

anything of an earthly nature, before your affections become too strong wait until you and your family are sealed up unto eternal lives, and you know they are yours from that time henceforth and forever.

I will now ask the sisters, do you believe that you are worthy of any greater love than you bestow upon your children? Do you believe that you should be beloved by your husbands and parents any further than you acknowledge and practice the principle of eternal lives? Every person who understands this principle would answer in a moment, 'let no being's affections be placed upon me any further than mine are on eternal principles, principles that are calculated to endure and exalt me, and bring me up to be an heir of God and a joint heir with Jesus Christ. This is what every person who has a correct understanding would say.

Owing to the weaknesses of human nature you often see a mother mourn upon the death of her child, the tears of bitterness are found upon her cheeks, her pillow is wet with the dews of sorrow, anguish and mourning for her child, and she exclaims, 'O that my infant were restored to me,' and weeps day and night. To me such conduct is unwise, for until that child returned to its Father was it worthy of your fullest love? No, for it was imperfect, but now it is secure in the bosom of the Father to dwell there to all eternity; now it is in a condition where it is worthy of your perfect love, and your anxiety and effort should be that you may enter at the same gate to immortality.

When the wife secures to herself a glorious resurrection she is worthy of the full measure of the love of the faithful husband, but never before. And when a man has passed through the veil and secured to himself an eternal exaltation he is then worthy of the love of his wife and children, and not until then, unless he has received the promise of and is sealed up unto eternal lives. Then he may be an object fully worthy of their affections and love on the earth, and not before.

I will now briefly call your minds to the principle of being one. Do you not comprehend that you ought to have your affections concentrated in the kingdom of God on the earth? As I observed here last Sabbath, I do not reflect much whether I have friends or foes, or care one groat about it. I do not care whether you take my counsel or not, provided you take the counsel of the Almighty. I do not care what the people do, if they will only serve God and build up this kingdom. I do not care what becomes of the things of this world, of the gold, of the silver, of the houses and of the lands, so we have power to gather the house of Israel, redeem Zion and establish the kingdom of God on the earth. I would not give a cent for all the rest. True these things which the Lord bestows upon us are for our comfort, for our happiness and convenience, but everything must be devoted to the building up of the kingdom of God on the earth. I may say that this gospel is to spread to the nations of the earth, Israel is to be gathered, Zion redeemed, and the land of Joseph, which is the land of Zion, is to be in the possession of the Saints, if the Lord Almighty lets me live; and if I go behind the veil somebody else must see to it. My brethren must bear it off shoulder to shoulder. We must be of one heart and one mind and roll forth this kingdom; and when we get the First Presidency, the Twelve, and so on, shoulder to shoulder to forward the kingdom, wives and children, what are you going to do? Will you pull another way? No, but let your affections, faith and all your works be with your husbands, and be obedient to them as unto the Lord. And husbands, serve the Lord with all your hearts, and then we shall be a blessed people, and be of one heart and mind, and the Lord will withhold no good thing from us, but we shall put down the power of Satan, walk triumphantly through the world, preach the gospel and gather the Saints. I say then let us be faithful, and may God bless you. Amen.

### THE BATTLE OF TRENTON.

The following interesting account of the battle of Trenton is believed to be the most particular and authentic yet given to the world.—It is from No. 13 of the series of historical articles published in the State Gazette at Trenton, March 17, 1843.—[Germantown Telegraph.]

On Wednesday, the 25th of December, 1776, General Washington, with his army, was on the west bank of the Delaware, encamped near Taylorsville, then McKonkey's ferry, 8 miles above Trenton. The troops under Gen. Dickenson were at Yarlerville; and detachments were encamped still farther up the river. The boats on the river had all been secured when Gen. Washington had crossed with his army on the first of this month. The Pennsylvania troops were in two bodies; one at Bristol under Gen. Cadwallader, and the other at Morrisville, opposite Trenton, under General Ewing.

At this time the British under Gen. Howe were stationed in detachments at Mount Holly, Black Horse, Burlington, and Bordentown; and at Trenton there were three regiments of Hessians, amounting to about 1500 men, and a troop of British light horse. Divisions of the army were also at Princetown and New Brunswick.

One part of the plan of Washington was to recross the Delaware with his army at McKonkey's ferry, in the night of the 25th of December, and for Gen. Ewing, with the part of the army under his command, to cross at or below Trenton—thus, both might fall upon the enemy at the same time; Ewing at the south, and Gen. Washington at the north end of the town.

At dusk, the Continental troops, commanded

by Gen. Washington in person, amounting to 2400 men, with 20 pieces of artillery, began to cross at McKonkey's ferry. The troops at Yarlerville and the stations above, had that day assembled at this ferry. Among the prominent and active men who were employed in ferrying over the troops were Uriah Slack, William Green and David Laning. It was between 3 and 4 o'clock in the morning before all the artillery and troops were over and ready to march. Many of the men were very destitute as regarded clothing. The present Mr. George Muirheid, of Hopewell, informed the writer that he noticed one man whose pantaloons were ragged, and who had neither stockings nor shoes. The ground was covered with sleet and snow, which was falling; altho' before that day there was no snow, or only a little sprinkling on the ground. Gen. Washington, (who had sat in silence on a beehive wrapped in his cloak, while his troops were crossing) as they were about to march, enjoined upon all profound silence during their march to Trenton, and said to them, 'I hope that you will all fight like men.'

Gen. Washington wished to get 12 men who should be mounted on horseback, without arms or uniform, in plain farmer's habit, to ride before the army, to reconnoitre and get what information they could, with respect to the British army, their outguards, &c. There were but three who would volunteer for this service; these were David Laning, of Trenton, and John Muirheid and John Guild, of Hopewell. The following persons were also guides, and marched with the army, viz., Col. Joseph Phillips, Capt. Philip Phillips, and Adj. Elias Phillips, of Maidenhead; Joseph Insole, Edon Burroughs, Stephen Burroughs, Ephraim Woolsey and Henry Simmonds, of Hopewell; and Capt. John Mott, Amos Scudder and William Green, of Trenton.

The army marched with a quick step in a body from the river up the cross-road to the Bear Tavern, about a mile from the river.—The whole army marched down this road to the village of Birmingham, distant about 3½ miles. There they halted, examined their priming, and found it all wet. Capt. Mott, who had taken the precaution to wrap his handkerchief around the lock of his gun, found, notwithstanding, the priming was wet. 'Well,' says Gen. Sullivan, 'we must then fight them with the bayonet.' From Birmingham to Trenton the distance by the River road and the Scotch road is nearly equal, being about 4½ miles.

The troops were formed in two divisions.—One of them, commanded by Gen. Sullivan, marched down the River road. The other, commanded by General Washington, accompanied by Generals Lord Stirling, Green, Mercer and Stevens, (with David Laning and others for their guides) filed off to the left, crossed over to the Scotch road, and went down this road till it enters the Pennington road, about a mile above Trenton. Scarcely a word was spoken from the time the troops left the ferry (except what passed between the officers and the guides) till they reached Trenton; and with such stillness did the army move, that they were not discovered until they came upon the out-guard of the enemy, which was posted in the outskirts of the town, at or near the house of the Rev. Mr. Frazier, when one of the sentries called to Laning, who was a little in advance of the troops, and asked, 'Who is there?' Laning replied, 'A friend.' 'A friend to whom?' 'A friend to Gen. Washington.' At this the guard fired and retreated. The American troops immediately returned their fire, and rushed upon them, and drove them into town. At the head of King street, Capt. T. Forrest opened a six gun battery, under the immediate orders of Gen. Washington, which commanded the street.

Captain William Washington and Lt. James Monroe, (afterward President of the United States) perceiving that the enemy were endeavoring to form a battery in King street, near where the feeder crosses the street, rushed forward with the advance guard, drove the artillerists from their guns, and took from them two pieces, which they were in the act of firing. These officers were both wounded in this successful enterprise. A part of this division marched down Queen street, and extended to the left, so as to cut off the retreat of the enemy towards Princetown.

The division of the army which came down the River road under General Sullivan fell upon the advanced guard of the British at Rutherford's place, adjoining Col. Dickinson's, near the southwest part of the town, about the same time that Washington entered it at the north.

Both divisions pushed forward, keeping up a running fire with light arms, meeting with but little opposition, until the enemy were driven eastward in Second street, near the Presbyterian Church, where there was some fighting, the enemy having made a momentary stand; but finding themselves hemmed in and overpowered, they laid down their arms on the field, between the Presbyterian Church and Park place, then called the old Iron Works.

Gen. Rahl, who commanded the Hessians, and had his head-quarters at the house of Stacy Potts, opposite Perry street, on the west side of Warren, (occupied for many years as a tavern) was mortally wounded early in the engagement, being shot from his horse, while exerting himself to form his dismayed and disordered troops, but where or by whom is not at present known by the writer. He has heard several statements on these subjects but no two of them agree. When, supported by a file of sergeants, he presented his sword to Gen. Washington, (whose countenance beamed with complacency at the success of the day) he was pale, bleeding, and covered with blood; and, in broken accents, he seemed to implore those attentions which the victor was well disposed to bestow upon him. He was taken to his head-

quarters, (Stacy Potts) where he died of his wounds.

The number of prisoners was 23 officers and 886 privates; 4 stand of colors, 12 drums, 6 brass field pieces, and 1000 stand of arms and accoutrements, were the trophies of victory.

The British light horse, and 400 or 500 Hessians escaped at the beginning of the battle, over the bridge across the Assumpink, at Trent's mills, and fled to Bordentown. If Gen. Ewing, whose divisions of the army were opposite to Trenton, had been able to cross the Delaware, as contemplated, and take possession of the bridge on the Assumpink, all the enemy that were in Trenton, would have been captured; but there was so much ice on the shores of the river, that it was impossible to get the artillery over.

The Hessians lost 7 officers, 20 or 30 men killed, 24 of these were buried in one pit, in the Presbyterian burying ground, by the American troops.

Immediately after the victory, which greatly revived the drooping spirits of the army, Gen. Washington commenced marching his prisoners up to the eight mile (or McKonkey's) ferry; and before night, all were safely landed on the western shore of the Delaware. But Mr. Muirheid (before mentioned) said that General W. would not suffer a man to cross, more than was necessary, until all the prisoners were over.

The Americans lost two privates killed, and two were frozen to death. The late Mr. Richard Scudder informed the writer, that the night after the taking of the Hessians, several of the American soldiers, worn down and poorly clad, and having suffered much from the cold, stayed at his father's house, which is about two miles below the ferry; that several of them were very sick in the night, and that two or three died. Might not these have been the persons referred to in history as having frozen to death?

The next day, the British that were at Princetown, marched on to Trenton in pursuit of the American army, and went up the Scotch road as far as Mr. Benjamin Clark's, now Edward S. M'Ilvain, Esq., and inquired which route Gen. Washington had taken; and being informed that he had gone with his prisoners up the river road, they compelled their son, John Clark, a lad of 12 years, to guide them across to Birmingham; (some of the American soldiers were at this time in Clark's house.) His mother, unwilling to trust her son with the enemy, with true Spartan courage, pursued the British and got him released. Soon after, the British, finding that Washington had crossed the Delaware, returned to Princetown.

### PRINCE ALBERT.

[An Invocation from the Army.—To an Illustrious Field-Marshal.]

By the service thou hast seen;  
By each hour that thou hast been  
Under fire in trench or field,  
By that sword which thou dost wield  
First in breach or upon wall;  
By thy daring actions all;  
By thy charges and attacks;  
By thy halts and bivouacks;  
By the nights which thou hast spent  
In the cold and dreary tent;  
By the hard and scanty fare  
Thou hast often had to share;  
By the country thou hast saved;  
By the nations thou hast braved;  
By the Mine bolts of lead  
Which have whistled past thy head;  
By the countless cannon-shot,  
Round, grape, canister, red-hot,  
Near thee which have plough'd the ground;  
By the bombs that have burst around;  
By the rockets that have dropp'd  
Right before thy feet—and popp'd;  
By each sabre, bayonet, lance,  
Which thy breastplate made to glance;  
By each gallant charger slain  
Under thee upon the plain;  
By the mines which thou among,  
Oft has been when they were sprung;  
By thine honorable scars;  
By the wounds in all thy wars;  
By thy cut, and by thy thrust,  
Which have caused to bite the dust  
Many a hero, and to fall  
Heads of Legions—by them all;  
By the hazards thou hast run;  
By the battles thou hast won;  
By great armies forced to flee;  
By great cities taken by thee;  
By all thy strategetic feasts,  
Bold advances, wild retreats;  
By thy sieges and campaigns;  
By thy captured ordnance trains;  
By thy boots, thy spurs, thy belt;  
By the powder thou hast smelt,  
By the coat, frock, all the clothes,  
Which to thee the soldier owes—  
Rest thee Albert, rest thee now,  
With thy laurels on thy brow;  
Rest thee, warrior, let thy fame  
Thou hast earned suffice thy name;  
Rest, and, as a man of peace,  
Meddling with our army cease;  
Martial business leave alone,  
Be content to mind thine own.

[London Punch.]

How to CURE FAINTING.—There are various remedies. A glass of cold water is effective. Burnt feathers have their charms. Pinching is not without its effect. Catting the stays have been known to succeed, especially when the stays have been a new pair; but there is nothing like a glass of vinegar; in every case of a velvet or a silk dress, the effect is instantaneous.—[Ex.]

[From the N. Y. Herald, April 28.]

### Interesting from the Far West.

FORT PIERRE, N. T., March 9, 1856.

I suppose you are aware that last fall Gen. Harney sent word to each band of Sioux Indians that he wanted ten men from each band, such as they could trust, to meet him at this post on the 5th of March, 1856, when he would tell them what he would do.

The day appointed, over one hundred delegates appeared. Some bands did not send delegates, under the impression that they had made peace last fall. One band (Yanetona) did not send delegates, having lately had some little trouble with the Indian Agent.

The General informed those present what he had called them together for. The annexed document will show you the terms, to which he added some minor things:—

CONDITIONS UPON WHICH AS A BASIS, A TREATY OR CONVENTION MAY BE MADE WITH SUCH OF THE CHIEFS AND HEAD-MEN OF THE RESPECTIVE TRIBES OF THE SIOUX, AS MAY BE DULY EMPOWERED TO ACT.

1. That all Indians who have committed murders or other outrages upon white persons shall be delivered up for trial to the commander of the nearest military post.

2. That all stolen property of every description in the hands of any Indian shall be restored to its rightful owners; for which purpose the chiefs must be responsible that it is taken in, without delay, to the nearest military post, and the commanding officer's receipt thereof obtained. A description of the manner in which the property was taken from its original owner, &c., must be left with the commanding officer, to enable him to return it accordingly.

3. The Indians must not obstruct or lurk in the vicinity of roads traveled by the whites, nor in any way molest a traveler through their country; they must, on the contrary, extend protection to all whites found in their country by permission of the proper authorities, and they are required to deliver, at military posts, all offenders of any of their bands, against any of our people or their property. In case any band shall refuse to make this engagement, then all the others shall bind themselves to have no intercourse with them and to give them no encouragement or assistance whatever.

On their part the United States will engage—

1. To protect the Sioux from the impositions of the whites; and to effect this, all whites found in their country, or passing through it, who may commit any offence against them or their property, may be taken up by them—no greater violence or force being used than may be absolutely necessary—and delivered at the nearest military post, to be proceeded against according to our laws.

2. The Sioux will have their annuities restored to them. These annuities to be always sent to and distributed from, the most convenient military post.

3. On a compliance by the Sioux with the obligations on their part, enumerated in the first and second clauses of the foregoing, all Indian prisoners in our hands who may not be implicated in any murder, robbery or other high crime against our people, will be set at liberty.

In further efforts to secure the welfare of the Indians, and especially to protect them against extortion in their traffic with the whites, it is contemplated not to permit any traders to live in their country, except in the immediate vicinity of some military post, where they can be controlled. All such traders will be required to have a regular license; and in case of misconduct, they may be removed from the country by the commanding officer of the troops. This, however, need not be a matter of stipulation as the subject is already under Executive control, but should be stated in council.

This paper I think is the decision of the Secretary of War; all of which was unanimously agreed to by the Indians.

They have brought in the murderers of the mail party, and have till the middle of May to bring in the murderers of Col. Gibson, late of St. Joseph, and the stolen horses. Gen. Harney has asked for the man that killed the cow, which caused the ball to be put in motion.

Little Thunder, chief of the Brule band, was present in council. The General gave up to him the prisoners of his band at this fort and sent orders for those at Forts Kearney and Laramie to be given up.

While here each band elected a chief and sub-chief to whom the General gave commissions. This pleased them much. All have left well satisfied with their visit, and are now free to roam and hunt over the almost boundless prairie.

DISCOVERY OF A NEW ISLAND.—On the outer voyage to Australia of the BEN NEVIS, Captain Heron, says the Philadelphia Gazette, in latitude 44 41 south, and in same longitude as the Crozets, came unexpectedly upon land. Supposing it was the Crozets, he steered 120 miles south, and was astonished to find himself at the Crozets. He describes the new island as the highest he had ever seen, for the mountain ridge on it seemed to be as high as the Andes. The Crozets are in a line with Prince Edward's island Mariani, and Keruelin's island.

GOING BY AIR POWER.—All the gold and silver coins of England are struck by atmospheric pressure, or in other words the air we breathe coins money. By a complicated arrangement of pneumatic valves, levers, springs, and other mechanical appliances, the air is made to exert its vast weight in rapid alternations upon a series of pistons, which, again connected with the coining presses, carry down the dies upon the pieces of metal to be coined with unerring precision and force.