

trip to Bear Lake valley. Exhorted the Saints to study the proper use and powers of the words of the English language; should study our own history, the history of our American nation, and of other nations both ancient and modern, and all this not to glory in our knowledge and learning, but to honor God and build up His kingdom. We should gain knowledge in science and in art, and be not a wit behind the world in scientific and artistic skill; everything that tends to light up man and exalt him towards God we should seek to possess, and all this that you and your children may become mighty men of God on earth. Pres. P. Young spoke on education.

Elder Wilford Woodruff said, you have done well but your city is too scattered to give you mutual defence in case of Indian aggression; and the little children are too far from school. With regard to a phonetic alphabet, to which the President has alluded, it should not be neglected. Exhorted to the extensive planting of fruit trees, and bushes bearing the lesser fruits.

Elder Geo. Q. Cannon said, every aspiration of our natures is satisfied in the gospel. Spoke on the subject of phonetic reading and writing, showing its advantages. There is no necessity of any person in this Church to be unhappy if they live their religion.

Elder Orson Hyde spoke upon marriage, and exhorted the young men and women in all purity to join their hands in marriage and multiply and replenish the earth.

Pres. B. Young spoke. Singing, "Come all ye sons of Zion." Benediction by Orson Pratt.

Sunday, 15th.

As soon as we could see to drive we were on the road to Ogden by the new route. The morning was damp there having been rain in the night. Heavy clouds were resting upon the mountains, threatening a storm before the day closed. This route gives a chance for a most excellent road; I think I am safe in saying that a good yoke of cattle can take twenty hundred pounds with ease from Ogden to Bear Lake and vice versa. We passed through a country covered thickly with grass on hill and in valley, until we came to Round Valley, one of the most beautiful places in the valleys of the mountains; it is almost round in shape, and skirted on every side with grassy hills, with mountains and cañons in the background filled with timber, poles and firewood. The soil is composed of a rich black loam, and the valley is almost as level as a floor, and covered over thickly with the different sweet grapes that flourish in those mountain regions. It is watered by a number of springs which issue out of the rocks on the west side of the valley, forming a stream as large, I should judge, as City Creek. This stream empties itself into Bear Lake. Here we saw, I think, scores of bushels of young trout, they appeared to be as thick as they could lay together in the water; and we were told that large trout come out of the lake early in spring and congregate at the head of this stream in great numbers. Round Valley is supposed to be capable of settling over five hundred families. We camped for the night at Blacksmith's Fork. Here we found waiting our arrival an escort in uniform from Ogden, tents already up, and abundance of firewood brought from the neighboring hills, and a fat ox for supper and breakfast. These comforts were greeted by the company with joy, as they had traveled over a road made wet and heavy by soft falling snow which fell during a great part of the day. The atmosphere was damp and cold, and many of the company were not only wet but chilled with cold, soon, however, every body were well warmed, fed, and comfortably put away for the night. The distance from St. Charles to our camp on Blacksmith's Fork is supposed to be about fifty miles. This is one of the most beautiful streams my eyes ever beheld, almost as clear as air, and the scenery around is grand. For miles this stream presents a succession of dams and waterfalls from one to eighteen feet high. On examining the walls forming those dams, we found them to be the work of the beaver, which work has, doubtless, been going on for centuries; the beaver building, and the water filling up and petrifying into solid rock, the trees and sticks which that industrious little animal has accumulated during the lapse of ages. The semi-loud murmurings of those falls, the altitude, the stillness of

those solitudes, the magnitude of nature's works, the little company of Saints gathered from many nations standing and sitting around the camp fire, with their prophet and nine of the apostles of the last days in their midst, the deep solemn voice of prayer to the God of heaven and earth for protection, all made an impression upon me, of awe, of wonder and humility that I shall not soon forget.

At early dawn of morn of the 16th we were aroused from slumber by the sound of a bugle. In a short time all were astir in the camp, the fires were replenished, breakfast eaten, teams fed and harnessed, and as soon as daylight revealed the road we were again on the way. It snowed upon us all day, making this part of our journey somewhat uncomfortable and wearisome, passing over a new road, which was consequently rough, jolting and shaking, and twisting to and fro our mortal bodies in such a way as to make it highly necessary to watch and pray lest the temper itself should get into a state of insubordination.

Arrived in Huntsville at 12 o'clock. At one o'clock we met the Saints here in a very creditable meeting-house almost finished. Meeting was called to order by Bishop Hammond. Good singing. Prayer offered by G. D. Watt. Elder Geo. Q. Cannon spoke in regard to the present visit of the President and his friends, and referred to the exceeding great prosperity of the people; they are increasing in oneness, and as our knowledge increases we shall become as a band of brethren in the length and breadth of this land. What leader in all the world feels interested in the welfare of his people; they are bent on the aggrandizement of themselves. It is not so with our leader, he is interested in the growth of this people in knowledge, and also in material wealth. That system which maketh us wise and wealthy is for all the inhabitants of the earth if they will receive the truth and be guided by the servants of the Almighty. We have advantages such as no other people possess. We should seek to develop every faculty within us, to be able to better advance the great purposes of the Most High God. It would be wise for all our brethren and sisters, who speak foreign languages to adopt the English instead of assembling together to perpetuate among themselves their mother tongue, and they should teach their children the English language, that we may be a people of one tongue, and thus that we may be one, that we will not say I am an Englishman, a Scotchman, a Welshman, &c., but let every man say I am a Saint. Let there be no place on earth that presents more pleasant and attractive homes than the homes of the Saints do; that our children will be attached to them, that wherever they may go in after life they may remember with pleasure the homes of the fathers.

Elder George A. Smith said, when the Saints gather together they immediately commence to open farms, plant orchards and build cities, and we have ever found that the Lord blessed the atmosphere, and the country round about the possessions of His people. Spoke upon education. When a mother learns to use correct language she will commit a finished style of language to her children. To read well is one of the finest accomplishments a man can possess. Encouraged the people to establish reading schools, as a profitable employment to follow during the long evenings of winter. The language in which we are taught of the Lord, in which His revelations are printed, should be thoroughly understood by all the Saints of all nations who gather to Zion. Spoke of the trip. This is the twenty-sixth meeting, lasting from two to three hours each. Our progress on this trip has been marked by demonstrations of joy and gladness. The settlements in Bear Lake Valley are considered a decided success; and it will in the future be one of the finest summer residences in the mountains.

Elder W. H. Hooper spoke of the great improvements made by this people, which attracted his attention during this visit of the President and his friends.

Elder Wilford Woodruff said, this is the first time I have visited your valley. You have a beautiful valley, good crops, comfortable houses and a good house to worship God in. There is no generation has greater blessings than this people in the mountains. The people of the whole earth are ruled by the devil, but the Holy Priesthood has ruled in

these valleys from the first; the devil does not bear rule in Utah. You may give your children earthly riches which may all pass out of their hands, but a good education will remain with them. The rising generation have got to carry out the great labor of this kingdom in its ultimate power and increase; our sons and daughters should be prepared for this work. It has been said that no man is educated unless he knows where he came from, what he is here for, where he is going, and what he is going to do in the eternal world; if this is the case, I think that there are but few educated in the world. Congratulated the people on their pleasant location.

Elder John Taylor said, what people or nation on the earth has the same kind guardianship over them as we have? Among the nations of Europe the rich are getting richer and the poor poorer. With regard to the elective franchise, what people or nation are as blessed as we are? Of this privilege the people of the old world are deprived. Our leaders are seeking constantly to bless us in all things politically, socially, morally and in every other way, that we may advance in intelligence, in wealth and in wisdom, until as a people we are elevated in the well-being and prosperity of our leaders. Pres. B. Young spoke a short time. Benediction by Elder Orson Pratt.

The Saints in this valley seem to be very comfortable and well off. Our conveyances were waiting at the front of the meeting house, and we at once continued our journey through Ogden cañon which presents a class of scenery of such stupendous grandeur which baffles description.

We arrived in Ogden at about 4 p.m. The distance from St. Charles to Ogden is considered to be about ninety miles.

President B. Young was entertained by Bishop Chauncey W. West. We were pleased to come again beneath the roof of his hospitable dwelling, where we took solid comfort, and refreshing rest.

Tuesday, 17th.

After a somewhat early breakfast we bade farewell to our kind host, and reached Farmington at a few minutes after eleven, where we fed and rested our animals until between one and two o'clock, and reached the city about four.

In a future communication I will give you somewhat concerning the Bear Lake Valley, and the prospects of the people settling that region.

Respectfully,

G. D. WATT.

THE ADVENTISTS AT WILBRAHAM, MASS.

A correspondent of the Springfield Republican has been to the Adventist meeting at Wilbraham, and narrates some of the queer doings of the "faithful" in these latter days. He says:

The main body of the Adventists have been "swingin' around the circle," and have fixed upon 1868 as the time for the end of the earth and the "going up" of the elect. So they are all "time-ists" now, and the slight matter of a year is all that divides them. This definiteness of departure is a source of much inspiration, and one brother, on learning of the new dispensation, only struck the key-note of each heart when, with a voice like a clarion, he made the woods resound with, "Glory to God, brethren, there are no owls in the dovecot this morning!" The '67 men are beginning to make themselves felt and in the general prayer meeting this morning the two wings had it back and forth, and shouts of, "67, '67!" with "Hallelujah, we're going up!" were loud and frequent. The first sermon by Rev. J. H. Libby, of Lewiston, Me., had very little of the Advent doctrine in it, but was a plain, practical discourse, suitable for almost any congregation; but in the afternoon the radical side of the question was presented in the most gorgeous colors by the Rev. William A. Fenn, of Oswego, N. Y., who preached on the personality of the devil and his voracious appetite of human souls, the mortality of man, the coming of the end, etc., etc. Conversions are quite numerous, and at the morning prayer-meeting 30 came forward for prayers. The excitement, too, is growing and constantly from the circle of tents go up shouts of "Glory, glory!" "I'm on the river's bank!" "Oh for a death blow at Satan!" and the like.

THE CHOLERA IN ITALY—AWFUL HAVOC.

The Florence correspondent of the London Daily News says:

From a report on the cholera lately published we find that the cases from January to July this year have been as many as 63,376 cases followed by 32,074 deaths. The Sicilian provinces have been the most grievously affected by the malady. In Gergenti, 6,014 cases are reported, and 7,310 deaths; in Bari (Neapolitan provinces,) 11,116 cases and 6,421 deaths—at Caltanissetta Sicilian provinces 7,191 cases, and 4,110 deaths. In a word, we find that death followed the attack in about half the number of cases. Not one of the 49 provinces of Italy has been spared, though in some cities such as Florence, only a couple of cases are reported. But another alarming symptom—a symptom of moral disease quite as melancholy as the physical malady has been observed throughout Italy, especially in the Galabrias and Sicily; though even the Northern provinces are not free from its contagion. This symptom is the dread of poison, the belief in its presence through various malevolent agents and noxious influences. In Italy this dread greatly excites the mind of the suffering populations and adds to their calamitous state. A thirst for vengeance upon the soldiers, who are supposed to be in some mysterious manner connected with the cholera, is felt by the people. The unremitting zeal and kindness of the officers and men in the care of the suffering and sick, have done nothing to calm the popular feeling. Even when they are assisting the sufferers, they are regarded with hatred and suspicion,—nay, frequently subjected to violence.

THE WOMEN OF A SCOTTISH ISLAND.

A correspondent of the Glasgow Herald who recently visited the Island of Lewis, in the Hebrides, says "the women do all the heavy work. They dig, delve, and hoe; they carry heavy loads of manure to the fields, and in the peat season you may see them all day carrying creelfuls of peat from the bog. You will often see a man trudging along the road beside a woman, but the creel is always on the woman's back. If they come to a river or ford, the woman crosses first, deposits her creel on the other side, and then returns to carry the man across. I only saw this once, but the farmers tell me it is a thing of everyday occurrence. When the creel is empty, the man sometimes slings it over his own shoulders, and then mounts upon the back of the woman, who carries them both across together. This, I am told, is the only occasion on which, by any chance, you see a creel upon the back of a man. The woman in the rural districts here is, in fact, a beast of burden, and men, in looking out for wives, look largely to muscular development. A story is current among the English-speaking farmers that illustrates this conception of woman's mission. In the middle of one peat season, when labor was much in demand, a man who was supposed to be a confirmed, old bachelor suddenly married. A friend met him some days after. "What for did you take a woman like that?" said the friend. "Did you no hear," replied the man, "that my horse was dead?"

THERE is not a toll-gate in all Switzerland. The roads are fine and belong to Government.

A DESPONDENT editor remarks that if the country grows much worse he shall publish notices of births under the head of "disasters."

THE nickel mines from which the government obtains the material for its small metallic currency, are located near Lancaster, Pa.

A SUCCESSFUL attempt has been made in London to teach blind women to use the sewing-machine, so as to enable them to earn their living. Several of the unfortunates are stated to have acquired great skill in the use of the machine.

A FEW days ago twenty-seven women of Redfield, Iowa, decided to abate the whiskey shops of that place, and did so. They were arrested, tried and acquitted. Subsequently they were again re-arrested and taken before another Justice of the Peace, twenty-five miles distant, where they were again acquitted, after a three day's trial.