

mountains, but we have gathered up the lame, the blind and those who had not walked a step for years, and brought them on litters or hand carts to this place.

I never enjoyed myself better than in crossing the plains in a hand-cart company. The Spirit of the Lord did accompany us, and the brethren and sisters enlivened the journey by singing the songs of Zion. They would travel 16, 18, 20, 23, or 24 miles a day and come into camp rejoicing, build their fires, get their suppers, rest, and rise fresh and invigorated in the morning.

I have seen some so tired in England, after traveling only 5 or 6 miles to a conference, that they would have to go to bed and be nursed for a week. We stimulated the hand-cart companies with the words of br. Brigham, which went through me like lightning. He said, 'If they would rise up in the name of the Lord, nothing doubting, no power should stop them in their progress to reach this place.' It was in his words that they trusted to perform the journey, and they were determined to see his words fulfilled.

I have walked day by day by the side of the hand carts as they were rolling, and when the people would get weary I have seen them by dozens on their knees by the road side crying to the Lord for strength, and there are scores now in this city who walked from Iowa city to Fort Bridger, and some who were weak and feeble at the start grew stronger every day.

So long as you kept the bundle on the hand cart and stimulated them to lay hold of it, they were filled with the Holy Spirit and it seemed as though angels nerved them with strength; we could out-travel the cattle and might have camped 15 miles ahead of them every night, if we had had the provisions with us. I told br. Brigham that I believed we could beat ox, horse, or mule teams.

The gentiles prophesied, as we came along, that we should never see the Valleys of the Mountains, and laughed us to scorn, and ridiculed the idea of men and women's traversing 1200 miles with hand carts, and they marveled to see the Saints travel on so cheerfully. I said to them, I defy you and your rulers, with all your gold, to gather up a set of men, women and children that will travel with hand carts; you have not the influence to do that, but when br. Brigham speaks the word, see how they go.

They were astonished, and wanted to know what kind of a doctrine we preached to them to make them willing to undertake such a task. I told them that we administered the same kind of medicine to all, and it united them together.

The Saints found, however, a wide difference between singing about going to Zion, and actually going. You would almost have thought that they would take wings and fly like doves to their windows; but when they really got into the work, the tune was a little different; but the great majority stuck to it, and those who were good for nothing left us at Florence.

We have not suffered a thousandth part as much as you think we have. Since I have arrived I have heard such tales of woe, though I do not know who could have told them to you. I know that br. Brigham and the honest in heart here have suffered more in their spirits than we have in our bodies. We did not suffer much; we had a little bit of snow, but that was nothing; and we had enough to eat as long as it lasted, and when that was gone you furnished us more; we fared first rate.

Some that met us would gaze on us, and tears would run down their cheeks, while we were smiling, laughing and singing, and wondered what they were crying for; but after they had been two or three days with us, they would tell us that they had altered their notions. I am in for hand carts, any way; and if I had a father or mother in old Babylon I would like to see them roll a hand cart across the plains.

I am glad that I went on my mission, and that I have done as I was told. I often thought of the words of br. Brigham. Men would be sent on missions and, before they had time to commence their labors, would be on their way home again. Br. Brigham said, 'I wish I could find men who would stay until they had performed their missions.' I felt determined to stay until I was called home, if it had been to the resurrection morn.

The majority of the people that have come with us have done about as we have told them, and in that they have prospered. We have been united, and we have accomplished what we have.

I was surprised when I saw the relief wagons loaded with garments, stockings, shoes, blankets and quilts that had been liberally contributed and sent out to minister to us. I never saw the like, and I marveled and wondered where it all came from.

As has been said, you have improved, not only in a spiritual point of view, but the city has been so improved that when I got home I did not know where my house was.

I left my field of labor with a clear conscience. I did the best I could, and I am not ashamed to have br. Brigham enquire into my course and conduct. I have not left a nasty, stinking matter for another to straighten up after me. I went to do the people good, and I would rather have died than not to leave the honest in heart better than I found them.

I do not wish to praise myself, but I always like pleasure in doing right; and I wish I may have power and ability to shun ever again doing any wrong.

I am sorry that you have been put to so great expense in the mountains, in consequence of the lateness of this year's immigration; but had you sent loads of gold and silver they would not have been received with such gratefulness as were the clothing, etc. I never saw such a sight.

I am thankful to you for what you have done for us, and to br. Brigham; he has borne the heat and burden of the day, with his brethren. To think that he had done so much to get the

companies part way, and then did so much more to get them in, I could hardly keep from weeping.

It brought forcibly to my mind an event in Nauvoo. Many had not the means to gather, and had to scatter up and down the river to get a living the best way they could. To ameliorate their feelings and hasten the gathering, br. Brigham took a vote of the congregation to know whether those who had means would use their influence and means, and never slack, until the last Saint on earth was gathered. A forest of hands was raised in token that they never would cease their operations, until the last soul was brought home.

Has br. Brigham forgotten that vote? No. Did it appear as though he had, this last year? If every other person had been as faithful, what would have been the blessed result? But many who raised their hands at that meeting in Nauvoo have not done a thing to fulfill the covenant there made.

The poor want to come here; and have the brethren and sisters that come from England, those who promised their friends with all their soul and heart that they would help out the destitute, done as they agreed? Have you forgotten the last look they placed upon you, when you parted with them?

The first thing you promised to do was to pay your own immigration, if you had to live in a tent while you did it, and then remember the poor in your native country. Many of you have forgotten those promises; you have not kept those covenants, and if I had time I could read some of your names. You ought to have been in England when they heard that they could come with nine pounds sterling, then you who have made solemn promises to your fathers and mothers, brothers and sisters, relatives and friends, would not let your horses and cattle run by scores on the range, without appropriating some of that property to gather them; and if you had the Spirit of the Lord you would strive far more earnestly to fulfill those covenants. [Voice in the Stand: 'They and their property will wither and die, if they do not do it.']

There is something for you to do in performing what you have promised, and do not think that br. Brigham can do it all. I lived with him in Winter Quarters, (Florence) and the widows, the poor and destitute flocked to him for aid, and I thought there was no bottom to his purse. [Voice in the Stand: 'He never will get to the bottom of it.']

I have heard Joseph and Hyrum preach, and I prayed for the Lord to help me to treasure up their words; and when I was in England they came to my mind like claps of thunder, and acted like sledge hammers on the people. It is of no use to sit in Zion and let our ears be stuffed as with wool. We have not come here for the sole purpose of digging potatoes and killing fat beees; the gospel has to be preached and Israel has to be gathered. If we do not treasure up the words of life, we shall be as barren as the fig tree which Jesus cursed.

It requires all the faith and prayer a man can command, with all the prayers of his brethren, to keep right side up on a mission. The world is full of evil. We have felt the influence of the faith and prayers of our brethren in Zion, and we have felt the angels of God around us to help and encourage us while traveling on the plains.

Elders of Israel, treasure up what you hear through the Living Oracles, and it will do you more good than all the old Scriptures you may have read, because it is more applicable to our present duties.

I feel glad that I live in this day, and that I ever heard the gospel; and in my journeying I have never denied that Joseph is a Prophet, but I have declared it in every place. I have seen the lame get up and walk; I have seen a man so possessed of evil spirits that four men like myself could not begin to hold him, and I have seen those evil spirits cast out and the man restored to his right mind. Joseph told me in my blessings that I should have power to cast out devils; I never had the chance until I got to England, and I never want another chance. The Lord did it, and I feel to thank him and give him all the glory for everything that has been done through me.

I do not feel to find fault with the providences of the Lord; and as for the hand carts, I am in favor of them. But, while I think of it, I do not want everybody to think that the women can beat the men at pulling hand carts, for they cannot do it. While there was a man to each hand cart and a couple of women, the women could work their fingers on it like playing on a piano; and the smallest women had as much to eat as I had. The women did first rate and had a determined spirit; but had the men and women been loaded and rationed in proportion to their sex, we could have brought in as many men as women. You women should not get flattered up that you can beat the men, for you cannot do it. I am willing to give women all the credit they deserve, but I am also zealous that they do not entirely rob the men.

I have the best of feelings to every person; and if any one has aught against me, or has considered that I wronged them in any way when we were in the storm and snow and under small rations, let that person come to me and I will put the matter right. I used to speak sharp, and they understood me when I said, shoulder arms, ground arms; and I often thought that they were better disciplined than Queen Victoria's Life Guards. I used to look on the hand cart trains with pleasure and say, surely we are in kingdom come.

May the Lord bless and save us all in the kingdom of God, for Christ's sake: Amen.

Why are railway companies like laundresses? Because they have ironed the whole country, and sometimes do a little mangling.

## THE DESERET NEWS.

TRUTH & LIBERTY.



ALBERT CARRINGTON, EDITOR.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 26.

### The Companies yet on the Plains.

Elders George D. Grant and William H. Kimball arrived from the companies yet out, at 11 p. m. of the 24th inst., and bring in a very favorable report, considering the season of the year. Elder Kimball, after a brief rest from his former trips, again started to the relief of the immigration on the 11th inst., in company with Elders Hosea Stout, James Ferguson and Joseph Simmons, and met them four miles beyond the first station on the Sweet Water.

Elders Grant and Kimball left the Pacific Springs at 3 p. m. of the 20th, and Capt. Hunt's and Hodgett's companies would camp there that night. Judge Isaac Bullock and all the men at Fort Supply had gone to their assistance, taking all the oxen down to two year olds, and Capt. Grant had sent them ten additional horse teams. This assistance would meet them on the 21st, and they would soon roll into Forts Supply and Bridger, where they are advised to tarry until spring.

There was but little snow until they reached the east slope of the Big Mountain; and at the spring at the west base of that mountain they met Elders Joseph A. Young, Brigham Young Jr., Feramor Little and others who had gone out to keep the road open. The snow was about waist deep, for some ten rods on the summit, but light, and easily passed through.

Capt. Martin's hand-cart company were all comfortably stowed in wagons and traveling from 25 to 30 miles a day, with Elder Charles Decker leading the first hundred. They camped on Green river on the 21st, would reach Fort Bridger on the 23d and this city, probably on the 28th, and the other hand-cart hundreds will doubtless arrive in quick succession.

Elders Hosea Stout, Heber P. Kimball, James Ferguson and George W. Grant were at the mouth of Echo canyon on the 24th, and will arrive this evening, the 25th.

Thus through the kind providences of the Almighty, notwithstanding so late a start and the opposition of the wicked and the raging of wintry storms, the immigration will all reach comfortable quarters for the winter, and that too with far less mortality than has often attended companies amply supplied with all the customary facilities for crossing the plains.

The brethren and sisters so opportunely relieved expressed unbounded gratitude for the prompt, energetic and ample aid sent to their relief. And well might they be astonished to meet clothing, provisions, men and teams so liberally and bountifully provided without money and without price, a circumstance so entirely unusual in their former experience.

Arrived, on the 19th inst., Elder Ephraim B. Green from a late mission to the Sandwich Islands; and, on the 21st, Elder Augustus Farnham from his mission to Australia.

Notice.—Through some oversight a few mistakes occurred in the 'Remarks by Elder Joseph A. Young,' as printed in No. 37. Capt. Martin's company was met 16 miles above the Platte bridge, and Capt. Hunt's company was 10 miles below Capt. Martin's. Rocky Avenue is about 36 miles east of the Devil's Gate. Elder Young and Abel Garr left Capt. Grant's camp for this city on the 3d inst.

[Communicated.]

### Beet Molasses.

The President has appointed, for this season, Messrs. Vernon and Wilde to manufacture molasses for the church.

The modus operandi is entirely new, being the practical result of a series of scientific experiments recently made at the Sugar Works.

The volatile acids and other organic impurities of the beet are expelled by the agency of powerful steam. The rectified beet being then submitted to Archimedian pressure gives out a pure juice, clear as crystal and of ineffable sweetness, which, being concentrated in non-metallic vessels, produces an article which is said, by connoisseurs in the trade, to vie with the golden syrup of the East.

W. Eddington has just received a consignment of these superb molasses, which he offers for sale at the Deseret Store—the great national depot for home manufactured goods, where all (who wish to enjoy a delicious proof of the richness of our soil) may purchase this vegetable honey on easy terms.

J. V. VERNON.

TEMPER.—Keep your temper, in dispute or quarrel. As your opponent warms, do you cool down. The cool hammer fastens the red hot iron into any shape needed.

## News Items.

[From Liverpool dates of Aug. 23rd.]

### ENGLAND.

The proposition of the United States Government to extend the exemption of private property from belligerent capture, to property afloat, is received in a liberal and friendly spirit by the British press. The London 'Times' intimates that the objection to its adoption would not come from England; and the Manchester 'Guardian,' one of the ablest and most influential of the provincial journals, reflecting the sentiment of the commercial and manufacturing interests, warmly commends its consideration to the British Government; urging that, if France should object, a separate convention might be concluded between England and the United States, abolishing the right of capture of private property in any future war between the two countries. Mr. Marcy's able dispatch is extensively published, and its merit generously conceded.

The British Parliament is further prorogued till November.

### LOSSES OF THE FRENCH ARMY IN THE CRIMEA.

The 'Moniteur' publishes a complete list of the French army in the East, which, it states, is compiled from returns sent to the War Department. The list includes all losses, from the disembarkation of the troops in Turkey to the signing of the Treaty of Peace in Paris. The return includes the several staff and health officers, and the almoners and pastors attached to the expedition.

The results are as follows:—  
General staff—Officers..... 14  
Staff Officers..... 20  
Military Intendants..... 5  
Officers..... 1,284  
Non-Commissioned officers.... 4,402  
Privates..... 56,805

A most formidable list of killed. The wounded are not mentioned, but it is considerably less than has generally been represented. Never before since the game of war began was there so terrible a slaughter for such trifling cause, and with so small a gain.

### SPAIN.

In Spain, matters continue quiet for the present, but the population, as is usual after insurrectionary movements, are suffering from want.

The cholera was raging at Madrid.

### PORTUGAL.

There has been numerous riots in Lisbon and elsewhere throughout Portugal, on the plea of the dearth of bread.

In Maderia, the population are suffering terribly from the ravages of the cholera. At Funchal, five thousand cases had occurred, one-third of which had proved fatal.

### BATTLE IN KANSAS.

St. Louis, Sept. 5th.

Advices from Kansas state that a battle was fought on the morning of the 30th, at Ossawatimie, between three hundred pro-slavery troops under Capt. Reed, and about the same number of free-soilers under Capt. Brown. The battle lasted one hour, when the free-soilers were routed, with the loss of twenty killed and several wounded. Brown and his son are both reported killed. Five of the pro-slavery men were wounded. All the provisions and ammunition were carried away from Ossawatimie, and the town burnt.

Gov. Geary arrived here to-day, and proceeds immediately to Kansas.

### KANSAS.

Our last accounts from Kansas represent affairs there as approaching a crisis. The pro-slavery forces under Atchison and Gen. Richards, are concentrating upon the town of Lawrence, with the avowed purpose of burning it to the ground. The town itself, it is said, can be defended by some fifteen hundred or two thousand free State troops, while Gen. Lane is said to be on the frontiers with reinforcements. Measures, however, have been taken by the pro-slavery troops to prevent the entrance of Lane into the territory. News of a battle between the two parties is hourly expected. A deputation from the Kansas National Committee called on the President last week, asking Federal protection, but he declined to interfere in the matter.

Gov. Geary is now on his way to Kansas, to assume his duties as Governor of that territory. It is now said that he made the release of the Kansas State prisoners an indispensable condition of the appointment.

PALACE DISCOVERED UNDERGROUND.—The remains of a magnificent palace have been discovered under a garden in the Isle of Capri.—It must not only have been splendid in structure, but in situation, commanding a view of the Bay of Palermo and Naples. Marble of various colors were used in its construction, and all its apartments, so far as the examinations have proceeded, are of the most spacious and elegant character. The doorway is twelve feet wide, and of white marble, and the rooms are paved in mosaic, while the walls are painted red, blue, yellow, &c. Several coins of the reign of Augustus and Tiberias have been found, some of them disclosing the curious fact that the coins of one reign were at times recoined in another.

EARTHQUAKES AT SANTA CRUZ AND MONTEREY.—The Pacific Sentinel says that a shock of an earthquake was felt on the evening of the 27th August throughout the county of Santa Cruz and at St. John's and Monterey. Another severe shock was felt during the night of 29th August. The last shock was so hard that quite a consternation was created in some neighborhoods, and a general stampede of the inmates of several houses took place.