

ZION'S TRUMPET,

OR

Star of the Saints.

No. 17.]

AUGUST 18, 1855.

[VOL. VIII.

TWELFTH GENERAL EPISTLE

*Of the Presidency of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints,
to the Saints in the Valleys of the Mountains, and those scattered abroad
throughout the earth,*

[Continued from page 244.]

OUR public works have steadily progressed. The *adobe* wall around the Temple Block has been completed, and a large amount of the stone coping prepared, and some put on. The endowment house on the Temple Block is finished, and a large share of the Temple foundation is laid. The Sugar Factory, on Big Canyon Creek has been put into operation, and the South Wing of the State House, at Fillmore City, is in progress of completion.

The Seventies have built a commodious hall which has been very constantly occupied during the winter, although it was not begun to be built until the 13th of August.

Country and city improvements have been extensive, astonishing every beholder with the eminent success and prosperity which have attended all our exertions. How truly may we attribute all these blessing to that kind Father who has shielded us from our enemies, and showered down his blessings upon us. He has caused the earth to bring forth, in its strength, the grain and rich

fruits thereof for the sustenance of man. The elements have also been propitious, and the moistening nurture of the early and latter rains has not been withheld; neither have the mountain streams failed to furnish their usual supply. There has also, a much greater supply of goods been brought into the Territory, than heretofore, for which, however, the demand seems constantly increasing, although large amounts of clothing are manufactured by the people. Home manufactures and productions have been a part and portion of our domestic economy, and should be practiced by every Saint. It is the only path in which we can walk with any assurance of securing our freedom, and of perpetuating that liberty which we inherit, as a rich legacy, from our ancestors and our God.

Our holy religion brings us in contact with long established error, and the traditions of centuries, which are prevalent throughout the world; hence are we necessarily a peculiar and separate people, whose best interests and preservation depend upon union and self-dependence, upon practicing virtue, industry, and sobriety, and manifesting our faith by our works in magnifying our Priesthood, and in serving our God by keeping ourselves pure and unspotted in this wicked and adulterous generation.

For this cause we gather out from the world, and for this cause we should rely upon our own skill and ability to produce, from the native elements, every article of food and raiment necessary for our use or comfort.

Brethren, be wise, and eschew foreign productions as articles not suitable or designed for Israel, and draw your supplies from nature's great storehouse—the rich and abundant, though undeveloped, resources with which we are surrounded, and which are clearly within our grasp.

As wickedness, discord, and confusion continue to prevail and increase upon the earth, the Saints will discern that the time is not far distant, when they will probably be obliged to pursue this course for their own salvation. How much easier then for them to be preparing when surrounded with peace and prosperity. How much better to do what is proper, and necessary to be done, under the most

favorable circumstances, than to wait until stern necessity compels. We say then, to the Brethren and Sisters in all these Valleys of the Mountains, learn now to make your own clothing, and encourage the home manufacturer and producer; and let those who intend to come here to reside bring all manner of labor-saving machinery, and such articles for its construction as cannot be readily procured here. Also bring cotton and *teasel* seed, and seeds for raising all kinds of vegetable dyestuff, and all kinds of fruit and flower seeds, also grafts, and grape cuttings; procure and drive the best kinds of stock. And let those who have the things now named preserve them with care, that the best of all kinds of fruit and stock may be cultivated, and the poorer qualities improved, that in our midst may be found an abundance of every thing that will contribute to use and comfort, or that will delight the eye or beautify the earth. For the encouragement of fruit growers, we merely mention the fact that, for the last four years, *peaches* have ripened upon trees growing from seed planted by us, since our location in these Valleys, and apple trees have, though in less quantities, been bearing two years, and bid fair to produce much fruit the present season.

On the 27th of June the Conference appointed at the adjournment of the April Conference, commenced, and was held two days, during which many missionaries were sent to the United States, among whom was Elder John Taylor, of the Quorum of the Twelve Apostles, who was to proceed to New York city, with the view of there publishing a newspaper. John Smith, son of Hyrum, was chosen Presiding Patriarch over the whole Church, and was ordained to that office, with all the keys and authority thereof, on the 18th of February. This was to fill the vacancy which occurred by the death of our beloved and lamented Patriarch, Father John Smith, who died on the 22nd of May, 1854, aged seventy-three.

Father John Smith was the brother of Joseph Smith, senior, who was the father of the Prophet and the first Patriarch in the Church. He was succeeded in that office by his son Hyrum, upon whom he conferred it before his death, and after his decease, father John Smith was chosen, Hyrum having no son old enough to fill the office at that

time. The respected and beloved Patriarch went to his rest full of days and honor, having run his race with patience, and endured unto the end, and was lamented by thousands upon whom he had laid his venerable hands to confer a patriarchal blessing, by virtue of his held office and Priesthood. He will long be remembered by the Saints as a father whose blessings were counted of great value, and which will remain a comfort and consolation through all the various changes of life's pilgrimage in the flesh. Having suffered persecution in common with us and our brethren who have gone before, he was broken in body; and although permitted to live a few short years in quiet and peace in the Valleys of the Mountains, still the infirmities were upon him which were caused by the many exposures and troubles through which it has been the lot of the Saints to travel; but the vigor of his mind and intellect remained unimpaired to the last.

Thus has another of the noble men of the earth gone to his rest, prepared to come forth with glory, immortality, and eternal life, when the keys of the resurrection shall be given unto the Priesthood of the Almighty to again administer its power upon the earth.

During the past year we have enjoyed tranquility with native tribes, having concluded a treaty of peace with the Indian Chief, Walker, whom we met for that purpose at Chicken Creek, in Juab County, on the 11th day of May last. We have great cause to acknowledge the hand of the Lord in restraining these savages from literally drenching our settlements with the blood of the Saints, and in preserving our brethren from utter destruction, for nothing but His Almighty power has prevented such a catastrophe.

Some of the Settlements seeing, and feeling by sad experience, the imminent peril they were in, have undertaken to partially secure themselves by fortifications, &c.; but we are grieved at being obliged to say that these defenses generally remain in an unfinished condition, and many of them are of but little value. How long the Lord will continue to extend his protecting care, and indulge his people in such inexcusable carelessness, and indifference to his counsel and gentle admonition, remains to be seen. It appears that the very moment when peace again smiles upon us, danger is forgotten, and we at

once relapse into the same careless indifference which has always characterized our actions in these Valleys, so far as regards our being well prepared to meet our steadfast enemies. We say unto you brethren, do not longer indulge in such criminal neglect—do not longer trifle with the counsel and urgent entreaties of your brethren, but improve the present moment of peace and prosperity for making yourselves secure, and in preparing against a day of trouble.

Toward the Indians continue to exercise patience, charity, and forbearance; give them your faith for their reclamation from their low estate; pray for them, and teach them also, that the principle of improvement and enlightenment may possess their minds never again to be rooted out, that they may learn the ways of the Lord and rejoice in the true knowledge of the God of their fathers.

We realize that the Lord has been gracious, and is answering the prayers and supplications of the Saints in their behalf. We realize that His Spirit has been poured out upon them, and to this cause we attribute the power which has restrained them from more extended and active hostilities. We exhort you to feed and clothe them as heretofore, but never lose an opportunity of teaching them to work, in order to gradually teach them the way to industriously provide for their own wants, a course mutually more beneficial than to sustain them in idleness. Providentially, indeed, have we been thrown into their midst, bringing with us our holy religion, and our civilization. As we have been abundantly blessed with the good things of the earth since we came, let us impart freely unto these degenerate sons of Israel, of such as we have received, and not, as too often the case in the conduct of the whites toward them, condescend to their level, thereby debasing ourselves and abusing their confidence, but seek to raise and exalt them to us, that they may in very deed become a “white and delightsome people,” in whom the Lord can take delight, even as in days of old.

Indian chief, Walker, died after a few days' illness, near Fillmore city, on the 29th of January; and the Utahs have chosen his brother Sen-a-rock, commonly known among the whites by the name of Arrow-peen, to be their Chief.

Owing to the ignorance of the Indians, and to their having so little understanding of the nature and obligations known to civilization, the laws have seldom been enforced against them. However, in the case of the unprovoked murder of the two boys of Bishop Weeks, of Cedar valley, while engaged in getting wood and poles from the canyon, two Indians, the principal actors in that scene, were hanged on the 15th of last September; having been tried and convicted before the U.S. District Court, the Hon. Judge Shaver presiding. Again, in the case of the massacre of Captain Gunnison and party by the Pahvan-te Indians, in the fall of 1853, a number of them were tried at Nephi, before the Hon. Judge Kinney, of the U.S. District Court of that district, which resulted in three of them being convicted of murder in the second degree, and they were sentenced to the extent of the law of the United States in such cases made and provided. In this case, we understand that there were many extenuating circumstances which appeared to mitigate, on the part of the Indians, the perpetration of this horrid massacre. It was a time of war between the whites and the Indians, and this particular band had just previously suffered the loss of one of their chief men by a party of white emigrants, who killed him while passing through their country, without even a cause of provocation. This so enraged the Indians, that although they had not previously participated in the war, they straightway commenced gathering up their forces to come against the settlements, and to join the other Indians already engaged in hostilities. It was at this moment that Captain Gunnison and party arrived in their country, while prosecuting his duties in exploring a location for a railway across the continent, thus furnishing them that opportunity for retaliation which they were so earnestly seeking, and which was so fearfully visited upon the innocent. This should prove a lesson to all travelers who wantonly shoot the Indians; for though they may pass in safety, peradventure the very next travelers may fall victims, as a consequence of their inconsiderate and worse than savage barbarity. All persons having knowledge of law and at the same time treating the Indians so inhumanly, should be held responsible for the results of their acts; which, as in the case of the lamented Gunnison, are

almost certain to be visited, on the first opportunity, upon some who were entirely unconnected with the aggression.

It cannot be expected of the Indians, in their present low and ignorant condition, with all their traditions and ferocious natures upon them, to understand and act in accordance with the provisions of law which they never had the least knowledge of, nor any opportunity for obtaining such information. Therefore it becomes those who profess civilization to set them an example, and not, while pretending to execute law upon them, be more brutal and murderous than they are with each other. Let all such persons consider these facts and act wisely, lest the blood of their victims be found upon their own skirts; and brethren, be careful lest you also trample upon the "oil and the wine," make shipwreck of your faith, and lose your salvation in the kingdom of our God.

At the October Conference several of the brethren, who had been absent on foreign missions, were present, having returned with many Saints; and although the last company did not arrive until the 28th of October, it was a time of rejoicing with us all, but especially with those who, having safely passed through death and suffering, were permitted to associate in peace with those having a common faith unto themselves, and to listen to the instructions of the servants of God in Zion. Every countenance beamed with joy, and nothing occurred, during the three days which the Conference lasted, to mar, or in the least disturb, the peace and unity which universally prevailed. Elder Horace S. Eldredge was chosen to take the place of Jedediah M. Grant as one of the seven Presidents of the Seventies.

Since the October Conference, but little has occurred differing from the usual routine of our business.

The winter has been unusually mild, and work has progressed in many respects, almost as well as in the summer.

The Legislature held their usual session of forty days, and adjourned to meet on the second Monday in December next, in the new State House in Fillmore city.

Various associations for religious, literary, and scientific purposes have been formed, and much useful instruction has been imparted,

as also in many evening and day schools, which have generally been kept in operation during the winter, in all the wards. Amusements have also had their time and place, and, with the exception of a little disturbance caused by a few disorderly U.S. troops, a general time of quiet, good order, and peace, has prevailed in all the settlements.

In accordance with their respective appointments, Elder John Taylor repaired to New York, Franklin D. Richards to Liverpool, Erastus Snow to St. Louis, Orson Spencer to Cincinnati, and Parley P. Pratt to California.

Owing to the irregularity of the Eastern mail, we have but little information concerning their success; but we have learned that a stake has been established at St. Louis, and that a newspaper called the "*Luminary*" is published weekly. We have not yet learned whether other stakes have been established, or whether other papers have been published; though a press has been obtained in California, which will be put in operation the ensuing summer, under the charge of Elder George Q. Cannon.

Elder Amasa Lyman still labors at San Bernardino, California, and the remainder of the Apostles are at present with us, laboring as opportunity occurs in the various settlements of Utah. Elder George A. Smith is still engaged in the history of Joseph Smith, and will in a few months probably have it finished and ready for the press.

At this April Conference just adjourned, the reports and exhibits of the financial affairs of the Perpetual Emigrating Fund Company, and the Church, were fully presented, from which it appears that the capital stock of the Perpetual E. F. Company, amounts to \$71,005.14³/₄, although scarcely a dollar of it is at present in available means that can be used for the purpose of emigrating the poor Saints. This arises from those who are in debt to the Fund neglecting to pay for their emigration. There is now owing to the Fund, from this source alone, about 57 thousand dollars, which, if it could be realized in available means, would very much increase the operations of the Company, and assist many thousands to come, who are looking and praying for deliverance through this source. By every light in which it can be viewed, the brethren who have been assisted by this Fund,

for their own, for their brethren's, and for the kingdom's sake, should cancel their obligations thereto. The subject of emigrating the poor Saints, taking them from the overpopulated districts of the older countries, where, with their utmost labor, they can scarce procure subsistence, and where lack of employment frequently renders life itself precarious, and bringing them to a land where by industry they can soon acquire a competence, and rise in the scale of intellectual existence; commends itself to all the Saints, and is worthy of their faith and most active benevolence.

The reports of the financial affairs of the Church show that the resources have been generally invested in buildings, and making public improvements, such as the Council and Endowment House, Tabernacle, wall around the Temple Block, store houses, Temple, &c. In order to successfully prosecute our business, we find it necessary to have a considerable amount of active capital to enable us to furnish materials, and supply clothing and articles necessary for those who are constantly engaged in the public service.

(To be continued.)

ZION'S TRUMPET,

OR

Star of the Saints.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 18, 1855.

EPISTLE OF THE FIRST PRESIDENCY,—For this epistle, which is filled with explanatory examples of divine wisdom, we provide abundant space in this issue at the cost of several home and foreign correspondences. The righteousness of President Young in his behavior toward the natives, not only through judging them according to their understanding of the law they break, instead of destroying them indiscriminately as other governors do, but also his winning them over through kindness, gifts, and sending farmers into their midst to civilize them and to teach them to produce their own

food teaches all the Governors of the world a lesson that is worthy of emulation in civilized countries, and is evidence of his superhuman temporal and spiritual judicial suitability.

The departure of the soldiers from their midst is a timely deliverance for the Saints; but it would have been far better for their morals and for the well-being and purity of the women of the woods, had not the States sent examples of their civic and military officers there to "civilize them" with a lesson which it behooves only their own husbands to teach them. It is praise to the morals of polygamous Utah that such fornicators failed to have prey from their midst other than the lawless savages, and we can say to their credit also that even though they have lived in their midst for years, we have not heard that even one of the "Mormons" has been guilty of teaching them the chief false lesson of Christianity of the world, and the reader will agree that it would be more praiseworthy for the States to teach chastity to their officers before dropping them among savages, and that they have a more needful task to cleanse all their chief nurseries of monogamous Christianity of such monsters before uttering a word against the morals of the polygamists of Utah. In what "Christian" country would the feminine chastity of its inhabitants force such men to feed their passions with such forsaken things as the Utah Saints forced the American soldiers to do? Where is the city or the town where thousands of its women would not run after them to get to enjoy the wickedness which fills the women of Utah with horror? Facts such as these testify in favor of the chastity of the Saints more loudly than do all the shrieks of false teachers and false accusations of the Editors of the world to the contrary.

Another topic that is given attention with great interest in the Epistle is the accomplishments of the P. E. Fund, and the Saints throughout the world rejoice greatly that the Leaders of the Church in Zion are providing so diligently for their gathering home to enjoy peace, examples and teaching that teach them in the way of eternal life. Where else, or from whom else are they to be had? We are confident that their examples in this deserve to be imitated by all those Saints whom they seek to benefit in this praiseworthy effort they make in

this important matter of emigrating the Saints. We believe that they tell the truth when they say there are sufficient means among the British Saints now, if properly used, to transport all of them home. The Welsh Saints could do so as well if they strived together; but instead of that, we ask, how great a desire do those in Zion think the Welsh have to gather, when they learn that the total contributions to this beneficent Fund, in three months, are not enough to emigrate two persons! Again, we say, imitate their generosity instead.

The discoveries that have been made lately in Utah of iron ore, coal, &c., are of great worth, and the success that has been had lately in mining them and making them useful to the inhabitants, increases their opportunities and abilities to build Zion. It is intended to transport coal to Great Salt Lake City more cheaply than it is now to transport wood, and it will not be much longer now that they are forced to transport their dishes and their iron machines over a thousand miles through uninhabited land. Doubtless the "everlasting hills" will reveal the rich contents of their bowels for the benefit of the Saints as soon as they can make proper use of them.

The arrival of the civic officers and the soldiers in Utah has produced one benefit albeit against their will, on that of which the world cannot lose sight, namely that of sending their favorable witnesses to the cleverness, wisdom, and goodness of President Young, and the morality, diligence and excellence of the inhabitants. Although the Editors and the politicians of the world threaten an invasion of Utah, an end to Polygamy, and the death of Mormonism beneath the heels of the aforementioned army, behold them having gone away from Utah without having done the one thing or the other, having found no treachery, no unfaithfulness, or even any occasion to bother with the Saints, and it would be good if they were to take with them the corruption they brought there. Who knows what the Editor-wolves will do now for they must howl and screech at something to be sure, even if they had to make a bogeyman or take their own shadows as an excuse? But the creatures of the twilight are never long without imaginations that satisfy them, and before long the truth like the

radiance of the morning proves that they were not barking at the horns, hoofs, teeth and tails of beasts, rather at clumps of thorns!

Above all else, may the Saints scrutinize, understand, and remember the truthfulness of the portion of the Epistle that says that all they do to build Zion is above self-interest, and that is thus they secure for themselves the prize at the end of the race, and that it is through consecrating themselves and all they have to building the kingdom of God that they will enjoy the riches and glory of that kingdom when it comes in its primordial power. An example worthy of imitation is President Young's offering of all he possesses, which is judged to be worth about two hundred thousand dollars, to the service of the church, and as does the best, it will win the imitation of all the faithful of Zion.

In short, we greatly rejoice in the news that this Epistle contains about the condition of Zion, and in the principles that it offers for our consideration, and it is our desire to enjoy more and more of the Spirit that produced it so as to fulfill all it requires of us, and that will be a good enough heaven for us now.

TWELFTH GENERAL EPISTLE, &c.

[Continued from page 265.]

THE tithing furnished our resources for all of our public improvements, and this is generally paid in grain, vegetables, stock, wagons, labor, and other property, and but very little in money, and with the exception of what is needed for the use of the men employed, has to be turned into cash to procure such other articles as are necessary for properly prosecuting business. The constant investment of the funds of the Church in permanent improvements, trouble of changing, and delay in converting into cash, sometimes unavoidably involve us in debt; but if the brethren will be faithful and punctual in paying tithing in kind, it will relieve us of all embarrassment, and furnish sufficient for all the needful purposes for which it is used.

Brethren, as you wish to hasten the building of a Temple, and the rolling forth of the work of Zion's King, put your shoulder to the

wheel, render effective aid to her cause, and make her interest your own. Remember that all you do to favor Zion is only favoring your own interest, that it is for yourselves that you are laboring and toiling in your labors, and consider the reward which is laid up at the end of the race. It should be deemed a blessing as well as a duty to have this privilege. No greater favor could be bestowed upon this people than they enjoy in having a part and lot in this matter, in being the humble instruments in the hands of the Great Jehovah, in bringing to pass His purposes upon the earth in these last days, in being the recipients of the eternal truth, light, and knowledge emanating from Heaven's King, in whom is all excellence, power, and glory.

Incomparable delight and happiness fill the soul of the faithful Saint, who has the testimony of Jesus and the Spirit of the living God to enlighten his understanding. Happiness supreme and life divine fill his bosom, as he seeks to impart the gladsome intelligence to his fellow species, that they also may be partakers with him in the glorious cause, and share in its blessings. Thus our Holy Religion absorbs every feeling, desire, ambition, motive, and action of our natures, and renders every association in life tributary thereto,—it forms the vitality of our existence; it enters not only into our spiritual but also into our temporal organization, and controls us in all our affairs. This is true of every person who has tasted the good word of life, has received the Holy Ghost, and continues to walk in the light, and be led by its gentle influence. This is salvation in the kingdom of God, it is glory celestial, and exaltation. This is the work that makes angry the adversary, who fears the overthrow of his kingdom and power upon the earth, that causes Satan to rage and seek to destroy the Saints of the Most High, as he did in the days of Jesus and of his Apostles and followers.

Hence the persecution and martyrdom which wasted the faithful from the earth, and caused the apostasy of the ancient Church. The world overcame and destroyed them, and seeks to overcome and destroy us, for they are actuated by the enemy of all righteousness, the arch deceiver, who desires the overthrow of the work of God.

Therefore, brethren, be on your guard, be faithful in prayer and watchfulness, in faith and good works, lest you enter into temptation and darkness comes upon you; lest you get bewildered and led astray, and unwarily imbibe an apostate spirit which will lead you to deny the faith.

The consecrations of the Saints have been delayed for a time, in order to obtain the form of a deed which should be legal, in accordance with the laws of the Territory. This has now been accomplished, and many are deeding their property to the Church. We wish it distinctly understood that no person deeds his property unless he feels it to be a privilege, and prefers to do so of his own free will and choice. Neither do we wish any person to deed any property which is encumbered by debt, or liabilities. Pay what you owe, and then if you would be independent, keep out of debt, improve upon your inheritances, and the stewardship which is committed to your trust, that being found faithful over a few, you may be made ruler over many things.

Let the Saints abroad in the world devote all they have for the spread of the Gospel, the gathering of Israel, and helping the poor, who are faithful and true, to come to Zion; and it is believed there are means sufficient among the Saints in England, and other places, if properly distributed, to emigrate all the faithful. If those having means would be liberal enough to freely impart to the needy, simply retaining sufficient to accomplish their own emigration, and trusting in the Lord for future means of subsistence, they would be blessed by the Lord and their brethren, and rejoice in having wrought salvation and deliverance to many of the meek who shall inherit the earth.

Let those brethren who are willing to devote their means in this way, do so in wisdom, by giving it into the hands of our authorized agents, whom we have appointed to that business, and not pay it, as is too frequently the case, to irresponsible persons who scatter it to the winds without doing any good. Let all things be done in order, and through the proper channel.

It is a very common occurrence for those having means when they come into the Church, to lose every dollar, by their business transactions with the world, before they gather with the Saints, or have contributed much to aid the cause of Truth. When stripped

of every thing, they are ready to come, regretting that they had not devoted their means for the building up of the Lord's, instead of the devil's kingdom.

The best way is for the Saints, when they first come into the Church, to close up their business, as soon as they conveniently can without too great a sacrifice, and then "gather up for Zion," without unnecessary delay; for the devourer and tempter are abroad in the earth, and the Lord has commenced his pleadings with the people by fire and by sword, by pestilence, famine, and tempest; escape therefore, while the way is open before you.

To all the honest in heart throughout the world, both of high and low degree, we say "Repent, and be baptized for the remission of your sins," obey the ordinances of the Gospel through the administrations of the servants of the living God, for the judgments of the Almighty are upon you, flee therefore from the sinks of iniquity and corruption, lest the fiery indignation of the Lord also consume you with the wicked, of whom He has decreed that He will empty the earth.

Saints, in the Valleys of the Mountains, unto you we say, Raise grain, sow, plant, water, and harvest in the proper seasons thereof; cultivate no more land than you can cultivate well, save and preserve your grain, that nothing be lost; take care of your animals that they be not stolen by the Indians, or driven off by the white thieves who annually make their predatory excursions through our settlements; fence pastures for your stock, that you may preserve the grass in your immediate vicinity for their use; and let the transient herds pass beyond the settlements, to where range is plenty and not occupied, and there will be less danger of their mingling with those belonging in the Territory.

Prepare good granaries for your grain, where it can be kept safe, and clean from dust, and lay up your surplus in store, against a time of need.

Finally, brethren, be one in faith and in effort, and walk humbly before the Lord. Keep sacred His commandments, and your covenants. Seek continually unto him for wisdom and knowledge, that you may enjoy the light of his Spirit, and be thoroughly furnished to fulfill every duty incumbent upon you, by virtue of the

Holy and Eternal Priesthood of Almighty God, with which you are clothed, in a manner that shall best subserve the advancement and rolling forth of His Kingdom upon the earth.

BRIGHAM YOUNG,
 HEBER C. KIMBALL,
 JEDEDIAH M. GRANT.

PAYMENTS TOWARD THE DEBT OF THE WEST GLAMORGAN
 CONFERENCE, FROM AUGUST 1ST TO THE 11TH.

	£	s.	c.
1. David Davies, Newton, Glamorgan Area	0	2	6
2. Mary Davies, his wife	0	2	6
3. William Thomas, Newton	0	5	0
4. William Owens, Swansea.	1	0	0
5. Enoch Lewis, Treboeth	0	10	0
6. John Thomas, Wig.	0	5	0
7. Margaret Thomas, his wife	0	2	6
8. Thomas Perkins, Morriston	1	0	0
9. Mary Ann Wood, English Branch, Swansea	0	5	0
	£3	12	6

N. B. Some others have paid part, but they will not be acknowledged through the TRUMPET, until they have fulfilled their promises.

RECEIPTS FOR BOOKS FROM AUGUST 1 TO 11.—George W. Davies, £4; John Davies, 3s; B. Jones, 16s; Thomas Morgan, £1; Wm. Lewis, West Glamorgan, 7s.

SCHEDULES FOR THE CONFERENCES OF THE NORTH.—Flintshire Conference on the 26th of August, Denbighshire on the 2nd of September, Anglesey and Conway Valley on the 9th, and Merionethshire on the 16th.

ADDRESSES.—Mr. Thos. D. Giles, 4 East Lane, Tredegar.—Mr. Edward Middleton, 4 East Lane, Tredegar.

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SWANSEA:

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