Cleveland Morning Leader.

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E. COWLES & CO.
54 Superior street.

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Tri-Weekly, per week	6¼ cts.
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W. S. KERRUISH—ATTORNEY at Law—No. 62 Superior Street, Cleveland, Ohio. ap7:tm 199

BROOKS, BOARDMAN & FORD, ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Atwater Buildings, 104 Superior st., Cleveland, Ohio.
D. W. BROOKS. W. J. BOARDMAN. L. W. FORD
feb9

WILLIAMSON & RIDDLE, ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office No. 80, Superior-st Cleveland, Ohio. S. WILLIAMSON.
jan21 A. G. RIDDLE.

CHARLES C. BALDWIN—ATTORney and Counselor at Law—Office 21 Superior st., over City Bank. [mh30]tf

PALMER & AUSTIN, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Office over Commercial Bank. oct1-e78

ASPER, J. F., ATTORNEY AT LAW, Warren, Trumbull County, Ohio. Office, No. 51 Market street. dec2-d31

SPAULDING & PARSONS, ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office, Parsons' Block, Superior-st
R. P. SPAULDING. R. C. PARSONS.
☞ R. C. PARSONS, United States Commissioner, and Master Commissioner in Chancery. feb26-h87

Stoves, &c.

(From the Albany Morning Express.)

A GREAT STOVE!

Two Barrels of Flour Baked in 12 Hours WITH 43 POUNDS OF COAL.

YESTERDAY, WANDS & KINNICUTT, corner of Green and Beaver streets, baked up TWO BARRELS of Wing's Indian Mills Flour, IN TWELVE HOURS, with Forty-Three Pounds of Coal, in one of

STEWART'S COOKING STOVES.

The fire was made at 5 o'clock in the morning, and was not touched during the day, and when we were in the store last evening the fire was strong enough to bake for three or four hours. Such a stove as this is really

A GREAT "INSTITUTION,"

and can do as much work as some of the bakers ovens in our city. The bread is to be given to the poor of the city in a week or ten days there is to be another baking,

EXPRESSLY FOR THE LADIES

of which due notice will be given.

THE STEWART STOVES
FOR SALE BY
JOHN INGERSOLL & CO.,
my14 tf. No. — Superior St.

STOVES
AND ENAMELED GRATES.

W. L. MARVIN, NO. 9 PUBLIC SQUARE, (South side) has just received fresh from the manufactory, one of the largest and best assortments of

ENAMELED GRATES,

Ever brought to this market. He always keeps on hand the best, newest and most approved styles of COOKING AND other kinds of STOVES

Manufactured Expressly for this Market, and Warranted to give perfect satisfaction.

He also is constantly supplied with an assortment of Wooden Ware and House Furnishing Articles, and has on hand and manufactures a large stock of Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware, all of which MUST AND WILL BE SOLD, at wholesale or retail, for cash

At Prices to Suit the Times!

All kinds of JOBBING, ROOFING, EAVE TROUGHING, &c., &c., done in the best workmanlike manner, and on SHORT NOTICE.

☞ The proof of the pudding is in the chewing of the string." —so please call before purchasing elsewhere at the old and well known stand of

P. S.—Buck's Patent Hotel Cook Stoves, two sizes, $50 to $75 each.

W. L. MARVIN,
mr25:3kwly 5 No. 9 South side Public Square

Plumbing, etc.

M. PATTINSON.
PRACTICAL HOUSE AND SHIP PLUMBER,
No. 7 Park Row, back of Old Court House, on Square

I MANUFACTURE AND KEEP constantly on hand a complete assortment of Copper, Lead and Iron Bathing Tubs, Marble, Plain and Fancy, Clothes Washing Basins, Water Closets, Hydrants, Force Pumps of the best description. Also, L. Wetzinger & Co. Patent Italian Stone Filterer, and all other articles in this line of business.

Having had over twenty years experience in this branch of mechanism, and most of the last four years engaged in the principal houses in town, I feel confident of giving satisfaction to all who may favor me with their patronage.

Hydrants, Tubs, Closets and Basins fitted up in the latest and approved style.

Orders in the city and country promptly attended to.—Jobbing executed with neatness and dispatch.
feb26:1tf

Cleveland Plumbing Works.
ATWATER BLOCK, FOOT OF SUPERIOR STREET
J. B. Barnes & Co.,
PROPRIETORS.

THE ATTENTION OF THOSE intending to use the water from the

Water Works

is called to the great facilities of the above establishment for doing every description of

PLUMBING WORKS,
including the fitting up of

BATHING ROOMS,
Hot Water Fixtures and Fountains,

The proprietors keep constantly on hand every description of the

Best Finished Plumbing Materials,

or doing the most perfect work, comprising their choice selection of

Fountains,
of different sizes and patterns;
BATHING TUB,
of Wood, lined Tinned Copper and Zinc,
Lead and Galvanized Pipes,
the best and latest improved

WATER CLOSET FIXTURES,
Hydrants, Porous Glass Filters, Brass and Plated Cocks,

Including the Patent Self Closing Cocks recently introduced and highly recommended for non-freezers to get out of order.

STEAM HEATING APPARATUS

For heating Dwellings, Hotels, Stores, &c., of the latest improved kind, put up and warranted to give satisfaction.

A large and efficient force of experienced workmen kept constantly on hand, expressly to attend to repairing and repair works.

Particular attention is invited to their facilities for fitting up HOTELS, DWELLINGS, SHOPS, SALOONS, BATHING SALOONS, &c., in a perfect manner, and on the most scientific plan. mr20

Plumbing and Steam Work
PLUMBING AND STEAM WORK.
PLUMBING AND STEAM WORK.
PLUMBING AND STEAM WORK.
PLUMBING AND STEAM WORK.
PLUMBING AND STEAM WORK.

Can be procured of J. B. BARNES & CO.,
jan8:d3tf Atwater Block.

Machinists &c.

H. KONIGSLOW,
Manufacturer of all kinds of
SMALL MACHINERY, LATHES, MODELS,
Rolling Mills for Jewelers and Dentists
SEAL AND OTHER PRESSES &c.
TURNING AND FINISHING GENERALLY.
54 Superior street, American Buildings, Cleveland, O.
Opposite the Weddell House } aug29 172

Hats, Caps & Furs.

HATS! HATS! HATS!
The largest stock and greatest variety of
STRAW, PANAMA,
LIGHT CASSIMERE and
DRAB BEAVER HATS
Can be found at prices to correspond with the times, at
jan26 E. STAIR & CO'S, 75 Superior St.

EVERETT HAT.—SOMETHING new, nice and tasty. Call and see our large stock of white and colored straws for men and boys.
B. BUTTS & CO., 25 Superior St.

LADIES' RIDING HATS AND GAUNTLETS.—Fine assortment now opening at
my29 B. BUTTS & CO., 25 Superior St.

SUMMER CASIMERE HATS.
L. BENEDICT & SONS
Are selling a beautiful
PEARL CASIMERE HAT,
For Summer wear.
They also have a full Assortment of Fashionable Black Cassimere and Silk Hats, at 15 SUPERIOR STREET

CHILDRENS' FANCY SUMMER HATS—In great variety, just opened at
ap15 L. BENEDICT & SONS, 75 Superior St.

PALM LEAF HATS—White and Colored, for Men and Boys, at wholesale and retail.
ap15 L. BENEDICT & SONS.

YOUNG MEN'S STYLE OF SILK HATS—Just received. The prettiest style ever offered for young men. At BENTON'S,
ap6 Under Johnson House, 29 Superior St.

E. STAIR & CO., ARE PREpared to furnish the
Spring Fashions
FOR
GENTLEMEN'S HATS.
The quality, style and finish of our
HATS
are (as usual) unsurpassed. mh19

1858.
Spring Style of Hats
OPENED
SATURDAY, MARCH 6th.
BY
L. Benedict & Sons.
mh6 75 SUPERIOR ST

Coal Dealers

BUCKEYE HATS!
MADE OF
BUCKEYE
—BY—
BUCKEYES,
IN THE
Buckeye State!
Just the Hat for the season! Good and cheap! Call and see them at
E. STAIR & CO'S,
jal5 No. 75 Superior-st.

1858.
WM. I. PRICE. LEWIS CRAWFORD. DAVID MORRIS.
PRICE, CRAWFORD & MORRIS,
(Successors to CRAWFORD, PRICE & CO.)—Dealers in Briar Hill, Massey Ridge and Chippewa Coal, by the cargo. Office, Government Pier, Cleveland, Ohio.

REFERENCES:

T. P. Handy, Cash'r Cuy'g Bank	E. B. Ward ..... Detroit.
Commerce ..... Cleveland.	Jos. W. Doyle ..... Chicago
Jocelyn Perkins, Pres't Bank	Hunter Bros & Co., do
H. K. Sanger, Cash'r Mech. Ins. Bank ..... Detroit.	Parker Handy, Cash'r Ocean Bank ..... New York
A. H. Adams, Cash'r Sav'gs Bank ..... Detroit.	J. G. Hord ..... Toronto, C. W.
	A. Taylor ..... do
	Sackett, Belcher & Co., do
	mh16:2m 182

1858.
I. C. PENDLETON & CO.,
DEALERS IN LEHIGH, LACKawanna, River Hill, Chippewa, Tallmadge and New Castle
COAL.
Office No. 5 Ontario Exchange, Yard foot Superior Street.
ap19

NEWBERRY LUMP COAL.—This superior article of BITUMINOUS COAL, which is so highly admired by domestic purposes, as well as for steam and smith use, can be had of the undersigned Agents for the Company.

Orders for city or foreign trade will be promptly filled with dispatch, and delivered at any part of the city of equality which will not fail to please, if left at either of our offices, or at the store of Gaylord & Hammond, No. 3 Superior-st.
SCOVILL & WHEELOCK,
oct7 No. 81 River street and C. & P. Coal Port.

COAL—COAL.
NOW IS THE TIME TO GET IN your Winter supply. We are daily receiving a splendid article for Kitchen and Grates, which we sell at $3.50 per ton. Parties wishing to purchase will do well to give us a call. All orders through the Post Office promptly attended to. Offices and Yards on C. & P. R. R. Pier and at C. & P. R. R. Machine Shop, Lake street.
JOHN HAYS & CO.

Bankers.

J. Herdman & Co.,
11 Water Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
DEALERS IN GOLD AND SILVER Coin, Foreign and Domestic Exchange, Uncurrent Money, and Land Warrants. Collections in the United States, Canada and Europe, promptly attended to.

Agents for the Liverpool and New York Screw Steamship Line, between Philadelphia and Liverpool, either to or from Liverpool at the advertised rates. Passage can also be secured from Liverpool to New York, Quebec and New Orleans, by the regular lines of sailing Packet Ships. Also, from Havre, Hamburg and Bremen to New York. Drafts furnished for any amount, payable throughout the Continent of Europe and Great Britain and Ireland. For further particulars apply at the Banking and Exchange Office of,
J. HERDMAN & CO.,
ap17-d1f 11 Water street, Cleveland, Ohio.

H. L. WHITMAN. N. M. STANDART. C. W. STANDART
WHITMAN, STANDART & CO.—Bankers, and Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Exchange, No. 7 Superior street. We draw direct on London and will furnish Drafts for any amount payable at all the principal points in England, Ireland, Scotland, France and Germany. Collections made on all accessible points throughout the United States and Canadas. mh-3y

Millinery,

BONNETS.—A LARGE STOCK AT greatly reduced prices.
jul17 MORGAN & ROOT.

BONNETS—At half price the whole stock.
jul10 W. WARREN.

MILLINERY GOODS.
BONNETS! BONNETS!
At Wholesale and Retail.
WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A large stock recently purchased at greatly reduced prices, and can OFFER BARGAINS. Also a large and very choice assortment of TRIMMED BONNETS, that we now offer cheaper than ever before. Also, FRENCH FLOWERS, a fresh arrival and of very choice variety.

Also FRENCH DRESSES,	FRAMES,
ENGLISH do	CROWNS,
TARLETANNES,	WIRES,
ILLUSIONS,	NEEDS,
JOINED BLONDES,	BRAIDS,

Also, a large stock of
BONNET RIBBONS.
And everything pertaining to the Wholesale or Retail Millinery Trade can be found in great variety of style and quality, and the lowest possible prices at
jun21 MORGAN & ROOT'S.

MILLINERY GOODS.—MORGAN & ROOT are daily receiving from Manufacturers and Auctions a large assortment of Millinery Goods, and are now opening
100 Cases Bonnets, all varieties;
500 Cartons French and American Flowers
500 Boxes Ruches;
And all the Minutiæ of Ladies Head-gear, which will be sold Wholesale or Retail, at astonishingly low prices, in accordance with the times of the
ap11 CITY MILLS STORE.

TO THE LADIES.—We have just received a large and choice lot of new Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, and some choice and new materials for Winter Bonnets, all of which have been bought very cheap and will be sold at 25 PERCENT LESS THAN FORMER PRICE. Call early and make a selection while the assortment is complete. At SHAW & Co.'s,
oct8 125 Superior st.

ANOTHER INVOICE OF REAL SHAKER BONNETS.
A large stock of Russia Crash, bought cheap.
Bleached and Brown Shaker Towels
Barnsley Linens; Pillow Cassings and Sheetings.
Damask Table Diapers and Cloths, Doylies, Napkins, Damask Bordered Towels and Towelling.
TAYLOR, GRISWOLD & CO.
ap30

BONNETS!—LADIES BONNETS! We have bought too many of them! Unless the Ladies buy two or three apiece we shall lose money on all. As an inducement we shall offer them so cheap there will be no economy in having the old ones "done over," as the new will be cheaper than the old one "turned up."
MORGAN & ROOT

CHILDREN'S STRAW HATS—We have just received from Auction a large stock of Leghorn and Colored Straw Hats suitable for boys and Girls of all sizes, which we will offer forty per cent below the market prices, at S. HYMAN & CO.'S,
ap30 Corner Superior and Public Square

MISSES FLATS AND SHAKER HOODS.—The goods are now to sell—come and get one while you can—they are going fast.
29 Superior St., BEN ONS.
ap6 Cast. Pattisek's Old Store.

THE GENUINE, ORIGINAL, North Union, Ohio Shaker Bonnets, "colored." The first in market—received this day per "John," and his covered wagon. TAYLOR, GRISWOLD & CO.

50 DOZ. KID GLOVES—The very first imported; and will be sold at Three pair.
S. RAYMOND & CO.

MORNING LEADER.

Difficulty Among the U. S. Officials—Polygamy—Interesting from Utah—The Army at Salt Lake City—Return of the Mormons—Brigham Young—Mormon Congregation, etc.

New York papers have full and interesting accounts of the entry of the Army into Salt Lake City, the Mormons, their practices, condition &c., the dates coming down to July 3d. We skim the cream of the correspondence.

ENTRANCE OF THE ARMY.

The Army of Utah, under command of Brevet Brigadier General Johnston, entered this Valley on Saturday, the 26th ult. It was about 9½ o'clock in the morning when the right of the advance column emerged from the cleft of the Wasatch Mountains known as Emigration Canon, and began to spread its long line over the tortuous road down the "bench" towards the city. The day was perfectly clear, and the whole line of march could be distinctly seen as the troops trailed over the gentle slope from the mountain-foot to the river-bottom, presenting the finest possible view which could be had of an army in motion.

The line of the Army, as it trailed into the city, was at least ten miles long, and when the head of the column had advanced to the temporary camping-ground west of the Jordan River flowing through the valley bottom, we could look from the General's tent and see the glistening bayonets and the snowy wagon covers of the rear still defiling out from the mountains.—The scene was magnificent.

SINGULAR CONDUCT OF THE MORMONS.

All the flags which had been flying ever since last Sunday from the staffs on Main street, were struck by the Mormons during the passage of the troops. Most of the men who had been attracted from the south by curiosity, watched the procession through the cracks between the boards with which their windows were barricaded. The city seemed as dead as on the day our little party of Gentiles entered it a fortnight ago. The only groups of visible spectators were on the corners near the Temple Square.—The few laborers who were busy in the gardens and fields kept at their work with an indifference which was affected and amusing. In one little plat I noticed a father and his son weeding a patch of onions. The man bent over his hoe and chopped at the weeds as steadily as if nothing was going on in the street in front of him; but the boy was continually dropping behind the father's back and casting stealthy glances at the column.

GOOD ORDER OF TROOPS—NO SALUTE.

The troops, the officers included, wore the rough undress usual on a march. There was perfect order in the ranks, no cheering or laughing, nothing calculated to aggravate the feelings of the Mormon population. No one was allowed to leave the column for a moment. The regimental bands played during the march, but it was noticed that the music was suspended when they passed by the porch on which Gov. Cumming was standing, and that no salute was paid to his Excellency.

THE CAMP—MORMON GREED.

The camp extends along the river bank for at least two miles. It is hot, dusty and inconvenient. The soil is so parched by the sun that every step taken within a tent raises a cloud of dust. The ground on which it is established was used as a church pasture, and this morning Lewis Robinson, the Quartermaster General of the Mormon army, demanded the payment of $150 per day for its occupation. The demand was singular, not to say more, in consideration of the fact that all the land in Utah Territory is the property of the United States, and not a foot of it is yet subject even to preemption. The Mormon title to the soil is the lowest known to the law—that of mere occupancy. In order to prevent contact between the troops and the Mormons, which seems to be much dreaded by the latter, a guard is stationed at the Jordan bridge, and no soldier is allowed to pass towards the city without producing a written permission, signed at headquarters.

TROUBLE AMONG THE U. S. OFFICIALS.

A great deal of excitement was produced on the evening of the arrival of the army, by the discovery of the fact that Gov. Cumming had mailed to Washington, that very morning, a petition for the removal from office of certain of his civil associates. Who were the signers of the petition, and what was its wording, is not yet positively known. Gov. Cumming and Dr. Jacob Forney, the Superintendent of Indian Affairs, both saw it. According to my information, which I believe to be accurate, the officers whose removal is solicited, are: Hon. D. R. Eckels, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court; John M. Hockaday, District Attorney; Dr. Garland Hurt and Mr. C. L. Craig, Indian Agents; and Mr. H. F. Morrell, Postmaster of Salt Lake City. The appointment of Mr. Seth M. Blair to be Chief Justice in the place of Judge Eckels, is recommended. Mr. Blair is a Mormon Major in the Navoo Legion; he has four wives, and he was the engineer of the fortifications in Echo Kanyon.

The allegations against Judge Eckels are founded on a charge delivered by him to the Grand Jury of the United States District Court for the Northern Judicial District of the Territory, at Fort Bridger, on the 5th of April, in which he alluded to polygamy and adultery.

WHAT CONSTITUTES POLYGAMY IN UTAH.

You are aware that what constitues polyamy here is not exactly what would constitute that crime in the States. Here each successive wife taken after the first is a "spiritual," and the process of uniting her to the husband is called "sealing." The first wife only is *married*. The marrying can be performed by almost any magistrate, a judge, a justice of the peace, a clerk of the courts, etc. Sealing, however, can be executed only by the First Presidency, and by two of the Twelve Apostles, who are especially endowed by Brigham with authority for that purpose.

By the process of sealing a wife is united to a man, as the Mormons express it, for "time and eternity;" but by the process of marriage only for "time." Therefore, after the first wife has been united by the civil ceremony of marriage, the ecclesiastical ceremony of sealing is often performed in addition in order that she may be possessed for eternity as well as time.

It has been rumored that the practice of polygamy is to be discontinued in the Church.—I attach no credit to the rumor. I am informed by a Mormon that only yesterday his niece was sealed as a fifth spiritual, at Provo, to Lewis Robinson, the Mormon Quartermaster-General. The girl's age was fifteen years.

REFUGEES IN PROVO—BRIGHAM'S SHANTIES.

We found Provo overflowing with refugees, living in all sorts of habitations,—some camping out in diminutive tents of calico or white sheeting—others in lodges of willow twigs, and still others under the shade of roofs made of strong willow, blankets or carpets stretched upon a frame work of poles. With all of these comfort was out of the question,—but thousands have nevertheless submitted in silence to the order of their Priestly leaders which consigned them to such a mode of life. A few of the more wealthy have erected board shanties for themselves, which in this climate and during the summer season, are very comfortable. Gov. Young has covered an entire block with this sort of provision for the accommodation of his "domestic institutions." The locality which he has selected is upon the bench on the eastern edge of the city, directly in the shadow of the steep mountain sides. Here he has completely enclosed a block with a row of board shanties one story high, all opening to the centre, with no windows looking out upon the street. Thus the buildings form a hollow square, with a large courtyard in the centre, which is entered by gates placed near the corners. The buildings on two sides are fitted up for the accomodation of his numerous family, and those on the other as storehouses, stables, &c.

BRIGHAM'S SPIRITUALS AS SEEN BY A GENTILE.

Brigham is a man of some taste, and his spiritualS are generally fine looking women—some of them, indeed, quite pretty, and all of them, so far as I could judge, intelligent. I suppose I saw in the shanty "quarters" some thirty women—but whether they were all of them wives of the Prophet, or whether these constituted his entire household, of course I am not informed. The general impression here seems to be that he has nearly or quite fifty wives. He only claims to have forty children living, having had forty seven altogether. This doubtless, is the highest figure he can claim, as the "Saints" consider a large number of children a subject of pride and boast. These wives are all their own servants, and the nurses of their own children. To see them sitting under the overhanging eaves of the shanties just at dusk, with their numerous children hanging around them, all crying, chattering or teasing at once, was certainly suggestive of a foundling hospital.

I was curious to know whether these women were happy in the strange life they led, and a glance at their faces impressed me with the conviction that theirs was the happiness of stolid listlessness, an existence in which all the higher and holier sentiments of refinement and affection had been sacrificed upon the altar of fanaticism. They seemed to me to be virtuous—willing, perhaps, and resigned,—but nevertheless unhappy victims of self-inflicted torture, by which they hoped to merit saintly reward. To a few of them, perhaps, these remarks would not apply. Some of the younger females appeared thoughtless or reckless, but the elder, who were educated in circles where woman was queen rather than vassal slaves, wore their chains evidently with inward murmurings.

EVILS OF POLYGAMY—MORMON REASONS FOR IT.

I am quite satisfied that all we have heard of female misery and degradation, as the result of polygamy, is true. I do not mean to say that every wife who shares her lord's affections with half-a-dozen others, lives a life of conscious misery—but that the general tendency of the system is to make women inferior beings, deprive her of the courtesies accorded to the gentle sex under more fortunate circumstances, and to make her a soulless vassal. I have conversed with quite a number of the brethren here at Provo upon the subject. They talk about it with the utmost coolness, challenge us to present scripture proofs against the propriety of polygamy, and argue its advantages with enthusiasm, claiming it to be a religious duty to raise up children to the Lord, and enforcing this duty in their public discussions and sermons.

YOUNG'S OFFICE AND WEALTH.

In a one-story adobe building, opposite his family block, Brigham Young has his office.—He is a man of business, having large possessions, numerous mills and extensive herds of horses and cattle, and employs several clerks to keep his books, &c. An hour spent in this office, satisfied us that Brigham fully understands the value of the axiom that "Order is Heaven's first law." Brigham came here a poor man, and his adherents assure us that he receives not scent from the church as President, or in any other way. Yet he has become immensely wealthy. If the premises stated are true, he must have discovered how to "make bricks without straw"—for his riches cannot be the products of the labor of his own hands, nor the result of speculation, nor the rise of real estate in this Valley, where no man holds title to a foot of landed property.

THE BOWERY AT PROVO—MORMON CONGREGATION.

The Bowery is not a building, but a shade. It consists of beams raised twelve feet high on posts, and covered with brush so as to keep out the sun. This roof or shade of brush covers a square space capacitated to seat three thousand persons. The speaker's stand is near the south end of the Bowery. There being no shade on any side the audience receive the full advantage of every breath of air. There are but few benches in the Bowery, so the major part of the people went to church carrying chairs on their backs. At ten o'clock your correspondent crossed the street for church, and deposited his chair by the corner of the stand among a crowd of women. Well, how did the audience look?—They were a strange, harsh, hardy, severe looking people. In some respects they resemble an old Puritanical audience. The men were tanned, hard, muscular mountaineers; they looked sombre, though as happy and content as ordinary people. The old women were the only persons who looked really happy; they smiled benignantly, seemed to enjoy their religion and to be perfectly satisfied of their own perfect righteousness. The young girls less than fifteen years old, did not seem much more morose or rather unanimated, than retiring backwoods children ordinarily do. There was a marked want of that most interesting portion of all audiences—viz: ladies who form society—ladies from fifteen to thirty years of age. The number of women between those two ages was few indeed, and they were the saddest part of the audience; during the entire service hardly a smile flitted across the face of any of them. They seemed sad, troubled, perplexed, uncertain, unhappy.

WOMEN—WORK—DRESS—FASHIONS.

There were but very few really beautiful women present; the audience was far below par when compared to similar gatherings in the East. This, to some extent, is owing to the dark tan that covered the faces of almost all the women; their countenances also showed that they were accustomed to hard, sweating labor. This is indeed a working people—men, women and children, work, work always; even the church dignitaries have rough hands and hardy faces. The great majority of the audience were foreigners. The people were dressed very cleanly but in simple stuff. The women were habited rather curiously, and a white muslin sunbonnet was the most popular covering for the head, but straw hats, silk hats, hoods, and every other sort of head covering were brought into requisition. Crinoline is unknown in the valleys of the mountains; the thin and few skirts of the ladies drooped down close to their limbs. Their dresses, at least, do no violence to the laws of physiology. They are made very like a sack, bag or nightgown, and fall from the shoulders straight to the feet, with little or do ingathering at the waist. The women and children whom I have seen, however, as a whole, are dressed better—applying the word neither to style nor material, but to the cleanliness and entirety of their raiments—than I expected to find them.—The people complain of want of clothing, but I think their dressing will compare favorably with other people so far removed from a market and manufactories.

APPEARANCE AND PREACHING OF THE PROPHET.

The next speaker who took the stand was the Prophet Brigham Young. He is a fat, rather corpulent man, five feet ten inches high, has a full, red, cleanly shaved face, double chin, prominent nose, and a mild, bluish gray eye. His countenance on the whole is agreeable. He wore a black coat, white vest, with a small leaf figure in it, black silk necktie, with his shirt collar rather awkwardly turned down over it.

He spoke in a cool, deliberate manner, and rather slowly. His articulation was very distinct; every syllable could be heard. His geticulations were not elaborate or constant, but strong and impressive. His style of elocution was not so winning as commanding, though he by no means lacks suavity. In many respects his speaking resembles that of Henry Ward Beecher; he uses whatever word comes first to express his idea, so his language is quite original and his expressions frequently very telling. His language does not flow along like a torrent nor mould itself into graceful rounded periods, but is strong, harsh and commanding. Nevertheless, there is something in his style of discoursing very like Beecher. He could not minister to a graceful and accomplished society, but he is a man pre eminently qualified to rule a mountain people with a rod of iron and a gloved hand. When he spoke the audience gave more attention than they did to the other speakers.

RETURN TO SALT LAKE—SAINTS WITHOUT WOMEN.

The Governor returned from Provo yesterday and with him Brigham Young. This indicates an improvement in the disposition of the Mormons. Last Sunday Young preached in Provo Bowery concerning the entrance of the troops and the condition of his own people. He complimented Gen. Johnston cordially for the order which had prevailed in the army on its march. With regard to the return of the Mormons to the northern settlements, he stated his desire that nobody should move without his permission. The impression is that there will be a general movement from the south as soon as the troops are definitely located. As it is, the great "State" road which leads to Lake Utah, and which can be followed with the eye more than twenty miles southward from this city, has been clouded with dust, both yesterday and to-day, from the teams of returning saints. It is noticeable, however, that no families come with these teams. I have observed at least thirty of the wagons loaded with furniture, but only one accompanied by a woman.

ARMY MOVEMENTS—JUDGE ECKELS HOUSELESS.

Last Monday morning (the 28th ult.) Gen. Johnston started to examine Tuilla, Scull, Rush, Cedar, and Ysab Vallies, with a view to the selection of an encampment. Col. Alexander is left in command during the General's absence and on the 29th he marched the army from the dirty, dusty church pasture on the Jordan to a camp about twenty miles southward, nearly half way to Provo. Judge Eckels remained two days, during which every effort was made to rent or buy a house in the city for him, but no Mormon would let without "counsel." The only accommodation which he could have procured would have been in the house of Marshal Dotson, which comprises two small rooms and a pantry, in which twenty-one persons are sleeping nightly. So the Judge followed the army southward yesterday.

MORMONS WON'T RENT NOR BUY.

Both Mormons and Gentiles carry weapons openly in the streets. Trade between them is still interdicted by the authorities of the church, although the Globe Restaurant, which is church property, remains open to furnish Gentiles with meals at $3 per day. No Gentile can yet rent a house in the city.

Brigham's return is not yet attended with favorable effects on house rent. The only two buildings which have fallen into Gentile hands are the Marshal's "mansion," already mentioned, and another house of the same size, which the Californians, Messrs. Brookie and Clarkson, who came here on Col. Kinney's business, succeeded in renting yesterday. Neither is trade any more lively, nor have the prices at the Globe fallen.

There are two large merchant trains parked on the public square, belonging to Messrs. Gilbert & Gerrish and C. A. Perry & Co. They are full of groceries and clothing, and though every other Mormon one meets is in rags, and has perhaps not tasted coffee, tea or sugar for six months, and could walk barefoot ten miles for a plug of tobacco, yet these merchants cannot procure stores in which to open their goods for sale; and if they could, the Mormons, naked and hungry though they might be, would not buy of them without "having counsel," which means, in plain English, getting leave from Bro. Brigham. The Church has made several efforts to purchase portions of these goods—particularly the goods of Gilbert & Gerrish—but without avail. The merchants prefer to retail them themselves, and it is for the advantage of the bulk of the population that they should.

ANOTHER ARRIVAL—BARRICADES DOWN.

Last night, from dusk to dawn, a string of wagons rolled into the city from the south.—The whole First Presidency of the Church have arrived. More than thirty wagons, I am told by those who were stirring early in the morning, discharged their contents—furniture, provisions and women—at Brigham's alone. From the airy lodgings which I occupy I could hear, beside the rattle of the wheels, the incessant tapping of hammers all night long. The windows of Brigham's offices and of the front of his Lion House appeared entirely disencumbered of their board barricades this morning. I took a stroll around some of the principal squares to-day, and through open doors and windows I could see that the female population of the city had been considerably augmented within twenty-four hours. To-night, I presume, we shall have a similar immigration.

INDIANS—MORMON BLESSING—PUB. DOCS.

The Indians south of Provo have become very troublesome during the last fortnight and committed many depredations and some murders.—It is believed that their unruly disposition is attributable in part to the circulation among them of a rumor that Dr. Forney, the Superintendent of Indian Affairs, intends to abandon the farm on Spanish Fork established and conducted formerly by Dr. Hart.

Dr. Forney started for the farm from Salt Lake City last Tuesday. On Wednesday he tarried at Provo and held a singular conversation with some of the Saints. Among the participants in it was Heber C. Kimball, who advanced to the Doctor's carriage and blessed him and Gov. Cumming and Col. Kane, stating that he had a right to bless them "in the name of Israel's God," and that he should always pray for them. "I pray also for my enemies," said he. "Yes," said the Doctor, who is an enthusiastic Episcopalian, "that's right; that shows a Christian spirit." "I pray that they may all go to hell," was the conclusion of Heber's sentence.

Twenty-six sacks of back mails, weighing 5,500 pounds, arrived from the east at the end of last week. They contained only old Patent-Office reports and *Congressional Globes* under the frank of Mr. Bernhisel. The cost of their transportation to the Territory was just about $10,000.

THE CAMP SELECTED—ARMY FORCE.

General Johnson has returned from his visit to various Valleys, with a view of selecting a location for winter quarters. He considers the country over which he has passed to be essentially a desert. He has seen no point which he considers well adapted to the uses of a permanent post.

The army will move within two or three days, however, to Cedar Valley, about forty-five miles from Salt Lake City, ten or twelve miles from Lehi, and fifteen or twenty from Provo, *where barracks and store-houses will be immediately erected.* The location is a favorable one from which to command the chief settlements with promptness and efficiency.

Grass is very scarce however, for large herds, and it has been decided to send back to Fort Leavenworth all the animals not absolutely necessary to be retained in camp.

In the present unsettled condition of affairs, it will probably be considered unadvisable to divide his force, which, now that the re-inforcements on the road are stopped, will be reduced by the expiration of the enlistment of the volunteers, and by the return of Col. Loring's battalion to New Mexico, to about 1,400.