

# ZION'S TRUMPET,

OR

## Star of the Saints.

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No. 11.]

MAY 26, 1855.

[VOL. VIII.

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### ADDRESS OF HIS EXCELLENCY GOVERNOR BRIGHAM YOUNG,

*To the Territorial Senate, delivered December 11, 1854.*

GENTLEMEN of the Council and House of Representatives:—Under the benign influence of high heaven's protecting care, we are again assembled in the capacity of a Legislative Assembly, to ordain and establish such laws as shall best subserve the public good.

The toil of the husbandman has been rewarded by a plentiful harvest, and peace, prosperity, and success have eminently attended all our efforts.

We have been delivered from the overflowing scourge which desolates the nations, the wayward destroyer, and the devouring flame. With thanksgiving and praise, let our aspirations ascend from warm and willing hearts, unto our Father and our God, who has extended unto us his rich blessings, and caused the earth to bring forth in her strength for our sustenance.

Although a large immigration have found homes in these peaceful vales during the past season, yet it is believed there is an abundant supply of food for all, until another harvest.

Through the untiring exertions of our worthy delegate in Congress, the Hon. John M. Bernhisel, appropriations have been

obtained for making a "Road through our southern Settlements, and extending to the boundary of California; for holding treaties with the Indians; and to defray the expense incurred in suppressing Indian hostilities in the years 1851 and 1852." These are the first appropriations of the kind which have been made for this territory. This action of Congress, though tardy, is none the less acceptable, evincing, as it does, a favorable disposition to place Utah upon equal footing with other territories. We hail it as a good omen, and trust that in the future her interests may not be neglected, nor her claims unregarded. There seems to be a difficulty in obtaining appropriations when made by Congress; month after month, and even a year sometimes, intervenes, before they are received at the point of disbursement. Where the distance is so great, and the means of communication are so limited, it is desirable that the action of the Department should be prompt in such matters.

The present prospect is, that none of the appropriations made at the last session will be received before another year; such delays operate very onerously and unjustly upon the territory, as well as upon the citizens, who have so long been anxiously looking for the liquidation of their just claims.

The appropriations for the State House and Penitentiary are each expended ; and in order to complete either of those works, an additional appropriation will be required either by the Legislature or Congress.

The works at Fillmore have rapidly progressed the past season, and it is anticipated that the State house will be ready for the accommodation of the Legislature at its next annual session.

Peace with the Indians has been preserved during the year, although detached parties of the Utahs have been found unfriendly, which in one instance resulted in their killing two of our citizens. The perpetrators of this crime were brought in by other Indians, and delivered up to the United States authorities, before whom they had a fair trial, were found guilty of murder, and executed according to law, the Indians themselves giving testimony against them.

It has required the greatest forbearance and patience, as well as large amounts of presents on the part of our citizens, to maintain amicable relations with them. In some few instances they have presumed upon the forbearance shown them, and conducted themselves very improperly and abusively to the people. The pacific policy which has, from the beginning, been exercised toward them, has no doubt avoided many collisions which might have resulted in open war.

Although large quantities of beef, flour, clothing, guns, ammunition, &c., have been given them, to conciliate and make them friendly, yet the savage propensities of their natures, their improvident and vile gambling habits of life are such that no present supply, no matter how generous, remains long with them; and their indolence precludes any idea of their replenishing from their own resources.

The Shoshones are rather superior to the Utahs, and provide better for their own living, although a large party of them have quartered upon the settlements north during the past summer. Much has been done by the inhabitants, since their residence among the Indians of the mountains, to ameliorate their condition. They were found to exist in the lowest state of degradation—poor, ignorant, indolent, and savage. In their anger, nothing restrained them, but fear, from the greatest excess of crime. They would sell and gamble away their own children, and steal from and rob other Indians of theirs, either to sell, gamble away, or kill, as their humor seemed to suit them. A horse or gun was deemed an equivalent for killing a man; and every shade of difficulty became a matter of barter for pecuniary consideration. The settlers have invariably given them provisions and clothing, furnished them with guns and ammunition to kill game, and in various ways administered to their relief. In many places grain has been raised for them, and houses built for their chiefs and principal men.

This policy has had a tendency to correct their vile habits and propensities, and sometimes induce them to labor for their own support.

This course of liberality toward them, in addition to constant loss of property caused by their depredations, is a severe tax and burden upon the people, especially in the more isolated and thinly settled locations, where their visits are more frequent and more numerous attended. It is, therefore, with a sense of relief that we look forward to the disbursement of the present appropriation made for holding treaties with the Indians, in the expectation that the people will be secured against their depredations, and partially relieved from their constant support.

The Territory will also be partially reimbursed for advances which she was made from time to time for the suppression of Indian hostilities. It is undeniable that those expenses have been much less in this, than other territories similarly situated, and should be met with a spirit of liberality on the part of the General Government. But whatever the government may be able to accomplish in her intercourse with the Indians, it is scarcely expected that Utah will be relieved of their presence,—consequently not freed from their depredations. The inhabitants should therefore secure themselves and property as much as possible, and be prepared to defend themselves at any moment from their hostile incursions. Each settlement should complete its defenses, and preserve an active and energetic military organization. In various ways the people have sought to secure their own safety, and protect their property from constant depredations, short of maintaining an open warfare against them. I have uniformly pursued a friendly course of policy toward them, feeling convinced, that independent of the question of exercising humanity toward so degraded and ignorant a race of people, it was manifestly more economical, and less expensive, to feed and clothe, than to fight them.

The policy adopted toward a small band, usually inhabiting Weber county, by the inhabitants of the district, in distributing them out among the citizens, making for the Indians, judicious selections, where they and their families may feel that they have a home, and know that they can depend upon having food, shelter, and kind treatment in exchange for their labor, seems feasible, and if, in the

end, it should prove successful, will have a tendency, at least, to secure peace to the inhabitants, and civilization to the Indians. Doubtless, a vast deal of patience and forbearance would be required to carry out this policy, even if the Indians should consent to try it. If they were suitably employed, it is believed they would become profitable laborers after a little experience. They should be paid honorably and fairly in such things as they need, day by day, according to their necessities, until they learn to be more provident of their means. Like all other works of great philanthropy, this probably would be gradual in its operations; but if it should be deemed worthy of adoption, it is believed it can be carried into general effect in the territory.

In many of the southern settlements, already the Indians have become useful in labor and business, and quite a number of Indian children are found living in families, who have taken them to bring up and educate. So far as my knowledge extends in relation to the subject, such children have had the benefit of Common Schools; this blessing is secured to them by the operation of law.

The subject of *education* has probably received as much attention in this as in any other newly settled State or Territory. In almost all the Wards and Districts, good schoolhouses have been erected, and schools maintained a part of the year, but I fear that sufficient attention is not paid to the selection and examination of teachers, or the manner of conducting schools. Although the Board of Regents have doubtless by their influence aided much, and are still extending their influence and exertions in a general way to advance the cause of education, yet at this moment, there is not a *Parent School* for the instruction of Teachers—a Mathematical or High School, where the higher branches are taught, in all the Territory; neither have they a single object of public improvement under their auspices in progress for educational purposes. This is partly owing to the want of means to operate with, and partly to the fact, that the Board, consisting of men engaged in such a multiplicity of business, have but little time to devote to these duties. Hitherto, the cause of education has been entrusted with the Board, by the Legislature, who probably

conceived they had sufficiently discharged their duties, by having invested the Regents with full power and authority to act in relation to that subject. But it is a subject of vast importance, and involves trusts of too weighty consideration to be neglected for any reasons at present existing. It is a subject fraught with momentous interest to us, and our youth, who are soon to become our representatives upon the earth, and will, if neglected, recoil with bitterness upon our own heads, when too late to remedy.

As a Territory, we have *peace*, and extensive ability exists with the people to establish and sustain good common schools in every Ward and District, not only three or six months in a year, as appears at present most common, but ten or eleven, wherein every child, no matter how poor, may find admittance. Schools for Teachers, Mathematical schools, and schools wherein the higher branches are taught, should also be kept in successful operation in all of the principal towns. It is moreover an opportune time to introduce the New Alphabet, in forming which, the Regency have performed a difficult and laborious task. I recommend that it be thoroughly and extensively taught in all the schools, combining, as it eminently does, a basis of instruction for the attainment of the English language, far surpassing in simplicity and ease any known to exist. Although the more immediate duties pertaining to the subject of education may devolve upon the Regency, still, it does not free the Legislature from responsibility, and I doubt not that whatever aid or influence you may find in your power to extend, will be cheerfully given.

I cannot refrain from again calling your attention to the subject of home manufactures. Large quantities of wool, flax, hides, furs, and almost every variety of the best material for the manufacture of woollen cloth, linen, leather, hats, soap, candles, *glue*, sugar, pottery, and *castings*, are found in abundance, and easily procured, and yet we find large quantities of such articles annually imported, and purchased by the people, which causes a large and constant drain of our circulating medium. If a few hundred thousand dollars, which are now annually expended, and

carried away for imported goods, were instead thereof, invested in machinery, and articles for domestic manufactures, it would prove far more advantageous, and rapidly advance the prosperity of our thriving territory.—(*To be continued.*)

*Swansea.*

*Trans.*, ANUERIN L. JONES.

### LECTURE ON "PATRIOTISM."

THE lecture on the above topic was delivered by President R. Evans, in the Saints' Hall, Cwmbach, April 26, 1855.

The lecturer showed that every man who loves to associate with a man or men, in order to do good for them, is a philanthropist, or one who loves men; and he who does good for the country, is a patriot, or a lover of country, which is patriotism. He showed that the man who does not love to associate with men is an exception among mankind, and at odds with the creation of God, for all creatures that great God has created love to associate one with another, according to their species; and the man who does not love to associate with his fellowman, is an exception to the rule of humanity, according to the word of God, for "It is not good for man to be alone."

Man was placed as a president and lord over his home and his family, and to preside righteously over his wife and children according to the word of the Lord. A lack of government in the beginning was the cause for mankind to fall, and through that for hatred to drive love out of the world in general. After that we have the account that Noah was a patriot and a preacher of righteousness, one who invited men to become lovers of God; but hatred, lack of patriotism, and lawlessness governed the world, until all was destroyed by the flood.

Lot also went out as a servant of God, on the plains of Sodom and Gomorrah, to invite the inhabitants to cease their evil works, but they did not listen before they were caught by the storm in an unpatriotic land, refusing the God who had invited them to come back.

After that we are told that Moses refused to be known as the

son of the king's daughter and turned out to be a patriot, being the means for the hand of the Lord to deliver Israel from the land of their captivity to the land of their inheritance which had been promised to them, but nevertheless we have the account that lack of patriotism remained still on the earth.

John the Baptist came in the spirit and strength of Elias, but because he did not eat or drink, or dress like other men, he was not fit to sit with the rulers and princes of the land, and therefore he could not be fit to be an associate, or a patriot either, said the people.

Next our blessed Lord came, Who, when he came, ate and drank, and dressed like other men in the land. Certainly they received him as a patriot? No! they said, "Behold a man gluttonous, and a winebibber, a friend of publicans and sinners." But despite it all, he established the law of unity on the earth, and he taught righteous things to everyone. In spite of that they said, "let us kill him." Here we see that the Heir of all the earth was rejected and not considered a patriot or a reformer of the land.

About the third century Constantine the Great came to lift up the religion of the Son of God, he said, and to do so by setting his civic officials in the Church. Christianity before this period held a very low position in the eyes of the world, having none of the beauty or appearance which the great, the wise, and the wealthy desire to see; it was subject to the scorn and contempt of the learned, to the enmity of the world, and to the persecutions of its enemies. But soon, Constantine the Great and his princes embraced it, and through his influence and that of others who were high and mighty, many came to consider it an honor to submit themselves to it, to defend it with their authority, and to uphold it with their wealth, by contributing their treasures to it. But remember, everything in the Christian church now became corrupt, worldly and unholy, in doctrine, discipline, and practices, as it now exists. At that time Christianity began to be used to achieve civic objectives, when some began to stoop down to it to receive money and a bit of bread, saying, "place me in some priesthood so I can get a bit of bread." It was turned from its original purpose, namely of saving and perfecting the soul with spiritual honor and eternal salvation, to satisfying the most



corrupt cravings of the flesh, and to achieve excellence and great recognition in the world.

Everywhere where Christianity has been established by law, it is found almost without exception that the aim was more to benefit the state through the service of Christianity, than to benefit Christianity through the service of the government, for those who have the greatest concern for the affairs and the glory of worldly governments, in general, have the least true concern for the affairs and glory of true religion. Thus, regardless of how sincere Constantine may have been in professing Christianity, it is certain that he, at least in many matters, made Christianity serve his own worldly ends. Now, we see the beginning of the connection of the Christian religion with the state, which has established great lack of patriotism to the present day.

We can name many others who turn out to be reformers for their own benefit and glory, and not for the sake of benefitting their fellow countrymen in general.

But all the Saints can say, those who have received a testimony, that this is the dispensation of the fulness of times in which the Lord is going to gather together all that he owns, for the purpose of bringing men back to be lovers of one another, or lovers of their country, and lovers of Christ indeed, and that Joseph Smith has been set apart by the Lord as the Chief reformer and Prophet, and who under the authority and influence of the Holy Ghost invites men to return, so they may have eternal life by obeying the gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ.

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## ZION'S TRUMPET,

OR

### **Star of the Saints.**

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SATURDAY, MAY 26, 1855.

THE EMIGRATING FUND AND THE TEMPLE.—We beg the continued attention of the Saints to these beneficent Societies; one of the main

privileges of the faithful is to receive their endowments in the Temple and the essential preparations before the day of the second coming of the Son of Man—the building of the Temple is of equal importance to them as that then. On whom does its building depend more than on those who will enjoy the benefit of it? The names and contributions of all who expect to receive that benefit will be seen on the ledger sheets for the purpose of showing the truthfulness of their hope. Furthermore, the enjoyment of all that depends on emigrating to the place where the Temple and its ordinances are located, and since this praiseworthy Fund has been set up for the purpose of carrying the poor of Zion home, those who cannot go any other way; and since it has carried 1127 this year, may the Welsh Saints receive the assistance they are due because of their weekly contributions; if only a penny each week, that would be 4s 6c in a year, and 70 could go homeward in a year according to that; and if all the Welsh Saints contributed but a penny each every week, they could send home over sixty every year! Imagine that those pay the money back at the end of two years, more than one hundred and twenty from the third year on, doubling each year; thus we see that it is easy work for the Saints to emigrate themselves! The power is in their possession—if they hasten “the day of the small things;” the halfpennies and the pennies contributed willingly, under the blessing of God and the organization of his servants, will bring around them all the accomplishments that God intends or that the Saints wish to enjoy. Let not the poorest be disheartened thinking they will not be able to go home while it is so easy to go through faithfulness. The dedication of the Saints in the Valley, as seen by all the accounts from there, in support of this great work, is the reason for rejoicing among those who long for Zion. Each one has plenty of work on his hands, if he would believe it—may fellow workers be found for all who expect to share in the enjoyment of the results.

We wish to impress on the minds of the Saints, the Distributors, and especially the Presidents, that every penny that is owed them for books tends to obstruct the emigration and the building of the Temple, since the Church is doing everything it can do that is instrumental in bringing about these majestic purposes; and consequently, every man who neglects to pay for his books, and every Distributor who allows someone to run into debt sees that he is guilty of a triple evil, and for them to place the blame on the President who should have prevented that promptly is insufficient to justify the one

or the other, and it is the duty of the President to see that each one behaves righteously in carrying out the requirements of the Church, for as sure as "the soul that sins, will die," the divine Author of our church requires strict responsibility from each one in his stewardship regarding his behavior with respect to his debts to the Church. Let those who think they have done what they can in the past for the cause of God take note of the accounts of the Essex Conference, which is poorer than any conference in Wales, having no business other than agriculture to sustain them. The great secret is that they contribute their drops consistently, all of which help to fill the bucket, instead of promising as is done in some places, to pay great sums at some determined time, which because of some disappointment is always in the future, and they are destitute of God's blessing on their covenants, or on anything else they possess. Let the work of each one in this matter prove his desire for the success of the Savior's cause!

In the Essex Conference, which has but 400 members, 34 were baptized, and 28 have emigrated. The collections were as follows:—For the emigration of Elder Slack, £4; P. E. Fund, £6 17s 5½c; paid for books about £25; diminishing the main debt, £5 2s 8c; toward the Conference Fund, support of the Pastor, and the President and his family, and also toward the Overseas Missions, £21 1s 10½c, which comes to a total of £100! Three new branches were organized during the quarter. Subscriptions received by the Conference are 165 of the *Star*, 57 of the *Journal*, and 35 of the *Route*. There is a proportion of children, &c., in the Conference, and a fair number of other inconveniences, such as the cold weather, unemployment, &c., that have been suffered; but in conclusion it *has* to be said that the old proverb is still true, "Where there is a will there is a way." W. H. Kimball is the Pastor.

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THE DEBATE IN SWANSEA.—We gave space for our counter proofs to the shameful and ungodly false accusations of our opponents in our last number, in order to furnish a correct understanding of that which is put forth in an attempt to misuse our periodical to harm the cause of truth; but we are sad to report that our maligner has completely refused to weigh our principles, his own authorization or religion in the scales of the scriptures;

but, because we were not so foolish as to be dragged before the public, when their feelings, many of them, were boiling under the influences of the malicious tales being told about us and our dear religion, for our not coming to be maligned like a bear facing dogs, where we could not hear our voice in the midst of the howling of rascals listening to tales as usual, any more than Paul of old could hear his voice in the midst of the great uproar in Ephesus, we were accused of failing to defend our religion, and worse than that, they accused us of having accepted their conditions and then denying that afterwards! But we believe that we have completely fulfilled our duty to the public and to our religion by turning that accusation against its schemers. From this, we see how dangerous to the truth it is to come close to, or to have any dealings with such men; and every lover of the truth will be moved to pray with us, "Save us, good Lord, from the breath of such men." Let anyone who desires greater details concerning this matter have a look at our defense in the "Herald" for May 10th.

The lectures that have been delivered in the Saints' Hall here by us and our revered brethren Wheelock and Ross, concerning the principles about which our challenger refused to debate, have stimulated great interest in this place, and have caused hosts of people to search for the truth for themselves; and in fulfillment of the words of God that all things would work together for the good of those who love God, we are pleased to say that several people believe, and some have been baptized, and others promise to be baptized shortly; and far from the tales of our enemies disheartening the Saints, the effect is the complete opposite; the few who neglected their duties earlier, who were lukewarm, are more zealous, faithful and spiritual than before, and all indications promise very great success shortly for the work of our God. He who owns us and our dear religion that is being smeared will be glorified through it all,—may our brothers and sisters pray with us.

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FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.—Elder Findlay writes from Bombay, east India, March 5th, that idol worship is so deeply rooted in the hearts of those pagans, that many of them cannot comprehend anything else, and that the only attraction that is in them for the sectarian

missionaries is their desire for money and gifts. Not much less idol worshippers are the papists of Goa [separatists from the Roman church] in another part of the country, where they bow down to the idols of the "Saints," and they refuse freedom to the servants of God to preach. Elder Findlay is on his way to Zion before now with a number of the Saints, through China and California.

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NOTICE TO THE PRESIDENT, THE SENATE, AND THE  
PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,  
FROM THE STATE ASSEMBLY OF THE TERRITORY  
OF UTAH.

WE have unanimously determined, that we flatly deny for ourselves and our emissaries, the slander and false statements of every person they know, or who profess to know the feelings and works of the inhabitants of Utah, and, as they speak or write about them, state error instead of truth, and truth instead of error.

And we testify against the spirit which causes many wise and famous men of our country to lend belief to such shameful and false accusations, to prevent the increasing tendencies of all the honorable efforts, and to prevent righteous growth of our Union therein, by tending constantly to create unfaithfulness in its members, and to set an obstruction in the way of every improvement.

We have further determined that the conditional purchase of the Senate House for the service of the Utah Senate was the best use that could have been done with the 20,000 dollars provided for that task by the Senate of the United States; and that saved a yearly tax of 4,000 dollars, which, otherwise, would soon have consumed the entire amount; and that by so doing everything would have been secured for the building of the Senate House in the capital city of Utah according to the aims of the head Senate.

We also testify unhesitatingly, after making our own inquiry concerning the expenditure of the Honorable Governor Young of the 20,000 dollars, that his behavior from the beginning to the end was wise, honest, and the most beneficial for the state in general; and we refute the false accusations that were made in connection with

this matter, and the effects that such false accusations brought about in Washington and in the Senate.

To better satisfy the public mind with respect to the expenditure of the 20,000 dollars, about which a number of lies have been said, we present a brief report of the primary facts associated with it.

During the summer of 1851, the Honorable A. W. Babbitt presented the aforementioned money to his Excellency Governor Young.

Next fall the committee, appointed for the task, established the foundations for our capital city, in Fillmore City, Millard county, and consequently the building of a State House was begun in November; with all frugality and careful planning, in light of the scarcity of workers, the Indian war, and many other obstacles entirely unknown to the inhabitants of the old States, the amount spent was 27,697 dollars and 53 cents, to build the large southern section of the capitol building; and we testify unhesitatingly that never before was such a grant spent in a more judicious manner for the benefit of the Government, state or territorial, than the above amount spent by Governor Young. The above sum is independent of the sum of 1,669 dollars and 50 cents, which was the cost of laying the foundations, and which was refused with the excuse that such a thing was out of the ordinary; 8,703 dollars and 98 cents were allowed, and the figures for 18,073 dollars and 55 cents will be sent with the mail service which will begin January 1, 1855.

In closing we earnestly petition the governors and wise men of our country, together with all who wish to work justice, to delay their verdict on the matter until after hearing the two sides of it, lest an injustice be done, and the innocent will suffer the consequence.

Confident that the truth will triumph, Gentlemen, we remain yours respectfully,

HEBER C. KIMBALL,

President of the Council.

JEDEDIAH M. GRANT,

Speaker of the house of representatives.

WILLIAM CLAYTON, Scribe,

THOMAS BULLOCK, Ditto.

Approved without exception, October 21, 1854.

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## LLANELLI CONFERENCE.

THE above Conference was held in the Saints' Chapel, on the 29th of April. After the morning meeting was begun, the congregation was earnestly encouraged by the President, to consider the importance of the work we are called to, and to strive to live according to our creed, preparing ourselves for the time of the call which is to come. Then it was determined to uphold all the authorities of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints without exception.

The representation was had as follows:—Branches 11, Elders 62, Priests 17, Teachers 5, Deacons 13, died 5, excommunicated 5, emigrated 8, baptized 20, scattered 4.—Total, 323.

In the afternoon and evening there were excellent sermons, counsels, and teachings by Presidents Capt. D. Jones, C. H. Wheelock, D. Daniels, and T. Jenkins. The influences of the Holy Ghost were felt abundantly, and an attentive hearing by those of the world was given in general.

The officers and the Saints determined to strive in the coming three months, to do more of the work than ever before, to pay the Book debt and the old debt of the Conference.

BEN. JONES, *President*,  
T. STEVEN, *Scribe*.

## CARDIGANSHIRE CONFERENCE.

THE above Conference was held in Aberystwyth on the 13th of this month. After the President called the morning meeting to order, he gave a moving address to the officers and the Saints concerning various principles. Then valuable teachings were received from President D. Daniels. At two, John Richards, formerly of Mountain Ash, preached to the world, and he was followed by President Daniels, on the first principles of the gospel. In the evening President Benjamin Evans preached, and he was followed by President John Davies from Merionethshire. After finishing we held a Council, in which beneficial teachings were received. Represented were—Branches 5, Elders 14, Priests 4, Teachers 1, Deacons 1, excommunicated 3, baptized 1, emigrated 3.—Total 106.

B. EVANS, *President*,  
D. JOHN, *Scribe*.

## MISCELLANEOUS, &amp;c.

MIRACULOUS WARNING.—(From the “Mormon.”)—About two or three weeks ago, the “Ruitman (Missouri) Intelligencer” reported, for the 16th of April, that it is said that a strange thing happened in Kemper County. A woman gave birth to a child that was covered with hair: the child lived for three hours, and uttered four intelligible words, namely—“seven years of famine.” The strangest thing is that half the population of Kemper believes it, and they are frightened because of the foreboding warning, which, it is said, the people believe to be a revelation of the purposes of Providence visiting the earth with such seasons.—*Natchez Courier*.

THE WAR.—Sevastopol has not yet been conquered, nor are there any signs of that; the main battles of late were just attacks of the Russians, in which they were highly successful and of great concern, especially to the French. The cannons are constantly being replaced with heavier ones along the campaign, but at night the enemies repair the carnage of the day, and they strengthen their defenses quickly, so that there is much talk of mounting a field battle against them, rather than beating their heads against the unyielding castles of the town any longer. The health and condition of the armies are improving. In one day 150 tons of bullets and shells landed there, along with 120 tons of powder, and 12 huge cannons. It appears that because of Cuba, war between the United States and Spain is practically inevitable.

THE ship “Siddons” from Liverpool landed in Philadelphia safely, on the 20th of April.

BOOK PAYMENTS FROM APRIL 27 TO MAY 20.—Isaac Jones, £4; Chas. Harman, £3 15s; A. L. Jones, £1 15s; B. Evans, £1.

\* \* \* Send all letters, containing orders and payments to *Capt. Jones*, “*Zion's Trumpet*” Office, Swansea.

## CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
Address of His Excellency Governor Brigham Young.....	161
Lecture on Patriotism.....	167
Editorial.—P. E. Fund and the Temple—The Debate in Swansea—Foreign Intelligence.....	169
Notice to the President, the Senate, and the People of the United States.....	173
Llanelli Conference.....	175
Cardiganshire Conference.....	175
Miscellaneous.....	176

SWANSEA:

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