

## PLAY.

## TO A LITTLE ONE.

"Tired of play! Tired of play!"  
 What hast thou done this live-long day?  
 The birds are silent and so is the bee,  
 The shadow is creeping up steeple and tree,  
 The doves have flown to the sheltering eaves;  
 And the nests are dark with the drooping leaves,  
 Twilight gathers and day is done;  
 How hast thou spent it, restless one?

Playing? But what hast thou done beside,  
 To tell thy mother at eventide?  
 What promise of morn is left unbroken?  
 What kind word to thy playmate spoken?  
 Whom hast thou pitied and whom forgiven?  
 How with thy faults has duty striven?  
 What hast thou learned by field and hill,  
 By shady path and by singing rill?

There will come an eve to a longer day,  
 That will find thee tired, but not with play  
 And thou wilt lean, as thou leanest now,  
 With drooping limbs and aching brow,  
 And wish the shadows would faster creep,  
 And long to go to thy quiet sleep.  
 Well were it then if thine aching brow  
 Were as free from sin and shame as now.

Well for thee if thy life could tell  
 A tale like this of a day spent well;  
 If thine open hand hath relieved distress,  
 If thy pity hath sprung to wretchedness,  
 If thou hast forgiven the sore offence,  
 And humbled thy heart with penitence;  
 If Nature's voices have spoken with thee  
 With her holy meanings, eloquently.

If every creature hath won thy love,  
 From the creeping worm to the brooding dove;  
 If never a sad, low-spoken word  
 Hath plead with thy human heart unheard  
 Then when the night steals on, as now,  
 It will bring relief to thine aching brow,  
 And, with joy and peace at the thought of rest,  
 Thou wilt sink to sleep on thy mother's breast.

J. H. WARD.

Salt Lake City, Sept., 1878.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

## AMERICAN.

NEW YORK, 14.—The *Post* says: Secretary of the Treasury Sherman, to-day, met by appointment representative bullion brokers, to confer as to the best method of buying bullion. It is understood the plan will soon be adopted by the Treasury of inserting proposals to sell silver, and that purchases will be made from the person or firm making the best offer.

The Secretary, later, had a conference with members of the old 44 per cent. bonds syndicate, who urged upon him the advisability of prepaying called 5-20 bonds not yet matured, and amounting to \$50,000,000, as fast as presented, with interest up to the date of presentation. The Secretary holds the matter under consideration.

In the Fitzjohn Porter case, to-day, Dr. William L. Faxon, of Quincy, Mass., was called. He was assistant surgeon during the campaign of the Thirty-second Massachusetts regiment, in Morell's division, Porter's corps. He testified that on the 28th of August he marched from Surrender Junction in the morning and reached Bristol Station in the afternoon. Near the latter place, he saw Porter sitting in front of a house five or six rods back from the road, and heard him say to some aide or orderly: "Go and tell Morell to halt his division," adding, "I don't care a damn if I don't get there."

On cross-examination he said he was positive it was in the afternoon that Bristol Station was reached whatever official reports and other testimony there might be fixing the hour before noon. He did not know what the word "there" in Porter's remark referred to, nor that Porter had reported to Pope that morning, and had been ordered by the latter to halt and remain at Bristol. He said he knew nothing further about it than the remark as he heard it, and he did not want to know any more about it.

Robert T. Lincoln, son of the late President, was the next witness. He lives in Chicago and is a lawyer. He had a conversation with his father in January, 1863, after the finding of the court-martial in this case, and testified that his father read a note from Porter to McDowell, saying that in consequence of the defeat of the Union forces he should withdraw his corps. The President expressed himself strongly in condemnation of Porter and said this note, taken in connection

with testimony, would, in his opinion, have justified a sentence of death. On a slight cross-examination Lincoln said he inferred from his father's remarks that he believed at that time Porter was guilty of the charge against him.

Choate objected to this testimony and stated that, when the petitioner introduced Governor Newell's testimony as to his conversation with Lincoln a few days before, when he said he believed Porter to be wronged, and that he intended to order a rehearing, "it was a conversation with reference to the application of Porter for a rehearing of the case." The testimony was, however, admitted. In connection with Gov. Newell's evidence it shows the change which took place in the President's mind after two years had elapsed and he had time to inform himself as to the case.

Six witnesses were called in succession by the judge advocate, all members of the First Pennsylvania Cavalry, but their testimony was not of any importance. Two witnesses were called by the Porter counsel and seven more by the judge advocate, though nothing of moment was elicited from them, and at a late hour the board adjourned.

General Porter requested the reporters to state that the package of letters returned to his counsel by General McDowell last week, to which reference had been made by some of the papers, contains nothing but old private correspondence before the war, and had no connection whatever with the case.

WASHINGTON, 14.—The supreme court of the United States met to-day at noon, and, in accordance with usage, adjourned to pay their respects to the President. The latter received the judges in the blue room, where they pleasantly spent a short time in general conversation. The court will commence to call off the docket to-morrow.

NORTH PLATTE, Neb., 14.—It is established beyond a doubt that the total number of citizens killed near the State line by the Cheyenne Indians who crossed the Union Pacific Railroad track on the 4th, was forty-four—twenty-three on the Sappa, fifteen on the Beaver, one on Prairie Creek, and five near Republican River. The Indians carried away a large number of fine California horses from the Wilson rancho, Hitchcock County, Nebraska.

CHATTANOOGA, 14.—The cool weather of the past two days has increased the deaths and decreased the new cases. The season has been warmer than ever was known.

Vicksburg, 14.—Eight deaths to-day, five of them whites. Lieut. Benners, in command of the relief boat *Chambers*, was taken with fever yesterday.

Memphis, 14.—Twenty-three physicians of the Howard corps report 75 new cases, 31 of them in the city, the others in the country near the city. The board of health report 10 deaths from fever in the last 24 hours ending six to-night, and 16 additional deaths in the suburbs.

DETROIT, Michigan, 14.—The Australians went to the bat at one p.m., and, when time was called, had scored 120 runs, with the loss of six wickets. The remainder of the innings will be played to-morrow.

TAUNTON, Mass., 14.—George T. Hathaway was arraigned for sentence to-day, and after several witnesses as to his former character and habits were heard, he made a long and rambling statement to show how Chase, Dr. Durfee and Holder B. Durfee led him away. There was little in it which had not before come out in dribbles. He detailed the different transactions with Chase, and said he absorbed all the money to pay the flour mill debts and those of Dr. Durfee. He wept much and was weak and tremulous. His sentence was for ten years in the State prison.

DEADWOOD, D. T., 14.—A severe fight took place this afternoon at Brigand camp, 15 miles south of this city, between the sheriff and posse and two road agents, in which one of the latter, Tom Price, was four times wounded, twice fatally, and is now in the hands of the authorities. His companion escaped. The sheriff is still in pursuit, with a prospect of recovering the treasure taken from the coach on Sept. 26th.

Numerous Indian rumors are afloat, but there is nothing authentic.

NANTUCKET, 14.—Saturday's storm was the severest that has occurred on this island since the memorable one in 1841. Charles Kil-

len, mate, was taken from the wreck of the schooner *Elta A. Simpson*, after having been lashed to the rigging 36 hours. He was the only survivor of the crew of seven.

SAN FRANCISCO, 14.—A Virginia, Nevada, dispatch, says: The holiest works of the Lady Bryan Mining Company were burned on Sunday, with a loss of \$200,000. Thirteen men were in the mine, but escaped through the old workings.

NEW YORK, 15.—The *Tribune's* Washington special says: The democratic Congressmen are gathering at Washington, and some openly declare that Tilden should be disavowed and denounced by the democracy.

The *Tribune* says: We shall publish, to-morrow, a further installment of the cipher telegrams, disclosing the secret operations of the democratic managers for the capture of the Presidency in 1876. This part of the correspondence relates to South Carolina, and lays bare a scheme not different in its general character, but perhaps even more extraordinary in its details, than the plot for the purchase of the electoral vote of Florida, which we described the other day. We shall give the text of the cipher telegrams as well as the translation, and we shall offer the public every facility to test the accuracy of our interpretation and to learn how we arrived at it.

Admiral Hiram Paulding is very low, at his Long Island residence. He is not expected to live more than a few hours.

HAAS & CO., German bankers, 35 Wall Street, have failed. The firm was long of gold and short of stocks.

CONCORD, N. H., 15.—The Concord Savings Bank has been compelled to close its doors. It is believed the depositors will receive about 90 per cent.

CHICAGO, 15.—The *Times's* special from Camp Sheridan, via Camp Robinson, gives an account of an important council at Camp Sheridan, on the 13th. The principal chiefs of Red Cloud's band of Sioux met Col. Thornburgh and Major Carlton. The pipe of peace was passed around and good feeling prevailed. Red Cloud said he was getting old, and tired of war, and assured Thornburgh that he would arrest and deliver the fugitive savages if they should enter his camp. He said that if the Indians, now fleeing from the army, had been properly treated by their agents, there would have been no trouble. The continued loyalty of the Sioux was vouched for and the council was brought to an end.

## FOREIGN.

LONDON, 14.—Some of the tribes near Bagdad revolted and captured the town of Daman. The Turkish authorities telegraphed urgently calling for reinforcements.

A Vienna dispatch says that new complications have arisen. It is reported that Montenegro and Roumania refuse to restore their Turkish prisoners unless they receive their allotted territory and monetary compensation respectively.

A dispatch from Vienna states that the stoppage of the Russians in the neighborhood of Constantinople seems to have caused some stir amongst the cabinets, though none of them have any direct representations.

Bucharest, Dr. Smith has arrived here with an autograph letter from President Hayes, recognizing the independence of Roumania, and expressing a hope for the maintenance of cordial relations.

A Paris correspondent states that the question of the influence of France and England, respectively, in Egypt, has been settled by an arrangement giving M. Blumiere the administration of railways and the ports of White River, while Wilson takes the ministry of finance. The Egyptian government is expected to ratify this arrangement to-day.

BERLIN, 14.—The reichstag has thrown out clause six of the socialist bill, prohibiting socialist writings. Clauses seven, eight, nine and ten were passed over, and clauses eleven, twelve, thirteen and fifteen were adopted. The chamber then adjourned until Tuesday.

HAVANA, 14.—A French steamer from St. Thomas has arrived bringing further particulars of the insurrection in Santa Cruz. The insurrection broke out in the west end of the island, where three-fourths of the towns were burned and pillaged. The insurgents then traversed the island towards Bassein, but fortunately the timely ar-

rival of forces from St. Thomas saved that portion of the island. Sixty-seven sugar estates were burned; only nine of value remain. The principal leaders of the insurrection are now undergoing trial. About 800 insurgents are still scattered about the country. The cause of the insurrection was the short payments of wages and the refusal of the authorities to give passports to negroes. Santa Cruz was already declining rapidly, and the island is therefore totally ruined. The merchants of St. Thomas lost heavily by the insurrection.

Advices from Santa Domingo say that no tidings have been received of the American schooner *Jordan L. Mott*, carrying ex-President Gonzales and 22 of his followers to Curico, and it is feared they all perished in a severe hurricane which swept the south coast of Santo Domingo on September 31.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 14.—The Porte will not submit to the powers the final treaty which is now being negotiated with Russia.

The laiz in Constantinople have petitioned Prince Lobadoff, Russian ambassador, for passports enabling them to return to Batoum.

Count Zichy, the Austrian ambassador, has requested, in a friendly manner, an explanation of the concentration of Turkish troops at Kossova.

LONDON, 15.—The *Times* says: "Owing to the course pursued by most of the banks in partially refusing the accommodation usually afforded to borrowers, the Bank of England was obliged to meet the demand concentrated upon it by raising the nominal rate of discount to sixpence. The charge for advances has also been raised to seven per cent."

It is announced in official form, that Sir Michael Hicks Beach, colonial secretary, and Mr. Henry Smith, first lord of the Admiralty, have renounced their projected visit of inspection to Cyprus and Malta, owing to the state of affairs in the east.

## Correspondence.

WOODRUFF,  
 Arizona Territory,  
 Sept. 26th, 1878.

President John Taylor,  
 Salt Lake City:

Dear Brother.—On the arrival of Prest. Snow and party at Sunset, and after partaking of dinner, President Smith having provided a team, we drove over and through an area of excellent farming land, a portion of which is now being sown in fall wheat. Here we find the finest piece of farm land, and in the largest body on the river, there is also a fine location for permanent settlement, about one-half or three-quarters of a mile east from the present fort, on a fine bench, provided the water can be obtained from the river for irrigation, otherwise a piece of bottom land near by is considered safe from the floods and will make a desirable location. We also drove one and a half miles down the river to an old Indian village, consisting of some 500 dwellings. Many of the walls are yet in a good state of preservation. At 7 o'clock p. m., meeting being called, and after singing and prayer, Elders Smith, Hinckley and Nuttall, also Prest. Snow addressed the Saints, after which George Lake was sustained as bishop of Brigham City, and Jerome Jefferson Adams his first, and Peter Isaacson his second counselor. Also Levi Mathers Savage as bishop of Sunset, and John Bloomfield his first counselor, and Andrew Locey Rogers as president of the Elders Quorum. The following brethren were then ordained and set apart under the hands of Prest. Snow, viz: George Lake as bishop of Brigham City, J. J. Adams an Elder, ordained a High Priest and set apart as first counselor. P. Isaacson a seventy, ordained a High Priest and set apart as second counselor. Levi M. Savage, an Elder, ordained a High Priest and set apart as bishop of Sunset. Also John Bloomfield, a Seventy, ordained a High Priest and set apart as first counselor. Bro. A. L. Rogers, a Seventy, was set apart as President pro tem. of the Elders of this Stake, to act until a suitable Elder shall be set apart as permanent president.

Benediction by Prest. Snow.

Sept. 24th—Received letters from Salt Lake City. Prest. Snow set apart William James Johnston of

this place as a missionary to the Indians in this section of country.

Sunset is located on the river bottom, about one mile distant from Brigham City, down and on the east side of the river. The fort is 14 rods square, built of cottonwood logs, set on end—main entrances on north and south sides, with narrow openings on east and west. There are 31 dwellings, 14 by 16 feet; one dining hall, 55 by 15 feet; one school room, 33 by 14 feet; one kitchen, 25 by 15 feet, with good lumber roofs; two store rooms 14 by 20 and 10 by 12 feet; granary, 8 by 20, with some 400 bushels of last year's wheat in it; corn crib, 10 by 32 feet, with 75 bushels of last year's corn; stock yards and corrals inclose three acres of ground. There are 19 men, 18 women, 43 boys, and 22 girls, total 102. The farm is watered from the dam at Brigham City, and there was under cultivation, the present year, 180 acres of wheat, and raised 2,500 bushels; 50 acres of corn, and raised 1,250 bushels; 4 acres of barley and oats, and raised 40 bushels; 4 acres of garden and orchard; 15 acres of sugar cane, and produced 1,500 gallons molasses. During the late flood the waters were within a rod of the fort, and were only kept out by a levee on the west side, the wheat field was under water, and much of what was not hauled washed away, and otherwise destroyed by the rain, amounted to 500 bushels of wheat, 50 bushels of corn, and 40 bushels of oats and barley. Bro. L. H. Hatch, of Woodruff, lost some 12 acres of wheat, and the Moquis Indians 4½ acres, or about 100 bushels of wheat which was sown in the field.

On the 30th of August the saints of Sunset, and the settlers up the river, crossed the bottoms in a boat built for the purpose, to attend the conference at Brigham City.

The people live together, as at Brigham City—at the kitchen, bakery and dining hall there is one commissary or superintendent, with two sisters as cooks who attend 3½ days at a time, assisted by two boys as waiters.

There is a well in the fort 36 feet deep, water soft and somewhat brackish. Two men are engaged as carpenters, eight on the farm, two herding, one in the garden, three at dairy, one shoemaker, and others as needed; a good spirit prevails and all feel well. The saw-mill is located in the Mogollon range of mountains, some 40 miles southwest, where an excellent quality of lumber and plenty of it, is obtained. Brother Wm. C. McClellan is in charge of the mill. The dairies of Brigham City and this place are located in Pleasant Valley, a beautiful location, near the mill.

Our animals having strayed off, President Snow and John Nuttall, accompanied by Brother L. H. Hatch and Bishop Lake, started at 12 m. for St. Joseph, 25 miles distant, to fill the appointment for meeting. After traveling one mile, passed an old Indian village, where some 50 or 60 dwellings had been erected. Some two miles further, the first location of Brother Lot Smith and company, and from present indications, it appeared the ground had been some five feet under water during the late floods. When within six miles of St. Joseph, passed the location of the settlement of Taylor, which was on the southwest side of the river. This place was settled in February last, by some 15 families. They made a dam and put in their crops but the bed of the river and bank not being solid, the waters washed the dam away, which caused much extra labor, and the few settlers could not surmount it; in consequence, the crops dried up and people were compelled to leave the place during the fore part of August, and they have fled themselves further up the river. Arrived at St. Joseph at five m., put up with Brother J. Richards. The roads, to-day, good, plenty of feed all the way. After supper, President Snow and brethren walked out and via the farm, garden and orchards. At seven p. m. attended singing, which was addressed by Presidents Snow and Nuttall.

September 25th.—At 7 a. m., our party arrived with teamed carriages, they having left Salt Lake City at 5 o'clock last evening, and camped some six miles from St. Joseph. At 9 a. m., meeting convened and was addressed by Elders Hinckley, Smith, Oliphant, Noble, Williams, and President Snow; and which Bro. J. H. Richards was set apart by President Snow, to be in charge of this settlement until further ap-