

dren. But let not this mistaken sympathy lead parents to give wrong counsel to their children to their hurt. It requires stout hearts to develop a new country like that; but perseverance, time and patience will accomplish it. There is plenty of bread—the staff of life—in the country, and no necessity for actual want among any them. It is not now as it has been in St. George and on the Muddy, when there was no bread in the country and we had to come to Sanpete or to Salt Lake to fetch it.

I would say to all who have been called and have not gone,—for judging from the best information I have, not above half of those called are in the southern country,—for the sake of your own future welfare and prosperity, respond to the calls that have been made upon you and strive to fill that mission with confidence, boldness and energy. Or if there are good and sufficient reasons why you should not do so, go to the President and make known your circumstances, that you may be released, that your consciences may not condemn you and that your God may not condemn you, and that your future usefulness may not be curtailed. Let no one flatter himself that he can pass along in obscurity, unnoticed, and neither magnify his calling, nor yet be discharged from it. It will linger around you, it will haunt you and will be like a canker worm gnawing at the root of your felicity. Take steps to be exonerated one way or the other, and God will bless you: Amen.

PISTOL PRACTICE FOR LADIES.

UNDER the head of "Scoundrelism" we published in Saturday's issue an account of an attempt that had been made late at night to effect an entrance into a house in the 10th Ward. Yesterday evening, under the head of "Burglary," we published a successful attempt of the same nature in the 11th Ward. Three men succeeded in effecting an entrance into a house while the man was absent. His wife was in bed, and she was awakened by one of the rascals presenting a pistol at her head, and threatening to shoot her if she made any noise. They robbed the house of forty-five dollars in greenbacks; but, being interrupted by the warning of one of their confederates outside that somebody was approaching, they dropped fifteen dollars of the amount, and made off. It was only a few weeks ago that we published another account of a most daring burglary in the same part of the town. In that instance the man of the house was at home, and when he awakened from his sleep, they were in the house, and himself and family at the mercy of the robbers.

From all these accounts we should conclude that these burglars are very daring and cunning, or many of the people are very careless about fastening their houses. There has been a time, extending over many years in this country, when it would not have been thought unsafe for families to go to bed without fastening their doors and windows and in summer time to even leave them all open. House-breaking or burglary was never heard of, and the immunity from the depredations of thieves which the people enjoyed in those days induced a habit of carelessness in regard to the proper fastening of their houses. But those halcyon days are past for the present. Civilization has marched westward, and one of the necessities of civilized society is to have doors and windows well secured by good locks and fastenings.

The people in the east part of the city, and, in fact, all over the city, should understand this necessity. In the primitive days of our settlement locks and other fastenings were but little used; but where civilization is in full blast the lives of the people depend to a very great extent on having locks that cannot be picked, and bolts and bars which cannot be wrenched off. No house in this country should be without them; and where locks cannot be obtained, a stout wooden bar, well fastened, will answer a good purpose. Every house should be so secured, before the family retires to rest, that no burglar can effect an entrance without awakening the inmates.

We recommend also to husbands and fathers that they furnish their wives and daughters with pistols and ammunition, and let them practice loading and firing them, until they become experts at the business. A very little practice will familiarize them with the use of these weapons, and they may find such familiarity of great service to them at some time in their lives. When females learn to use fire-

arms, their fathers and husbands will not be uneasy while they are absent about their houses being robbed or their families suffering from the violence of burglars. We know ladies whose friends would have no uneasiness about their taking care of themselves in a house, if they had their arms, even if ruffians were to break into it.

As a general thing our ladies have plenty of nerve. The rough scenes through which they passed in the days when they suffered from mobocracy has given it to them. They are not easily terrified, and in times of difficulty and danger evince a calmness and presence of mind that excite admiration. There have been times in our history when they have found a knowledge of the use of weapons very convenient. By all means let them learn to use them now, and when ruffians break into houses, or even try to do so, they will meet with such a reception as will surprise them. If a few of them get shot in their attempts to rob, the remainder will, doubtless, be more careful than they have been. Shooting is excellent medicine for kleptomania.

GENERAL ELECTION.

THE time for holding our annual election is near at hand. Scarcely three weeks remain until the first Monday of August will be here. Members of the Territorial House of Representatives and several county officers will be elected on that day. The County Clerks of the various counties will doubtless give timely public notice of what officers are to be elected. An election of Delegate to the House of Representatives at Washington will also be held on that day. From the first election until early last year, there has always been an interregnum of several months when the Territory has not had a Delegate to represent it. This was from the 4th of March, when each Congress ended, until the first Monday of the succeeding August. In case of an extra session convening, Utah would be without a Delegate. To remedy this a law was passed, which was approved Jan. 10, 1867, enacting that an election of a Delegate to the House of Representatives for the Fortieth Congress should be held on the first Monday of February, 1867. "The Delegate for the Forty-first Congress shall be elected at the general election on the first Monday of August, 1868, and biennially thereafter."

County Clerks and others interested in elections should keep this law in mind.

NEWS FROM THE IMMIGRATION

A LETTER has been received by President Brigham Young from President F. D. Richards, under date of June 20, in which he states that 625 souls from Scandinavia and 249 from the British Isles, making an aggregate of 874 souls, which counted as 743 statute adults, embarked at Liverpool on the ship *Emerald Isle*. The ship was cleared on the day of his writing, and during the embarkation and clearing they had most beautiful weather, a blessing which those who have lived under the weeping skies of Britain can appreciate.

Another letter, of June 24th, states that the ship *Constitution* was cleared on that day with 457 of the Saints on board, under the presidency of Elders Harry H. Cluff, Joseph S. Horne and C. P. Liston. Brother Horne has charge of about 40 persons from the Swiss and German mission, which number includes some from Munich, the capital of Bavaria, and also some from the kingdom of Wurtemberg.

Brother W. C. Thomas, of Brigham City, who left here as a missionary on the evening of June 3d, arrived at Liverpool on the 24th of June.

President Young has received a telegram from General H. B. Clawson, stating that 500 immigrants, by the *Minnesota* left New York yesterday morning; 700 by the *John Bright*, leave for the terminus to-day. The *John Bright*, it seems, has arrived at New York with her passengers.

SURVEYOR GENERAL FOR UTAH

A BILL to create the office of Surveyor General in the Territory of Utah, and establish a Land Office in said Territory, and extend the homestead and pre-emption laws over the same, was introduced some time ago into the House of Representatives at Washington. It was afterwards sent to the Senate and referred to the committee on Territories. In the first instance that committee asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the Bill, and that it should be

referred to the Committee on Public Lands; this was agreed to.

We have the announcement to-day, in the meagre language of the telegraphic dispatches, that "the Senate amendment to the House Bill to create the office of Surveyor General of Utah was concurred in."

It would seem from this, that the committee of the Senate, to whom the Bill was referred, made an amendment to it, which the House has concurred in—the nature of this amendment we have no means at present of knowing.

HOME ITEMS.

FROM TUESDAY'S DAILY.

FATAL.—On the 2d inst., as Brother Stephen Skelton, of West Weber, to which settlement he moved this spring, was going to work after dinner, he fell into the water ditch, supposed to be in a flit at the time, being subject to them, and was drowned before he was discovered. He leaves a wife and eight children. His oldest son is now gone down to the railway terminus as a teamster with the trains for the immigrants.

A GOOD CROP YET.—Brother A. McFarland, writing from West Weber, says: "The grasshoppers have visited our place and have eaten some of our grain, but still the prospect is good for a crop."

AT BOUNTIFUL.—On Sunday last the inhabitants of Bountiful were alive and full of joy, as was evinced by their goodly presence and joyful countenances at the Tabernacle. In the forenoon Elder Angus M. Cannon addressed a large and attentive audience, followed by Elder John Scott, from Cottonwood. The remarks of each speaker were soul stirring and accompanied by that heavenly influence so well known to the Saints; indeed it seemed as though every word was dictated by it, and forced home to the hearts of all present. In the afternoon President Joseph Young addressed a full house, and was, as he always is, rich, instructive and spiritual. He was followed by Elders Angus M. Cannon and Edward Stevenson who made some very inspiring and pertinent remarks.

During the day a committee of five was appointed to make arrangements for celebrating the twenty-second anniversary of the entrance of the Pioneers into these valleys.—(Com.)

FORT EPHRAIM.—Brother H. F. Peterson writes from Fort Ephraim, giving an account of their celebration on the Fourth, which arrived too late for publication in full. They had a procession of military and citizens, accompanied with bands; and exercises appropriate to the day in the Meeting House, when the Bishop delivered an Oration and the Mayor made a speech; with music by the brass band and singing, and the usual devotional exercises at the opening and closing. In the afternoon there were amusements in the public square; and in the evening a dance. President Hyde arrived from Springtown towards the close of the amusements and joined in the dance. All passed off peaceably and harmoniously during the day.

Next day, President Hyde preached an excellent discourse in the forenoon. The people are generally enjoying good health and the spirit of peace, and endeavoring to adhere to good counsel. They have fought the grasshoppers faithfully and unitedly, and though much grain has been destroyed there are still good prospects for plenty of bread for the people and some to spare. The "hoppers" were leaving fast at date of writing.

FROM WEDNESDAY'S DAILY.

STARTED.—Elder John Albiston gave us a parting call to-day as he was starting on his mission. He goes to the terminus by Naisbitt & Hindley's train.

THE FOURTH.—We have received the following notices of the 4th which are too old for publishing in full. Bro. C. W. Stayner, of Farmington, informs us that there the Sunday Schools walked in procession, forming at 9 o'clock in the morning. At 10 o'clock, meeting was held at Miller's Grove, and a pleasant time was spent; Reading the Declaration by Capt. James T. Smith; an Oration by Col. A. Stayner; songs, speeches, music, toasts, sentiments, &c., being the exercises. At 1 p.m. they had a picnic in the Grove, and a dance in the afternoon and evening. Committee of Arrangements, General Lot Smith, Philander Brown, Elias Vanfleet, John Leavitt and David Hess. Charles W. Stayner, Chaplain.

At Mill Creek the Sunday School children, numbering about 200, met in the new Ward House at 9 o'clock, a.m., formed a procession under the direction of the superintendent and teachers, and marched with appropriate banners and mottoes to Spring Lake Farm picnic grounds, where the day was spent to the best advantage, dancing, swinging, boating, &c., until the hour for returning, when they again went to the Ward House where the enjoyment was kept up till a proper hour for closing, when they were dismissed wishing for another Fourth to return. Bro. John R. Holt furnishes us the items.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.—We were favored with a visit yesterday afternoon by J. D. Hague, Esq., of the United States Exploration of the Fortieth Parallel, who courteously furnished us with the following interesting items.

The U. S. Geological Exploration of the Fortieth Parallel was authorized by Congress about eighteen months since. It has for its object the topographical and geological examination of a belt of country about one hundred miles wide, in a north and south direction, and stretching across Nevada, Utah and Colorado, lying gen-

erally along the 40th parallel of latitude, but with particular reference to that section of country which will be traversed and developed by the Pacific Railroad. The party under the general charge of Clarence King, Esq., Chief Geologist, comprises three or four geological assistants, five topographical assistants, a botanist, zoologist, photographer and other attaches, numbering in all about twenty-seven men, besides a cavalry escort of twenty.

The proposed results of the work include not only carefully detailed maps showing the topography and geology of the region under examination, but a general description of the natural features of the country, its botany, zoology, meteorology, its agricultural and mineral resources, and the state of development already attained in these departments.

The party commenced work more than a year ago in the western part of Nevada, and have completed the survey as far east as the meridian of Austin, and are now progressing towards Salt Lake City, which will be the eastern end of this year's work, and which they hope to reach some time in October.

The majority of the party will pass the Winter in the East, returning here in the Spring to resume and carry on the work across the Rocky Mountains as far as the 105th meridian, which is the eastern limit of the survey.

Mr. Hague, who arrived in this city a week ago, is detached from the main party. The development of the mining regions occupies the most of his attention, and he is going forward to Colorado, where the main party will be next year, in order to embrace in a volume of the report of the explorations, to be published next year, a full description of the mines. The survey is moving eastward in three parallel lines, and the results of their explorations and observations will be not only highly interesting but valuable additions to the scientific knowledge of the world. The zoologist of the party, a young gentleman excellently qualified for his position and an enthusiast, especially in ornithology, has already forwarded to Washington the description and drawings of several species of birds hitherto unknown, and has exploded opinions entertained regarding some other species supposed to exist, but which are members of known species seen at different seasons. The survey is a valuable one, and we hope will be as successful as the most sanguine can desire; and we wish Mr. Hague a pleasant sojourn while in our Territory.

THE IMMIGRATION.—The following telegram to President Young has been courteously handed to us:

New York City, July 14.

Brigham Young:

Five hundred emigrants, by the *Minnesota*, left here this morning; seven hundred, by the *John Bright*, leave to-morrow.

H. B. CLAWSON.

FROM THURSDAY'S DAILY.

A SENSIBLE MOVE.—Yesterday afternoon the grasshoppers which were in considerable force on the bottoms below Bountiful, took wing when the sun was about an hour and a half high, and wafted themselves gently en masse into the Lake. May more of them move in the same direction! Bishop Stoker informs us that although damage has been done in places, the good folks of Bountiful will gather harvest sufficient for themselves, and some to spare. Rye and barley are being cut; the wheat harvest will commence in about ten days.

FROM PROVO.—Bishop A. O. Smoot, in from Provo, reports all well there, with the locusts gone. Bro H. L. Southworth, writing from that city on the 15th, says: "The grasshoppers have left and the prospect is fair for a good crop of corn and a small supply of wheat. Utah Lake is unusually high and is doing a good deal of damage, not only in this locality but in many other places in the country. There was a refreshing shower here last night. My raspberries are doing well except the mountain kind which are such poor bearers that I am going to root them out of my garden, with the ground cherries, if it is possible. Blackberries bid fair to have a bountiful crop. But of all the berries which I cultivate, gooseberries are the most profitable, being abundant and annual bearers."

MATINEE.—The Management of the Theatre have wisely decided to give a "Cinderella" Matinee on the 24th. It is right that our little folks and others of mature growth should see such pictures of beauty as this piece presents. It gives a better comprehension of that which is lovely and beautiful in nature, and has an elevating tendency. Besides, the moral contained in this elaboration of the old nursery story is excellent, and the play itself is most entertaining. With the singing, dancing, changes, transformations and gorgeous scenes, it is just the thing for a holiday Matinee and we expect to see a crowded house on the occasion.

Office of Secretary of State,
for the State of Deseret,
Salt Lake City, July 14, 1868,

THE qualified Voters of the State of Deseret are hereby notified that at the Annual Election, to be held on the first Monday in August next, Members to the House of Representatives of the General Assembly will be elected as follows:

By Box Elder County, one Representative for the term of two years.
By Cache and Richland Counties, one Representative for the term of two years.
By Davis and Morgan Counties, one Representative for the term of two years.
By Salt Lake County, three Representatives for the term of two years.
By Millard County, one Representative for the term of two years.
By Sanpete and Sevier Counties, one Representative for the term of two years.
By Summit and Green River Counties, one Representative for the term of two years.
By Utah County, two Representatives for the term of two years.
By Washington and Kane Counties, one Representative for the term of two years.
By Weber County, one Representative for the term of two years.

The County Clerks are requested to be punctual in forwarding to this office an abstract of the Election returns as prescribed by law.

DANIEL H. WELLS,
Secretary of State,