of God. Explained why many left this church, because they first allowed the god of this world to blind them. God had given us all the privileges, more or less, to improve our minds, and it was our duty so to do. Examined the negative and affirmative of the question relative to the Saints becoming one in temporal as well as spiritual matters, and showed the different callings and gifts of God to men; and that He designed to bestow upon His people the good things of this earth as soon as they could use them to their own good and His glory.

The perfect unity necessary among the Saints was clearly manifested in the few words of Jesus, where he said he did naught but that which was dictated by the Father, and the apostles did naught but that which was dictated by Jesus. Whosoever the Saints lifted their hands to sustain they should sustain by following his counsel. The action of the creature is free, but God controls the results of the acts of all men. Bishop Joseph S. Murdock will preside for the present.

The President blessed the brethren and sisters in Provo valley, the Bishop and Elders, also the Provo choir, who had come and tuned their voices and united with us in worshipping God. Counselled the establishment of schools and the education of the youth in the English language.

Benediction by Elder John Taylor.

The singing was performed during the 2 days meeting by the Provo and Heber city

choirs. The harmony of the former choir evinced careful training and much ability.

The Provo Brass Band started homewards on the evening of the 21st after serenading the Presidency and Twelve Apostles. They did themselves great credit in the execution of their farewell piece on the public square.

Heber big field encloses about 3,000 acres, one-third of which is heavy, promising grain, the other two-thirds mostly in meadow. Good sandstone, suitable for building, can be easily obtained. The country around abounds in excellent range, and for sheep cannot be surpassed. The Provo river is an effective antidote against drouth, and when the canal, which the citizens have commenced digging, to water the southern part of the valley, is finished, hundreds of acres not yet in use can be successfully cultivated. In company with Elders W. Woodruff, F. D. Richards, R. T. Burton, J. R. Winder, Theo. McKean, and others, your reporter, visited Snake creek about 4 miles west of Heber city. Near this creek is a lime stone rock called Snake's Den, on which two hundred snakes were killed in one day by two settlers.

The apex of this lime stone rock is open like the mouth of a volcano and inside thereof is built a lime kiln, in which lime has been burned, some of which was still there, but having no means of going into the cavity, we believed the statement made to us by the residents, that the lime was of first rate quality. We obtained a glimpse at a few of the snakes that had survived the general massacre and were well pleased at the idea that so few of them were sunning themselves that morning. We wondered at the temerity of those who could build a kiln or burn lime inside of such a rock, the outside of which swarmed with rattlesnakes. Whether the snakes ever were found inside we did not learn; we judge the kiln to be 18 feet high the top of which was level with the mouth or top of the lime stone rock; the area inside was three or four times larger than the mouth of this dead volcano (if the use of this idea may be allowed) the diameter of the mouth was probably 30 feet.

Proceeding onward we passed and visited many of these crateriform rocks, some of which were dry inside like snake den, others were nearly full of water like our warm Spring water. The depth of some of them had never been ascertained. We endeavored, unsuccessfully however, to find the depth by using a pole and sinking rocks. The diameter of the apex of these crateriform rocks or mounds was from 2 to 20 feet; some of them were nearly level while others were raised several feet and appeared like mounds. The water in some was several feet above the level of the earth but held securely, being encircled with shelving rock. We visited a large mound or rock about 50 feet high the base of which was probably 150 and the apex 30 feet in diameter. On the top is a warm spring probably 110° Fah. from which a stream of mineral water flowed down the south side, which loses itself before reaching the ground.

About 8, on the morning of the 22d the party started for this city. They were accompanied several miles by Bishop Murdock and a company of mounted militia—rain fell copiously all the morning. Dined at Bro's Wm H. Kimball and C. A. Harper's and arrived in the city about 6 p. m.

ROBT. L. CAMPBELL,
Reporter.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, July 25, 1864.

By an act of Congress, approved June 30, 1864, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to issue an amount not exceeding two hundred millions of dollars in Treasury notes, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding seven and three-tenths per centum, redeemable after three years from date, and to exchange the same for lawful money. The Secretary is further authorized to convert the same into bonds, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding six per centum, payable in coin. In pursuance of the authority thus conferred, I now offer to the people of the United States Treasury notes as described in my advertisement dated July 25, 1864.

The circumstances under which this loan is asked for, and your aid invoked, though differing widely from the existing state of affairs three years ago, are such as afford equal encouragement and security. Time, while proving that the struggle for national unity was to exceed in duration and severity our worst anticipations, has tested the national strength, and developed the national resources, to an extent alike unexpected and remarkable; exciting equal astonishment at home and abroad. Three years of war have burdened you with a debt which, but three years since, would have seemed beyond your ability to meet. Yet the accumulated wealth and productive energies of the nation have proved to be so vast that it has been borne with comparative ease, and a peaceful future would hardly feel its weight. As a price paid for national existence, and the preservation of free institutions, it does not deserve a moment's consideration.

Thus far the war has been supported and carried on, as it only could have been, by a people resolved, at whatever cost of blood and treasure, to transmit, unimpaired, to posterity, the system of free government bequeathed to them by the great men who framed it. This deliberate and patriotic resolve has developed a power surprising even to themselves. It has shown that in less than a century a nation has arisen, unsurpassed in vigor, and exhaustless in resources, able to conduct, through a series of years, war on its most gigantic

scale, and finding itself, when near its close, almost unimpaired in all the material elements of power. It has, at the present moment, great armies in the field, facing an enemy apparently approaching a period of utter exhaustion, but still struggling with a force the greater and more desperate as it sees, and because it sees, the near approach of a final and fatal consummation. Such, in my deliberate judgment, is the present condition of the great contest for civil liberty in which you are now engaged.

Up to the present moment you have readily and cheerfully afforded the means necessary to support your government in this protracted struggle. It is your war. You proclaimed it, and you have sustained it against traitors everywhere, with a patriotic devotion unsurpassed in the world's history.

The securities offered are such as should command your ready confidence. Much effort has been made to shake public faith in our national credit, both at home and abroad. As yet we have asked no foreign aid. Calm and self reliant, our own means have thus far proved adequate to our wants. They are yet ample to meet those of the present and the future. It still remains for a patriotic people to furnish the needful supply. The brave men who are fighting our battles by land and sea must be fed and clothed, munitions of war of all kinds must be furnished, or the war must end in defeat and disgrace. This is not the time for any lover of his country to inquire as to the state of the money market, or ask whether he can so invest his surplus capital as to yield him a larger return. No return, and no profit, can be desirable if followed by national dissolution, or national disgrace. Present profit, thus acquired, is but the precursor of future and speedy destruction. No investment can be so surely profitable as that which tends to insure the national existence.

I am encouraged in the belief that by the recent legislation of Congress our finances may soon be placed upon a sounder and more stable footing. The present deranged condition of the currency is imputable, in a great degree to disturbances arising from the withdrawal of necessary checks, often inevitable in time of war, when expenditures must largely exceed any possible supply of coin. The opportunities thus presented to acquire sudden wealth have led to vicious speculation, a consequent increase of prices, and violent fluctuation. The remedy is to be found only in controlling the necessity which begets the evil. Hitherto we have felt the need of more extensive and vigorous taxation. Severe comment has been made upon what seemed to many an undue timidity and tardiness of action, on the part of Congress, in this regard. I deem it but just to say that very great misapprehension has existed, and perhaps still exists, upon this point. Legislators, like all others, have much to learn in the new condition of affairs. An entirely new system was to be devised, and that system must necessarily be the growth of time and experience. It is not strange that first efforts should have proved imperfect and inadequate. To lay heavy burdens on a great and patriotic people in such a manner as to be equal, and as to occasion the least amount of suffering or annoyance, requires time and caution, and vast labor; and, with all these, experience is needful to test the value of the system, and correct its errors. Such has been the work which Congress was called upon to perform. I am happy to say that daily results are proving the Internal Revenue act to exceed in efficiency the most sanguine expectations of its authors. In the month of June, 1863 it yielded about four and one-half millions of dollars, while the corresponding month of this year returned about fifteen millions, under the same law. Under the new law, which went into operation on the first day of the present month, the Treasury not unfrequently receives one million in a day. As time and experience enable the officers employed in collecting the revenue to enforce the stringent provisions of the new law, I trust that a million per day will be found the rule and not the exception. Still, much space is undoubtedly left for improvement in the law, and in its administration, as a greater amount of necessary information is acquired. The proper sources of revenue, and the most effective modes of obtaining it, are best developed in the execution of existing laws. And I have caused measures to be initiated which will, it is believed, enable Congress so to improve and enlarge the system as, when taken in connection with the revenue from customs, and other sources, to afford an ample and secure basis for the national credit. Only on such a basis, and in a steady and vigorous restraint upon currency, can a remedy be found for existing evils. Such restraint can only be exercised when the government is furnished with means to provide for its necessities. But without the aid of a patriotic people any government is powerless, for this or any other desirable end.

The denominations of the notes proposed to be issued, ranging from fifty to five thousand dollars, place these securities within the reach of all who are disposed to aid their country. For their redemption the faith and honor and property of that country are solemnly pledged. A successful issue to this contest, now believed to be near at hand, will largely enhance their value to the holder; and peace once restored, all burdens can be lightly borne. He who selfishly withholds his aid in the hope of turning his available means to greater immediate profit, is speculating upon his country's misfortunes, and may find that what seems to be present gain leads only to future loss. I appeal, therefore, with confidence to a loyal and patriotic people, and invoke the efforts of