

pass over their heads—let them cool down to calm common sense reflection and every day duty, and they seem to lose the relish they once had, and either sing of the good times past when first they entered the church, or the good time to come.

If I have learned Mormonism aright, it is not the looking back nor the looking forward, but the enjoyment of it to-day. 'The good time coming' is all very well, but the good time now is much better. Is it not real Mormonism to do right to-day? To work righteousness to-day brings its own reward—its own pleasures and enjoyments.

Are we not foolish, sometimes, in talking about heaven and happiness a thousand years hence, when we have only to live for it in order to have it now? When I was in the Valley, I believe I was as much in heaven as I ever shall be; I enjoyed all the blessings—all the happiness I was then capable of enjoying and appreciating. Just so far as we practice unrighteousness and neglect the interests of the kingdom of God, just so far are we in hell, and deliver me from a worse hell than the absence of the Holy Spirit, and of the knowledge derived from obedience to the laws of God as revealed now.

I am thousands of miles from you and in Babylon, yet while writing this I feel to shout, 'Hosannah to the Lord our God who has brought us salvation!' I realize that you remember me, and that your prayers are heard and answered in my behalf.

The work in England is progressing rapidly. They are not baptizing so many as they did six or seven years ago, but I do not think they will have to cut off so many of those they do baptize. Many new places are being opened, and knowledge is increasing among the saints.

I believe the new route by way of Philadelphia and New York will save a great many lives. Ships containing about a thousand saints, only had 3 deaths (children), one by accident, another very ill before leaving Liverpool. I believe, if Br. F. D. Richards was to become an emigration agent for the gentiles that he would have all the trade of Liverpool. The people are amazed at the prosperity, and, as they call it, 'good luck' attending our emigration. They do not know that God is our instructor and guide.

I visited the branch in Taunton a short time since; they had more than doubled their numbers, and were occupying a fine room, and had attentive audiences.

Do not get tired of praying for me. My mission is not finished; I have not returned to your midst, and before I do, many are the temptations and snares I will meet with, and be overcome unless supported by the Spirit of God.

May God bless and prosper all the saints.

SALMON RIVER, OREGON TERRITORY.

FORT LIMBI, Oct. 8, 1855.

[To Elder J. W. Cummings from his brother B. P. Cummings.]

I left Ogden on the 15th of Sept., in company with J. R. Clawson and Lot Smith, for this place, where, after a pleasant journey, with the exception of one shower of rain, one short snow storm, and three or four hard frosts and cold mornings, we arrived in safety on the 29th. Found all in good health and prosperity, although anxiously and impatiently waiting our return with the mail. Their impatience was soon succeeded by joy and satisfaction on the receipt of the letters and papers we brought to them, the contents of which were eagerly perused.

On the 14th of August last our place had the honor of a visit from a company of government troops and a topographical engineer; the troops were in search of some Indians who had participated in the murder of a company of Oregon emigrants last season. They seemed very much pleased at finding a few whites here, and, after looking at what we had done and being informed of the time we commenced, thought it almost incredible that so much labor could be performed, in so short a time, by so few hands.

They thought that our enterprise was a very laudable one, that we had commenced on the right principles to carry it out, and that we would soon be able to exert a happy influence with the Indians that would put a stop to the frequent depredations committed by them on emigrants. They were from Oregon, and said that they expected Oregon would be admitted as a state next winter.

The weather is pleasant, but cool; we have had no rain yet.

We have two plows running constantly, are putting in what seed wheat we have on hand, and are making preparations to put in the hundred bushels expected by the supply train.

There are but very few Indians about us at present, as they have not yet returned from their hunt.

From those that have been about us we have received nothing but the warmest tokens of friendship.

THE INDIA MISSION.

BY ELDER CHAUNCEY W. WEST.

MACOA—WAMPOA—BAMBOO—PREACHING ON BOARD MAIL STEAMER—WAMPOA.

LETTER NO. 4.

MACOA is a Portuguese town, and from the sea has an attractive and delightful appearance. We here got a Chinese pilot and on the 3rd of May steered for the mouth of the Canton we came to anchor for the night in Macoa bay, with hundreds of Chinese fishing boats in sight. On the evening of the 4th we came to anchor near the mouth of the river between two high hills, on which were China and Saractars forts each mounting two hundred guns.

On the morning of the 5th we entered the mouth of the river, passing fourteen forts within the first four miles. A more highly cultivated and more beautiful country I never saw than that along the banks of the Canton many of the hills bordering the river flats being cultivated to their summits. The Chinese seem to think it a small affair to carry water in buckets to irrigate their crops on these hills, or to transplant a few thousand acres of rice. On the 6th of May we came to anchor in front of the city Wampoa, the ship's place of destination. Two of the ships company were convinced of the truth; they intended to emigrate to the mountains as soon as they returned to England and got discharged from the ship.

The climate and the great heat of the sun during the passage impaired the health of Elder Dewy, as also that of the capt. who got worse the day we landed at Wampoa, and in a few days he was taken to the hospital at Hong Kong where he died. On the 7th we went to the English Consul to get our discharge from the ship, Capt. Bell being unable to attend to it. After giving it, the Consul told us that we must not go on shore, or we would be taken up and put in the Choca (prison ship).

We asked him the reason. He said, 'the sailors and men from ships who went on shore generally got drunk and beat and knocked the Chinamen about, which caused the Consul and ship masters a great deal of trouble,' and remarked that 'only a few weeks ago a ship's crew went on shore and were half killed by the natives. This we had reason to believe was the case, for we saw the bodies of several Europeans floating about in the river.'

We showed him our gubernatorial recommend and United States passport, at which he seemed considerably astonished and said, 'I beg your pardon a thousand times, "I thought you were queer looking sailors, and what astonished me most is that you are in possession of such credentials and came before the mast, the reason of which I wish to know."'

When we entered into the particulars of our mission he became uneasy, and it was evident that he wished the conversation to close, and as some shipmasters came in about this time he took the advantage, excused himself and left, but not without learning who we were.

In the afternoon we went on shore and traveled through and nearly round the town, and truly it was a picture of social degradation, to say nothing of the inhabitants, whose immoral practices are too low to be described. They were in a great state of excitement about the revolutionists, fearing every day that their city would be attacked. We went on board of ship to stop for the night, as we could not find a place on shore that we considered safe.

May 8th, we fell in with Capt. Dible, of the barque Hiageer, who said his vessel would sail for Hong Kong in two days from that time, and we could have a passage. Capt. Bell gave us liberty to make our home on board his ship until Capt. Dible should sail.

We got a Saipan (a boatman) and went up the river two miles to Bamboo town, which is built mostly on the water, the buildings resting on boats or piles. Our pilot took us round to the back of the town among the gardens and rice fields. While there a quarrel commenced between several Chinamen who, when we supposed they had exhausted all their strength in words (for they yelled like hyenas), caught each other by their cues with one hand and commenced to unmercifully beat one another on the head with stones cutting great gashes in their heads from whence the blood ran profusely.

When they had fought until some of them were nearly beaten to death, so that they had to be carried off the ground, some other Chinamen interfered and separated them. While we were returning we observed in the end of the boat a little apartment partitioned off in which was a light burning; we asked the boatman why he had a light burning there, he told us that it was his josh-house and that he kept the light there so that josh could see.

He opened the door and we saw a light burning in the centre, behind which stood a little wooden god on a bench, and before and around it were placed some rice, curry, fish and fruits of various kinds, and a bowl of tea. He said that josh came every night and extracted the best of the articles of food, and that he gave him a fresh supply every morning. We asked him if josh was their god; no, he said their god was so good he would not hurt them, but josh was very bad and all the same as our devil, and that they had to do every thing to please him so that he would not hurt them.

In the evening we saw two very long narrow boats with nice silk flags inserted at each end; the boats were filled with men as close as they could sit, each having a paddle which they used with great dexterity, striking all at once. At each stroke came a hearty grunt from every one of them; they propelled the boat with the speed of a swift horse. At each end stood a man beating a drum. We asked a native what they were doing; he said they were making prayers to josh.

It is a common thing through the whole day and night to hear the firing of cannon and guns, and making of various noises, to please josh as they say. When they launch a boat, start on a voyage to sea, or part with a friend, they fire guns and bundles of fire crackers, which they sometimes keep cracking for hours, that they may have good luck, and their friends be blessed and not troubled with josh. When a ship leaves with Chinamen for California, one would almost think by the noises that he was near Sebastopol.

On the 10th we took passage on board the barque Hiageer, Capt. Dible master, for Hong Kong, and had a pleasant passage. The capt. was very kind to us. At 4 p. m. of the 12th we entered the bay of Hong Kong, and at 6 p. m. we came to anchor opposite the city, which is situated at the base of an almost barren mountain. It presented a beautiful appearance from the sea, but when close by it appears more obscure and irregular.

On the 15th we went on shore and made inquiries for Elders Stout, Lewis and Duncan, missionaries to that country, and were informed that they had returned to America. We found ourselves again among perfect strangers, and destitute of the means to buy food or shelter; but we had the same God to lean upon for support that we had had ever since we left our home in the valleys of the mountains, for we took not a cent with us. Elder Dewy's health continued to get worse, and we could find no person to shelter us from the pitiless storm; the only alternative left was to again go on board ship, which we did in the evening.

16th, constant rain and remained on board. On the 17th we moved on shore and stopped at a Chinese boarding house, that being the best we could do. We found the people had but little regard for "Mormonism," as they called it, or for any other kind of ism but devilism. The word virtue might be expunged from their vocabulary, for their delight appeared to be to wallow in the mire of wickedness and deeds of darkness. Perhaps the inhabitants of the cities of the plains were not much worse.

On the 27th Elder Dewy was taken down apparently with a complication of diseases, fever predominating, and it seemed as if his whole system was a total wreck.

In a few days we succeeded in getting the fever broke, which left him very weak.

About this time we became acquainted with a Mr. Jas. Young, a Chinaman by birth, but raised under American influence; he called himself an American, and kept the American Hotel. He was very much of a gentleman in his manners, and we would not have known but what he was an American if he had not told us.

On learning our circumstances, he said we could come and stop with him for a few days, until we could make some other arrangements; we thanked him for his kind offer, and took our trunks to his residence where we received comfortable fare.

On the 6th of June I took passage from Wampoa on the mail steamer Hong Kong, Capt. Williams Master, who gave me a free passage. We heard there was a vessel at Wampoa bound for Singapore, which had come in since we left. There were a goodly number of passengers on board, among whom were several sea captains. On learning that I was a Mormon, the general topic of conversation was 'Mormons' or 'Mormonism.'

A Mr. Lane requested that I would deliver a short discourse on our faith; I told him I had no objections, if the Captain was willing; he asked the Capt., who said he had no objections, if I would preach the doctrine of the New Testament and not make my discourse from the Book of Mormon, or our other 'modern' books.

In opening I stated that Capt. Williams had requested that my remarks should be in accordance with the doctrines of the New Testament, consequently I would endeavor to confine myself strictly to the word of God, and begged leave to make a request of Capt. Williams and the other gentlemen present that they would believe the few words that I might read or quote from the scriptures of truth, saying that I had found many people in my travels who believed the Bible when shut, but when it was opened and read to them they could not believe it meant just what it read, that it must have a spiritual meaning, hence so many different opinions in the world about the plain and pure principles of the doctrines of Christ.

After speaking quite plainly for some time, I bore a faithful testimony of the work of God in this age. When I had closed, Mr. Lane remarked to Capt. Williams that he wanted a Bible discourse, and he thought he ought to be satisfied, as Elder West had quoted a good portion of the New Testament, and asked, what fault do you find with it? 'None at all,' I asked him if he had obeyed the Gospel; he said he had, but not exactly in the same order I set it forth, but that he believed his baptism by sprinkling was just as good as immersion.

Mr. Lane said he had been an infidel for 8 years, but he had to acknowledge there were some very peculiar things about the 'Mormons' which he could not account for, viz: their great prosperity and increase in numbers against such opposition and persecution, and that their leaders could govern such a mixed multitude gathered from all nations with such perfect order; he said there must be a secret spring somewhere.

At this time we came in sight of Wampoa which broke up the conversation. At 5 p. m. we arrived and landed, leaving a good impression among those on board.

I went on board of our old ship the Cressy, which was in the dock being repaired. The officers were glad to see me (Capt. Bell had gone to the hospital at Hong Kong) and welcomed me to stop with them while I remained in the place.

The next morning I enquired after the vessel sailing to Singapore, but on seeing the Captain I could make no arrangement for our passage, for want of money.

Enigma.

I am composed of 12 letters.

- My 1, 9, 10, 2, 1, 9, 11, is a celebrated island in the Indian ocean.
- " 2, 3, 12, 6, is a gulf in Europe.
- " 3, 2, 9, 11, is a valuable mineral production.
- " 4, 10, 3, 6, 11, 6, is a country in South America.
- " 5, 9, 6, 11, 4, 5, 9, 1, is a river in Asia.
- " 6, 2, 6, 1, 3, 6, is a peninsula in Asia.
- " 7, 6, 2, 7, 9, 2, 6, is a sea in Europe.
- " 8, 10, 11, 6, is a river in the West Indies.
- " 9, 6, 3, 9, is a river in America.
- " 10, 11, 3, 9, 11, is a beautiful location in Utah.
- " 11, 6, 3, 11, is an ancient city of Palestine.
- " 12, 6, 7, 1, 3, 6, is a river in Africa.

My whole is an object of inestimable worth among L. D. Saints.

MARRIED:

On the 16th inst. by bishop James G. Browning, Mr. JAMES ALLEN BROWNING and Miss SARAH MCGARRY, both of Ogden City.

—In Lone City, U. T., Sept. 26th, 1855, by bishop Isaac Houston, Mr. LARS JENSON and Miss JANE MARIA DUNSDON, daughter of Thomas and Maria Dunsdon, late of England.

—At the same time and place, Mr. JAMES HESLEY and Mrs. MARY JAMES, all of U. T.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

BROKE into my inclosure in the 4th ward, two weeks since, a light red COW, five years old, branded B S on the left horn. The owner is requested to pay charges and take her away.

33-2t

PHILO JOHNSON

THE LAST CALL.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of A. & J. M. Hockaday, are requested to call and settle forthwith to save cost.

33-3t

A. & J. M. HOCKADAY,
per P. K. DOTSON.

NOTICE.

I HAVE in my possession, a large yearling or 2 year old mare colt, with the two right feet white, and a small white spot in the forehead. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take her away, or she will be disposed of according to law.

33-2t

ISRAEL HOYT,
Pound-keeper for Tooele co.

HOLLIS & VERNON

TAKE this early opportunity of informing their esteemed friends in the northern settlements and the public in general, that having in connection with their paper mills, a new lumber mill now in active operation, they keep constantly on hand a choice assortment of lumber, laths, pickets and shingles, which they exchange on reasonable terms for produce, scrip, or cash.

33-3t

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

AT South Cottonwood Fort, one additional layer, and three or four laborers. Apply to CHAS. H. HALEY at the Fort, or at his residence near the upper ford on South Cottonwood. 33-1t

FOR SALE

BY Lorenzo D. Young, at his residence in this city, 8000 apple trees suitable for transplanting. The brethren who live out of the city, can join in together and drive in a cow or an ox, or any other kind of stock, and it will be taken at a fair price, as will also lumber, or any other good merchantable property.

No sale on credit. 33-2t

TAKE NOTICE.

THERE will be a meeting of the proprietors of the Big Field, on the west side of Jordan, known as Pulsipher's pasture, in the 16th ward School House, on Saturday, Nov. 10, to commence at early candle light. All persons having an interest in the above field, are requested to attend, as there is business of importance to be transacted.

By order of the committee,
33-3t DAVID WILKIN, Clerk.

STRAYED OR DRIVEN

FROM west of Jordan, in the vicinity of Baker's herd ground, a 3 year old HEIFER, spotted black and white; small horns; branded CC on left shoulder, and C. COWLEY on left horn, with ear marks. Also a 2 year old, black and white spotted STEER, branded CC on left shoulder, swallow fork in left ear; small slit in upper side of right ear. The finder will please leave information at the Printing office, or with the owner in the 7th ward, and be rewarded.

33-3t CHAS. COWLEY.

NOTICE.

THERE is in my possession the following cattle: 1 yearling white HEIFER, smooth crop off both ears, no brands.

Also 1 yearling brindled HEIFER, a little white in face, crop off both ears; no brand.

Also a red COW, star in face, white on belly, X on right horn and shoulder, short tail.

Also a light red STEER, white face; smooth crop off both ears, S on right thigh. The owners are requested to call, pay charges, and take them away.

33-2t ALEXANDER HILL,
Pound-keeper.

Dissolution of Partnership at Davis county Paper Mill.

THE partnership heretofore existing between Thomas Hollis and James Jepson is this day mutually dissolved, and new partnership formed between Thomas Hollis and J. V. Vernon.

All debts owing to and by the former firm of Hollis & Jepson, will be received and paid by the new firm of Hollis & Vernon.

Witness our hands this 22nd day of October, 1855.

THOMAS HOLLIS, JAMES JEPSON,
J. V. VERNON.

33-3t

NOTICE.

THE following persons are requested to bring in the orders issued to them by the Tithing Office on the Desert News Office immediately, or they will not receive credit for them:

Name.	No.	Date	Amount.
Z. Derrick,	189,	March 25, 1854,	\$ 1.50
S. A. Knowlton,	346,	Jan. 11, 1855,	6 00
Morace Roberts,	353,	Feb. 10,	50 00
Lyman Leonard,	412,	March 9,	6 00
Julius A. C. Austin,	428,	" 26,	6 00
Edwin Okey,	432,	" 29,	2 50
N. T. Silcox, or bearer 433,	" 29,	" 29,	6 00
Alvin Winger,	462,	" 17,	6 00
Leo Hawkins,	465,	May 7,	5 00
Solon Foster,	477,	July 18,	11 00
Wm. M. Cowley,	493,	Aug. 23,	6 00
Thomas Tanner,	495,	" 24,	1 50
Wm. Carmichael,	497,	" 27,	6 00
George Fall,	501,	Sept. 1,	3 75

33-1t

HELLO EVERYBODY

THAT lives in Great Salt Lake, Davis, and Weber counties, now is your time to have your oxen, cows, and young stock taken good care of this winter.

The undersigned takes this method of announcing to the citizens of Great Salt Lake county, and other counties joining on the north, that we have taken up an excellent herd ground in Weber county, 3 miles west of Brigham City, on the west side of Bear river, near the mouth of the Malad, running north as far as the emigration road, and west as far as the Salt Lake, and south as far as where Bear river empties into said lake; this herd ground cannot be beat in any part of the Territory of Utah, for the abundance of good grass and good advantages for water.

We will take stock to herd at the enormous rate of one cent per day each head, and bind ourselves to pay all damages accruing to owners through our negligence. We will receive stock at the Union square in Great Salt Lake City, near the Union Hotel, on the first and fifteenth of every month; at Sessions' settlement and Farmington, in the main road, on the second and sixteenth; and at Ogden City on the third and seventeenth or every month; the said stock will be driven carefully to the herd ground without any further expense to the owners.

N. B. No stock goes out of our possession in the spring until the herd bill is paid.

33-6t ELI H. PEIRCE & CO.

NOTICE.

THE Undermentioned Lots, situated in the 5th ward school district of Great Salt Lake City, will be sold by auction at Bishop Winters' residence in said ward, on the 5th day of November next, at 10 o'clock a.m., to defray expenses of building a school house in said school district, if the tax due from said lots is not paid by the day of sale:

Block	7, west half of lot No. 2	6
10, do.	7	100
26, do.	8	100
26, east	9	100
26, north	10	100
27, west	11	100
	12	100
	13	100
	14	100
	15	100
	16	100
	17	100
	18	100
	19	100
	20	100
	21	100
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	36	100
	37	100
	38	100
	39	100
	40	100
	41	100
	42	100
	43	100
	44	100
	45	100
	46	100
	47	100
	48	100
	49	100
	50	100

JOHN PAGE,
THOMAS B. GRAHAM,
THOMAS W. WINTERS, Trustees.

NOTICE.

WANTED, for the foundry at the Public Works, old cast iron, for which a liberal price will be paid.

19-tt D. H. WELLS.

GUNSMITHING.

D. BULL has removed his gun-shop from the old stand to the second door south of City Bakery, South Temple street, where he is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line of business in the finest style.

Work warranted well done or no pay. 33-2t