

Wood for the Poor.

The unusual continuance of mild weather not only affords opportunity for thoroughly closing up the ordinary out-door operations, preparatory for winter, but enables the liberal to provide fuel for the destitute, ere the days of cold and storms set in. It is written, "the liberal man deviseth liberal things, and by his liberality shall he stand;" and we have often observed that those who are the most punctual in paying their tithings, and their taxes, and then in donating, and in assisting in various ways, upon the right and upon the left, according to their means, are the richest in faith, and in every truly valuable blessing.

As we have comparatively but few in our City Wards who are entirely destitute, as the balance of our population are abundantly prospered above any other people, and as loads of titling wood are few and far between at the General Tithing Office, inasmuch that the hands on the Public Works are not supplied thereby, it does seem obvious that there is room for improvement in furnishing the tithing wood to the Tithing Office, and then a clause for a rich blessing in providing wood for the needy by donation, or consecration. In case any Ward is so circumstanced as to render this course impracticable, it would certainly be at least courteous to obtain permission from the proper source previous to diverting any portion of titling from its legitimate channel.

This method would enable the Trustees in Trust, the Presiding Bishop, and the Superintendent of Public Works to lay plans and carry out designs with certainty, for the fulfillment of the great objects and blessings the Lord had in view when he led us into our present peaceful locations.

Let us then devise "liberal things," and in good season make glad the hearts of the poor by an ample provision of wood for the winter, and of all things necessary for their comfort and well-being, and that too, if possible, independent of titling.

Shut up your Liquor and Beer Shops.

Much to the gratification of all lovers of good conduct, and good order, the Mayor and City Council of this city, at their last session, repealed all licenses for selling beer and intoxicating liquors, and as to a license without a license, we begin to think there is a prospect for imbrication to put their time and means to better use than to loaf about shop doors, or be seen drunk in our streets, or found prowling at night where they have no business.

Should taking away licenses, fines for breach of ordinance, and laying dead branches from the Church fall in stonping the traffic we hope the Bishops, and citizens in each ward, co-operating with the Mayor and City Council, will take effectual measures to abate all nuisances.

California News.

By the politeness of Messrs. Huntington and Kinsey, we are enabled to glean the following items from the Sacramento Daily Union, of October 25.

Oct. 24, with much ceremony, the ground was broken preparatory to erecting substantial gas works in Sacramento. They are to furnish 75,000 cubic feet of gas per day, and it is anticipated they will be completed within four months from the date of their commencement.

An earthquake shook San Francisco on the evening of Oct. 21; it is said to have been the most severe of any since 1851.

Arrivals.

Hon. William H. Dame, one of the Representatives from Iron county, arrived on the 26th instant. He left Parowan on the 19th, and camped the first night on Beaver Creek, in company with General Charles C. Rich, and others on their way from San Bernardino to this place.

General Rich, George C. Cannon, and others, arrived on the 26th. As we have not yet seen the General, we have no southern news additional to that contained in Elder Steele's letter.

Messrs. Oliver B. Huntington and Stephen Kinsey arrived on the 27th from Carson Valley. They came through on the new route, and will furnish our readers an account of it.

THE PEOPLES JOURNAL has ceased being published as such, having become incorporated with that very instructive and reliable weekly paper, the Scientific American. Subscribers whose time was not out will receive twice as many copies of the Scientific American as there are of the Journal.

INDIAN SUMMER WEATHER still continues. Slight warm shower on the 23rd, and 24th. 29th, a few fleecy clouds, very warm.

The California Mail.

Expected on the 18th, in accordance with contract, has not yet arrived, or been heard from. It is rumored that some one has altered the time of arrival from the 18th, to the last of the month. How true this rumor, or by what authority the alteration has been made, we have not learned. As the requirements for safe and regular mail facilities between Utah and California are daily becoming of more importance and necessity, we shall keep our eye upon the contract, and when capable neglect or alteration comes to our knowledge, we will endeavor to place it where it justly belongs, and leave the event with the Department at Washington, trusting that they do not design depriving this isolated region of a portion of the few postal arrangements already guaranteed.

Summary.

Since writing the above, the California mail has arrived, but so late on the 28th that we have not opportunity in this number to furnish the usual summary, but gather a few items from the latest dates of our exchanges, the Southern Californian of the 2nd inst. being the latest.

The mail carrier states that he called at San Pedro for the mail on the 20th ult., but the post-master would not deliver it. He came from San Bernardino in 14 days.

It is rumored that Adams and Co. are about starting a regular express from San Francisco to St. Louis, by way of this city. They expect to transmit news from New York to San Francisco in from 15 to 20 days, thus making the time from 5 to 10 days less than by the Panama route. Should they succeed, (and we wish them success) we shall be able to get more seasonable word of the doings of the world at large.

The Los Angeles salt works will soon be able to supply the markets on the Pacific.

Flour is being shipped from California to China. On the 7th of July the locomotive made its first trip on the Great Indian Railroad, which is completed from Calcutta to Pundooah, a distance of 42 miles. It is expected the line will be completed by the 1st of January next, to Ranegunge, 122 miles from Calcutta.

Much rain fell in the northern part of California, during October last, swelling the streams, and washing away some mining flumes.

Gold is still industriously gathered, but we do not hear of any very unusual or exciting movements or discoveries.

Commercial.

[Sacramento Weekly Union of Oct. 21.] Oct. 19, American work horses, \$350 a pair; work mules, \$250 a pair; work cattle, \$120 a pair; milk cows, \$35 a pair; Santa Fe lambs, \$3.50.

[California Farmer of Oct. 19.]

San Francisco, Oct. 18.—Flour, Callego, \$12 @ \$13; Horner's Mills, \$9. California wheat, \$2.50. Onions, 7 @ 8 cents a pound. New potatoes, 2 1/2 @ 3 cents wholesale, and 4 cents at retail.

A LARGE MASS OF COPPER.—We have just seen a letter from the Cliff Mine, of the 26th ult., in which mention is made of these extraordinary masses of copper which every few months have been discovered in the working of this mine.

Says the writer: "A mass in our fifty fathom level, of which I wrote you some time since, still stands. It is now disclosed to the length of 70 feet, and the height of 17 feet, and in all probability, we shall be compelled to stop the rock right or ten feet higher before we can get it down. We have already tried twice to blast it with four kegs of powder each, but have failed to budge it.

"This is the largest mass that has been discovered in the Cliff or any other mine in all the Lake Superior region, and will probably weigh from two hundred to three hundred tons." [Pitts. Jour.]

ROCKETER, Sept. 8, 8 p.m.—A fire broke out at five this morning in the wood sheds adjoining the large road Engine House of the New York Central Railroad, near North-st., which instantly spread in the round house, and in less than ten minutes the whole was in flames. There were seven fine locomotives in the round house, which could not be moved and all were lost. The wood sheds and 300 cords of wood were also destroyed. The fire took from the small engine used in saving the wood. Total loss probably not less than \$100,000; no insurance. The tracks are all badly damaged, the wood burnt, and the rails warped. Two cars loaded with flour were on the track, and burnt.

A CHIEF BAROMETER.—A correspondent of the Country Gentleman writes as follows: "For some years I have been in the habit of watching the condition of the gun in my wife's chamber bottle, which stands in our bedroom; and when not disturbed it makes a capital weather glass. It answers my purpose as well as a barometer that would cost me from \$25 to \$50. When there is to be a change of weather from fair to windy and wet, the thin dikes of the gun will rise up, and sometimes when there is to be a good storm, I have seen them at the top. When they settle down clearly at the bottom, then we are sure of grand weather. Any farmer who will watch his wife's chamber bottle for a season, will never have occasion to watch the birds, or consult for indications of a change in the weather.

And if the wife wishes to see indications of squalls, let her watch her husband's bottle.

POLITENESS.—A California poet gives the following lesson on modern politeness to the juveniles of the gold region:—

"Indeed, my friends, far better it would seem were you to choose the opposite extreme— Take one of our own, who can unambiguously look, Any from the rain give shelter to a duck, Who to a humming bird once lent his arm, And to a setting sun, said, 'don't raise, my man! Nor o'er a falling thing respect did bid, But also to a star, 'excuse my back.' 'Excuse my curiosity,' he said to a brook, And to the looking-glass, 'excuse my looks.'"

The lady who did not think it respectful to bring up her children to work has lately heard from two sons. One of them is a bar-keeper on a salubrious, and the other is a steward of a brick-yard.

Two things that modest men should never undertake—to borrow money or study law.

August, 1854, boys can wade across the Ohio at the mouth of the Kanawha. The river has not been so low since 1838.

The Capture of Bomarsund.

The following interesting particulars we find in the N. Y. Tribune.

The two towers were erected upon ground of so broken a nature that ravines, slopes and rocks formed natural approaches even up to their very ditches. In these ravines the allies could comfortably establish themselves, safe from the Russian shot, which passed over their heads.

As to the sea attack, it was a mere diversion. Only Captain Pelham profited by the occasion, to make a scientific experiment.—He used his long ten-inch pivot gun with all the steadiness and regularity of breaching fire, invariably hitting, as nearly as possible, the same place. These long ten-inch guns fire the heaviest in the British Navy.—Their great weight of metal (ninety-five cwt.) permits a charge of sixteen pounds of powder to a solid shot of 68 pounds. The effect of this shot, even at a distance of five or six hundred yards, is inconceivably greater than that of the eighteen or twenty-four pound balls hitherto generally used in breaching batteries; and when properly used, could not fail to produce a tremendous result.

Accordingly, Captain Pelham's steady firing very speedily unraveled the mystery of Russian granite fortresses. A few shots detached what hitherto appeared a large block of solid granite, but turned out to be a mere facing slab, the thickness of which was in no wise proportionate to its height and width. Some more shots, and the next adjoining slabs fell in, and then followed an avalanche of rubbish, rattling down the walls, and lying bare the very heart of the fortress. It then was clear that the 'granite' was nothing but show; that as soon as the comparatively thin slabs which faced the escarpment were knocked down, there was no solid masonry inside to resist the inroads of bullets. The walls, in fact, were mere casings, the interiors of which were filled up with all sorts of broken stones, sand, &c., having neither cohesion nor stability. And these walls, of so little intrinsic strength, had, by their imposing outside, sufficed to keep the whole Anglo-French fleet at bay for nearly four months.

The disappointment of Sir Charles Napier when he saw what they really were made of cannot, however, have been greater than that of the Czar, when he learned of what the 'granite' for which he had so dearly paid, consisted. In the land attack, another feature is remarkable. We have already seen that broken ground surrounded the forts not only within gun-range, but even within musket-range. This was taken advantage of by the Chasseurs of Vincennes who crept up very close, sheltering themselves behind stumps of trees, boulders, stones, rocks, &c., and opened a murderous

fire upon the embrasures of the onsements. As at a distance of four to five hundred yards their rifles have an unerring aim, and moreover, the sloping side embrasures, like a tunnel, make every bullet which strikes them enter the central opening at the bottom, it may well be imagined how much the gunners in the fortress were annoyed while loading. The Russians appear to have entirely neglected the commonest precautions against this rifle fire.

Thus we see that the granite walls of Bomarsund turned out mere Russian humbug—beaps of rubbish kept in shape by thin stone facings, not fit to resist a good steady fire for any time. If Nicholas had been cheated by their constructors, he has succeeded for all that in cheating the allies out of a whole campaign by these sham fortresses. The defense on the part of the Russians was upon the whole, indifferent; and this may be traced to the pretty plainly pronounced dissatisfaction of the Finnish troops. The attack of the allies was characterized by a resolution unheard of hitherto in their proceedings.

Ten-inch Gun at Bomarsund.

BOMARSUND, Aug. 22, 1854. You will have heard, from other and nobler pens than mine, that the large fort of 80 guns, called Bomarsund, surrendered to the fleet on Wednesday, the 16th instant. I will, therefore, confine myself to the principal wonder of the siege, namely, the fact of a 10-inch gun, 84 cwt., having been landed from H. M. S. Blenheim, and placed by the seamen of that ship in a turret battery. 1800 yards (10 yards over a mile) from the largest gun fort. The enormous size and weight of this gun, used in a breaching battery, is quite unparalleled in history. I will, therefore, give you a detailed account.

On Sunday, the 13th, the first attempt was made to land at a point which partly covered the men from the enemy's guns, but they soon found them out by the sheer heads showing above the point, and made the place untenable by a sharp fire of shot and shell; waiting until darkness covered the operations, an attempt was made with more success, as the enemy, being suspicious, but not quite certain, of our position, fired for the space of an hour, first to the right and then to the left; for the rest of the night nothing was heard but the stroke of the ax and spade, with the low muttered orders of the officers marking the ground and directing the men.

Rapidly did the work rise, each man in this silent mass vieing with his neighbor, until the approach of daylight forced the party to mask the battery with trees and reeds, having raised a wall of turf and sand sixteen feet thick, nine feet high, and thirty-five feet long. Monday night again found the party dragging their ponderous gun into the position, using ropes and spars to move four tons of dead weight, as only sailors could move it; and by daylight on Tuesday morning they stood round their gun regardless of fatigue, awaiting only the orders of Sir Charles Napier to open fire.

The effect from the fire of this gun, which was nearer to the fort than any of our ships, was tremendous, and right well did the enemy return it with Shrapnell shells and shot, but the walls were too thick, and the shelter too well constructed, for the enemy to damage the little crew of English sailors; although Sir Charles Napier and all the fleet thought they must certainly be cut to pieces. Trees all around their little battery were felled down like grass, granite rocks flew into a thousand pieces, and the ground and dust were continually thrown up into the air around us by the Russian shot—and yet all escaped.

At 6 P. M. (Tuesday) the firing ceased on both sides, as if by mutual consent; feeling that all had had enough of powder and shot for the day. Wednesday, at daylight, the 10-inch gun opened the action. This day was to have been the grand attack and bombardment by sea and by land; but the French general's breaching battery not being ready, he requested the affair to be put off; so the ships, which were moving in line of battle, were anchored again, leaving the 10-inch gun alone to stand the fire of 14 guns. For hours the Russians threw a perfect shower of shells, till the English crew could hardly get at their gun to load it. It was a terrible sight from the fleet, and all thought that nothing could save the crew from being cut to pieces, so that Sir Charles Napier sent in six steamers to draw off their murderous fire.

The enemy during the night had got two more guns into position (out of windows), to bear on our one gun battery, but it was no use. The Russians fought hard and well, but nothing could stand the precision of the 10-inch gun, with its 84lb shell. The firing was the admiration of the whole fleet, the shells continually bursting in the entrance of the embrasures, blowing it into a perfect wreck, and occasionally being thrown into the interior, and preventing the enemy from working their mortars.

Soon after noon the flag of truce was shown by the Russians, out of the only sound embrasure left to oppose the little battery, clearly showing that they surrendered to the sea front, i.e., the 10 inch gun and steamers; in fact, beyond a few French field-pieces, nothing was playing on Fort Bomarsund from the land side but the Blenheim's 10-inch gun; indeed, many of the chiefs in the fleet go so far as to say that Bomarsund surrendered to this little one-gun battery, which the incessant fire of 14 Russian guns could not silence.

Trip to Utah County.

G. S. L. City, Nov. 23, 1854.

Mr. Editor: I left this city on Saturday 11th instant, the day being cold and uncomfortable. I arrived at Lehi City much chilled; visited the wall and Tithing House, which are slowly progressing.

On Sunday at ten o'clock I preached one hour and three quarters; then proceeded to Pleasant Grove and preached in the evening. On Monday I went to Provo, and found my family in good health, and very busy with grandmother's piano, weaving dannel for the neighbors; preached on Tuesday evening in the Seminary.

On Wednesday I went to Payson, visiting on my route, the Fort Saint Luke, at the mouth of Spanish Fork Canyon, where there are 16 houses in course of erection, enclosing a square about 100 by 120 feet, generally with a story and a half buildings; it is a good commencement, and will do honor to the energy of its builders; it will be necessary, however, for them to enclose around their fort about 15 or 20 acres, with a wall 8 feet thick and 15 high, to secure their stock, as they are located so near the mouth of the canyon, they will be liable to be troubled with marauding parties of horse and cattle thieves, who could easily retreat up the canyon out of reach of pursuit; but from the well known energy of the builders of this fort, it is apt at all likely that the outer wall will be neglected but a very short time, it being a light job, compared with the advantages resulting therefrom. Arrived at Payson in the even-

ing, and preached in the school house.

Thursday, I returned to Palmyra, preached there at two o'clock, and again in the evening; some of the brethren there, thinking that my family might need some bread, donated, and sent to the Provo Tithing Office for my benefit, 33 bushels of wheat, and 16 bushels of potatoes. The bishop of Palmyra had on hand in the tithing office, 740 bushels of wheat, and a great deal had not been paid in, because the bishop had not sufficient storage to receive all as yet. On Friday I visited the fort built for the defense of Jacob Houtz's grist mill on Spring Creek; it is quite a beginning, but would be better to be increased in thickness and height. In the evening, I listened to interesting discourses from Elders Aaron Farr and John L. Smith, in the Provo Seminary, on tithing.

Saturday, visited the Provo City wall, the Music Hall, a new building 53 by 24 feet, built by Messrs. Goddard, Pace, and Co., to accommodate cotillon parties; it is enclosed and will be completed in a few weeks. Several of the brethren are engaged in enclosing Bell's hall for a meeting room. I preached to the elders on Saturday evening, in the Seminary. Sunday, the weather being fine, I preached in the open air, as there was no room in town sufficient to hold the people.

I went to Springville and preached in the evening about two hours. Monday, I visited the Springville wall, about 50 rods of which was built 12 feet high, and about 40 rods 6 feet high, which, so far as it has progressed, is one of the best in the county; a number of men were at work upon it.

On Monday evening, I again addressed the elders, in the Seminary, at Provo, showed them the draft that President Young had furnished two years ago for a meeting house in Provo, read the bill of materials, and advised the brethren to get the rock and lumber on the ground this winter; the brethren were pleased with the advice. The adobe work of Higby and Smith's mill is completed; Horace Roberts has erected quite a large dwelling house, also Thomas Livi; a number of others are in progress.

On Tuesday evening I preached at Lake City; and on Wednesday evening at Union Fort in this county. Several persons were here very sick with a fever; the wall of their fort is progressing rapidly; they have a comfortable meeting house, and have built many good dwellings. I arrived in this city this forenoon.

The general health of the people of Utah is good; very few cases of sickness came under my observation. The Indians were mostly absent on a hunt. A house is in progress of erection at Palmyra, for old Peetmet; and several cabins to accommodate High Forehead and the Indian inhabitants in Springville.

The citizens of Provo need their energies stirred on the subject of schools; although a town of 2500 inhabitants, its school facilities are behind any other in the Territory; that has come under my knowledge. If some of the Regents of the University would make them a visit, it would no doubt be attended with beneficial results to the cause of education. I had the spirit of preaching, and preached each time, from one and a half to two and a quarter hours; every preaching place was crowded, and the strictest attention given. I addressed the saints on the subjects presented to the bishops by the President at Conference; also upon the law of tithing, showing its connection with the ordinances for the dead; also on the necessity of carefully educating their children, and it seems as though I had only to stand up, and it run out of my mouth as though I was a fountain of speech.

The severities in Utah County have organized in such a manner as to send some of their body to every place in that county to preach on Sabbath days, which has a good result in stirring up the saints and brightening the minds of the elders.

The harvest has generally been plentiful, and a great portion of the grain is now in the bins; the weather has been remarkably fine for making preparations for the winter. The progress in walling in the towns has been slow, owing to the amount of time required in the fall to secure the crops, and in some places from a want of energy.

750 bushels of wheat had been paid in the Provo Tithing Office, and was being forwarded by the bishop to this city. Many were waking up on the subject of tithing, and making efforts to settle their arrearsages. In the smaller towns a much greater observance of the law of tithing was manifest, as can easily be seen by comparing the town of Provo with Palmyra, which contains about 65 families. A Tithing Store House is being built at Palmyra, and also at Lake City and Lehi, mostly for the preservation of vegetables.

A Council Room is being finished by private subscription, in the upper part of the Tithing Office, at Lake City. A number of good dwelling houses are going up at Lehi, and the other towns in Utah county, of a far more comfortable and better class than have hitherto been built.

Major Charles Hancock is building a good grist mill at Payson, which will be in operation at Christmas.

The bishops in Utah county are exerting themselves to carry out the instructions of the Presidency.

Parowan, Iron County.

Extracts of a letter from Elder John Steele to Elder G. A. Smith.

Nov. 7th, & 8th, 1854. A few evenings ago I had a talk with the old Pie-de-Capitan, and gave him the suit of clothes you sent him. I told the old Captain that he must talk to his men and tell them they must not steal, nor kill our cattle, nor molest anything that belonged to us. He said he would talk good to his men, and had told them not to steal from us, and with a few exceptions they would hear, but some had no pockets in their bands. I told him when any misunderstanding took place between his men and ours, they tell him about it, and he must come to our Captain and tell them about it. He said he would do so. I also told him not to trade squaws nor children to the Spaniards to be taken into Mexico, or pretty soon they would have no wives, and of course no children, and there would soon be no Pie-des. He said he understood it. I also brought your little Indian girl, and showed him how nice, and clean were the Indian children who lived with the Mormons, and he seemed pleased, and told us that she was his brother's daughter, and her mother is living over on Ash Creek, and her father is dead; that he was a great Captain. Sister Smith gave him some tobacco, and he said he would have a good smoke with his men and talk good to them as I had talked to him. He told us that Walker was coming here, as soon as snow fell, to stay all winter at his house, and that he wanted to be very friendly, and had told his men not to kill the Mormons, but some of them would not hear.

We are now completely surrounded with a wall; some of it is five feet high, some ten, and about one half is up twelve feet, the full height. It is six feet wide at the bottom, and two feet and a half at the top.

Nov. 8, Captain Walker has arrived with about 23 men, 25 squaws, 120 head of horses, 20 head of oxen, some sheep, cows, and goats. From the looks of the equipment they are going to be our neighbors this winter. They look friendly, and feel so, for ought I know.

The settlement at Harmony is doing well. I was there a short time ago with President J. C. L. Smith; they are the same warm hearted saints they always were; they treated us very kindly indeed. We examined the works and found they had nearly enough adobe made to complete their wall ten feet high, and by this time they have commenced their wall. They have been leveling the ground, and expect to have the wall completed before winter sets in.

Cedar city is growing rapidly, and generally speaking the people feel well, and try to keep the commandments of the Lord. Brother Joel H. Johnson has his place nearly fortified with a good stone wall, and good gates, so that as a general thing we are getting pretty well prepared for defence.

Peace and plenty crown the labors of the saints in this part of the Lord's vineyard. All our potatoes are stored, and nearly all the wheat is in bins. We expect to have our new grist mill running in a week or two and I believe it has as good works as I ever saw in this country.

Short Account

Of the conduct of certain individuals towards Elder Wm. E. Atterbury during his mission to Hindu-tan, furnished by him to Elder G. A. Smith, Church Historian.

Captain Z. Windsor, master of the ship Monsoon, was from New Bedford, Massachusetts. He is a gentleman in every sense of the word, and treated us like a father. He gave us the privilege of using the cabin for singing, and prayers, morning and evening, and also the privilege of the midship, which was nicely fitted up for passengers, to hold meetings in. We had no less than three of our men during the voyage, which better prepared us to commence our labors, and kept us filled with the good Spirit of God to comfort and cheer our hearts while crossing the sea. On Sunday the sailors dressed themselves nicely and attended our meetings in which they seemed to take great interest.

At Calcutta many blamed Captain Windsor for bringing Mormon missionaries with him, but he told them that we were the best men he ever was in company with, and assured them that we were good men, and gentlemen too.

When I left the Consul and the Boston ship agent, they told me that Captain Windsor had spoken very highly of us to them, and he defended our cause manfully while in Calcutta, and was the means of allaying the prejudices against us; especially with the American business men, which I consider has been a blessing to me, and probably will be a benefit to others.

Captain Windsor spent most of his leisure time in reading our works while on the way, and was greatly delighted with them, and with our principles, and said he should certainly come to the Valley. Surely he is a fine man, and I have always felt in my heart to ask my Father in heaven to bless him for his kindness towards us. When Bros. Wooley and Leonard went to Calcutta, they started from the ship Monsoon, and Captain Windsor, learning they had no money, gave them five dollars.

Captain Shiver, master of the John Gibson did not know enough to treat a man with respect. He insulted me in the first conversation I had with him, about the Mormons, for as he came past me he said, "They say Old Joe Smith believed in Spiritual Wives." I replied "Do they?" At that time he thought himself too good to speak to me, but before he got half way through the voyage, every man on board had heard the sight of him, and would not associate with him, and he was very glad to have the opportunity of contriving with me. I must say he was the most disgusting captain I ever fell in company with; I wish I could say otherwise, but his own conduct has put it entirely out of my power.

Charles Haffage is the name of the American Consul at Calcutta, of whom I spoke so lightly in the sketch of my mission published in number 35, vol. 4 of the News, and verily, for his kindness to the servants of G. d. he will in no wise lose his reward, and may the Lord bless him and his for the assistance he rendered.

Pleasant Grove City,

Utah Co., U. T., Nov. 16, 1854.

It is a general time of health with us, and the weather continues remarkably pleasant for this season of the year, and we are improving the time, every one to his trade.

Our crops were generally good, and were saved with but little loss. Our grain is all thrashed, and safely stored.

Quite a number of adobe houses and shops have been built within the past few months, and more are in progress. We have made arrangements for the construction of our fort walls, and the gates; and we calculate to have our city enclosed by the first of July next. As some of the saints who gathered this season chose to stop with us, we have enlarged our borders, and lengthened our cards, that we may have room to dwell, and have laid out another big field north of the fort. Bro. Snow is now surveying the county road from here to Mountaineer, it passes east of us.

The saints generally manifest a spirit of doing right. We have meetings on the Sabbath, and Tuesday evenings the lesser Priesthood convene, the Seventies on Wednesday evenings, and prayer meetings are held Thursday evenings.

Nephi,

Nov. 20th, 1854.

Mr. Editor.—Dear Sir: We are prospering in our labors upon City Wall, the most of it is twelve feet high, and the remainder about nine. The gates are arching, and were locked on the night of the 18th inst., and guard dismissed, this affords a time of rejoicing. We now feel to claim the promise of the protecting hand that shall be over us, on the completion of this work, to preserve our lives, and to enable us to wield a greater influence over the natives, than we may stay their hands from blood-shed, and also their wrath to the end that we may live in peace, and safety, together with our wives and little ones. We still maintain our amicable relations with the natives. There are very few in our midst, or round about our borders.

Nov. 30 is appointed for feasting, and merry making, to celebrate the great event of closing up our city.

Most of our citizens have been re-baptized according to express command, washing away their sins, and walking in newness of life, thus manifesting their faith by their works.

Yours in the Faith,

PHILEMON.

MARRIED:

In this city on Wednesday, 22d inst., by Elder O. S. Hyde, Mr. WILLIAM PRICE and Miss MARTHA VAN COTT, both of this city.

Obituary Notice.

BY ELDER W. O. STERNETT.

Died of dropsy, in Pleasant Grove City, Utah Co., Nov. 2d, 1854, Elder Jonathan Lewis Harvey, aged 68 years.

He was born in Montgomery County, Maryland, January 15th, 1786. Married Miss Sarah Perkins of Harrison County, Virginia, in 1819; was baptized in the same place, August 1837; and in 1838 moved his family to Davies County, Missouri. Was driven with the saints, from the farm he had purchased, to Illinois in February, 1839. After once more gathering the comforts of life around him, he was driven from that state, and settled on the lands of the Potawatomee Indians, in the spring of 1846. October, 1848, he was ordained a High Priest, and appointed to preside over a branch of the church in Kild's Grove, Iowa. In 1852 he moved his family to this place. The dropsy has afflicted him several years, but he bore his sufferings with patience, and resignation. Always firm in the faith of the gospel, he died in its triumph. A wife, four children, and five grand children keenly mourn his departure; while many friends who have partaken of his hospitality and benevolence feel deeply conscious that a Father in Israel has gone to his rest.

LOST—A sandy colored PIG 4 or 5 weeks old. Please leave it at the Carpenter's shop—Public Works. 33-11

FOUND—An inch and a quarter AUGER. The owner can have it by applying at the Post Office. 33-11

FOR SALE: A SMALL house, stable and lot in 13th Ward, near Daniel McIntosh's house. Possession given immediately. 33-31

J. C. LITTLE.

STRAYED,

FROM THE Third ward, a black and white spotted ox, small size, in good order, some brands on him. Any person giving information that will lead to the recovery of said ox shall be reasonably rewarded. 33-31

WASH. L. JOLLY.

MISS BURBAGE,

DEGS to inform her friends, and the inhabitants of Great Salt Lake City, that she is intending giving lessons in Music and Drawing on the most reasonable terms.

Portraits taken in Oils, and Miniatures on ivory, in various styles.

Residence—At Mrs. Coward's, 15th Ward. 33-11

STRAYED