THE MODERN OLYMPIC GAMES.

LADIES' EBUESTRIAN EXHIBITION AT ELMIRA.

Winding Up of the State Fair at Elmira—Floral Ball—The Ladies' Riding Match—Preliminary Arrangements—Grand Procession—Names of the Competitors—Arrangements for the Contest—Incidents of the Match—One Horse Down and a Lady's Hind Wheel Off—Award of Premiums—The Victors and the Spoils—Scenes, Incidents, &c.

OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

ELMIRA, Oct. 6—P. M.

The "exercises" of the State Fair proper wound up yesterday noon, with the annual address by Governor Wright, of Indiana. An abstract of this admirable and able production has already appeared in the HERALD. It was by far the best thing of the kind I have ever heard. Governor Wright is a rough diamond, but he ought to be a little careful about his pronunciation.

In the evening there was a grand floral ball in the Pavilion, used for the exhibition of fruits and flowers, to which the élite of Elmira were invited, as follows:—

GRAND FLORA BALL
OF THE
N. Y. STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY,
AT ELMIRA,
Friday Evening, October 5, 1855.
You are respectfully invited to attend.

MANAGERS:

Col. S. G. Hathaway, Jr.,	F. A. Phillips,
G. L. Smith,	John Cass,
E. H. Cook.	S. T. Arnot.

FLOOR MANAGERS:

Col. E. C. Frost,	Col. L. C. Whiting,
Col. W. D. Covell,	Major Wm. M. Gregg,
Col. J. F. Means,	F. A. Phillips,
S. T. Arnot,	E. H. Cook,
I. H. Reynolds,	John Cass,
G. W. Buck.	W. H. Thorne.

About six hundred ladies and gentlemen honored the gay and festive scene with their presence. Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, of Binghampton, was "about," and seemed perfectly happy. The fruit and flower stands were removed, and a fine floor for dancing was laid down. An excellent quadrille band was posted in the centre, and the Pavillion was brilliantly illuminated. The programme of dances included twelve quadrilles, three schottisches, four polkas, numerous waltzes, and various other arrangements, in the mysteries of which your correspondent has not yet been initiated. The affair was nicely managed, and went off smoothly. Some of the ladies were pretty, and all the gentlemen were gallant. They danced until broad daylight, and I presume that they went home with the girls in the morning.

That was an eventful morning, too—I mean this morning. The clouds were eagerly scanned by many a fair face, for the most interesting event—to the ladies—of the week was about to come off. The weather looked lowery; in fact, it was apparent to all that there would be rain.

What was the cause of all this excitement? Why should female Elmira care about the weather? That is explained in the subjoined advertisement:—

LADIES' EQUESTRIAN EXHIBITION ON THE FAIR GROUNDS, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1855.

$350 in prizes will be distributed as follows:—

To the best rider on horseback		$100
2d best	do.	50
3d	do.	25
4th	do.	15
5th	do.	10
To the best driver in open buggy		$75
2d best	do.	30
3d	do.	20
4th	do.	15
5th	do.	10

Discretionary premiums will also be given to riders of merit in addition to the above. The prizes will be distributed on the ground. In awarding prizes, speed will not be regarded so much a test of merit as skilful and graceful management of the horse.

Professional riders will not be allowed to compete.

Entries may be made for the ride or drive, or both, with F. A. Phillips, on or before October 5.

Ladies who enter for the prizes will convene at Haight's Hotel, at 10 A. M. of the day appointed. Each lady will be accompanied by an escort of one gentleman. From Haight's Hotel they will be escorted to the Fair ground by the committee and gentlemen in waiting. On arriving upon the grounds, the ladies and their escorts will be allowed to ride over the course till the hour for trial arrives, viz: 11 A. M.

At a signal from the Judges, the escort will leave the ladies, and station themselves at convenient points around the course, that they may render any necessary assistance. Any additional regulations will be announced in circulars or by the judges on the ground.

Admission to the grounds 25 cents; raised seats in front of the course 12½ cents additional.

No carriages admitted.

It is particularly requested that no dogs be taken upon the grounds, they are dangerous to the riders.

The grounds will be open at 8 A. M. The riding to commence punctually at 11. Judges:—G. Hathaway, Jr.; Levi J. Cooley, Esq.; Maj. Lyman Covell; J. C. Woodruff, Esq.

One vacancy to be supplied.

Two ladies will also be selected to act with the Judges.

Committee:—C. Preswick, A. H. Baldwin, Fred. A. Phillips, Chas. W. Dunn, Frank Hall.

It is proper to state that this was altogether an "outside arrangement." The officers of the State Agricultural Society had nothing to do with it. They are rather too old fogyish for anything of the sort. It was gotten up entirely by the committee whose names are given above, they subscribing the money for the premiums.

In spite of the rainy appearance of the weather, Young America resolved to put the thing through, and a bill was posted running thus:—

THE LADIES RIDING WILL COME OFF WITHOUT FAIL.

And it did come off. At about half-past ten o'clock, a procession was formed at Haight's Hotel in the following order:—

THE JUDGES IN CARRIAGES.

S. G. Hathaway, Jr. Elmira.	H. H. Coates, Oswego.
L. J. Cooley, Elmira.	H. W. Rathbun, Steuben Co.
Lyman Lovell, Elmira.	Col. John F. Means, Tonawanda, Pa.
J. C. Woodruff, Syracuse.	

The Committee of Arrangements on horseback.
[Names given above.]

Escort of Gentlemen. LADIES ON HORSEBACK. Escort of Gentlemen.

Ladies in wagons.

Numerous equipages, public and private.

This procession made a gallant show as as it dashed through the village. The ladies all looked finely and were generally well mounted. The light trotting wagons were nearly all new and the horses were the best and fastest in this vicinity, which is something to boast of, for they raise good horses up here."

When the procession reached the grounds a very large crowd had gathered, anxiously awaiting the coming sport. The portion of the grounds set apart by the Fair committee for the trial of horses, was given up for the use of the ladies. A track nearly circular, and about three-eighths of a mile in length, had been prepared. Within the ring was a platform for the judges and plenty of room for the grooms and attendants. Outside of this, seats had been placed in amphitheatrical fashion. These places were early occupied by ladies, whose bright faces and gay attire made a very pleasant *ensemble*. These seats were however, only sufficient to accommodate a thousand people or so, and large numbers of the outside public bestowed themselves in places where the best view of the ring was to be had. Some ambitious young gentlemen climbed trees—others mounted the fence and incurred the risk of severe injury, by sitting on the edge of boards half an inch in thickness and innocent of a plane.

Despite the lowering skies the scene was quite inspiring. In the centre we saw the ladies dressed in their gay habits sitting on their restive steeds, as easily as in a bonneticut rocking chair—their pretty faces beaming with excitement and glorious in beauty. The judges run hither and thither full of importance; the gentlemen cavaliers escorting the competitors were busily engaged in tightening girths, arranging stirrups, and attending to the hundred little arrangements connected with horse toilette. Outside, in what the artists call the "middle distance," was a crowd of about five thousand anxious individuals, including all classes of society, from the aristocrat who paid a shilling extra for a reserved seat, down to the democrat who climbed over the fence and didn't draw on his exchequer at all. Far over to the West was the river, and all around a chain of rural hills. It reminded one of the hymn we used to sing down in Massachusetts:—

Sweet fields beyond the swelling floods,
All dressed in living green,
So to the Jews fair Canaan stood,
While Jordan rolled between.

The sheep pens, fences, horse stalls, and adjacent rising grounds, were all covered with the sovereigns, most of whom paid nothing, and all of whom made a great deal of noise.

Now the judges—who are generally discreet old fellows, not liable to be carried away by beauty without talent—begin to get out their memorandum books, preparing for the real business of the day. Mr. C Preswick, who acted as clerk of the course, and a very good one he made too, puts the last name on his list of entries, and the ladies are called up to be addressed by the chairman of the committee, Mr. S. G. Hathaway, Jr.

Mr. HATHAWAY said he hoped the ladies would remember that they were not to compete so much for speed as for grace in riding. The judges would give the prize to the most genteel and graceful rider—not to the swiftest. He also reminded them that it was a friendly contest, and cautioned them not to lose their dear little tempers. He further said that it had been promised that two ladies should act with the gentlemen as judges. Is it, said he, your wish that we should select them, or will you do so.

The *equestriennes* generally seemed to think that they would do better to leave their fate in the hands of the gentlemen, and Mr. Hathaway said that he took it for granted that this was the unanimous decision of the riders.

A female voice was raised in the negative, and for a moment it really appeared as if a dozen women were of the same mind. So the lady judges were ruled out *nem con.*

The ladies' names were now called for equestrian contest, and they were arranged in the following order:—

1.—Miss E. A. Taylor, Ontario county.
2.—Miss M. C. Wilcox, Chemung county.
3.—Mrs. J. H. Rogers, Chemung county.
4.—Miss L. M. Alexander, Wilkesbarre, Pa.
5.—Miss E. Council, Onondaga county.
6.—Miss C. M. Stevens, Cayuga county.
7.—Mrs. M. Conover, Onondaga, county.
8.—Miss P. Kinney, Seneca county.
9.—Mrs. S. C. Rogers, Livingston county.
10.—Miss H. J. Chapman, Penn Yan, Gates county.
11.—Mrs. O. C. Childs, Onondaga county.
12.—Mrs. F. S. Norton, Oneida county.
13.—Mrs. J. B. Clark, Chemung county.
14.—Miss Weyburn, Chemung county.

Miss Thomas, of Geneva, who lately took the first prize for riding at Canandaigua fair, was on the ground, but did not compete, much to the regret of many who have witnessed her graceful equestrianism.]

The attendant cavaliers for the competitors above mentioned, were Messrs. Davis and Conover, of Syracuse; Mr. J. C. Seely, of Elmira; Mr. Norton, of Oneida; Mr. J. B. Clark, Mr. John Baldwin and Mr. Wynkoop, of Elmira.

Mr. HATHAWAY told the gentlemen that they must not ride with the ladies, but take convenient places about the stand, and be ready to assist them in case of accident. Cards were now affixed to the horses' bridles, containing each lady's number. Some of the ladies were very pretty, but Miss Alexander, of Pennsylvania, and Miss Norton, of Oneida, bore off the palm of beauty.

There was a great deal of trouble about the "send off," the judges not seeming to be exactly "posted up" about the arrangements. First there was a dash by the whole field, two or three times around the course, and they made a very fine show. There was also a slight shower, which flurried the judges and frightened the ladies. It was finally agreed that they should go off by couples, Miss Stevens and Mrs Conover being the first in the field. These ladies rode very finely, and people applauded them very warmly, much to the indignation of the judges, who were afraid of frightening the horses. As Miss Stevens was coming in her horse fell, but she was not injured; she mounted again immediately and was received with lots of applause. Mrs. Childs and Mrs. Rogers went off next, closely followed by Misses Taylor and Weyburn, two little girls who gave us some fine equestrianism, and excited much enthusiasm among the outsiders by their skill and daring. Miss Taylor was a perfect little Queen Mab, and seemed to be as light as a fairy and as daring as an Amazon. Miss Chapman, Miss Alexander, Miss Council and the others now got off, and the sport was at its height when Miss Alexander was thrown from her horse. She sprung up lightly, however, mounted and was off again, with the spirit of a Die Vernon.

There was some riding for speed, in which Miss Council particularly distinguished herself. This lady has the best seat in the saddle and the firmest hand of any unprofessional rider that I have seen. A great many people put her down for the first prize, which she didn't get. In the riding for speed little Miss Taylor and Miss Council got any quantity of applause from the excited multitude.

After every one had had a fair show, Mr. Hathaway called the ladies in, and they took a drink of cold water all round. Jupiter Pluvius opened his buckets about the same time, and there was quite a smart shower. There were not a sufficient number of umbrellas for the select party on the judges' stand, and the ladies stood it out like bricks, while the reporters, more experienced in such matters, sheltered themselves under the stand.

In the midst of the rain the driving match was called on, and the following named ladies competed for the eagles of the mint:—

Match for superiority in driving to 250 lbs. trotting wagons. Entries, Miss Stevens, Mrs. Conover, Miss Minier, of Chemung; Miss Demarest, of Elmira; Mrs. J. H. Rogers, Mrs. Whitney, of Pennsylvania; Miss Amelia Finch, of Elmira; Mrs. Norton, of Oneida, and Miss Kinney, of Seneca.—9.

Miss Finch was a little girl of ten tender years. She drove Mr. Grant's prize grays, and did very well. Mrs. Norton's wagon broke down, and the off hind wheel went into chaos. The lady was not hurt, and maintained her equilibrium and her equanimity. There were several very pretty races and quite an excitement about the driving, although I did not see any that I thought was really good. The riding was much better, although the prettiest women were not the best riders.

At about two o'clock, after a great deal of sport, the affair was over, and the lists were closed.

Mr. HATHAWAY made a few remarks thanking the ladies on the part of the committee and the outsiders for the fine display of horsemanship, and informing them that the premiums would be awarded at four o'clock that afternoon, at Haight's Hotel. The affair was quite successful, notwithstanding the unfavorable weather. The amount of sales of tickets was $942.

At four o'clock every body was at Haight's, waiting for the return of the awful judges. They came at last, when Mr. Hathaway announced the premiums as follows:—

For equestrianism, first premium, $100 to Mrs. Conover, of Syracuse; second, $50, to Miss H. J. Chapman, of Penn Yann; third, $25, to Mrs. O. C. Childs, of Syracuse; fourth, $15, to Miss E. Council, of Onondaga county; fifth, $10, to Mrs. J. B. Clark. Also, a discretionary premium of $15 to little Miss Taylor, and $10 each to the other ladies who rode.

For driving, first premium, $75, to Miss Demarest, of Elmira; second, $30, to Miss Norton, of Oneida; third, $20, to Miss Whitney, of Pennsylvania; fourth, $15, to Miss C. M. Stevens, of Cayuga; fifth, $10, to Miss P. Kinney, of Seneca.

Mr. C. PRESWICK, from the committee, said that they were perfectly satisfied with the judges' awards; but as they had been particularly pleased with the riding of Miss Council they had voted to make up her premium to the amount of $50. (Applause.)

The premiums were then paid off in gold, and the agony was over.

The exhibition was highly gratifying to all concerned, and the committee deserve credit for the excellent style in which it was gotten up. W.

Army Intelligence.

THE COURT MARTIAL UPON LIEUT. H. HALDEMAN, U. S. A.

The trial of First Lieutenant Horace Haldemar, 8th Regiment of Infantry, stationed on Governor's Island, upon various charges of malfeasance as an officer, was resumed on Saturday morning at 11 o'clock, at the Quartermaster's office, No. 6 State street. The officers of the United States army comprising the Court of Inquiry, Colonel Ring L. E. Bonneville, presiding, were present. The names of the officers constituting the court, with specifications of the charges preferred against Lieutenant Haldeman, as also a general resumé of the evidence elicited up to Saturday, were published in Saturday's HERALD.

Sergeant Major William Head, acting as Commissary Sergeant at Governor's Island, was the only witness called yesterday, when his cross examination was continued from the last two sittings and occupied the entire day. His testimony upon further cross-examination was as follows:—The fresh beef obtained for issue to the troops, was obtained by an order on the contractor; the order was made on returns signed by the commanding officer; he had himself, previous to the 1st of September, signed them; fresh beef was issued to the recruits twice a week; no more fresh beef was received at one time than was supposed to be sufficient for one issue; he had instructions to issue certain quantities to the officers; these were generally issued to them before the commissary; he did not issue any provisions to himself; he made issues to the orderly sergeants of the different companies and to soldiers' families; the beef for the whole command comes together; it is first weighed; the officers are first furnished; then companies A and B, their families, laundresses and their husbands, and the remainder goes to the recruits; an order book is kept, in which is marked the amount of beef furnished to the officers, but not that issued to the troops; a clerk in the commissary store keeps a memorandum of the issues to the recruits; everything that came out of the stores I was directed to charge to the mess fund, with the exception of some coffee and flour, which was got expressly for the officers; Col. Brown gave me such instructions in 1850; the officers did not offer to pay for the orders issued to them, though one or two spoke of it; he could not remember precisely the date when he ceased thus charging the officers, nor how often the bills were presented without a charge for fresh beef. [A memorandum book was produced in which were noted all issues from the commissary stores.] The entries in this book, the witness stated, though showing charges of fresh beef to the officers, were not real charges, for in making out their bills these charges were omitted; Lieut. Haldeman did not purchase anything from the mess store, from November, 1854, to April, 1855, except beef; articles were furnished him but not charged; by this he meant that no bills were presented to him.

By the accused—Was not a record kept of all such articles furnished? A. The amounts were all put in memorandum books, but these books were not official, and are not kept by the order of officers, or signed by an officer; Lieut. Haldeman did not say to me in November, 1854, that he should not purchase anything more at the commissary store, that he should purchase in the city, and that I need not make out any more bills against him; he did tell me somewhere about that time that in future I need not charge him with articles got from the commissary store.

By the accused—Did I not tell you in July or August, 1855, to send in my bills for all the provisions I obtained? A. No, sir. The bills continued to be made out as formerly, the only article charged being bread.

By the accused—Did I not offer you a check on the Assistant Treasurer of New York on the 29th day of August last, in payment for the twelve barrels of pork and eighty gallons of vinegar, which you say you sold to me as commissary? A. No offer of any check was made. He said, if I remember right, that if he went to town that day he would get me the money, $280. I don't know that he went to town that day, but on the 29th he said to me "by the by I must give you that check." I told him it was no matter, as it was so near the end of the month, and that he had better wait till the other provisions were sold, and settle with Lieut. Willard for the whole amount. I never called on Lieut. H. for the money. This money was due for provisions sold to Lieut. H. as commissary. All the provisions are sold in my name, and he received the money in trust for the Fort Treasurer. I have been in the habit for years of receiving checks for provisions, and signing receipts for the same.

At 3 o'clock the Court adjourned to meet again on Monday morning at 11 o'clock.

Coroners' Inquests.

THE LATE SHOOTING CASE IN WILLETT STREET.—Coroner Wilhelm, held an inquest yesterday at the New York Hospital, upon the body of the man, Patrick M'Menomy, who died at this institution from the effects of a pistol shot wound received on Sunday night, September 30, while in company with some friends in the porter house, No. 64 Willett street. The particulars of the case having been published on two occasions it is needless here to detail the facts brought forth on the inquest; it is sufficient for us to say that the jury brought in a verdict of accidental death, as follows:—We find that deceased came to his death by a pistol shot wound from a pistol in the hands of Martin Butler. The jury believe that said Butler had no intention of taking the life of deceased, he not knowing that the pistol was loaded. We furthermore hold Trainor more culpable than Butler for carrying such a weapon and for handing it to Butler without telling him it was loaded. Butler, who was arrested at the time of the accident, was committed to prison for examination. Trainor was not to be found although search was made after him.

THE LATE FATAL STABBING CASE IN THE TWENTY-FIRST WARD.—Coroner O'Donnell proceeded to Bellevue Hospital yesterday and held an inquest upon the body of Owen Murray, the man who was fatally stabbed on Saturday, the 29th ult., in a fracas with some rowdies at the corner of Thirty-seventh street and Second avenue. Nothing more was elicited on the investigation. The jury, after hearing the evidence elicited, rendered a verdict of death by a wound inflicted by a sharp instrument in the hands of some person to the jury unknown. Deceased was twenty four years of age and was a native of Ireland.

INTERESTING FROM UTAH.

Another Interesting Epistle From Brigham Young—The Crops—Marriages and Deaths—Politics, &c., &c.

We have received the Salt Lake *News* to the 29th of August, from the files of which we take the following extracts:—

THE CROPS.

From the North we hear good reports as to the yield of wheat, considering the damage done by the grasshoppers; who, in their depredations, seem to have been not altogether impartial—some fields have been entirely stripped, while others, immediately adjoining, have not been touched.

In Utah county, especially at Provo and vicinity, we understand that through an abundance of water for irrigation, and the blessing of the Lord, the crops generally will be heavy.

Corn looks well, and the prospects are good for a fair yield throughout the Territory, and in some sections it will be the principal grain. In many fields in the neighborhood of this city, we have noticed indications of serious injury to the crops from a destructive worm, and it will be well for farmers to examine their corn, and if possible, prevent further loss, for assuredly we shall need all that can be raised.

Potatoes are doing finely, and with plenty of corn and potatoes there will be no danger of starvation.

Oats, from all we can learn, will not be an average yield. Many fields were cut for fodder while yet green, to save to the grasshoppers the task of devouring them.

Of the late re-sowing, that which has been well irrigated looks promising; but where water is not in abundance, which is the case in various portions of this county, the yield will be small; but in most instances good fodder will be raised, which is, the present season, no small item.

Melons are plenty in market, though very late, on account of the early and repeated failures, and subsequent re-sowings at a late period. While the weather continues warm we may enjoy them; but late melons, in cold weather, by those who have regard for health, should not be eaten.

ELECTIONS.

The elections had been held throughout the Territory, and Hon. John M. Bernhisel had been returned as delegate to Congress.

We cannot find that in any instance was there more than one ticket in the field, the divisions and subdivisions of parties not having, apparently, yet found their way into the valley of the Great Salt Lake.

To the Territorial Legislature, the following named Councillors and Representatives were elected from Salt Lake City:

Councillors—H. C. Kimball, D. H. Wells, Albert Carrington, Orson Pratt, Wilford Woodruff.

Representatives—J. M. Grant, W. W. Phelps, A. P. Rockwood, S. W. Richards, J. C. Little Hoses Stout, E. D. Woolley, J. W. Cummings, P. H. Young, Wm. Snow, C. V. Spencer.

ARRIVAL OF THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL.

The Surveyor-General for Utah, David H. Burr, arrived in Salt Lake on the 27th July. He left Fort Leavenworth on the 2d of June, and camped with Capts. Haight's and Miller's companies on the Blue, 45 miles beyond Fort Kearney, all well. Mr. Burr reports having seen but few Indians on the route, and had no trouble with them.

HEALTH OF SALT LAKE.

The health of the city is generally good, though among children there is considerable sickness and some mortality. Inflammation in the eyes has been, and still continues to be, quite prevalent.

THE DESERET ALPHABET.

Punches, matrices, and moulds are being prepared by Br. Sabins, for casting type of the new alphabet, and we are in hopes of seeing, ere long, a font of handsome letter cast, and primary books in the new style, printed for the use of our schools.

SALT.

Large quantities of this article are now being deposited in the tithing storehouse. This salt is obtained from large lakes, which during high water form a part of Great Salt Lake, but the waters having receded, the salt remains upon the surface of the ground to the depth of from three to six inches, in inexhaustible quantities, and this at the distance of two or three miles from the Lake. It is very clean and white, but somewhat coarse.

FIRES IN THE MOUNTAINS.

The fires in the mountains still continue, notwithstanding the rain, and in consequence our view is much diminished in extent by the masses of smoke which cover the mountains, and sometimes fill the valley.

DISCOURSE OF BRIGHAM YOUNG.

The following is a portion of the sermon delivered by Governor Young in the Tabernacle at Great Salt Lake City, on the 8th of July. Some portions of it are rather rich and rare, even for brother Brigham:—

It was observed this morning, that the government of the United States was the best or most wholesome one on the earth, and the best adapted to our condition. That is very true. And if the constitution of the United States, and the laws of the United States, and of the several States were honored by the officers, by those who sit in judgment and dispense the laws to the people; yes, had even the letter of the law been honored, to say nothing of the spirit of it, of the spirit of right, it would have hung governors, judges, generals, magistrates, &c., for they violated the laws of their own States. Such has been the case with our enemies in every instance that this people have been persecuted. If a person belonging to the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints was guilty of stealing while living in the States, or if any of that church was found guilty of murder, or any other transgression of the civil law, they ought to have been tried by the law, and have received the punishment affixed to the crime. Did any of the Latter Day Saints object to that? No, not one. Joseph the Prophet never objected to it, but on the contrary he urged it, prayed for it, and wished the church to be delivered from all transgressors. While we were in Illinois, if every transgressor of the law of that State in our community, had been taken up and tried and punished every saint would have said, "Amen, we are better without them than with them." So we say here, we are far better off without wicked men than with them. I would rather be in the midst of these mountains with one thousand, or even five hundred men who are Latter Day Saints, than with five hundred thousand wicked men, in case all the forces of the earth were to come against us to battle, for God would fight the battles of the Saints, but he has not agreed to fight the battles of wicked men. I say again that the constitution and laws of the United States, and the laws of the different States, as a general thing, are just as good as we want, provided they were honored. But we find judges who do not honor the laws, yes, officers of the law dishonor the law. Legislators and law makers are frequently the first violators of the laws they make. "When the wicked rule the people mourn," and when the corruption of a people bears down the scale in favor of wickedness, that people is nigh unto destruction. We have the proof onh and, that instead of the laws being honored they have been violated in every instance of persecution against this people; instead of the laws being made honorable, they have been trampled under the feet of lawyers, judges, sheriffs, governors, legislators, and nearly all the officers of the governments; such persons are the most guilty of breaking the laws. To diverge a little, in regard to those who have persecuted this people and driven them to the mountains, I intend to meet them on their own grounds. It was asked this morning how we could obtain redress for our wrongs; I will tell you how it could be done, we could take the same law they have taken, viz.: mobocracy, and if any miserable scoundrels come here, cut their throats. (All the people said, Amen.) This would be meting out that treatment to wicked men, which they had measured to innocent persons. We could meet them on their own ground, when they will not honor the law, but will kill the prophets and destroy the innocent. They could drive the innocent from their homes, take their horses and farms, cattle and goods, and destroy men, women and children, walking over the laws of the United States, trampling them under their feet, and not honoring a single law. Suppose I should follow the example they have shown us, and say, Latter Day Saints do ye likewise, and bid defiance to the whole clan of such men? Some who are timid might say, "O! our property will be destroyed, and we shall be killed." If any man here is a coward, there are fine mountain retreats for those who feel their hearts beating at every little hue and cry of the wicked, as though they would break their ribs. After this year we shall very likely again have fruitful seasons. Now, you cowards, if there are any, hunt in those mountains until you find some cavern where no person can find you, and go there and store up grain enough to last you and your families seven years; then when the mob comes, take your wives and your children and creep into your den, and there remain until the war is over. Do not apostatize to save your lives, for if you do you are sure to lose them. You may do some good by laying up a little more grain than you want, and by handing out a biscuit to a brave hearted soldier passing by hungry and fatigued. I could hide myself in these mountains and defy five hundred thousand men to find me. That is not all, I could hide this whole people, and fifty times more, in the midst of these mountains, and our enemies might hunt until they died with old age, and they could not find us. You who are cowards, lay up your crops another year and hide them away. You know that almost every time that Gentiles address us in public, they are very mindful to caution the Latter Day Saints "not to fight—now don't fight." Have we ever wanted to fight them? No, but we have wanted to preach to them the gospel of peace. Again, they say, "We are afraid that you, Latter Day Saints, are becoming aliens to the United States; we are afraid your hearts are weaned from the brotherhood down yonder." Don't talk about weaning now, for we were weaned long ago, that is, we are or should be weaned from all wickedness and wicked men. I am so perfectly weaned that when I embraced Mormonism, I could have left father, mother, wife, children, and every relation I had, and am weaned from everybody that will turn a deaf ear to the voice of revelation. We are already weaned, but remember, we are not weaned from the constitution of the United States, but only from wickedness, or at least we should be. Let every man and woman rise up in the strength of their God, and in their hearts ask no favor of the wicked; that is the way to live, and then let the wicked persecute if they choose. Are we going to fight? No, unless they come upon us and compel us either to fight or be slain. Last fall we were visited by some of the brotherhood of the East, and I said, come in my brother, come into my house, this is Mrs. Young, this is my daughter, and this is sister so and so. Willford, Joseph and William, open your houses and let these eastern brethren stay with us in comfortable quarters this evening. Willford turns his family out of a fine house into a log cabin, to let the brotherhood in. Not a person, with but one exception, opened his house for their accommodation without first asking my counsel. I said, Yes, open your houses, turn out your wives and children, and let the brotherhood come in, and prove to the old stock that we are their friends if they will do anything like what is decent, and we furnished them comfortable winter quarters. Directly the brotherhood began to pass around, and, as brother Grant said to-day, with a glove half way on their fingers, apparently so virtuous in the day light that they durst not touch a female's hand with theirs, unless gloved, but under the shadows of night they would go whisking around, here and there, saying, "Won't you take a sleigh ride with me this evening? Step into my carriage and take a ride." These proceedings were directly in the face and eyes of this people. What did they do when I introduced them to a wife, a daughter, or a sister, with all the grace, politeness and kindness that could be expected from any man? As quick as my back was turned, it would be, "Miss, or Madam, I want to get into bed with you. Look here—you come to my office, won't you? I have a good bed there." I will cut the matter short and ask once for all, did they return the compliment, and without exception reciprocate the kindness and courtesy with which they were invariably met? No, they did not—at least not all of them—for several returned evil for good, and introduced wickedness and corruption into our midst, and the Lord knows that we already had enough of that to contend with. Past experience has taught the brethren that in future it will probably be the best policy to let soldiery quarter by themselves, and I am perfectly willing. If persons come here and behave like gentlemen, they shall enjoy their rights, and we will enjoy ours, or fight to the death. Let the laws of the United States be honored, and the laws of the individual States, and we will do as the Kingdom of God will do—protect everybody in their rights. The experience of the last winter has taught us a good lesson, and we hope it has taught the people generally a lesson. I am troubled all the time with "Brother Brigham" and "President Young," "I do love you President Young," when, at the same time, some who use such expressions will have one arm round my neck loving me dearly, and the other around the neck of a scoundrel, trying to get Christ and Belial together. This I cannot endure. If a man will keep a grog shop and permit wickedness to fester around him, or do anything else that is contrary to the Christian religion taught in the New Testament, I say to all such, either stop it or take your property and leave, for our laws do not tolerate it, and we will put them in force against you. As to again suffering the wickedness and misrule of foul spirits that come into our midst, and are treated by us as gentlemen, I will not. I will say to such official gentlemen as tell and boast "what the general government is going to do," or "what they themselves will do," or what "they want to do," thinking to terrify the Latter Day Saints, that you may as well undertake to terrify the Almighty on his throne, as to terrify a Latter Day Saint of the true stripe, one who has the true blood in him. True, there are many timid persons; timidity or fear is a weakness of the flesh, but to that person who has so far obtained the victory over the flesh as to know how God is dealing with the people, there is no terror, for he is just as ready to die as to live, just as the Lord pleases; his object is to do right, and he fears not.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

MARRIED.

July 22, by Elder J. T. Mowery, Mr. N. V. Sheffer and Miss Alice Zipporah Webb, both of Salt Lake City.

In Salt Lake City, July 24, by Elder H. P. Olsen, Mr. Jorgen Bentsen and Miss Welber Erickson.

July 29, Mr. Ozra Eastman and Miss Mary Whittle, both of Salt Fake City.

In Salt Lake City, on Saturday, August 25, by Elder Gilber Clements, Mr. William Robinson and Miss Annie F. Boyer.

July 9, by Elder A. C. Brower, Mr. Benjamin Barker and Eliza Hardy, both of Grantsville, Tooele county.

In Salt Lake City, July 3, by Bishop John Lytle, Mr. William Wilson and Miss Emily Mansfield.

In Salt Lake City, by Elder H. Dayton, Mr. Geo. Dockstader and Miss Lovira Dayton.

At the same time, by the same, Mr. Moroni Dayton and Miss Sarah Nichols.

In Salt Lake City, August 18, by Elder Aaron Farr, Elder Thos. Job and Miss Elizabeth Davies.

DIED.

In Salt Lake City, on Friday the 10th of August, 1855, at 25 minutes after 11 A.M., Elias Smith Gee, son of Elder George Washington and Mary Jane Gee.

In Salt Lake City, of flux, Phineas H., son of Brigham H. and Cedenia C. Young, aged 23 months and six days.

Accidentally killed, at Provo City, 24th July, 1855, by the explosion of a cannon, at 5 A.M., William H. Nixon, son of Stephen and Harriet Nixon, born in Leek, Staffordshire, England, aged 24 years, 9 months, 11 days.

In Salt Lake City, Aug. 15, Emily, daughter of John R., and Ellen Winder. Aged 12 months.

In Salt Lake City, Aug. 25th, 1855, Mary Louisa, daughter of Jacob F. and Constantine E. Hutchinson. Aged 1 year, 7 months, and one day.

In Salt Lake City, on the 3d Aug., Elizabeth Hill, wife of Alexander Hill, sen., aged 79 years and nine months. She was born in Scotland, and emigrated to Canada in 1821, embraced the gospel in the winter of 1840; gathered with the Saints to Nauvoo in 1842, with her family of four sons and three daughters, and left Nauvoo for the mountains when the Saints were driven out of Illinois in 1846, arriving in this valley in the fall of 1851. She had 55 grandchildren and 1 great-grandchild, and all her children, with part of her grandchildren, were at her funeral.

Reception of the Minister from Spain.

On Monday last, says the Washington *Union* of the 3d inst., Senor Don Alfonso Escalante presented his credentials to the President, and was received as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of her Catholic Majesty. He made the remarks upon the occasion, of which the following is the translation:—

Mr. PRESIDENT—I have the honor to place in your Excellency's hands the letter of the constitutional Queen of Spain, Dona Isabella the Second, which accredits me as her Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the first magistrate of this powerful republic, and to express to your Excellency her Majesty's sentiments of esteem and high consideration towards the very distinguished person of your Excellency. To maintain, and even to draw closer, day by day, the cordial relations of friendship and mutual interest which have from of old united the generous Spanish nation and the free States of the American confederacy, and to adjust, with the solicitude which justice, good faith, and the mutual interest of both countries enjoin, whatever difficulty may spring up between them, is, Mr. President, the sincere and ardent desire of Her Catholic Majesty, of her government, and of all Spain, and the express and noble mission with which I have been intrusted. Happy should I be if, with the pure love which I entertain for my country, with the loyalty and gratitude which I owe to my Queen, and the profound respect with which I view and revere the sacred rights of the whole human family, I succeed in fulfilling this important trust, and could rely upon the good will of your Excellency, Mr. President, and upon the esteem of a people which has inspired in my heart, from my earliest childhood, such merited admiration.

The PRESIDENT replied, in substance, that he received with satisfaction the letter from her Catholic Majesty accrediting Mr. Escalante as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States, and assured him that the desire expressed by her Majesty to preserve and strengthen the bonds of amity between the two countries was cordially reciprocated. Community of friendly purpose on the part of both governments was coeval with the independence of the United States. Thanks to this sentiment, whatever differences had at any time sprung up between them had been adjusted as they arose, without interrupting the peaceful relations between the two countries. It was confidently believed that by still cultivating mutual good faith and good understanding, all present and future questions affecting international interests might be amicably and honorably adjusted.

As the representative of the Queen and her government, Mr. Escalante was cordially welcomed and invited to enter upon the important duties with which he was specially charged, with the assurance that nothing should be wanting on the part of the President to secure auspicious results. The President hoped for much from this mission, because he believed that the great and permanent interests of Spain and of the United States, instead of being at variance, were in reality concurrent. While responding, as he did cordially, to the graceful expressions of friendship on the part of her Catholic Majesty, he recognized in the selection of a gentleman eminently distinguished in the councils of the Spanish government as Minister to the United States an agreeable proof of the appreciation with which her Majesty regarded this country.

Personal Intelligence.

The Newport *Herald* has fallen into an error in relation to an affair at Panama several years since, in saying that Mrs. Col. Fremont "fired a pistol at Mrs. Johnson." The facts are: Mrs. Johnson was a sort of companion to Mrs. Fremont's sister. At Panama Mrs. Johnson made some scandalous remarks in relation to her patron, when the last named lady entered Mrs. Johnson's room, locked the door, and presented a revolver and a written retraction. One minute was allowed to Mrs. Johnson to choose. She wisely signed the retraction. This occurred about five years since.

The Washington *Intelligencer* says:—The President of the United States has appointed to the office of Chief Justice of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Columbia, vice Judge Cranch, deceased, the Hon. George W. Hopkins, one of the Judges of the Superior Court of the State of Virginia. The announcement of this fact, however acceptable the appointment may eventually prove, has excited no little surprise in this community, among whom the selection of a resident of the district had been regarded as a thing of course—the only possibility, indeed, that had been contemplated by many of them. Judge Hopkins is by no means unknown to our citizens, having been for several years a representative in Congress, and for a period the representative of our government at Portugal.

ARRIVALS.

From Savannah, in steamship Augusta—David Young, Miss J Thompson, Madame Murat and servant, John Adams, Thos E Lloyd, Miss Mary Adams, Miss Hannah Perry, Miss Mary Perry, Mrs Bell and infant, John W Shinholser, H Thierman, I S Lamb, Edward Lovell, H Gilsman, Wm Bailey, Jas H Fonda, C E Niles and lady, Jas A Norris, lady & son, N Reubens, I Munti, James R Pilkington, Samuel Sides.

From Charleston, in steamship Southerner—Miss Vanderwerkin, Miss Wilson, Dr W A Skime, Capt I Cousins, S N Kennedy, D Heyward, D C Heyward, A B McDougal, H A Pechu, C F Whitaker, and 14 in steerage.

DEPARTURES.

For Charleston, in the steamship Nashville—Dr W S King, USA; Dr D Tucker, Dr E C Steele, Dr A M Loyrea, Capt Barkman, E A Buckingham, W G Dickerman, J Rockford, W H King, Mrs J H Taylor and infant, Miss Taylor, Mrs S T Robinson, Mrs Aldrich, Miss Anson, J C Levy, R W Greer, D C Soixas, O Switzer, Dr S Blanding, Mrs Mgt Strong and child, Mrs L E Lowell and child, Mrs Clark, Miss Clark, Thos Purvery, A J Hiner, Mrs F J Ogden and two children, Miss E C Taylor, Miss C W Taylor, E Taylor, F