

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

PRESIDENT YOUNG'S TRIP NORTH.

OGDEN, Aug. 18th, 1868.

On rising this morning the view from the house where we stopped was most glorious. The whole valley was enveloped in the shadow of the huge mountains, which towered to the sky, eastward of Kaysville, whilst Salt Lake, which was spread out to the westward, glimmered in the sunlight like a sea of gold. A peaceful, heavenly calm pervaded all nature, and breast and bird seemed to partake of the feeling. There are many places in the world, to which tourists who have traveled hundreds of miles flock by thousands, that do not possess the attractiveness of scenery that almost any of our settlements enjoy. When the railroad shall be completed, and visitors of taste and leisure shall come here, they will discover scenes of beauty that will equal, if not surpass, many that American pilgrims cross the ocean to gaze upon in foreign lands.

Seven o'clock this morning was the appointed hour for starting, and knowing President Young's punctuality, the company was stirring early. Our horses that we drove from the city did not suit us. We were sorry, but we had no confidence in their endurance. Bro's Woodruff and Day made inquiry for a suitable team, and through the kindness of Bishop C. Layton we obtained a span of mules which we were assured would keep up. The escort was divided, a portion preceded us and the remainder brought up the rear. Traveling on the sand ridge between Kaysville and Ogden was better we thought, than usual; probably it was our lively team that made the road seem less heavy. Just as we crossed the sand ridge we saw a company of cavalry riding rapidly towards us with the stars and stripes waving at their head. It was the Ogden escort under the command of Major Gilbert Wright. We found

Much lower than it had been, though its banks still bore the evidences of its recent height and fury. We were able to ford it, several horsemen kindly posting themselves at various points to guide us through. Parts of the fine bridge which had once spanned the stream, and which had been carried down the river this Spring, lay scattered around. The lattice work of the bridge had held together, after it was carried away, a fact which speaks highly of the skill of the designer and the strength with which the builder had put it together. It could not be brought back in its entirety, so it was cut into sections, and it is the intention to use it in building a new bridge across the stream. The pile-driver, which President Young imported from California, is being used for putting in piles on which to build the new bridge. Some idea of the expense of bridging our mountain streams may be gathered from the fact that this bridge, when completed, will be 300 feet long and 16 feet wide. It will be placed on piles 35 feet long, the points shod with iron and driven from 25 to 28 feet into the ground. The bridge is being built by a company of citizens, President Lorin Farr having the charge of its construction.

OGDEN

Occupies one of the prettiest locations in the country. Its surroundings are beautiful, and its people are manifesting a disposition to improve. The fields on either side of the road as we entered the city, looked very fine. The grain that had been harvested gave promise of a good yield; the corn, cane, and other standing crops also looked promising. We noticed some new dwellings of a very tasteful character, which had been erected since our last visit.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL CHILDREN

Numbering, as I was informed, upwards of 500, were on one side of the road, in their holiday attire and with their banners. Among the mottoes were: "Hail, President Young, Ogden's Children bid thee Welcome," "The First District School greet thee, the Lord's Anointed;" "Purity, the Nation's Glory;" "Daughters of Zion—Our Mothers' Glory." While the company was passing through the long line of people who had assembled to give it welcome, the Brass Band, under the leadership of Captain William Pugh, discoursed most excellent music. So much has been said in praise of this Band that if we said anything it would be but a repetition of previous encomiums. The hospitable gate of Bishop C. W. West was thrown open to receive the carriages of the company, and he himself stood ready to give us smiling welcome, and his boys and men to unhitch and help take care of the teams. President Farr was there to greet the company, and to invite a portion of them to put up with him. We had barely time to wash before the time appointed (10 a.m.) had arrived for

MEETING.

The spacious Tabernacle, as is usual on such occasions was crowded. The choir of Ogden is noted, even among the many good choirs that we have in the various settlements, for its excel-

lence. The singing to-day has sustained its high character. After singing, and prayer by Elder Wilford Woodruff, Elder Joseph F. Smith spoke for forty-five minutes. His discourse was eminently practical. He dwelt upon the proper method of cultivating the ground. Farmers should raise wheat and other grains instead of raising so many weeds. Some people whom he had seen, in visiting the settlements, had almost given up their fields to the weeds, fairly acknowledging that they could not conquer them. One settlement which he had visited, had abandoned their fields to cockle. Yet they went on sowing cockle mixed with their wheat in the new fields, and though their land was of the best in the Territory, through their carelessness and bad management, if they did not change their policy, there was a prospect that they would be driven from their fields by the weeds. Such carelessness is reprehensible in the highest degree. We should cleanse our gardens, orchards, fields and roads from weeds; raise good horses, good cattle and sheep, and pay tithing punctually. He cited his own experience in boyhood, while his mother lived. Though a widow, she was always punctual in paying her tithing, and when told on one occasion, that it was not necessary that she, a widow with a large family dependent upon her, should pay her tithing, she replied that she was blessed in so doing, and it was through faithfully attending to it that she was enabled to sustain herself and family without having to depend upon the tithing office for aid. Saints who pay their tithing will be blessed in so doing. Their fields, their stock and all they have will be fruitful and increase upon their hands.

He was followed by Elder Wilford Woodruff, who spoke thirty-five minutes. He bore testimony to Elder Smith's remarks, and dwelt also upon the importance of paying tithing. It is much easier to pay the tithing of corn when it is in the shock, and of other grain when it is measured from the threshing machine, and everything else in the same way, than to put off its payment to some future time. He quoted from Isaiah to show that the prophets had seen this work, and had spoken plainly of the Saints coming to this country. But they did not see all that had to be done; if they did, they had not written it. The spirit of revelation was needed now to teach the people their duties, for without that, the work of God could not be carried on. He dwelt on the visit of the grasshoppers. It was wonderful that we had any grain or anything else left. There had been, he thought, as many as fifteen bushels of "hoppers" to the acre in the fields in Salt Lake county, and yet we had tolerable crops. It is wonderful, and God's hand is very visible in this. This is a warning to us. Presidents Young and Kimball have preached to us to save our grain; but their counsels were not listened to as they should have been. The grasshoppers are now backing up their words. Will we profit by their teachings?

The meeting was dismissed with prayer by Elder A. M. Musser.

THE AFTERNOON MEETING

Was opened in the usual manner at 2 o'clock, and Elder Geo. A. Smith spoke. His discourse occupied seventy-one minutes in its delivery. He referred to the treatment this people had received from the Government of the United States, showing that the Lord had softened their hearts towards us from time to time; so that now some of the same privileges and rights that were usually granted to other Territories are extended to this. Many who were bitter towards the Latter-day Saints had ceased their hostilities, considering it useless, no doubt, to show hatred to a people who were so soon to be consumed by the blaze of civilization that was to burst upon them through the completion of the railroad! He referred to the subject of home manufacture and tilling the soil, urging that the Bishops should have authority (and should be sustained by the people), to dictate in their wards the sowing of seeds, the planting of sugar cane, broom corn, &c., so as to procure the purest quality of seeds of all kinds and prevent their hybridization and deterioration. Elder Smith referred to the fact that President Young had led out in every improvement in the Territory. He imported the first woolen factory, cotton factory, paper mill, carding machine, and the first printing press, that were ever brought into the country. Those who had come from foreign countries were also reminded that they had often been advised to take out their naturalization papers, so that they would be qualified to perform the duties of citizens as well as to be entitled to the benefits of the homestead and pre-emption acts when they should be extended to the Territory of Utah, and he supposed they had done so.

He was followed by Elder George Q. Cannon in remarks which occupied forty-nine minutes in their delivery. After singing, and prayer by Elder Lorenzo Snow, (who with Bishop Alfred Cordon, of Willard City, reached here from Box Elder County this morning,) the meeting adjourned until 10 a.m. to-morrow.

Gen. Hoxa.—General H. S. Eldredge got home this morning at 11 o'clock, by stage, from the terminus. He is in good health.

By Telegraph.

GENERAL.

The Union Pacific Railroad is now completed to within ninety miles of Green River. It is reported that considerable difficulty exists at Green River City, between the settlers and the agents of the Union Pacific Railroad, the former claiming the right to the land by occupancy.

New York, 19.—Thad. Stevens' will has been admitted in the Probate Court. He donated the bulk of his property to his nephew, Capt. Thad. Stevens, on condition that he totally abstains from intoxicating liquors. In the event of his failing to keep the condition, it goes for the erection of a refuge, in Lancaster, for homeless, indigent orphans, without regard to race, color, religion or descent.

The trial of the colored Zouaves who fired into the crowd in Washington, last week, was commenced in Georgetown, yesterday. Considerable evidence was taken. The policemen testify that they saw the occurrence, but were too much afraid of life to interfere.

Washington, 20.—Dispatches from Gen. Sherman dated Ft. Leavenworth, report acts of violence by soldiers and Cheyennes upon the settlers on the Saline and Solomon rivers. Gen. Sheridan has gone there in person, with troops.

An additional section of 20 miles of the U. P. R. R. is finished, carrying the track 760 miles west of the Missouri.

The government commissioners have been ordered to inspect the section.

The President officially announces in a proclamation that the Legislature of Georgia has ratified the 14th amendment to the Constitution. Information has been received at the Post Office Department, warranting the belief that the British Post Office Department will assent to the proposed modifications in the new postal convention between the two countries, by which, among other things, the postage on small pamphlets will be reduced.

The convention is an improvement, in various particulars, over the one now in progress. Postal negotiations are now pending with France. Boston.—A cordial reception was given to the Chinese embassy by the citizens and city authorities on their arrival here to-day. Mayor Shurtleff welcomed the embassy in an appropriate speech, which was responded to by Burlingame. The embassy will hold a public levee at Faneuil Hall to-morrow noon, and will be the recipients of a grand banquet at St. James Hotel, to-morrow. The embassy received a number of the citizens to-night in the dining hall of the Parker House.

Dr. Chas. C. Powers has been held to bail in ten thousand dollars, charged with causing the death of Mrs. Bowen, by malpractice.

New York, 20.—Deputy Collector Grady has seized two of the largest distilleries in the country, which will be held for the payment of over \$300,000 taxes.

The mail car, which left here last night, on the Central and New Jersey Railroad, took fire; its contents were badly injured.

The cattle disease has appeared in various localities throughout the State; 200 are reported dead.

The bodies of several dead infants were found by the police yesterday.

The National Labor Congress holds its second annual session in this city, Sept. 21st.

New York, 21.—John Kennedy, was executed at Canton, N. Y., yesterday, for the murder of Thos. Hand, in February, 1867.

FOREIGN.

London, 19.—Soon after the arrival of the American yacht Sappo, at Cowes, her Captain issued a challenge to the yachtmen of England for a race. The challenge was immediately accepted by a number of yachts. The race, which will be for a sweepstakes of twenty pounds, will occur on the 21st. She will start from Cowes, around the Isle of Wight, to the westward through the Solent to the place of starting. The distance is seventy-five or eighty miles.

Dispatches from Madrid state that a crisis had taken place in the Spanish government, the Minister of War having withdrawn from the cabinet and the Captains-General of Madrid and Barcelona resigned.

Vienna, 19.—Apprehensions are entertained that the recent attempt at rising against the Turkish authority in Bulgaria will be renewed, as accounts from that quarter represent that the country remains in an unsettled condition, and though the insurrectionary bands have disappeared or been dispersed, indications are, that secret preparations of a formidable character are being made for a more extensive outbreak. The attention of the Austrian government has been called to this threatening state of affairs by the unusual demand for fire arms from the other side of the Danube, and an order has been issued prohibiting the exportation of arms and ammunition from Austrian territory into the Danubian principalities.

Advices from Havana state that during the summer the exodus amounted to 60,000 persons, many of whom have fled through fear of cholera. There have been 1,580 deaths from that disease.

London.—Despatches from Rio to July 31st, say that an attack was made on the Fortress of Humaita, July 10. On that morning the combined allied forces, under the command of the Marquis de Caxias, advanced to the assault in three columns, amounting in the aggregate to 10,000 men. At the same time a heavy fire was opened upon the fortifications from the fleet of iron clads, and the land batteries. After desperate and prolonged fighting at the foot of the entrenchments, the allied columns returned without effecting a lodgment within the enemies' works. The loss of the allies is reported at 3,000 killed and wounded. Nothing is known of the loss of the Paraguayans, but as they fought most of the time under the cover of their entrenchments, it is supposed that the number of their killed and wounded will fall far behind that of the allies. The allied forces in Graniche, also advanced with the object of cutting off the connection with Lopez in the forests. They found them defended by a large body of troops protected by breast-works. After a desperate fight the allies withdrew. The casualties in this battle are not stated. The hopes of the war party in Brazil rested on the success of this enterprise, and its failure will give a great impetus to the peace movement.

DISCOURSE
By President BRIGHAM YOUNG,
delivered in the New Tabernacle, Salt
Lake City, Aug. 9th, 1868.

REPORTED BY DAVID W. EVANS.

I will endeavor to speak to the people so that they can hear me. We very frequently hear complaints about the people being unable to hear. The very thing that is the cause of this is the people not listening to the voice of the Lord. I have labored for many years in preaching the gospel of the Son of God; and when I first commenced, it seemed as though I was under the necessity of speaking very loud. I could not satisfy my own feelings without talking with a loud voice. I have acquired this habit, and to talk loud and long for many years wears on a person's constitution.

This gospel that we have embraced is worthy the attention of the high and the low, the rich and the poor, the wise and the ignorant, the noble and the ignoble. It commends itself to the feelings, understanding and conscience of every creature beneath the heavens that is endowed with intelligence. There is no system that is perfect except the gospel of the Son of God. Every art and science is incorporated in the gospel of salvation delivered to the children of men. If the inhabitants of the earth possess ingenuity, knowledge, wisdom or understanding they receive it within the purview or pale of this gospel that comes from heaven. I have said, and I still feel it, that outside the gospel of the Son of God—the plan of salvation—there is nothing but death, hell and the grave; everything else is within our religion. But when we talk about comprehending our religion, why, we might as well undertake to comprehend eternity. We have a little of it. The Lord has made manifest to the children of men a portion of it, enough to enable them to continue on, to grow, increase, expand, to add wisdom to wisdom and knowledge to knowledge, for light cleaves to light and truth to truth. The power to increase in knowledge is in our possession if we will improve the golden moments as they pass by.

We talk a great deal to the Latter-day Saints. What for? To bring them to a knowledge of the truth; to place them in a position in which they may be prepared to inherit that glory which they anticipate. And to obtain that perfection which we desire more will be required of us than merely a spiritual exercise of the mind; our outward works pertaining to our natural life, and in fact our whole souls must be devoted to God, and the upbuilding of His Kingdom. We talk to the people to bring them to the knowledge of the truth, and to bring ourselves, for we are with you, so that we may understand what we should do, how we should labor, how direct our lives here, in order that we may be perfected here, in preparation to enjoy life everlasting in the presence of the Father and the Son. I still feel to urge upon the Latter-day Saints the necessity of a close application of the principles of the gospel in our lives, conduct and words and all that we do; and it requires the whole man, the whole life to be devoted to improvement in order to come to a knowledge of the truth as it is in Jesus Christ. Herein is the fullness of perfection. It is couched in the character of our Savior; although but a scanty portion of it was made manifest to the people, in consequence of them not being able to receive it. All they were prepared to receive He gave them. All we are prepared to receive the Lord gives us; all that the nations of the earth are prepared to receive He imparts unto them.

The inhabitants of the earth do not acknowledge the Lord as they should. There are very few but who believe in a Supreme Being; but do they honor God? No, they take His name in vain. Do they believe Him to be what He is? No, they so far mystify the character of Deity that it is impossible for the people to understand it. Do they reverence His name? No. If they believe in a God, He is so far off that they never can get near Him; they know nothing about the conduct of this Being; and He is so far off in their imaginations that He knows nothing about the children of men; at least such is the feeling amongst them, and yet they are the so-called Christians. His centre is everywhere and His circumference nowhere. They have mystified the affairs of salvation to that degree that the whole world of mankind have lost that reverence that is due to the Supreme Being.

The Latter-day Saints have received the Spirit of the Lord; the proof is here in the gathering and the oneness of the people. Have the Elders of Israel been to any other country but this? Yes. To preach the Gospel? Yes. Have they been to England and preached the gospel there? Yes. Where is your proof? The proof is, that they have left all, if they had anything, and have come up to the gathering place where the Saints are assembled. The Elders have also preached to the many of the nations of Europe so far as they were allowed to do so. In some countries the law would not permit them; but the Lord will yet revolutionize those nations until the door will be opened and the gospel will be preached to all. Have the people believed? A few of them. But we gather the poorest of the people, the unlearned, and a few of the learned; but generally, we gather those who are poor, who wish to be redeemed; who feel the oppression the high and the proud have made them endure; they have felt a wish to be delivered, and consequently their ears were open to receive the truth. Take those who are in the enjoyment of all the luxuries of this life, and their ears are closed up; they cannot hear; but go to the poor, to those who are in poverty and want, and they are looking every way for deliverance. They are open to hear, and when I have turned down the bed I would find the sheet patched from end to end so that I would wonder which was the original sheet. I have also known young ladies—I do not know that I ought to say this, but I do not say it to their disgrace, but to their praise—come home from their work on a Saturday evening, and retiring to a room, throw a blanket over their shoulders, and wash

every particle of their clothing, that they might be able to go out on Sunday to attend meeting. These are they that we have baptized. Why? Because their ears were open, and the Spirit of the Lord found a way to their hearts, and they saw there was deliverance in the gospel. The rich and noble, as a general thing, have turned a deaf ear to the voice of the Elders of Israel. Now, the gospel that we have embraced comprises every glory, honor, exaltation, and truth that is in the heavens, on the earth and beneath the earth. Is it worthy of the attention of the poor? Yes, it is. According to the reading of this book—the Old and New Testament as well as the Book of Mormon and the Book of Doctrine and Covenants—which we regard as the foundation of our work, the Lord has chosen the poor of this world, rich in faith—and the time will come when He will give the earth to His poor for an everlasting inheritance. I speak this for the comfort of my brethren and sisters who have been poor. They have come here, and what do we see? The youth, the middle-aged and the old improving in letters, in mechanism and in the arts and sciences. We bring them here to improve them, and if the Lord will bless us sufficiently, and the people will bless themselves, we will have a nation that understands all things pertaining to the earth that it is possible for man to grasp. Will this people be praiseworthy? Yes, and honored and honorable. Will they be looked to as examples? Yes; and it is the duty of the Latter-day Saints to live their religion so that all the world can say there is a pattern for us, not only in our business and worship, but in our knowledge of things that are, things that have been and of things that are yet to come, until the knowledge of Zion shall reach the uttermost parts of the earth, and the kings and great men shall say, "Let us go up to Zion and learn wisdom." Will they come here to learn how to govern? Yes. One of the simplest things in the world is to control a people. Is there any particular art in making this people obedient? There is just one. If you Elders of Israel can get the art of preaching the Holy Ghost into the hearts of the people, you will have an obedient people. This is the only art required. Teach the people truth, teach them correct principle; show them what is for their greatest good and don't you think they will follow in that path? They will, just as far as it is consistent with their weaknesses and the power of darkness that is over the inhabitants of the earth—with us as with others. We have merged partially into the light, and we should be very thankful and obedient to the requirements of Heaven, that we may receive more and more.

Every art and science known and studied by the children of men is comprised within the Gospel. Where did the knowledge come from which has enabled man to accomplish such great achievements in science and mechanism within the last few years? We know that knowledge is from God, but why do they not acknowledge Him? Because they are blind to their own interests, they do not see and understand things as they are. Who taught men to chain the lightning? Did man unaided and of himself discover that? No, he received the knowledge from the Supreme Being. From Him, too, has every art and science proceeded, although the credit is given to this individual, and that individual. But where did they get the knowledge from, have they it in and of themselves? No, they must acknowledge that, if they can not make one spear of grass grow, nor one hair white or black without artificial aid, they are dependent upon the Supreme Being just the same as the poor and the ignorant. Where have we received the knowledge to construct the labor-saving machinery for which the present age is remarkable? From Heaven. Where have we received our knowledge of astronomy, or the power to make glasses to penetrate the immensity of space? We received it from the same Being that Moses, and those who were before him, received their knowledge from; the same Being who told Noah that the world should be drowned and its people destroyed. From Him has every astronomer, artist and mechanic that ever lived on the earth obtained his knowledge. By Him, too, has the power to receive from one another, been bestowed, and to search into the deep things pertaining to this earth and every principle connected with it.

We can receive all this in our education here, but to acquire knowledge of these principles, time and study are required. Let a child go to school, and he commences with a, b, c, and goes on to a, b, c, and then to words of two or three syllables until he is prepared for a higher course of studies. No child can learn algebra or common arithmetic at first, but he has to go on day by day, just as you and I have to do. We have learned many things concerning the Kingdom of God upon the earth, and we can learn still more. But with all we have learned, are we prepared, Latter-day Saints, to put our trust in God implicitly? No, we are not. How do we know? By the acts of the people and by our own experience. This is in consequence of the evil and the power of Satan that is in the world through the fall. He has beguiled the inhabitants of the earth, and has thrown a mist before their eyes so that they can not see the providences of God. Who is it can see the power by which the leaves of yonder trees grow? Can you see and understand it? No; why? Because there is a veil dropped over the eyes and minds of the children of men, so that they can not behold the providences of God nor His handiwork in all nature. We are deprived of this knowledge; but we can begin to see and understand through receiving the Gospel. But we have still a great deal to learn. It is said that "obedience is better than sacrifice." It is far better. When I look at the Latter-day Saints—and when I say you, I mean myself—I, Brigham, am with you, where are we? What do we understand? How do we advance? What do we expect to receive? How are we looking at things pertaining to this world? We have received the first principles of the Gospel; and we have received the spirit of the Gospel; but do we live so as to increase in this day by day? That is the question. Do we live our religion so that we improve on all the knowledge that God has given us? Do we live up to the light that the Lord has revealed? You may answer this question. The Latter-day Saints, as a people, are a very good people, they are excellent; they have come to a oneness that is most remarkable—astonishing to ourselves, and also to others. But are we any more exact? We have a great deal to do before we come to a unity of the faith and set eye to eye as the people of God

have to do in the Latter-days. We are some things, but we do not see all that is for our best interest; if we did we would live our religion.

Now, my brethren and sisters, from the high and from the lower circles of earth a gentleman or lady, that is, one (we have many that are called gentlemen and ladies; but you find one in the strict sense of the word, that is, as I would interpret the word, and you will find a man or woman that would border very closely on an angel. Every word that they speak will be seasoned with grace; every act of their lives would be as high as mortals can come to; nothing pertaining to them low, degrading or disgraceful. You find a gentleman and you will find a man who possesses a heart full of charity, with all love; full of good works, whose hands are always open to do good to every creature. You find a lady, and she is one who is ready to impart wisdom, knowledge, truth, and every virtue and holy principle to her sisters and her fellow beings. These are the true lady and gentleman; but they are of a higher order than those we now call ladies and gentlemen. You may say my definition is incorrect. Be it so, it matters not to me. I have my own views with regard to the things. I look upon the Latter-day Saints as being a very good people, but very far from what they should be. "Well, we must have time to grow," says one. Very true, we can not learn even the "First Reader" in a day. When we commenced going to school we learned a little to-day, and a little more to-morrow, and a little more the next day, and so added knowledge to knowledge, and by and by you and I have to come to a unity of the faith. This is the Gospel—the plan of salvation—that we believe in. This is the doctrine we preach to the people—to purify ourselves as He is pure; to sanctify the Lord God in our hearts, that we may be counted worthy to receive His blessings and be sustained by Him.

We know very well that the name "Mormon" is rudely applied to the Latter-day Saints, and we know very well that the world thinks of us but what matters it to us? Nothing. Suppose that we had the power to take the poor and the ignorant, the low and the degraded who are trodden under foot of the great and the powerful among earth's inhabitants, and bring them together and purify them and fill them with knowledge and understanding and make a nation of them worthy of admiration; what would you say to this? O ye inhabitants of the earth, can you do it? The Lord can. Well it is such a people that I am looking upon; this is the people I expect to be saved with, I am proud of them. Not proud of their ignorance or meanness; not proud of their wickedness by any means. But I am proud to think that we have received the gospel and are enabled to sanctify ourselves if we are disposed to. I delight in the Latter-day Saints, because of their obedience to these principles, and not because of their rough, uncouth course of life.

(To be continued.)

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES BY STAGE.

From the East—H. S. Eldredge, Minnie Harrison, Mrs. Gilbert, F. B. Gilbert.
From the West—H. M. Grant, Frank Capen.
From the North—L. H. Hersfield, A. L. Downes, L. A. West, John Mitchell, H. Parker.
To the East—H. M. Grant, W. H. Young, C. M. Goldsberry, L. H. Hersfield, H. Parker.
To the West—Major J. W. Drew.
To the North—James McGaw, J. W. Miller.

Special Notices.

FOR SALE.—A good Sugar Mill, Inquire of F. W. Derrick, 12th Ward.
WANTED, a few cords of Mountain Mahogany Wood at this office.
WANTED.—One hundred and fifty cords of red pine wood at the Paper Mill.
WANTED.—At this office, clean white cotton and colored rags. People in the city who wish to dispose of them will please bring them on Monday and Fridays.

THEATRE.

Lessee & Managers—H. B. Clawson & J. T. Calhoun.

UNQUALIFIED SUCCESS.

Of the eminent Tragic Actress,

MISS ANNETTE

INCE,

SECOND NIGHT of the Great Historical Play.

Elizabeth, Queen of England.

From the Italian of Paolo Giacomelli, as originally played by the renowned Italian Tragicienne, MADAME RISTORI, in all the principal Theatres of Europe and America.

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In her Great Personation of

QUEEN ELIZABETH!

The Strength of the Company in the Cast

Saturday, Aug. 22, 1868.

The performance will consist of the Great Historical Play, translated from the Italian by Thos. Williams, Esq., in 5 Acts, entitled,

ELIZABETH!

QUEEN OF ENGLAND.

ELIZABETH, Queen of England.

MISS ANNETTE INCE

Lady Sarah Howard.....Miss Adams

Lady Anna Burleigh.....Miss Alexander

Lady Lamburn.....Miss McKendree

Earl of Essex.....Mr. D. McKendree

Lord Burleigh.....Mr. J. C. Hardie

James VI.....Mr. J. C. Graham

Sir Francis Bacon.....Mr. J. C. Graham

Sir Francis Drake.....Mr. J. C. Graham

Lord Howard.....Mr. J. C. Graham

The Marquis Di Mendoza.....Mr. J. C. Graham

Davidson.....Mr. J. C. Graham

Hudson.....Mr. J. C. Graham

Sir George Jackson.....Mr. J. C. Graham

English and Scotch Nobles, the Queen's Guards, Soldiers, &c.

DOORS OPEN AT 7 o'clock. Performance commences punctually at 8.