

Sep. 22nd, 1865, from which we learn that he had a trip of 20 days across the plains by stage, Elder A. Miner in company all the way. Elder L. G. Rice, who started a day later, joined them at Sulphur Springs, while they were detained in consequence of the stock having been driven off by Indians. They made the trip across the plains safely, not seeing an Indian on their way, although there were many rumors of attacks by the red-men, and the station employees were panic-stricken at several places, with various evidences of depredations by the way. They arrived in Liverpool by the Virginia, on Sep. 1st, when Elder Miner was appointed to Edinburgh, Elder Rice to Norwich, and Elder Felt to remain in Liverpool. The Elders on missions to that country from Zion were well, with a few exceptions. Elder Mously was sick in Liverpool when they arrived, with Elder Raymond attending on him. Elder D. P. Kimball had suffered a very little with small-pox, but was recovered; Elder S. M. Blair, Jun., had also suffered from small-pox, but was, at date of writing, in better health than he had enjoyed since arriving in England. Elder Merrill was suffering from sickness in London, and it was expected that he and Bro. Mousley would cross the ocean in October, to the States, the climate not agreeing with either. With these exceptions the Elders are reported all well, and laboring energetically for the spread of truth.

**MORE ARRIVALS.**—Eight teams, in charge of Capt. W. H. Chipman, with about 40 women and children from Willis' company, got in on the 15th inst., in good health and spirits.

**KEEPS AT IT.**—Wm. Martin was twice honored with a call before Judge Clinton, for a breach of the Liquor selling Ordinance, during the past week, and each time mulcted in \$100. Each case was appealed. We should have thought the lucid ruling of Judge Titus on this point some time ago would have been sufficient for all parties concerned.

**ENOUGH FOR ONE WEEK.**—A gentleman of the military persuasion took a fancy to Col. A. P. Rockwood's horse and buggy, on Wednesday, 8th inst., as it stood before his door, driving them off. The Warden started east on a mule in pursuit, and after a hot chase secured the misappropriated property and chased "blue-pants" to burrow in the neighborhood of Camp Douglas but did not find him. On Thursday night four other gentlemen of a like calling, one of them more than slightly elevated, made a raid on the premises of Mr. Wm. Trosper, at the back of the Globe, and with a flank and rear movement carried a clothesline bearing off, at least strongly believed so, as spoils, part of the articles on it, and coming near getting a stray bullet. None of the parties got honored with a visit to the calaboose. Moral,—look after your property and don't keep clothes out at nights, while "civilization" is thus making itself manifest.

**DEPARTURE.**—Hon. W. H. Hooper, our Delegate to Congress, left for the East at 2 p.m. the 14th, to attend to his Congressional duties.

**BEES.**—With particular pleasure we refer our readers to the advertisement of Mr. Charles Chrisman, and to the apparently liberal terms upon which he proposes to introduce bees into this country. Probably thousands of hives might be sustained in this City alone, with immense profit and benefit to the community, considering the high prices at which sugar and molasses continue to be sold. No doubt but many will avail themselves of so favorable an opportunity, and especially as we understand that Mr. Chrisman binds himself to deliver them in good, healthy condition, or no pay, and will also refund the \$15.00.

**MUSIC.**—"Music hath charms," and br. Calder keeps adding to their abundance in Utah. Read his advertisement.

**MILLINERY.**—Mrs. Colebrook directs the attention of the ladies to her stock of millinery goods.

## MINUTES

Of a two days meeting at Logan, Cache County, on Saturday and Sunday, Nov. 4th and 5th, 1865.

Conference opened at 11 o'clock a.m.—Elder Ezra T. Benson Presiding.

On the stand were Pres. E. T. Benson, Bishops Peter Maughan, Wm. Budge, David James, O. N. Liljenquist and A. P. Shumway; also Elders Thos. E. Ricks, C. Shumway, C. Rammell, Neriah Lewis and many others.

Singing. Prayer by Elder C. Shumway. Singing.

Bishop O. N. Liljenquist made some very interesting remarks pertaining to the blessings to be derived through implicit obedience to the counsels of the servants of God.

Singing, "Hark ye Mortals."

Bishop Peter Maughan bore testimony to the remarks of Bishop Liljenquist; exhorted the Saints to hold on to their breadstuffs; said we obtained the grain we have in our bins through the providences of God, by our good works; urged the necessity of looking after and administering to the poor we have in our midst.

Singing. Benediction by Bishop D. James.

2 o'clock p.m. Singing, "How Beauteous are their feet." Prayer by Bishop G. O. Pitkin. Singing.

Bishop D. James offered a few remarks upon the principles of obedience. Bishop Pitkin and others spoke a short time on faithfulness.

Singing, "Ye wondering Nations." Benediction by Bishop Budge.

Sunday 5th, 10 a.m. The meeting-house this morning was densely crowded with brethren and sisters from the different settlements.

Singing, "Joy to the World." Prayer by Bishop L. H. Hatch. Singing.

Bishop Budge cited the minds of the Saints to the wonderings of the outside world in regard to this people, all moving in one direction, through the counsel of one man; said that the Saints could see that this one man taught them correct principles, and by following said teachings salvation is sure, both temporal and spiritual.

Singing by the Smithfield choir.

Bishop Hatch related some of his experience in traveling to preach the gospel in England; how he and others had escaped infuriated mobs through adhering to the counsel of a servant of God that was in company with him at that time.

Singing. Benediction by Elder T. Parkinson.

2 o'clock p.m. Meeting opened by singing. Prayer by Elder T. E. Ricks. Singing.

Sacrament was administered. An anthem was sung by the Smithfield choir.

Elder E. T. Benson then addressed the congregation, exhorting them to free themselves from every grudge and feeling towards their brethren when they meet to partake of the sacrament, so that the way may be made clear between them and their Heavenly Father; spoke of the low, degrading practices made use of by those that continually strive to injure the Saints, while we as a people are continually increasing in wisdom, knowledge, faith and good works; spoke of those who had been called to go south, advising them to be energetic in preparing to fit themselves out for the journey. Asked the Lord to bless and prosper them.

Singing, "Lo, ten thousand hearts and voices," by the Logan and Providence choirs.

Bishop Peter Maughan addressed the congregation a short time; said we have a Prophet of God to lead us in all our doings; exhorted the Saints to be submissive to the dictations of the servants of God and be blessed; wished all in the county to strive to pay up their stock tithing and all other stock due the church.

Pres. Benson then appointed a two days' meeting at Wellsville, on Saturday and Sunday, Nov. 25th and 26th.

Singing, "The Mountain Brave," by the Smithfield choir. Benediction by Elder Gideon Brownell.

Respectfully, yours,  
GEO. L. FARRELL, Clerk.

## THE TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Washington correspondent of a western journal gives the following interesting stories of that most faithful of public servants, Gen. G. E. Spinner, whose strict and stern fidelity to duty makes him an honor to the country and to our State.

General Spinner, who is now a hale, hearty and plucky man of years, capable of, and doing more hard work than many of his young clerks, is an example of the utility of placing in office men thoroughly trained for its duties. He was for twenty years Executive officer of the Mohawk Valley Bank; for four years auditor of the naval office in the New York Custom House; for two terms in Congress on the Committee of Accounts, and for another term, Chairman of the same Committee. He was appointed by Mr. Lincoln, United States Treasurer, and can now say with just pride that during four years in which he has conducted a business of thousands of millions, and has received and disbursed in small sums from and to various persons prodigious and unexampled amounts of money, not a dollar is unaccounted for, and not an error has been made in a calculation without being hunted down and cleared up. The correspondent writes:

"I remember the fever into which the old gentleman was once thrown by a mistake of five thousand dollars, made in the count, by a female clerk, of a package of notes received during the seventy-third loan, from one of the New York banks. The clerk had carelessly thrown aside the little strips of paper pinned around each package, and labeled with its amount, date of counting, etc., and

when she found the whole sum forwarded by the bank only twenty-five thousand dollars, instead of thirty thousand dollars, which the bank had charged, she was without a clue to the date or place of counting.

"The packages had been received in New York from the country correspondents of the bank, and forwarded without recounting, on the faith of the accuracy of the sum marked on the strip of paper surrounding each package. The N. Y. bank, without those strips, was unable to tell from what correspondent any particular package had been received, or to trace the error. The Treasurer was, therefore, powerless, and it looked as if there was to be a loss of \$5,000. He promptly said he would make it up out of his private means. The poor girls who had done the counting in the Department were frightened out of their wits, and hysterics for a day or two came as nearly ruling as arithmetic. To the surprise, however, of every one, by some accident, one of the country correspondents of the New York Bank discovered an error of \$5,000 in one of its returns, and forwarded the missing package next day. When it was shown that the error was not in his Department, the old treasurer was the best satisfied and the proudest man in Washington. He had been nearly for four years striving to be able to say that he had gone through the payments for the greatest and most expensive war on record without an error of a dollar, and his work was not lost. He can say that now.

"When the war began, the General declared that he would go to no place of amusement till it was over; and he kept his word. Wife and daughters many a time sought to entice him to the opera, but he was inexorable. For the same reason he refused to leave his post of duty for a single day; and for five years he has never seen his pleasant home in the Mohawk Valley.

## PROGRESS OF THE RUSSIAN-AMERICAN TELEGRAPH.

The barque Palmetto, Captain Matthew Anderson, of the Russian-American Telegraph Expedition, arrived from Plover Bay, on the coast of Asia, Oct. 22d. By this arrival we have late news of the progress of the telegraph expedition.

Colonel Bulkely and party arrived at Plover Bay in September, having sounded across Behring Straits with the steamer George S. Wright. The bottom of the Straits was found quite as favorable as anticipated for the laying of the cable. Colonel Bulkely reports that the river laid down on the map as Kuichpak is identical with the Yukon, and is navigable for small steamers as far as English Fort.

Kennicott, with the party sent to explore the route from the mouth of the Yukon to New Westminster, British Columbia, was left at Fort St. Michaels. They will go up the Yukon or Kuichpak on a small steamer 35 feet in length, taken from here by the party, to the head of navigation, and then cross with reindeer or on foot over the ice and snow until they strike the settlements in British Columbia. The party found the earth on the American side thawed to an average depth of ten inches, but frozen below to an unknown depth, on their arrival in September. The country on the American shore was rolling and broken, but not high and destitute of timber. Grantly Harbor was found to be the best for landing cable on the American side. It is a safe harbor, with good mud bottom. From this point soundings were made across to the entrance of St. Lawrence Bay. The bottom was found to be very favorable, being mud and gravel all the way. The party found ice off St. Lawrence for the first time. This bay is not favorable for the laying of the cable, as it is shallow and exposed to south-east gales. Michigme Bay was found full of ice. Pinkaker Bay was found to be a good harbor, well suited for landing cable. The Asiatic Coast was found entirely destitute of timber, and more mountainous than the American. The ground was found thawed to a depth of thirty inches, and frozen solid below that. When the Palmetto left, the ice was forming constantly, the north-west wind was bitterly cold, and winter was fast approaching. The Golden Gate will return next, and may be expected here soon. The steamer Geo. S. Wright, with Colonel Bulkely, will return in November next. The schooner Milton Badger will also return here to winter.

The party found the Indians on both sides of the Straits, well disposed and capable of being made useful to the enterprise. The Russian officials and private citizens rendered every possible assistance to the party, and expressed

the liveliest interest in the enterprise. The scenery in many places visited was magnificent, and much that was strange and new was witnessed by the party. The icebergs, coming through Behring Straits were alive with walrus, who appeared to be taking a dead-head summer trip to the southward. On the arrival of the party in the vicinity of Plover Bay the Indians were extremely shy and hesitated about coming on board. They reported that they had seen a steamer burning ships in the vicinity, but a few days before, and that some of the crews had been set ashore by the steamer. They did not understand the burning of those vessels, and therefore hesitated about coming on board. Some two or three of the sailors of the Shenandoah are reported taken off by the telegraph party, by a young man who returned by the Palmetto, although Col. Bulkely does not mention the fact in his letters, and nothing is known of the present whereabouts of the pirate.—[Alta California.

## WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

What is to be done with the women, is a question also repeated in every journal. One writer says it is all very well to say that women should be wives and mothers and study "household good—good works in their household to promote," but how are they to be provided with husbands in a country which obliges every other man to be a soldier, and where it is the custom, if not the rule, for men to remain in celibacy till they are forty? Those who are rich have husbands and households, but they do not attend to them, and, as we said in a previous letter, those who are poor have husbands and children, but not households. The rich as well as the poor send their children to be taken care of by nurses whom they do not know, and it often happens that they die and their places are supplied by others whom the parents believe always to be their own. Much has been written lately upon this system of placing children with strange nurses, and a society is being formed at Paris to found an establishment where they may be received and remain under the superintendence of competent matrons and good physicians. Alas! that Paris should be the only place in France where these benefits can be realized. It is true enough that a woman who can't read, cannot be competent to take care of the health of a child. Yet they will not teach the women to read. If instead of founding this institution they would build a dozen school-houses and teach girls physiology it would be far better. We one day sat down by a public fountain, and there came a little boy ten or twelve years old, leading a little sister of a year and a half or two years. He was reading, and we entered into conversation with him. He said he did not go to school now, because he was obliged to take care of his sister. His father was a gilder of jewelry, and finished his military service in Italy at the battle of Magenta and Solferino. His mother was a wash-woman, and had no time to devote to her child. They could not afford to send it to a creche, because it was necessary to pay some one for carrying it and bringing it, five cents each way, and five for the care it would receive during the day, and its nourishment. This gives an idea of their poverty, that fifteen cents a day should be a sum they could not afford, and thus allow a boy to attend school. The father earned from sixty to seventy cents a day, and the mother from forty to fifty, which was all they had for food, clothes and lodging for four. They must necessarily calculate every cent, and this is a specimen of their calculation in all things.

A creche is an establishment where they take care of babies during the day for those mothers who are obliged to go from home to work. It is a funny sight, two or three hundred babies of nearly the same age, tossing and tumbling about, in circles and cradles, on the floor and in nurses' arms, sucking their thumbs and their toes, and without doubt they are much better cared for than with their poor mothers. And yet there are hundreds of mothers in Paris, and every large city who cannot afford the few cents a day at the creche.

GEN. HALLECK has received an order to gradually disband the troops in Arizona, which will be done as soon as the Apaches are cleaned out.

AN artesian well opened some time since by Mr. Frank Tripp, of Pacheco, California, but which suddenly became choked and foul, was re-opened and set to flowing with pure water by the recent earthquake.