

to our God and Father in heaven they were mere toys—playthings to accomplish that which is intended—and that they might labor and toil and concoct schemes for the injury of God's chosen people, that all would be unavailing. I have then realized the goodness of our Father.

In my reflections upon these things, I have ever realized that God has spoken from the heavens, and said that this kingdom should fill the whole earth, and that the kingdom and greatness of the kingdom under the whole heavens, will eventually be given to the Saints of the Most High. I have realized that the work will spread though the wicked do all they can to stop it. Then let us rejoice in this knowledge which God has given unto his people.

I feel in relation to the United States that there is now an opening for the Elders to labor. While in the city of New York, there was a disposition to come and hear our people preach. I had the pleasure of baptizing some myself. I was not often there, but when I was, our hall was crowded, not by Saints, but by those who had been, and by others who were inquiring after the truth. There was a disposition manifested to learn our doctrines, and I have no doubt but great good can be done in the future. I have no doubt but there are hundreds in the United States that are honest, but their eyes are now blinded by the influences that are around them. Among editors and public men generally; there is not this feeling that you find among the poor and middle classes. They have said that we are wicked, and they are determined to wipe us out.

During my last mission I have had many opportunities of conversing with the leading editors of the most popular journals in the States, and I have frequently had the evidence in my hands, to disprove the lying stories in circulation about us; they would acknowledge it, say our views appeared to be correct, and that the evidence we presented, was of such a character as to give them reason to doubt the stories that were in circulation about us. But would they take that evidence we presented as an offset for the lies they had published? No, they would tell you that their readers expected something different from them. You could not hire their columns only for advertising purposes. There were some who would express a willingness to write something about us of a political nature, but they would not like to have anything said in favor of our religion. For instance they were quite in favor of the Territories electing their officers, but of Utah they could not think of it. They would be willing to write something for the benefit of the people of Utah, they would say, but when it came to be written, you could easily see that they were very willing that the other Territories should have this privilege but they could not think of giving it to Utah! It was a determined hostility to us, and they were resolved that we should not have the privilege which they designed to give to other people.

You go to them and talk about crime, tell them what was in our nation, they would color about it, but they had not the manhood to rebut our statements or to expose the guilty.

This is the feeling that prevails in the United States; and, while this prevails, it cannot be wondered at, that the people should partake, to a certain extent, of the influences that prevail.

Then again, money influences a great many. Men and women would acknowledge unto me that this was the truth, and that they had been blinded by the lies and wicked stories that had been in circulation about us.

How long this will continue I cannot say, but I presume until judgment and calamity will overtake the people, as a punishment for their driving and persecuting the Saints of the Most High.

There are some of the people, however, with whom the spirit of God is pleading. I received a letter by the last mail from the States. The person has had a misfortune in his family, and writes to me to know what consolation there is in "Mormonism," what consolation there is in the doctrines of the Saints. He acknowledges that the systems of religion by which they are surrounded in the States, are entirely inadequate for the purposes for which they are established.

Of course we understand that they are not blest with the same light that we are; in fact they confess themselves that there is a power, and a degree of light in the principles of the Latter-Day Saints, so far as known, that is not among the religions of the day. What are the religions of this generation, under many trying circumstances? Why there is no consolation; all is dread before them, there is an eternity of apparent darkness and woe, whence there is no deliverance, and from which they recoil with horror.

On the other hand, there is not a case comes under our observation, of trouble, of suffering or misfortune, but in the doctrine of Christ—there is something to stimulate us, and to encourage our further exertions. This truth is plainly set forth in the doctrines of Christ, that every man shall reap the reward of his works, whether they be good or evil. If a man has not merited an eternity of punishment, there is not an eternity for him. This is the hope, this is the consolation of the Saints in the midst of sadness and despair, that he will eventually be rewarded for all his labors. This is not to be found in the religions of the world, and the consequence is infidelity is getting a strong hold upon the minds of men. This is being felt at the present time by many of the more enlightened.

I have many times thought that the labors of the Elders were not so productive of good as

they might be. We ought to prepare the people for the day that is coming. I believe that we, so far as our relatives are concerned, have no cause of sorrow, if they are honest, tho' they may not have received the influence of truth; yet the day may come when they will receive the Spirit of God, and, if they do not come to these valleys to obey the gospel, they may come here as a place of refuge!

My prayer is that we may be faithful, humble and obedient to that priesthood and those living oracles which God has placed in our midst, and ever labor for the upbuilding of that kingdom which he has set up, never more to be thrown down.

This is my prayer in the name of Jesus Christ: Amen.

Legislative Acts.

The following acts, resolutions and memorials passed at the recent session of the Legislative Assembly received the approval of His Excellency Governor Cumming:

"An act further defining duties of the officers of Penitentiary and others purposes."

"An act defining boundaries of certain counties."

"An act concerning the construction and protection of electric telegraph lines in the Territory of Utah."

"An act concerning surveys of mining claims in Carson county."

"An act concerning Notaries Public in and for the county of Carson."

"An act repealing an act named therein."

"An act changing the county seat of Carson county."

"An act to provide for the building of a county jail for Carson county."

"An act constituting the county jail of Carson county a branch Penitentiary for the Territory of Utah."

"An act to incorporate Virginia city."

"An act in relation to abatement in civil actions."

"An act repealing a certain ordinance therein named."

"An act in relation to commitment and bail."

"An act in relation to the Supreme court."

"An act for legalizing certain surveys in Carson county."

"An act concerning county surveyors."

"An act concerning the Probate judge of the county of Carson."

"An act concerning fees of officers in Carson county."

"An act assigning the Chief Justice and the two Associate Justices to the several judicial districts."

"An act specifying the times and places of holding District courts for the transaction of Territorial business."

"An act providing for appeals to the Supreme court."

"An act concerning arrests."

"An act incorporating Ogden city."

"An act authorizing and empowering the Secretary of the Territory to receive and collect fees in certain cases."

"An act providing for the organization of Summit county."

"Resolutions to publish laws and distribute the laws and journals of session 1860-61."

"Resolution, changing the place of holding the tenth annual session of the Legislative Assembly from the Social Hall to the County Court House, in Great Salt Lake City."

"Resolution that the Public Printer be authorized to print and publish, in pamphlet form, two hundred copies of the Journals of the Extra Session of 1860; said Journal to include the Governor's Proclamation to convene said session."

"Resolution to convene the Legislative Assembly of 1861 and '62 at the County Court House in Great Salt Lake City, on the second Monday of December, 1861."

"Granting to Lewis Robinson and Joshua Terry the right of building a toll bridge across Green river."

"Granting city council of Payson city right to control the water of Spring creek."

"Resolution to print and publish 500 copies of the Journals of the tenth annual session of Legislative Assembly of 1860 and '61, to include Governor's Message and Report of Auditor and Treasurer."

"General Appropriation bill."

"Territorial Appropriation bill."

"Memorial to Congress for the establishment of a semi-weekly mail from Fillmore, U. T., to Los Angeles, California."

"Memorial to Congress for the establishment of a daily mail service from Omaha, Nebraska Territory, via Great Salt Lake City to Sacramento, California."

"Memorial to Congress for a railroad from some point on the Missouri river, by way of the Box Elder or Lodge Pole creek pass, in the Black Hills, Bridger's Pass, in the Rocky Mountains, Timpanogas or Provo river, and of the most practical pass in the Sierra Nevada mountains to Sacramento, California."

"Memorial for the establishment of a weekly mail route, and service thereon from Provo city, via Provo canyon, Cascade Mills, Wall's ranch, Rattlesnake creek, Heber city, Sess on springs, Ross' grove, Kamas Prairie, Spring grove, Silver creek, White Clay creek, Echo canyon, Hennefer's ranch, Simon's, Weber valley, Thurston's ranch, Spaulding's mill and East Weber to Ogden city."

"Memorial to Congress for a weekly mail route from Salt Lake City, via Spencer's ranch, Black Rock, Huntsman point, E. T. City, Richville, Bates' ranch, Tooele City, and Grantsville, in Tooele county, to Johnson's Fort in Shamp county."

"Memorial to Congress for an appropriation to increase the Utah Library."

"Memorial to Congress 'that the right of pre-emption be extended to the citizens of Utah Territory, and that they may obtain said pre-emption claims, in lots or parcels of land as low as five acres, in the aggregate, amounting to one hundred and sixty; that such right be granted to actual settlers in this Territory and to none others here,'—and 'for equalizing the distribution of timber and water, according to the amount of arable land occupied.'"

"Memorial to Congress for a donation of land to cities, towns and villages."

"Memorial to Congress for the purchase of the Indian land, the removal of the Indians from the settlements and locating them in valleys unoccupied by whites."

The following were not approved:

"An act providing for taxing certain imported merchandise and spirituous liquors."

"An act changing the rate of Territorial tax."

"An act to charter the Virginia, Washoe and Steamboat Valleys Railroad company."

"An act to incorporate the Carson Quartz Mill company."

"An act in relation to the compilation and revision of the Laws and Resolutions now in force in Utah Territory, and embodying certain amendments."

"Resolution to repeal a 'Resolution offering a reward for the discovery of a coal bed near Great Salt Lake City.'"

"Memorial to Congress for the admission of the State of Deseret into the Union."

"Memorial to Congress for the preservation of the Union."

Before adjourning, the Legislative Assembly passed the following resolution of approval of the administration of Gov. Cumming:

"Resolved by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah, That we duly appreciate and highly approve of the impartial and dignified manner in which His Excellency Gov. A. Cumming has presided over the Executive department of this Territory; his firm and unflinching course among many serious difficulties has won for him many friends. Long may he live as a specimen of high-minded independence."

Also the following resolution approbatory of the course pursued by Hon. Secretary Wootton:

"Be it resolved by the Council and House of Representatives of the Territory of Utah, That we tender our thanks to Hon. Francis H. Wootton, Secretary of the Territory, for the courteous manner in which he has provided for the Legislative Assembly, and for his urbane and gentlemanly bearing to the members during the present session."

[From the Charleston Courier.]

The Evacuation of Moultrie.

Major Anderson has achieved the unenviable distinction of opening civil war between American citizens, by an act of gross breach of faith, and he has virtually and grossly violated a solemn pledge, given by his chief and accepted by South Carolina, that he had all possible assurance from South Carolina that his honor, position and duty would be respected until a proper and open declaration of war.

The evacuation of Moultrie commenced a little after sundown on Wednesday. The men were ordered to hold themselves in readiness, with knapsacks packed, but up to the moment of leaving had no idea of abandoning the fort. They were reviewed on parade, and were then ordered to two schooners lying in the vicinity, where they embarked, taking with them all the necessities, stores, etc. Several trips were made during the night, under cover of which a great part of the provisions and camp furniture were transported.

A greater portion of the labor expended on Fort Moultrie was upon the citadel, or center of the west point of the position. This citadel Major Anderson had strengthened in every way; loop-holes were cut, and everything so arranged that in case a well concerted attack was made he would have retired from the outer bastions to the citadel, and afterwards blown up the other portions of the fort. For this purpose mines had already been sprung and trains laid, ready for the application of the match. The barrack rooms, and every part of the fort that was indefensible, would have gone at a touch.

On the ramparts of the fort fronting Fort Sumpter were nine 8-inch columbiads, mounted on wooden carriages. As soon as the evacuation was completed these carriages were burnt, and the guns thereby dismantled. These guns, as well as those forming the entire armament, were spiked before the fort was abandoned. This is the only damage done to the fortifications further than cutting down the flagstaff and breaking up of ammunition wagons to form ramparts on the walls of the fort.

The confusion could not have been more complete had the late occupants retired in the face of a besieging foe. The entire place was littered up with the odds, ends, and fragments of war's desolation. The spiked guns, and those dismantled by the burning of the carriages, will soon be in a condition to respond to any hostile demonstrations against the place.

THE CITIES OF THE UNION.—According to the recent census, the ten principal cities of the Union rank in population as follows: New York 1st, Philadelphia 2d, Brooklyn 3d, Baltimore 4th, Boston 5th, New Orleans 6th, St. Louis 7th, Cincinnati 8th, Chicago 9th, Buffalo 10th.

Chateaubriand in New York in 1791.

After I left the Mohawk, I entered a forest that no ax had ever touched. I was seized with a kind of intoxication of liberty. I would run from tree to tree, first to the right and then to the left, crying out, "I am done with roads! done with cities! done with monarchy! done with governments! done with presidents! done with kings! done with men!"

As a test to ascertain whether I was really established in my oriental rights, I allowed myself to commit all sorts of willful acts, which served to enrage my guide, who in his soul believed me crazy.

Thus arrived on the frontiers of the Indian country, where I fancied myself alone with nature, I was told that, at the end of the first day's journey, I should encounter one of my fellow-countrymen.

National character can not be effaced. Our sailors say that, in founding a new colony, the Spanish begin by building a church, the English a tavern, and the French a fort, and I will add a ball-room.

I was now in the territory of the Cayugas, a tribe which compose a part of the nation of the Iroquois. My guide conducted me into a dense woods. In the middle of this woods I saw a kind of barn or shed, in which I found a score of savages, men and women, painted like sorcerers, their bodies half-naked, their ears slit, their heads decorated with raven plumes, and rings passed through their nostrils.

A little Frenchman, powdered and beruffled as though in Paris, dressed in apple-green coat, duffel waistcoat and shirt-bosom and ruffles of muslin, was scraping away upon a pocket violin, and teaching these Iroquois to dance "Madelon Frequet."

M. Violet—such was his name—was dancing-master to the Indians. They paid him for his lessons in beaver-shins and bear-hams. He had been a scullion in the service of General Rochambeau during the American war. He remained behind in New York after the departure of our army. He resolved to teach the fine arts to the Americans. His views becoming enlarged with his success, this new Orpheus carried civilization even among the wandering tribes of the New World.

In speaking to me of the savages, he always said, "The lady Indians" and "The gentlemen Indians."

He greatly praised the nimbleness and agility of his pupils; in fact, I never saw such gambols.

M. Violet, holding his violin between his chin and breast and tuning his instrument, he called out in Iroquois, "To your places," and the whole company leaped and ranted like a band of demons.

Glass in Decorative Art.

Among the recent successful applications of glass to decorative uses, are the beautiful imitations of gold and silver in glass, without the use of either metal; the protection of actual gilding or silvering under an almost invisible yet magnificent coat of glass; a peculiar mode of adding metallic and pearly brilliancy to colors, to painted and stained figures, and to engravings and a mode of imitating marbles, alabaster and precious stones.

Of the various forms under which these devices are brought into use in architectural decoration, are those of ceilings, in which a combination of them, with a peculiar mode of enameling in white or pale blue, on the inner surfaces in glass, is capable of producing a dazzling effect, particularly by night, with a suitable light reflected on it. Mouldings and cornices are made to harmonize with these effects, and the same combinations, varied with the pearly brilliancy of painted flower wreaths, and wreaths of silver engraved on a gold surface, all in glass, are made into picture frames.

One very valuable feature in most of these processes is that the materials by which the effects are produced, wherever these consist of gilt copper mouldings, or even gilt paper, velvet, etc., are all protected mostly within hollow mouldings of glass, hermetically sealed, so that the gilding, etc., can never tarnish; and the whole is, in this respect, everlasting. So is it with the marble imitations which are so firmly embedded in composition that they are equal to all the risks of exterior construction.

Here, also, deserves to be mentioned a beautiful mode of silvering all sorts of curved or other surfaces of glass, pure and permanent. By an ingenious mode of moulding, the silver is laquered on the glass between the outer and inner surface, wherever, as in vases, cups or other vessels a double surface is shown. The silver thus interposed, and shining through the glass according to its color, produces similitudes of silver cups lined with gold, or purely of silver or of gold, so perfect in appearance as to deceive the most practiced eye; also ornamental vases and cups, which vie with precious stones in their vivid reflection of color. Another process—for illuminating, silvering, decorating and embroidering glass girandoles, toilet and other ornamental articles in glass—remains to be noticed: In this class of work, the usual plain surfaces of mirrors, etc., are first engraved, or, as it is called, embroidered, in patterns, such as wreaths of flowers; this is done by a peculiar process of art, consisting of lathes with needle points for engraving by which means a beautiful effect is produced. The engraving appears as if actually raised upon the surface. —[Exchange.]