

tism. Several of the Aitkenites were present; they wished us to call upon them—thought they would be baptized; one of them purchased a hymn book. Afterwards the Saints met at father Connor's, and partook of the sacrament.

—7.—Elders Kimball, Woodruff and I accompanied Dr. Copeland to the College of Surgeons, and went through every department of it; we also visited the National Gallery. Bro. Kimball baptized one.

—9.—We visited St. Paul's Cathedral, and went through each apartment from the crypt to the ball, which is about 400 ft. high; we crossed London Bridge and the Iron Bridge over the Thames, and also visited the British Museum.

—10.—We walked over Blackfriars Bridge, and called at Zion's Chapel, to attend a sacrament meeting of the Aitkenites, but they refused us admittance, fearing lest we should break up their society. In the evening, Elder Woodruff preached, and bro. Kimball and I bore a plain and forcible testimony.

—11.—I started for Cheltenham, where I remained over Sabbath, and preached twice to a very attentive congregation.

—14.—I attended the Gadfield Elm Conference, had a pleasant time.

—17.—Spent the day at Father Kingston's, and had a good visit with the Saints in the evening at bro. Pitt's.

—18.—Visiting and counseling the Saints.

—20 (Sunday).—I preached in the morning at From's Hill, and in the afternoon and evening at Stanley Hill. Staid at bro. Oakley's, and had a good time with the Saints.

—21.—Attended conference at Stanley Hill. I find fathers and mothers, sisters and brothers, wherever I go.

—22.—Went to Ledbury, and preached in the evening.

—23.—Went to Birmingham, and from thence to Gret's Green, and found bro. Lorenzo Snow just getting over the measles. I staid all night with him.

—24.—Proceeded to Lane End, and attended meeting in the evening. Staid at brother Player's.

—25.—I attended a conference at Hanley, Staffordshire Potteries, with Elder Geo. A. Smith. There was represented an increase of 6 elders, 26 priests, 10 teachers, 9 deacons, and 356 members since last July conference. We had a good time, and gave the Saints much instruction. We ordained 6 elders, 4 teachers and 3 deacons. Staid with bro. Geo. A., at Samuel Johnson's.

—26.—Traveled by coach to Manchester; found bro. W. Richards in council with the brethren at bro. Pratt's.

—27 (Sunday).—I preached in the Carpenter's Hall, in the morning and evening.

—29.—Went to Liverpool and paid the printer an instalment of money. Bro. Taylor had gone to Harden.

Communication.

For the Deseret News.

MR. EDITOR:—As I have been for many years a member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, and as I have now for the first time gathered with the church in these valleys; I feel it a duty to thus publicly make known the causes which have so long detained me in the Gentile world.

In the winter of '46, I was in Nauvoo, busily engaged in making preparations to emigrate with the Church. At that time Strangism began to produce some excitement in the city, gathering a few disciples and somewhat disturbing the faith of others. As they were daily expecting a copy of a translation of a record said to have been found by Strang, I thought it a good opportunity to prove to those misguided brethren that they had lost the Spirit of the Lord, and were in darkness not knowing truth from error. Accordingly, I wrote out a pretended translation, and, by a little management, imposed it upon the Strangites as coming from Strang. To my astonishment, John E. Page, who was supposed to be secretly favoring this new heresy, read this paper to the public congregation of the Saints and bore testimony of its truth, and declared himself in favor of Strang! I had some difficulty in convincing the schismatics of the 'sell,' but did convince them, and the affair was hushed up. But I found that I had incurred the displeasure of the Lord by impudently writing in His name. I had stepped on Satan's ground, and began to experience his buffalings. Rebellion began in my family who refused to go west with the Church—everything went wrong with me, and by the counsel of President O. Hyde I removed my family to St. Louis.

While at St. Louis, a report reached me from Headquarters that I had been cut off from the Church. From St. Louis I removed to New Orleans, and from that place my family went to New York and I to California. This was in '49. In '51 I saw Genl. C. C. Rich in the latter State, who told me that I had not been cut off from the Church, tho' some action, the nature of which he had forgotten, had been taken against me.

At this time a general call was made for the Saints in California to renew their covenants and come into an organization. I was the second person to be rebaptized; and after acting as an amanuensis to br. P. P. Pratt for about two months, (he was then writing his Key to Theology,) was appointed to accompany Elder John Murdoch on a mission to Australia to commence the work of the Lord in that land. We sailed from San Francisco on the 11th of September '51, and reached Sydney on the 31st of October. The Lord prospered us in our labors, raised us up friends, and we soon began to baptize. Our labors were very arduous, so much so that br. Murdoch's health began to be seriously affected, and at the expiration of about six months he left the mission in my hands and returned home. The mission continued to prosper, and, upon the arrival at Sydney of Elder Augustus Farnham and fellows laborers, April '53, I set sail for San Francisco bringing with me a company of forty-two persons. The major part of that company is now in Deseret. I left many good Saints behind me, nearly all of whom are en route, or are already in the valleys of the mountains.

I landed at San Francisco, July 11th, '53, and, being out of money, I took a small vessel upon shares and commenced the produce carrying business. I continued at this until '55, when I went to San Bernardino, where I engaged in school teaching. At the April Conference of '56, I was sent on a mission to Upper California to labor under the presidency of Pres't. Geo. Q. Cannon. I went as appointed—labored with success, and on the 2d of November last I started for Utah with a company of fifty-two persons.

I have given you, in brief, an outline of my travels and labors, and, but for occupying to great a space in the columns of the News, might add many items which would be both interesting and instructive. For the present, however, I will but add, that during the past twelve years I have passed through many scenes some of which were pleasurable—some painful—all instructive. I have watched the increasing enmity of Christians toward the Saints, and realize that their hatred is fast ripening into active and merciless hostility to the kingdom of God. This being the case, it is clear that the time is at hand when the Saints can stand only upon the rock of a living, active and pure faith. It is equally clear that the hour is near, when the Lord God will manifest his just displeasure and righteous indignation unto them that seek to take away the liberties and shed the blood of the Saints, and will teach the Gentiles, even as he once taught Pharaoh, that he is the living God, and that he will save his people in the hour of peril, whatever force may be arrayed against them, or by whomsoever sent.

C. W. WANDELL.

MASS MEETINGS.

PAROWAN AND PARAGOONAH.

According to previous appointment, the citizens convened in the Council House in Parowan at 6 o'clock p.m., Tuesday, Feb. 16, 1858. Meeting called to order by Jesse N. Smith. Music by the Parowan Brass Band. Prayer, Song, 'Oh Zion.'

On motion Col. William H. Dame was unanimously elected chairman and James H. Martineau secretary of the meeting.

On motion the chairman was appointed to select a committee to prepare resolutions expressive of the sense of this meeting, and the following persons were appointed said committee:—

James Lewis, C. C. Pendleton and Jesse N. Smith of Parowan; Silas S. Smith, of Paragoonah and Jas. H. Rollins, late of San Bernardino. The committee presented the following preamble and resolutions, which was read and unanimously adopted:

Whereas we, as a people, have for many years past been the subjects of religious and political persecution, having been driven from city to city and from State to State, our leaders and many others murdered in prison, and murdered in cold blood, and we at length driven from the abodes of white men to seek a home in the lonely and sterile valleys of the Rocky mountains, far from the comforts of civilized life; and,

Whereas, by legalized mobs we have been forced from our comfortable homes, made upon lands purchased of the General Government, in the cold of winter (in consequence of which hundreds have found a premature grave, upon the wild and desolate prairies) some, while in prison having been fed upon the flesh of their slain brethren, women also ravished even unto death, and our property of every description either destroyed or confiscated to satiate the hellish appetite of our relentless persecutors; and,

Whereas, after suffering innumerable evils and indignities, having petitioned for redress of grievance from the justice of peace, through every grade to the President of the United States and all honest men throughout the nation, without receiving aught but cold neglect, insult and treachery; and,

Whereas, the present Administration, by sending their armed legions to invade our Territory, strive only to fasten more closely the shackles which have been forged by others to enslave us, whose fathers labored to plant and sustain the standard of liberty and secure an asylum for the oppressed of every clime; and,

Whereas we, the sons of revolutionary sires, in whose breasts burn the same fire and whose bosoms heave with the same spirit of freedom, consider the present moves of the Executive of the United States towards us as designed to renew the same or similar outrages upon us as a people; therefore,

Resolved, that we most cordially approve of the patriotic course pursued by his Excellency Gov. Young in checking in their progress those base and corrupt intruders who are now hanging upon the borders of our peaceful Territory.

Resolved, that we most unequivocally endorse

the sentiments contained in the Annual Message of Gov. Young to the Legislative Assembly, dated Dec. 15, 1857, and also all the memorials, resolutions and enactments of the Utah Legislative Assemblies.

Resolved, that we, as American citizens, claim the right of being governed by men of our own choice and not by corrupt political demagogues, sent by a foul Administration, backed by an armed soldiery.

Resolved, that, for the maintenance of our rights, we stake our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honors; among those rights are the privileges of worshiping God in our own way and of seeking life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness without molestation.

Resolved, that we freely devote our powers, means, and influence to sustain the measures adopted by his Excellency Gov. Young, with an abiding confidence in Almighty God to assist us to defend the right.

Resolved, that a copy of the proceedings of this meeting be forwarded to the Editor of the Deseret News for publication.

JAMES LEWIS.

CALVIN C. PENDLETON,

JESSE N. SMITH,

SILAS S. SMITH,

JAMES H. ROLLINS,

Committee.

JAMES H. MARTINEAU, Sec'y.

WASHINGTON CITY.

FEB. 18, 1858.

At a mass meeting of the inhabitants of Washington City, Washington county, Harrison Pearce was unanimously chosen chairman and George Spencer secretary. A committee of five were appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the feelings of the people pertaining to the official course of his Excellency Gov. Brigham Young and the resolutions of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah.

The following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, the Constitution of the United States guarantees unto all men the inalienable rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, for which our forefathers fought and bled; and,

Whereas, those blood bought privileges have been denied us as a people, on account of our religious faith, and those professing to be the administrators of justice and equal rights, have ever lent their influence to mercenary mobs which have driven us from city to city, from county to county and from State to State and finally from our homes into the most desolate portion of God's footstool and even now, denying us these barren wastes and even the air we breathe; having sent an armed mob, under the specious title of U. S. troops, to force upon us a band of corrupt officials at the point of the bayonet; and,

Whereas, those troops have openly avowed their determination to assassinate our leaders, murder our best men, seduce our daughters, ravish our wives and exterminate us as a people from the earth;

Therefore, be it resolved, that we will no longer tamely submit to have our constitutional rights trampled upon.

Resolved, that we do most cordially approve of the official acts of Governor Young and the course pursued by him towards our enemies.

Resolved, that the Memorials to the President and Congress of the United States, adopted by the Legislative Assembly, Jan. 6, 1858, meet with our most cordial approval as being expressive of our sentiments.

Resolved, that we will unitedly and promptly lend our aid and hearty co-operation to any and to every measure devised by Gov. Young and the Legislative Assembly, in repelling invasion and in maintaining our Constitutional rights.

Resolved, that we claim the right to be governed by Territorial officers of our own choice.

Resolved, that we will never consent to receive those officials now on our borders, until the General Government shall withdraw her troops from our Territory and redress our grievances.

Resolved, that we unitedly pledge our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor to the maintenance and carrying out of the sentiments expressed in the foregoing resolutions.

Resolved, that the committee sign the foregoing preamble and resolutions in behalf of the inhabitants of Washington and forward the same to the Editor of the Deseret News for publication.

JAMES D. McCULLOUGH,

JAS. B. WOOWARD,

JOHN FREEMAN,

JOHN WESLEY CLARK,

FOSTER CURTIS,

Committee.

HARRISON PEARCE, Chairman.

GEORGE SPENCER, Secretary.

A DESPERATE CONFLICT BETWEEN A LION AND AN ANTELOPE.—Dr. Livingstone gives a very interesting description of a fight he witnessed in Africa between a lion and an antelope.—The Doctor and his guides had just emerged from a narrow defile between two rocky hills, when they heard an angry howl, which they knew to be that of a monarch of the forest. At a distance of not more than forty yards in advance of them, a gemsbok stood at bay, while a huge, tawny lion was crouched on a rocky platform, above the level of the plain, evidently meditating an attack on the antelope; only a space of about twenty feet separated the animals. The lion appeared to be animated with the greatest fury; the gemsbok was apparently calm and resolute, presenting his well-fortified head to the enemy.

The lion cautiously changed his position, descended to the plain, and made a circuit, obviously for the purpose of attacking the gemsbok in the rear, but the latter was on the alert, and still turned his head towards his antagonist.—

This maneuvering lasted for half an hour, when it appeared to the observer that the gemsbok used a stratagem to induce the lion to make his assault. The flank of the lion's hope was, for a moment, presented to his fiercest assailant. As quick as lightning, the lion made a spring, but while he was yet in the air, the gemsbok turned his head, bending his neck so as to present one of his spear horns at the lion's breast. A terrible laceration was the consequence; the lion fell back on his haunches, and showed a ghastly wound in the lower part of his neck. He uttered a howl of rage and anguish, and backed off a distance of fifty yards, seeming half disposed to give up the contest, but hunger, fury, or revenge once more impelled him forward.

His second assault was more furious and headlong; he rushed at the gemsbok, and attempted to leap over the formidable horns in order to alight on his back. The gemsbok, still standing on the defensive, elevated his head, speared the lion in his side, and inflicted what the spectators believed to be a mortal wound, as the horns penetrated to the depth of six or eight inches. Again the lion retreated, groaning and limping in a manner which showed that he had been severely hurt, but he soon collected all his energies for another attack. At the instant of collision, the gemsbok presented a horn so as to strike the lion immediately between his two fore-legs, and so forceful was the stroke that the whole length of the horn was buried in the lion's body. For nearly a minute the two beasts stood motionless; then the gemsbok, slowly backing, withdrew his horn, and the lion tottered and fell on his side, his limbs quivering in the agonies of death. The victor made a triumphant flourish of his heels, and trotted off apparently without having received the least injury in the conflict.

STABLE MANAGEMENT OF HORSES.—It is one thing to know how to use a horse, but it is another thing to know how to take care of him. A stable horse needs special care and attention. His feeding must be as regular as the measurement of the hours. When a change of feed is made it must be done with great care—giving a small allowance at first until the stomach becomes used to the change. He must be cleaned every day; and when we say cleaned, we mean all that can be conveyed in that word. A good curry-comb, brush, and an oiled-woolen cloth, are the utensils necessary. First take the curry comb and begin at the top of the neck, back of the ears working the hand both ways. Proceed this way till you have gone over the entire body and legs. Then take both comb and brush, and follow the comb with the brush, and after every other stroke, draw the brush across the teeth of the comb to clean it. An experienced groom will do this instantaneously. This done, take your cloth and lay the coat, and remove the dust which adheres to the outside. The face and ears must also feel the brush.

Few men know how to clean a horse properly. If the above directions are followed daily, your horses will enjoy good health generally. Stabled horses must be exercised daily. This is absolutely essential to good health. If the hoofs of your horse are brittle, and are liable to break and crack, they must be well oiled once a week. A horse thus treated will always be ready to go when wanted, and you will not be ashamed either to ride or drive him.

Another thing quite as important is a clean and well-ventilated stable. We cannot excuse any farmer or horse owner, who does not clean his stables twice a day. A stable should be so constructed as to have a wide passage way or floor in front to feed from. About the manger a space should be left a foot or two in width clear, and the passage way should be the avenue for the supply of fresh air to the nostrils of the horse.

A horse enjoys a good bed, and it should never be refused him. At night, take your fork and make it up light, and you will feel amply rewarded for the humane treatment you have given to your beast.

SKETCH OF WASHINGTON.—Gen. Washington is now in the forty-seventh year of his age; he is a tall, well-made man, rather large-boned, and has a tolerable genteel address; his features are manly and bold; his eyes of a bluish cast, and very lively; has hair a deep brown; his face rather long, and marked with the small-pox; his complexion sunburnt and without much color, and countenance sensible, composed and thoughtful. There is a remarkable air of dignity about him, with a striking degree of gracefulness; he has an excellent understanding, without much quickness; is strikingly just, vigilant and generous; an affectionate husband, a faithful friend, a father to the deserving soldier; gentle in his manners, in temper rather reserved; a total stranger to religious prejudices, which have so often excited Christians of one denomination to cut the throats of those of another; in his morals he is irreproachable, and was never known to exceed the bounds of the most rigid temperance: in a word all his friends and acquaintances universally allow that no man ever united in his own person a perfect alliance of the virtues of a philosopher, with the talents of a General; candor, sincerity, affability and simplicity, seem to be the striking features of his character, till an occasion offers of displaying the most determined bravery and independence of spirit.—[London Chronicle, July 22, 1780.]

WOLF TRAINED AS A SHEPHERD DOG.—The San Antonio (Texas) Herald says that a gentleman residing some 30 miles west of San Antonio, has a 'live wolf, some eight months old, which attends his stock of sheep in the same manner as a shepherd's dog, going out with them in the morning and returning with them at night. His wolfship was captured when young, and has been trained with the sheep.

Always be consistent.