

mother's ancestors. From my cousins, Mr. and Mrs. Simon D. Butler, of South Colton, N. Y., I obtained a copy of the family record of my great grandfather, Deacon John Lyman, written by his own hand in his family bible—now 200 years old. Mrs. Butler has been my most faithful correspondent among all my relatives, and my meeting with her and her husband was more like meeting a brother and sister than cousins.

It is very well known that, by the election of a convention of delegates from all the counties of this Territory, held in this city, Ex Governor Fuller and myself went to attend the Republican convention at Philadelphia. Persons appeared there and objected to me because I was a "Mormon," and the committee on credentials did not think proper to allow the representatives of the people of Utah a seat in that convention, consequently we retired, believing, fully, that the time would come in our country when men will not be questioned in relation to their religious faith or practice, when called upon to perform the duties of citizens, but that if they are firm and upright supporters of the constitution and laws of their country, that will be all that will be required of them. I then took the opportunity to make these visits, which I had designed doing years before, and which I believe will result in good. I did not seek to be publicly known; I made no attempts to preach, though invited at different times to do so; and I must say for the credit of New England, that I had the offer of a Christian church to preach in. I say this to show that New England is improving in its religious faith, that is, there is less bigotry there now than there has been at certain periods. I could have had numerous opportunities to preach, but I wished to make my journey one of rest, and addressed but one public congregation, and that was last Sabbath in the Latter-day Saints' Hall, Brooklyn.

While at Philadelphia I met Mr. E. W. Foster, Supervisor of Potsdam, my native town, he being a member of the convention, and one of the committee on credentials before whom our claim to a seat was contested. After leaving Philadelphia I visited Potsdam, and an incident occurred there which I will name. On landing at the railway station Mr. Foster happened to be there, and recognizing me, he called me by name, and bid me welcome to the town. A very respectable-looking aged lady, hearing the name, stepped up to him and inquired if I was George A. Smith, and being answered in the affirmative, she seized my hand and said, "I want to thank you, your father saved my life." "Why, when?" "A good many years ago." "How?" "We were broken through the ice into the lake, and at the risk of his own life he saved mine." The cars were about starting, and she rushed from me and said, "My name was Eliza Courier." I really thought the incident worth naming, as occurring in the place of my birth, and from which I had gone nearly forty years before.

By the courtesy of General N. S. Elderkin, I had the privilege of visiting the State Normal School at Potsdam, and was very much pleased with the institution. The vast improvements which have been made in buildings, machinery, roads, transportation, and telegraphs, have certainly not been altogether inapplicable to the progress of education. When I received my education, an ordinary school master received nine dollars a month, and twelve if he was a first class teacher; and he could cut blue beech switches enough in a day and perhaps less, to thrash the scholars the entire winter, and they were applied very freely. I used to think I got more than my share. I thought I could not watch the schoolmaster as well as some others, my eyes were not quite so good. But I noticed on my visit a very desirable change in their school government: the cultivation of the mind is the object sought now, and the teacher has become the friend as well as the preceptor of the pupil. The blue beech seems to be pretty well banished, and there is a marked improvement in the whole system of education, as well as in telegraphing, railroading, machinery, and architectural works, generally.

I met several of my old schoolfellows, who were glad to see me, and treated me with courtesy. Among these I should mention General Elderkin, a man of influence and who never, in the darkest hour of our persecutions, has failed to recognize me as an old schoolfellow and friend, notwithstanding he had high religious notions. I met other gentlemen of this kind.

We are all passing to the tomb, and we want to leave a good record, that is, one that will be pleasing to the Lord. It is not a very lofty ambition for a man to spend his life so as to have it recorded on his tombstone that he died worth a million dollars; but if he spend his life in doing good, that will be a record that will be to his everlasting honor, and will prove to him treasure in heaven. People say, "You Mormons believe all will be damned except yourselves." We know for ourselves that this is the work of God, and we know that every Latter-day Saint that is faithful to his profession and calling will attain to celestial glory. We also further know that God has extended, in his order, to all the human race, glory, honor, immortality and blessings in accordance with their works, whether good or evil. Read the vision in the Book of Covenants, and the

15th chapter of Paul's epistle to the Corinthians, and judge for yourselves; and while we should struggle to obtain the greater blessings, we should never disparage those who may fall short of attaining the highest glory. There is a glory of the sun, the apostle informs us, also a glory of the moon, and a glory of the stars, and as one star differeth from another, so do these different degrees of glory differ. But in these various glories will be found all denominations and all honorable men—every one in accordance with those things which he has done in this life; and says the Savior, "Suffer little children to come unto me, for of such is the kingdom of heaven."

As I passed by the site of the old academy I said to General Elderkin, "There I received my Presbyterian baptism." "So did I," said he. I did not wish to raise a question in relation to the subject with him at all. He is now, I believe, a member of the Episcopal Church, and I, of course, am a Latter-day Saint; but the man who sprinkled the water on our foreheads, taught that hell was full of infants not a span long. The idea was horrible to me from the time I first heard it. "Suffer little children to come unto me, for of such is the kingdom of heaven," says the Savior; and if we live in the sight of God as innocent, pure and holy as little children, we shall attain to the glory of the sun. May God enable us to do so through Jesus our Redeemer, Amen.

OUR citizens who have pre-empted lands now visit the city in large numbers to pay for their pre-emptions and to take the necessary steps to secure their patents. The Government is receiving large sums of money through its officers on this account. It is doing a "Land Office business." This extensive payment of money for land is draining the settlements of cash; but this will only be a temporary inconvenience. The possession of a title from the Government is worth the outlay.

We gather the idea from various quarters that there are many persons who have located their claims and filed their declaratory statements, and whose time allotted for payment has nearly expired; but who seem careless about coming forward to pay for their claims and secure their titles. The scarcity of money may, in many cases, have been the cause of this neglect; but whatever the cause, it is to be regretted that claims should be thus endangered. There should be no necessity for argument to convince every man who has taken the preliminary steps to pre-empt eighty or one hundred and sixty acres of land that he ought not to cease his exertions until he has paid for it, and obtained his deed therefor from the Government. A man who suffers his claim to lapse through his failure to comply with all the requirements of the law, not only does himself a wrong, but he wrongs his family, and his children will probably live to see reasons to condemn his supineness and lack of forethought and enterprise. Government, with commendable liberality, has placed within the reach of every citizen the opportunity of securing for himself and family an ample portion of the public domain on which to create and adorn a home; and he who neglects to avail himself of this privilege, is, to say the least, guilty of unpardonable indifference. Our citizens who have claims, and who have made declaratory statements with the view of obtaining patents for them, ought to use every exertion to pay the amount due on them before the expiration of the time granted for payment. Two hundred dollars is the amount required to pay for the quarter section, or for the alternate eighty acres lying contiguous to the railroad. As long a period as could be reasonably asked has been granted by Act of Congress in which to raise this money; and every settler should, at least be as zealous for his own interests as government has been, and avail himself of the advantages which it offers to him.

SALT LAKE CITY, July 13th, 1872.

Editor Deseret News:

SIR:—Having seen the name of my son Hyrum, aged 14, in the EVENING NEWS, connected with that anti-State petition, and he being at present residing with Bro. Andrew Griffiths, Hyde Park, Cache County, I wrote to ascertain the cause. On he, Hyrum, being questioned, he said that a man from Corinne, stopping at the house of an apostate, asked him, with quite a number of other boys, their names. Not knowing the object, they told him, and Hyrum says he never said anything about signing their names to any paper. He says it will teach him a lesson in the future.

CHAS. EDWARDS, 11th Ward.

Continued from page 345.

that, gentlemen, when he saw between three and four millions who had been slaves made free, and about ten millions who, heretofore, had been free and exercised the franchise, all at once become slaves, than he at once went to work with all his heart and soul to free double the number of the white race that he had been instrumental in freeing of the African race. He has gone forward faithfully and constantly, with this purpose in view until, I believe, we can begin to see the break of day, and I would not be surprised, gentlemen, in less than a year from now, to hear the proclamation of general amnesty, when every man and every woman in America will be free.

Some say that the Africans in the South will not vote for Mr. Greeley. Do you not know that many of them have Greeley on the brain? When they were dreaming of their freedom, and singing songs of freedom by their firesides, "Massa" Greeley was one of their choruses. Now the millions of the white race who have been made slaves, who are not fed and clothed as the negroes were formerly, but who have been oppressed and plundered of all they possessed, and life to many of them has become a burden in their efforts to sustain it, they also are looking to "Massa" Greeley for freedom, and I hope and trust and pray that the day is not far distant when all the white men in America as well as all the black men will be free. (Loud cheers.)

Gentlemen, Mr. Greeley is not only a man of sense and of far-seeing sagacity, but he is a man possessing a great amount of moral courage and magnanimity. Why? Because when he saw his party fail for the want of statesmanship, and evincing a lack of that magnanimity which is indispensable to the real statesman, and to the ruler of a people, although he had built that party and was wedded to many of its ideas, and socially and personally had the warmest attachment for many of them, I say notwithstanding all this, he had the moral courage to say, "Gentlemen, if you do not carry out the object, intent and spirit and the letter of the Constitution of the United States, I can not stand with you any longer." Very few men in the world have the moral courage to take a step like that. A conqueror may slay his thousands, and fail to manifest such moral heroism as that manifested by Greeley in breaking away from the attachments and association of those he loved. He said, "Gentlemen, I will go with you if you will give freedom to the American people, and will legislate in such a manner as to ensure the greatest prosperity to the greatest good to the greatest number of people; if you will not do this, I will pursue my own course, and invite all who see proper to accompany me."

The Lord strengthened his purpose day by day, and made the hands of the people come to his aid, and through his labors we shall soon have the pleasure of seeing America free. (Cheers.) Hurrah for Horace Greeley and B. Gratz Brown, and all who think so, say so.

The crowd responded with three hearty cheers.

Now, gentlemen, we have heard of rail splitting, horse trading, hard cider, soldiering and a great many other things that have been got up to run men into the Presidential chair; but now we have a candidate who has brain and heart, and that is the kind of man we want. We want a man that can conceive great things, and has the moral courage to carry them through. Some say that Horace Greeley and B. Gratz Brown cannot be elected; but I say that if they increase in the estimation of the American public up to the first Monday in next November as they have since last April, where will there be anything else but Greeley and Brown?

I perhaps have taken up more of your time than I ought to have; but I love to talk on such an occasion as this, and had I the brains and intelligence to interest you I would be willing to make any sacrifice to do so, and also to conduce to the furtherance of the great cause that I consider we are engaged in. I believe just as much as I believe that I have an existence that on the first Monday in next November, or the day after, it will be known from one extremity of this great nation to the other that Horace Greeley is President of the United States and B. Gratz Brown Vice-President. (Cheers.)

May you all live to see the day when every American citizen male or female, can enjoy all their inalienable rights.

I thank you for your respectful attention, and will now say good bye, hoping to hear from you again on the first Monday in November. I know that neither we here nor the people in any other Territory, can vote; but that does good, for men who come to dwell in a Territory have to live by their own energy, build up their own interests, and learn to take care of themselves, and the training they thus receive prepares them for the duties and obligations of Statehood. But I think, under all the circumstances, Territorial vassalage has been wrong from the beginning. But let us bear this patiently, hoping that it is only a few months to the time when we shall be in the enjoyment of the rights and privileges enjoyed by men in other States. (Cheers.)

Music by the Martial Band.

S. M. Blair, Esq., was called for, and in response made a few jocular remarks.

The next speaker was

Judge Hoge,

Who spoke as follows:

Fellow-citizens, the reason why we have assembled here to-night has been told to you by the speakers who have preceded me, and it is unnecessary for me to repeat them. But as a Democrat, I deem it necessary to tell you why I endorse the nomination of Greeley and Brown by the Democratic Liberal Republican party. I do not endorse Greeley as a Democrat, for he never was one. I endorse him for the reasons set forth in the platform adopted by the people in mass meeting in Cincinnati, where he was first nominated by the Liberal Republican party. I endorse him because he was not nominated by any political tricksters or any political tricks. I endorse him because he was nominated and brought to the front as the representative man of the masses of the people. Again, I endorse him because he was endorsed by the great Democratic Convention a few days ago, in the city of Baltimore; and I endorse him the more readily for the reason that that Convention was the spontaneous outpouring of the hearts of the masses of the people, and was not got up by the politicians of the country. (Hear, hear.) The delegates who endorsed Greeley in the Baltimore Convention, and were the representatives of the great Democratic masses of this country, were not politicians. They were not selected by politicians, but by the honest yeomanry of the country in their local conventions. These are my reasons for endorsing Greeley, and not because he is the greatest man in the government of the United States to-day. I endorse him because the masses of the people want him for President in November, and, were I in the States, I would spend my time and money as readily to secure his election as I ever did the nominee of any Democratic Convention since I was entitled to a vote. I would not endorse him because he drives a quill, as some gentlemen have done here; I endorse him because I believe he will honestly carry out the principles enunciated in his letter of acceptance of the nomination at Cincinnati (hear, hear).

These are the reasons, fellow-citizens, why I am here to-night taking part in this meeting for the endorsement of Greeley. I will also say that when Greeley is elected President next November, as I believe he will be, I shall consider it one of the greatest triumphs of mind over matter that has ever taken place in this or any other government or country (laughter).

In conclusion, I would say, in answer to the remarks of my friend who spoke about the Democratic and Republican parties being buried, it reminds me of a tale I heard of an old Dutchman and his son, who were out in the woods getting timber. The corruptions of the Republican party, the party this gentleman has adhered to so long, have startled the country, the masses of the people are awake to them, and the liberal portion of the party want to get clear of it. But they have got hold of Grant, and it is a hard matter to let him loose; and, as I said, it reminds me of the old Dutchman and his son. While they were getting the timber along came a bear, and John, the son, being more nimble than the old man, climbed a tree; but the old man grappled the bear and wrestled with him for awhile. At last, finding the bear getting the better of him, he calls to his son: "John, for God's sake, come down here and help me to let this d—d thing loose." (cheers and laughter.) That, gentlemen, is just the way with this Liberal Republican party. They have got hold of a bear in the shape of Grant, and they have asked the great Democratic masses of the country to come to the rescue and help them to "let the d—d thing loose," and they are going to do it. (Great laughter.)

A few remarks were made in succession by Mr. Huggan, H. S. Jacobs Esq., and Judge Lovell, when the meeting was dismissed, Croxall's band playing "Hail Columbia."

Throughout the best order was maintained. The concourse outside the hall numbered four or five thousand, the ladies inside numbered two or three hundred. The national flag was flying during the meeting, the front of the hall being also decorated with two banners on which were inscribed, respectively:

"Our Union Indivisible." "The Territories—Our Hope is in the Future."

## Correspondence.

GOSHEN CITY, Utah Co.,  
U. T., July 8, 1872.

Editor Deseret News:

Dear Sir:—Our city is in a prosperous condition, and the people enjoy good health. The late fine rains have caused the crops to look well. We had a good time on our national birthday, everything passed well. We expect to have a good time on the 24th of July, if good times can be had with our friends who endured the hardships with us 25 years ago. Yours with respect,  
CHARLES A. WALLACE.