

## EDITORIALS.

**MISCEGENATION IN INDIANA.**—John Angeli Miller, a German gardener, and a good looking man, of Mooresville, Floyd County, Indiana, recently was married to Mary Sims, a negro, black as the ace of spades, by the Rev. Jesse Bass (also colored), pastor of Bethel Baptist church (colored), New Albany. Miller and Bass have been indicted, under the State law to the following effect:—

"Sec. 47. No person having one-eighth part or more of negro blood shall be permitted to marry any white woman of this State; nor shall any white man be permitted to marry any negro woman, or any woman bearing one-eighth part or more of negro blood; and every person who shall knowingly marry under the provisions of this section shall, upon conviction thereof, be imprisoned in the State's prison not less than one nor more than ten years, and be fined not less than \$1,000 nor more than \$5,000.

"Sec. 49 makes it the same crime for one to aid or abet in the commission of the act."

**LADY FRANKLIN.**—The death of Lady Jane Franklin is reported in our dispatches. She was the second daughter of John Griffin, Esq., F. S. A., and was born about 1805. She was of French Huguenot descent by her mother's side. In 1826 she became the second wife of Sir John Franklin, and in 1836 accompanied him to Van Dieman's Land, on his appointment to the governorship of that colony. While there she rendered a very important service to the colony by paying out of her own private purse a bounty of ten shillings each for the destruction of a dangerous species of serpent, which consequently was soon exterminated.

Lady Franklin almost exhausted her fortune in endeavoring to discover the fate of her husband. In 1848 she offered rewards of two and three thousand pounds to any person discovering or affording relief to Sir John Franklin and the missing Arctic expedition of the ships *Erebus* and *Terror*, or making extraordinary exertions with that object. In 1849 she addressed an appeal to the people of the United States, through the President, for active co-operation in the search, nobly responded to by Mr. Grinnell. In 1850 and subsequently she fitted out expeditions for the same purpose, chiefly at her own cost, and supplementary to those sent by the English government. That under Captain (now Sir Leopold) McClintock was successful in making the melancholy discovery, and bringing proof, that Sir John and his party must have perished as early as June 11, 1847, after having discovered the north-west passage. The Royal Geographical Society conferred upon Lady Franklin the gold medal of their founder in 1860. She was actively interested in the present English Arctic Expedition.

The faithfulness, constancy and devoted perseverance of Lady Franklin in laboring for the rescue of her husband and his party have given her a deservedly high place in the roll of deserving ladies, and constitute her a brilliant example to all women, wives, and girls.

**THE LAW IN THE BLACK HILLS BUSINESS.**—The Cheyenne *Leader* has the following:—

"Salis, one of the party captured by the military for entering the Sioux reservation, who refused to sign a parole, has been tried before Judge Shannon, of Montana Territory. The Judge referred the matter to Attorney-General Pierpont, and the chief law officer of the government gives the following decision:—

"No U. S. Statue makes a breach of the provisions in the Sioux treaty an offense against the United States, therefore to invade the Black Hills is no violation of the law, and those invading cannot be punished."

"Judge Shannon discharged Salis, for want of jurisdiction."

## MARTIN HARRIS.

Martin Harris, who departed this life on the 10th inst., was, in a very peculiar manner, a man highly favored of God—a man favored with beholding an angel from heaven in his glory, holding in his hands ancient sacred records on plates of gold. He was an American by birth, born on the 18th of May, 1783, in Easttown, Saratoga Co., New York. He removed to Palmyra, N. Y., where he became acquainted with Joseph Smith, Jr., the translator of the Book of Mormon. This great prophet of the last days, having copied some of the ancient characters from gold plates which he had found, and translated them, presented them to Martin Harris, who made a visit to New York city, and showed the characters to the celebrated Professor Anthon, skilled in ancient and modern languages. The learned professor, after his examination, spoke favorably of the characters and of the translation, and proffered his assistance; but on learning from Mr. Harris that the book was discovered to Joseph Smith by an angel, and that a part of the Book was sealed, and that the finder was forbidden to let the Book go into the hands of the public, he sarcastically remarked that "he could not read a sealed book. Mr. Harris returned and reported to Mr. Smith the results of his interview with the learned, after which Mr. Smith, being commanded of the Lord, commenced translating the Book by the aid of the Urim and Thummim. Martin Harris was his first scribe, and wrote 116 pages of manuscript, from the Prophet's mouth. Thus was fulfilled that which was predicted by Isaiah xxix. 11—14, also Book of Mormon, p. 102, par. 18.

In the year 1829, Martin Harris, in company with the Prophet, and Oliver Cowdery and David Whitmer, retired to a grove, not far from Mr. Whitmer's farm-house, in Fayette, Seneca County, New York, and called upon the Lord one by one; after which an angel descended from heaven in great glory, and showed them the plates, and the engravings upon the same, and at the same time they heard the voice of the Lord out of the heavens, bearing witness of the correctness of the translation, and commanding them to bear testimony of the same to all nations. (For their testimony see all the editions of the Book of Mormon in different language.)

Thus was fulfilled the predictions of Nephi and Moroni, Book of Mormon, page 102, par. 17; also p. 525.

When the Prophet finished the translation, Martin Harris furnished \$3,000 towards the publication of the first edition.

When, by the commandment of the Lord, the Church was organized in April, 1830, Martin Harris was among the first to identify himself with the baptized Saints.

When Jackson Co., Mo., in 1831, was designated as a gathering place for the Saints, as the land upon which the New Jerusalem should be built, and where a full consecration of all properties should be required, and the holy United Order of God should be established, Martin Harris was the first one called of God by name to set an example before the church in laying his money before the Bishop.

Notwithstanding these great favors shown to this remarkable man he had, like all of Adam's race, his imperfections. He did not follow up his brethren in all their persecutions in the States of Missouri and Illinois; but remained for many years in Ohio; this gave rise to many conjectures that Mr. Harris had apostatized. But it can truly be said, that Mr. Harris never faltered nor swerved in the least degree from the great testimony given in the Book of Mormon.

Mr. Harris, a few years ago, emigrated to Utah, and like all other emigrating Saints, he, in this territory, renewed his covenants by re-baptism; and also went into the font and was baptized for and in behalf of many of his kindred who were dead.

He located in Cache Co., and continued to bear a faithful testimony to the divinity of the Book of Mormon up to his last moments. Being nearly 90 years of age, it may truly be said he fell asleep of old age. A few hours before his death, when prostrated with great weakness, Bishop Simon Smith came in, Mr. Harris stretched forth his hands to salute him, and said, "Bishop, I am going." His son says—"The Bishop told father that

he had something of importance to tell him, in relation to the publishing of the Book of Mormon in the Spanish language, by the request of the Indians in Central America. Upon learning this, father brightened up, and his pulsation improved, and although very weak, he began to talk as he formerly had done previous to his sickness, and I think that he spoke about two hours, so that you may see by this that the mere mention of the Book of Mormon, seemed to put new life into him."

## FUNERAL.

His son writes—"We had a good attendance and a large turn out for a small town like Clarkston. Every respect that could be paid to him was manifested by the people." \* \*

"We put the Book of Mormon in his right hand, and the Book of Covenants in his left hand. We had a very good coffin, and finished very nicely. We inscribed on the head board the following:

"His name, and birth, and age, and place of birth, and also his death, with the words—

"One of the three Witnesses of the Book of Mormon," also their Testimony.

"There were 16 teams or wagons, well filled with the people, who entertained a kind regard for old brother Martin."

## Our Visit to the Danish and Swiss Missions.

We left Liverpool on the evening of May 15th for London, where, on the day following, we attended the Annual London Conference, in Horn's Assembly Rooms, Kennington Park Road, which was one of the most interesting Conferences we have attended in Great Britain, owing to the good spirit which prevailed throughout the day, and the goodly numbers in attendance.

Being Whitsuntide, Monday was observed as a general holiday—a general holiday in London, although perhaps not a rare occurrence, is an event of considerable magnitude, the like of which is seldom witnessed elsewhere. We succeeded, however, in making arrangements for our departure by the steamer *Virgo*, Capt. Watts, for Hamburg, on Wednesday, the 19th.

On Tuesday morning we received a telegram from Liverpool announcing the expected arrival in the evening of a company of Elders on missions to Europe; desirous of seeing these brethren and arranging their several appointments, we met them on their arrival at Liverpool about 10 p. m., enjoyed an agreeable visit with them until an early hour in the morning of Wednesday the 19th, during which time their appointments were arranged and lodgings procured for the remainder of the night. Ten o'clock the same morning found us again in the great metropolis, and in a few hours afterwards we were moving down the Thames, as per previous arrangement. Our voyage to Hamburg was exceedingly pleasant and shorter than usual, the weather being warm and beautiful, with a calm, smooth sea. At Hamburg we took train for Kiel, where we again embarked on the morning of the 22nd. Just before daylight, as our vessel, the *Hermes*, was steaming out of Kiel bay, a terrible crash and a sudden cry of distress was heard from under the starboard wheel-house. It was soon ascertained that a small row-boat had passed under the paddle-wheel and was completely demolished, its inmate, who it was afterwards reported was a boatman residing at Kiel, perished in the disaster. The vessel's boat was lowered and search made, but no trace of him could be found, the atoms of the unfortunate little boat only being visible floating upon the water. This sad occurrence cast a gloom over all on board. We were met at the station in Copenhagen by Prest. C. G. Larsen, Elders P. C. Geersten, A. R. Andersen, J. C. Gustavsen, and others from Zion, who welcomed us to Denmark. In the evening a general Priesthood Meeting of the Conference was held in the Saints' meeting-house, at which the Presidents of the various Branches made their reports, and other business of the Conference transacted, after which some very excellent and good-spirited instructions were imparted by Prest. C. G. Larsen, also by Elder K. Petersen, the President of the Conference. The reports showed the Copenhagen Conference to number 959 souls, 71 persons

having been added by baptism within the past six months.

On Sunday, the 23d, at 10 a. m., the Annual Copenhagen Conference convened, in M. Hansen Gissman's "Large Hall," Fredericksborg, there being a good attendance of Saints and strangers, all of whom paid profound attention throughout. The financial and statistical reports of the Conference were presented and unanimously accepted. Elders J. M. Larsen, K. Petersen, C. G. Larsen and A. R. Andersen addressed the meeting with great freedom, and in demonstration of the power of the Holy Ghost. At the afternoon meeting the authorities of the church were presented to the Conference and unanimously sustained. The large room was full, a goodly proportion of the congregation being strangers. The meeting was addressed by ourself, Elders F. M. Lyman and John H. Smith, Elder P. C. Geersten interpreting with great freedom, followed by Elders J. Frantzen and J. C. Gustavsen, the congregation evincing intense interest, by paying marked and eager attention to every word spoken.

The evening meeting was addressed by Elders E. M. Freeman, M. H. Hardy, P. C. Geersten, K. Petersen and Prest. C. G. Larsen. The house was filled to overflowing, the people standing in the aisles and in the hall outside. The spirit of God rested mightily upon the Elders, and the congregation partook richly of the blessed influence, not a single circumstance occurred to disturb the peace or mar the harmony of the proceedings throughout the day, and a time of rejoicing and profit was experienced.

On the Monday evening the branch choir, under the efficient direction of brother Adolph Jorgensen, gave a concert in the Saints' meeting room, Frederick-the-Seventh's-St., the room being entirely too small to accommodate the audience, nevertheless an interesting time was enjoyed, listening to songs, glees and recitations, interspersed with a series of dissolving views, particularly interesting to the younger portion of the audience, and to some extent instructive, as showing the geological formation of the earth's strata, with explanations by the exhibitor.

Again on the evening of the 26th, the regular priesthood meeting was held, which was well attended by the local priesthood, some fifteen Elders from Zion being present. After the usual Branch Presidents' and Teachers' reports, some excellent instructions were imparted by Prest. Larsen and others.

At a council meeting held in the Office, 14, Lorentzensgade, at which the Elders enjoyed a most instructive and pleasant interview, Elder Theodor Dedricksen was appointed to take charge of the mission in Iceland; to which he and Elder Samuel Bjarnason had been called at the General Conference in Zion, held in April last, and who were then on their pleasant but distant way. The spirit of the Patriarchs, of counsel, and of prophecy rested upon all present.

Elder N. C. Flygare was called to succeed Elder C. G. Larsen in the presidency of the Scandinavian mission; the latter after more than two years' faithful and efficient laboring in the mission being released to return home to Zion in charge of the first Scandinavian company, to leave Copenhagen June 25th and Liverpool June 30th instant.

We parted with our brethren at Copenhagen, May 28th, and proceeded by steamer to Stettin, thence by rail via Berlin, Magdeburg, Cassel, Frankfurt, and Mannheim to Basel, where we met with Prest. J. U. Stucki and Elder H. Eyring of the Swiss and German Mission.

Here we called on Messrs. Zwilchenbart & Co., emigration agents, who received us very cordially. Same day proceeded to Zurich, where we met Elder F. Theurer, and on the following day held a meeting in the Saints' Meeting Room, which was well attended by the Saints, and greatly enjoyed, and appreciated by all present; Elder H. Eyring interpreting for us. After a pleasant visit of two days in this vicinity, we proceeded to Bern, via Luzern, Alpnacht, Lungern and Brienz, where we met Elder J. J. Walser, and on the 6th inst. attended a Conference of the West Swiss Saints.

Our visit with Presidents Larsen and Stucki and the Elders and Saints in Denmark and Switzerland was most pleasant and agreeable

throughout; and we trust not unprofitable withal.

Truly the Spirit of the Lord is striving with the people. Everywhere we notice a marked change in the feelings of the people. Religious liberty has increased wonderfully within the last decade, and it is still progressing upon the Continent. The Elders and Saints in Scandinavia to-day, as a rule, enjoy equal rights and liberties with all or any other denominations of professing Christians, not but what they occasionally meet with opposition and sometimes ill-treatment from bigoted priests and magistrates, but, comparatively speaking, they enjoy immunity from the harsh treatment and bitter animus that so persistently followed them in these countries a few years ago; thus giving them a better opportunity to reach the people and promulgate the Gospel.

In Switzerland the same favorable signs appear in a somewhat less degree—but, we sincerely hope, progressing to the full enjoyment of perfect religious freedom. And we confidently believe too that the day of religious liberty has dawned in the mighty Empire of Germany, where hitherto the Gospel could not be preached. We look with perfect faith to the approaching time—not remote—but near at hand, when the fetters that have bound the people from receiving the fullness of the Gospel of Salvation in those ancient countries will be entirely broken asunder, and the servants of God shall go forth with the word of life to teeming millions that have been bound in chains of darkness and error by Priestcraft and Kingcraft for ages past. These fetters may not fall off, of themselves; opposition, persecution and many hardships may have to be met by the elders in opening the way; but the purposes of God must be consummated, and the Gospel of the Kingdom shall be preached unto every nation, kindred and people, then shall the end come.

Hereafter the elders will not stop to ask permission of the authorities of Germany to preach the Gospel there, but they will go and do it, the Lord helping them and opening their way. The laws give them the legal right, and if denied by the bigotry of priests or rulers, contrary to the law, they will claim it at the hand of God, for it is His WORK.

From Bern we returned via Paris to London, reaching there in time to attend a District Meeting, held in Eastern Hall, Poplar, on Sunday, 13th instant, where the outpouring of the good Spirit was powerful and glorious.

On Monday, 14th, we returned to Liverpool and resumed our duties and labors in this office, in the enjoyment of excellent health and spirits.—*Millennial Star*, June 21.

## Local and Other Matters

FROM TUESDAY'S DAILY, JULY 20.

**Hailstorm in the Mountains.**—Marcellus Monroe writes from Morgan City, July 19—

"We had a terrible hailstorm here on Saturday, 17th, hail falling as large as marbles, also a fine shower of rain. Crops look well and the people healthy."

**Piping Arrived.**—The first instalment of piping—three car loads, for the water works arrived this morning, and the work of digging and laying will soon be commenced, under the management of Mr. Thomas W. Ellerbeck, who has been appointed superintendent of construction.

**Distinguished Party.**—Last evening Secretary Belknap, accompanied by Generals R. B. Marey, W. E. Strong, J. W. Forsythe and H. A. Sawyer, arrived in the City, and put up at the Walker House. We understand the Secretary of War is inspecting the military posts of the Territories.

**The Coming Emigrants.**—The following has been received at Prest. Young's office:—

"OMAHA, July 19.

"Brigham Young:

"C. G. Larson, with 764 people, old and young, leave here to-day for Salt Lake.

"THOS. L. KIMEALL."

**Died of His Wound.**—It will be seen, by a dispatch from Brigham, that McManus, who fired the initial shot in the shooting affray of Sunday night, died of his wound,