

# The Examiner

## A WEEKLY JOURNAL OF POLITICS, LITERATURE AND NEWS.

"This is true Liberty, when Freeborn Men, having to advise the Public, may speak free."—Euripides.

VOL. XXII.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, MONDAY, JUNE 26, 1871.

[NO. 26.]

### The Examiner

IS PRINTED EVERY MONDAY BY  
**P. R. BOWERS,**  
AT HIS OFFICE, DORCHESTER STREET,  
A few doors West of the Catholic  
Cathedral.

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Ten Shillings per annum, in advance; or  
Twelve shillings when not paid in  
advance.

POSTERS AND HANDBILLS  
PRINTED AT THIS OFFICE.

CLUBBING RATES.

WE will send the "Examiner" for 1871,  
and any one of the following period-  
icals at the annexed rates, payable in ad-  
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American Agriculturist,	£0 18 0
Atlantic Monthly,	1 0 0
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We can supply any of the English, American, or Colonial Publications, at the lowest cash rates.	

P. R. BOWERS.

### Business Cards.

Go to W. A. Weeks & Co. for Cheap Goods.

### UNION HOUSE!

Hurrah for the Railroad!

THE Subscriber thankful to his friends  
and customers generally, for their patron-  
age since his commencement in business in  
UNION HOUSE, Charlottetown, and in  
soliciting a continuance of the same, begs  
leave to inform the public that he has refitted  
the Union House at a LARGE COST in-  
side and out, and is now prepared to accom-  
modate the

TRAVELLING PUBLIC,  
and hopes to merit a share of Public Patronage.  
If you want to be in the business part of  
Charlottetown, stay at the UNION HOUSE.

TERMS MODERATE.

A FIRST-CLASS BARBER'S SHOP  
in connection with the Hotel, where you will  
always find the Barber at his post. In con-  
nection with the above Hotel is an

OYSTER SALOON.  
Fitted up in good style, second to none in the  
Provinces, where you can get Oysters done up in  
any time up to 11 o'clock, p. m., Sundays  
excepted.

First Class Style.

CHOICE LIQUORS  
of all kinds, the very best in the market, and  
attentive waiters always in attendance. Come  
on! Come all! But don't get off the track.

JOHN S. O'NEILL.  
Union House, Ch'town, }  
May 1, 1871. } 3m

### General Advertisements

RECEIVED, EX S. S. ALHAMBRA,  
**ON CONSIGNMENT,**  
FROM THE  
Manufactory of J. P. Mott,  
HALIFAX,  
100 BOXES,  
CONSISTING OF  
BROMA, GROUND PEPPER,  
CHOCOLATE, GINGER,  
Prepared COCOA, ALL-SPICE,  
COCOA-STICKS, CASSIA,  
Ground CLOVES, Mixed SPICES,  
Extra No. 1 }  
Family No. 1 } SOAPS.  
Pale and Brown }  
ALSO, TO ARRIVE,  
Best Ground Coffee,  
(in Tins of 25 lbs.)  
The above Goods are WARRANTED, and  
an assortment will be always kept on hand.  
WHOLESALE ONLY.  
PENFON T. NEWBURY.  
Ch'town, May 8, 1871. 2m

### Spring Park Pottery.

THE Subscribers have in Store the manu-  
factures of the above Pottery, in  
Milk Pans,  
Butter Crocks,  
Cream Crocks,  
Preserve Crocks,  
Jars and Flower Pots,  
which are offered at WHOLESALE ONLY.  
CARVELL BROS.  
Ch'town, May 8, 1871. 2m

Go to W. A. Weeks & Co. for Cheap Goods

### Apothecaries' Hall,

The Old Stand, West Corner of Queen  
Square.

ESTABLISHED, 1810.

By Steamer City of Cork from ENGLAND,  
Brigantine James from MONTREAL,  
and other recent arrivals, the undersigned  
has completed his preparations for the winter,  
consisting of

### GENUINE DRUGS & CHEMICALS,

Dye Stuffs, Varnishes, Paints,  
Oils, Colors, &c.

PATENT MEDICINES, PERFUMERY,  
TOILET ARTICLES, &c., &c.

The whole of which will be sold at a small ad-  
vance on cost.

Special attention, by an experienced hand,  
to the preparation by day and night of Physicians'  
prescriptions and private recipes.

T. DESBRISSAY.  
Charlottetown, Jan. 2, 1871.

### PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND STEAMERS

For Shediac, Nova Scotia and  
Cape Breton.

THE STEAMERS  
St. Lawrence & Princess of Wales  
Will run as under, until further notice.

New Brunswick and United  
States.

Leave CHARLOTTETOWN for SUMMER-  
SIDE and SHEDIAC every TUESDAY  
and FRIDAY MORNING at six o'clock. Re-  
turning from SHEDIAC every WEDNESDAY  
and SATURDAY, at arrival of train from St.  
John, at noon.

Nova Scotia, Cape Breton  
and Georgetown.

Leave CHARLOTTETOWN for PICTOU  
every SATURDAY for this Port, at  
HALF PAST FIVE o'clock, taking Pass-  
engers and Freight for HAWKSBURY on  
TUESDAY, PORT HOOD on THURSDAY,  
and GEORGETOWN on SATURDAY. Re-  
turning from GEORGETOWN on MONDAY,  
from HAWKSBURY on WEDNESDAY, and  
PORT HOOD on FRIDAY, way of PICTOU,  
leaving latter place at noon, on arrival of Train  
from Halifax.

By order,  
F. W. HALES, Secy S. N. C.  
Ch'town May 8, 1871.

### Gas Fitting, Water Closets, Bell Fittings, &c., &c.

I am prepared to SELL THEM at RATES  
AS LOW AS CAN BE HAD IN THE CITY,  
and will fit them up in a good workmanlike style.  
To a general public, I would say, that all  
orders in THIS BRANCH OF MY BUSI-  
NESS will be attended to with Dispatch.  
A Lot of First Class WATER COOLERS on  
hand.

SAYER'S CRYSTAL BLUE,  
Sold Cheaper than ever.

July 12, 1869

Go to W. A. Weeks & Co. for Cheap Goods.

### ARRIVAL OF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS!

THE Subscribers beg leave to announce to  
their friends and customers, that their

### Spring Importations

are now arriving, and in the course of a few  
days will be complete, consisting of a large  
and varied assortment of

### FASHIONABLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Iron, Ironmongery, &c.

The above Stock has been carefully selected  
in the British market by one of the firm  
conversant in the trade, which enables us to  
recommend it as well worthy of attention.

It comprises 25 cases, 10 bales,  
17 packages, and 4 parcels

Fancy Goods, Cottons, Ready-  
made Clothes, of the latest Lon-  
don cut, Hats, Caps, with a

LOT OF CARPETS!

4 bales new styles in ROOM PAPER, 3 boxes  
Gunpowder, 67 packages GROCERIES,  
consisting of B. Vitrol, E. Saitte, Saltpeper,  
Alum, Cudbear, Carbonate Soda, Soda  
Crystal, Whiting, Putty, Table Salt, Cas-  
tor Oil, Indigo, Vinegar, Sugar, Raisins,  
&c.

39 packages TEA, &c., 64 bags NAILS, &c.,  
400 bags Iron, Ten bundles Spring Steel,  
&c., with many other articles.

The above GOODS are offered at a small ad-  
vance over cost and charges, WHOLE-  
SALE or RETAIL.

TERMS CASH.

DAVIES & SON.  
May 15, 1871. 2m

### 1871 Fresh Seeds. 1871

GARDEN, AGRICULTURAL, and  
FLOWER SEEDS and BULBS.

### INDIAN CORN

Grown by an experienced cultivator in  
CORNWALLIS. For Sale by  
WM. R. WATSON.  
City Drug Store, Victoria Building }  
April 17, 1871. }

### REPAIR

A RED SETTER DOG, slightly lame,  
answers to the name of "Bray." Who-  
ever brings the same to Government House,  
or gives such information as may lead to his  
recovery, will be handsomely rewarded.

Private Secretary's Office }  
April 17, 1871. }

### Insurance, &c.

### The Travellers' Insurance Comp'y, OF HARTFORD, CON.

Cash Assets - - - - \$1,600,000.

Grants everything desirable in  
**LIFE & ACCIDENT INSURANCE**  
ON THE MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

### Accident Department.

THE Travellers' Insurance Company, in its  
Accident Department, is a General Accident  
Insurance Company, granting policies of Insurance  
against Death or wholly disabling Injury by Ac-  
cident to men of all trades, professions, and occu-  
pations, at rates within the reach of all. It in-  
sures against accidents by machinery, accidents  
that occur in the use of tools, and accidents of  
life, as well as accidents by travel.

General Accident Policies are written for a term  
of twelve months, and insure a sum of \$500 to  
\$5000 in any case of death by Accident, and \$50  
to \$500 weekly indemnity for wholly disabling in-  
jury by accident, not to exceed twenty-six weeks  
for any one accident, and a sum of \$50 to  
\$500 per thousand for occupations not specially  
hazardous. Hazardous risks taken at higher rates.

### Life Department.

In its Life Department, the Travellers' grants  
full Life and Endowment Policies, embracing the  
best features of the best companies, but without  
the complexity of the underwriting of the same.  
It sells Insurance rather than future  
"dividends." Its contract is a plain one, its se-  
curity is ample and unimpaired, its rates of pre-  
mium are exceedingly low. It prefers to do  
business on a cash basis, and thus gives its policy-  
holders advantages not attainable under the credit  
system.

Premium system, the favorite low rate cash  
plan.

All policies non-forfeitable. Its ten, fifteen and  
twenty year policies can be converted into Endow-  
ments, at the option of the insured. This feature  
is original with this Company.

The Travellers' furnish everything desirable in  
either Life or Accident Insurance. It has issued  
\$100,000,000 of general policies, and paid Four-  
teen Thousand Claims for death or injury by ac-  
cident; the amount thus returned to policy holders  
averaging about Seven Hundred Dollars a Day for  
every working day during the past seven years.

In its Life Department it has written \$1,300,000  
of policies, and its Life Department is steadily  
growing in favor with the insuring public.

Example of Life Rates.

The holder of a policy for \$1000 will pay an an-  
nual premium of \$10, which will cost in most  
other companies very nearly \$30. Hence the in-  
sured can secure in the Travellers a Life Policy  
for over \$5000 for the same annual premium as  
would secure in other companies for \$1500, and  
the insurance take effect from date of policy with-  
out waiting for bonus additions, which are neces-  
sary in all other companies, and which require a  
guarantee of life for a number of years in order to  
realize.

A. McNEILL.  
Exchange Building, Ch'town, }  
May 15, 1871. } 4f

### AGENCY OFFICE!

THE SUBSCRIBER will attend to all or-  
ders for the selling, letting, purchasing,  
leasing, &c., of Dwelling Houses, Business  
Establishments, and lands both in City and  
Country.

Parties wishing to dispose of or purchase  
Property of any description, to let or lease  
Houses, Stores, &c., will please apply by let-  
ter stating particulars.

SECRECY, when required, strictly  
observed.

A. McNEILL.  
Exchange Building, Ch'town, }  
May 15, 1871. } 4f

### Halifax Board of References:

Hon. W. A. Henry, Mayor,  
A. C. Clarke, Esq. Custos,  
S. T. F. Esq. Esq. Mayor,  
Hon. J. G. Esq. Esq. Mayor,  
G. Taylor, Esq., Sup. N. S. R.  
James Scott, Esq., Merchant,  
Hon. J. G. Esq. Esq. Mayor,  
W. N. Wickwire, M. D., Medical Referee.

### Canada Board of References:

C. J. Brydges, Esq., Managing Director Grand  
Trunk Railway, Montreal.  
W. K. Muir, General Superintendent Great West-  
ern Railway, Hamilton  
Hon. J. Holt, late Minister of Finance, Montreal.  
Hon. Alexander Campbell, Commissioner of  
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William Workman, Esq., President City Bank,  
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General Merchants and Agents Montreal  
Osborn Steamship Company, Montreal.  
J. L. Beaudry, Esq., Mayor of Montreal.  
Edwin Atwater, Esq., Firm E. Atwater & Co.,  
Merchants, and President Citizens' Insurance  
Co., Montreal.  
James Starnes, Esq., Manager Ontario Bank,  
Montreal.  
Henry Johnson, Esq., Ex-President Provincial  
Exhibition, London.  
Applications for Life or Accident Insurance are  
respectfully solicited.

General Agent for Maritime Provinces,  
Office in McNeill's Building,  
No. 140 Halifax Street, Halifax. 3m.

Go to W. A. Weeks & Co. for Cheap Goods.

### BOSTON STEAMERS!

'Alhambra' & 'Commerce.'

ONE of the above Steamers will leave Bos-  
ton every SATURDAY for this Port, at  
HALF PAST FIVE o'clock, on the 8th  
inst. and will continue, until further notice.  
Returning, will leave Charlottetown every  
Thursday, at 12 o'clock, noon.

For Freight or Passage apply to  
CARVELL BROS. Agents.  
Ch'town, April 10, 1871. 4f

### Summer Arrangement.

### STEAMER HEATHER BELLE

LEAVES MOUNT STEWART BRIDGE  
EVERY TUESDAY and SATURDAY  
morning at SEVEN o'clock, returning same  
days about THREE, P. M.

Leaves Orwell  
Every THURSDAY and FRIDAY morning at  
SEVEN o'clock, returning same days about  
THREE, P. M.

Leaves Charlottetown for  
Crapaud  
Every TUESDAY night or WEDNESDAY  
morning, according to the tide, returning same  
day.

By order,  
F. W. HALES,  
Secretary Steam Navigation Co.  
Ch'town, May 8, 1871.

### THROUGH TICKETS

TO ALL PLACES IN  
Canada, Western States, California,  
&c., &c.

May be had at lowest rates, on application to  
F. W. HALES,  
Steam Navigation Company's Office,  
Lower Water Street,  
Ch'town, April 24, 1871.

### DIVORCES.

ABSOLUTE DIVORCES legally obtained in  
New York, Indiana, Illinois, and other  
States, for persons from any State or country,  
legal everywhere, drunkenness, non-  
support, etc., sufficient cause no publicity. No  
charge until divorce is obtained. Advice free.  
Address,  
MOORE & RICHARDSON,  
180 Broadway, N. Y. City  
July 9th, 1871.

### Queen Street Warehouse.

9 Bales Assorted Numbers in  
White and Colored,  
FOR SALE by CARVELL BROS.  
May 1, 1871.

### FOR SALE

Queen Square Furniture Store!  
Children's Carriages,  
At a discount of 25 per cent from usual prices  
JOHN NEWSON.  
April 24, 1871.

Go to W. A. Weeks & Co. for Cheap Goods.

### AXLE GREASE

FOR  
Wood or Iron Axles!  
REALLY GOOD!  
A. A. BALDWIN & Co.  
May 15, 1871.

### MAILS, 1871.

MAILS for the United States, Canada,  
and New Brunswick, via Shediac, will be  
closed at this office, until further notice, every  
Monday and Thursday, evening at 7 o'clock.  
Mails for Nova Scotia, via Pictou, every Mon-  
day, Wednesday, and Friday evening, at 7 o'clock.  
Mails for Great Britain, Newfoundland, West  
India, &c., &c., every alternate Monday and  
Wednesday evening, at 7 o'clock, as follows:  
Monday, 15th May, Monday, 19th June,  
Wednesday, 17th " Wednesday, 14th "  
Monday, 29th " Monday, 26th "  
Wednesday, 31st " Wednesday, 28th "

Letters to be registered and Newspapers must  
be posted at least half an hour before the time  
of closing mails.

JOHN A. McDONALD,  
Postmaster General,  
General Post Office, }  
May 15, 1871. }

### HANDBILLS and POSTERS

printed at EXAMINER Office.

### Miscellaneous

### Mr. Funshon's Expedition to the Pacific.

NUMBER 7.

A SABBATH WITH THE MORMONS.—SUNDAY  
SCHOOLS.—PROFIT ABSENCE OF BRIGHAM  
YOUNG.—ORSON PRATT.—MORMON FORMS.—  
SERMON OF MR. FUNSHON.—A MOTLEY CON-  
GREGATION.

The sun arose bright and beautiful on Sab-  
bath morning the 26th of March, as we  
saw it from the fresh air and drink  
the outside beauty of the scene. The  
city was quiet in its habits, and the  
waters of irrigating brooks sparkled in the  
sunshine as they murmured along on each  
side of the broad avenues. The grand snow-  
crowned mountains, brought near by the  
wonderful purity of the atmosphere, displayed  
their peaks and sides in a variety of tints,  
and the peaks and sides of the mountains  
glowed with soft and white as the snow  
which wreathed them; while in the far dis-  
tance beyond the lake, whose bosom placid  
and motionless, glowed like a sheet of burn-  
ished gold, the dim outlines of mountains  
loomed like sleeping giants in the mystic  
background of the blue sky. Before the  
before the public service, we attended one  
of the two Sunday schools. The city is divided  
into twenty wards. In each ward is a house,  
which serves the double purpose of a  
school-room in the morning and a place of  
worship in the evening, when service is held  
by the pastor of the ward. The school-  
rooms are situated in the best parts of the city.  
There are twenty Mormon Sunday-schools in the city,  
and each school will average an attendance of  
200. So children are not scarce among  
these people, whose creed is singular and  
whose wives are plural. The school we  
attended was the 35th Ward school. The  
children seemed attentive, but the teachers  
had no "helps," no cards, no maps, nothing  
of the apparatus which belongs to our well-  
conducted schools. The children were not  
recruited around the teacher, but set in rows  
about the benches. The scene reminded me  
of a primitive school held in a newly settled  
district twenty years ago. I saw no library,  
but a paper was circulated among the scholars,  
entitled the *Juvenile Instructor*. Altogether  
I should say that the rising generation of Mor-  
mons are not very carefully instructed in the  
truths of the Bible. As a Mormon mother,  
the elders would come to the head, while  
the speaker was proceeding with his discourse,  
and displayed a woful ignorance. "Our children  
are not taught these things; they know all  
about the Book of Mormon, and the Angel  
Morrison, and Joseph Smith, and Brigham  
Young, they can tell you the names of the  
Seventies and all the names of the Elders, but  
they know little about the Bible." It is eleven  
o'clock we attended public service. The old  
tabernacle was used as there is no arrangement  
to heat the new tabernacle, and it therefore  
could not be used in winter. There was a con-  
gregation of from three to five thousand. The  
service would easily accommodate more than  
the united sacred capacity of Knox Church  
and Richmond Street Wesleyan Church. Upon  
a platform in the rear is the organ and choir,  
and in the front, directly under the egg-shap-  
ed ceiling, sat the Seventy and other digni-  
taries of the church. As we entered, the  
choir were singing in grand style the hymn  
"God moves in a mysterious way" to the  
tune "Coronation." After prayer, a substan-  
tial looking man arose leisurely, took off his  
overcoat, advanced to the rostrum and com-  
menced his harangue. He took no text, but  
gave a long and full exposition of the  
Church of Latter Day Saints established  
by Joseph Smith. He dwelt upon the organiza-  
tion of the church, maintaining that it was  
the same as that which existed in the  
primitive church, viz: apostles, prophets, pasto-  
rs, evangelists, &c. They recognized  
the same Holy Ghost, the same gifts, the  
same Aaronic. The bishops who attend to  
the temporal wants of the people, the elders,  
the teachers, the deacons, the seventy, belong  
to the lower or Aaronic order. To the order  
of Melchizedek belong the presidency of the  
church—the prophet, President Brigham  
Young, and the twelve apostles, who are to  
apostles, who are to travel and preach, and  
the council of the high priests. He maintained  
that at the Lord took away the fulness of  
the priesthood when he established a law of  
carnal commandment under Aaron. This com-  
mandment under Christ's coming. Even John  
the Baptist had no authority to lay hands for  
the reception of the Holy Ghost. Christ  
gives the priesthood to the apostles. They  
had the keys of the kingdom of God. They  
had power to seal on earth and in heaven.  
This power the church lost, until it was re-  
delivered to Joseph Smith by the administra-  
tion of a holy angel out of heaven in commu-  
nication with him. The principles of the  
Mormon gospel and the ordinances of the Mor-  
mon Church were four. 1st, Faith in the  
Lord Jesus Christ; 2nd, repentance of sins;  
3rd, baptism by immersion for the remission  
of sins; 4th, laying on of hands for the gift  
of the Holy Ghost. They believed in the gift  
of tongues, prophecy, revelation, visions, heal-  
ing, and interpretation of tongues. They  
believed the Bible to be the word of God, and  
also believed the Book of Mormon to be the  
word of God. The book contained a record  
of two distinct races of people inhabiting this  
continent. The first race, they believed, came  
directly from the Tower of Babel, and the  
Israelites, the other race, came directly from  
Jerusalem, about six centuries before Christ.  
They were of the house of Joseph, and perished  
about the close of the fourth century. The  
remnant of them are the Indians that are  
found inhabiting the country. These impor-  
tant historical records the Angel of the Lord  
delivered into the hands of Joseph Smith.  
These records were engraved on plates, which  
had the appearance of gold, and were bound  
together in a volume like the leaves of a book,  
and were fastened at one end with three rings  
running through the whole. This record was  
translated by the gift and power of God,  
through the medium of the Urim and Thum-  
min, and is called the Book of Mormon be-  
cause the record of the people of Nephties  
was made by the prophet Mormon and left  
to his son Mormon to finish. He then described  
the journey through which he passed to pos-  
sess the divine power which the church had  
lost, for as yet he held only the Aaronic priest-  
hood, when the Lord sent forth Peter, James  
and John, who held the Melchizedek priest-  
hood, therefore had the power to lay on hands  
and then gave him the authority he coveted,  
and vested in him the keys of the gospel; so  
that to him and his successors alone were  
given the fulness of the gospel, and the Mor-  
mons were the chosen instruments to prepare  
the world for the second coming of Christ—  
they were God's chosen people, and polygamy  
was to become the law of the sexes and Mor-  
monism the religion of the future. The ad-  
dress throughout was common-place and  
adapted to an ignorant audience of fanatics.  
A vein of quaintness ran through it all.  
Speaking of Wesley, he observed, "John Wes-  
ley was as good a man as you could pick up  
in his time," and distributed the objection to  
Brimham Young being regarded as a prophet  
with "Well, if he is not a prophet, he has  
been very profitable to us, anyhow!"

In the afternoon we heard the notorious  
Orson Pratt, the champion of polygamy. He  
preached from Isaiah, 40th chap. 1-5 verses.  
He regarded the prediction of the prophet as  
yet unfulfilled. He cited the calamities that  
had befallen the Jews on account of their  
wickedness, and argued that the curse would  
rest upon them until the times of the Gentiles  
was fulfilled. These times "were being ful-  
filled." Forty years had passed since the an-  
gel came with his message to Joseph Smith.  
The prophet had sent forth the Apostles that  
they should preach the Gospel to all the na-  
tions of the earth, that they might be faith-  
fully warned of the restoration of the ever-  
lasting Gospel in all its purity and fulness for  
the salvation of mankind and the near advent  
of the Messiah. They had gone to the Isles  
of the Pacific and to South Africa, to Hindostan  
and China, Australia and South America, and  
the nations of Europe, but the time was at  
hand when these nations would be called in  
from the Gentiles, and they would have a  
direct command to go to the Jews to pro-  
claim the Gospel. "You, young men," said  
the speaker, "on these seats before me, will  
have this mission; that is your destiny. That  
is what the Lord requires at your hand.  
You will raise up the standard around these  
mountains, and in this Zion shall the gos-  
pel of Israel be." His interpretation of prop-  
hecy was exceedingly liberal. The esoin to  
be set up for the nations was the Mormon  
standard, for Zion was to be built upon this  
continent and on this spot. They had been  
fulfilling prophecy. "Prepare ye the way  
for the people." Had they not prepared the  
way through the deserts when they came with  
their ox teams and mule-carriages, and wheel-  
barrows? "Cast up the highway." What  
was that but the great Pacific Railroad? They  
had "gathered out the stones unworked" in  
these rugged mountains, and prepared two  
hundred miles of the road for the head, while  
of the Lord to pass over. "Go through the  
gates." What were these gates but tunnels?  
The prophet did not know what tunnels were,  
and called them "gates." The people were  
to come "with speed," swiftly on the railroad  
express, and not on ox carts as before. Then  
the speaker would come to power, and on  
these mountains of the west his glory should  
be revealed, and all nations should see it to-  
gether. Pratt is an able man and an accom-  
plished speaker; but we could not escape the  
conviction while we listened to him that he was  
but a clever knave, pandering to the igno-  
rance and credulity of the masses, and that  
he would easily accommodate more than  
the united sacred capacity of Knox Church  
and Richmond Street Wesleyan Church. Upon  
a platform in the rear is the organ and choir,  
and in the front, directly under the egg-shap-  
ed ceiling, sat the Seventy and other digni-  
taries of the church. As we entered, the  
choir were singing in grand style the hymn  
"God moves in a mysterious way" to the  
tune "Coronation." After prayer, a substan-  
tial looking man arose leisurely, took off his  
overcoat, advanced to the rostrum and com-  
menced his harangue. He took no text, but  
gave a long and full exposition of the  
Church of Latter Day Saints established  
by Joseph Smith. He dwelt upon the organiza-  
tion of the church, maintaining that it was  
the same as that which existed in the  
primitive church, viz: apostles, prophets, pasto-  
rs, evangelists, &c. They recognized  
the same Holy Ghost, the same gifts, the  
same Aaronic. The bishops who attend to  
the temporal wants of the people, the elders,  
the teachers, the deacons, the seventy, belong  
to the lower or Aaronic order. To the order  
of Melchizedek belong the presidency of the  
church—the prophet, President Brigham  
Young, and the twelve apostles, who are to  
apostles, who are to travel and preach, and  
the council of the high priests. He maintained  
that at the Lord took away the fulness of  
the priesthood when he established a law of  
carnal commandment under Aaron. This com-  
mandment under Christ's coming. Even John  
the Baptist had no authority to lay hands for  
the reception of the Holy Ghost. Christ  
gives the priesthood to the apostles. They  
had the keys of the kingdom of God. They  
had power to seal on earth and in heaven.  
This power the church lost, until it was re-  
delivered to Joseph Smith by the administra-  
tion of a holy angel out of heaven in commu-  
nication with him. The principles of the  
Mormon gospel and the ordinances of the Mor-  
mon Church were four. 1st, Faith in the  
Lord Jesus Christ; 2nd, repentance of sins;  
3rd, baptism by immersion for the remission  
of sins; 4th, laying on of hands for the gift  
of the Holy Ghost. They believed in the gift  
of tongues, prophecy, revelation, visions, heal-  
ing, and interpretation of tongues. They  
believed the Bible to be the word of God, and  
also believed the Book of Mormon to be the  
word of God. The book contained a record  
of two distinct races of people inhabiting this  
continent. The first race, they believed, came  
directly from the Tower of Babel, and the  
Israelites, the other race, came directly from  
Jerusalem, about six centuries before Christ.  
They were of the house of Joseph, and perished  
about the close of the fourth century. The  
remnant of them are the Indians that are  
found inhabiting the country. These impor-  
tant historical records the Angel of the Lord  
delivered into the hands of Joseph Smith.  
These records were engraved on plates, which  
had the appearance of gold, and were bound  
together in a volume like the leaves of a book,  
and were fastened at one end with three rings  
running through the whole. This record was  
translated by the gift and power of God,  
through the medium of the Urim and Thum-  
min, and is called the Book of Mormon be-  
cause the record of the people of Nephties  
was made by the prophet Mormon and left  
to his son Mormon to finish. He then described  
the journey through which he passed to pos-  
sess the divine power which the church had  
lost, for as yet he held only the Aaronic priest-  
hood, when the Lord sent forth Peter, James  
and John, who held the Melchizedek priest-  
hood, therefore had the power to lay on hands  
and then gave him the authority he coveted,  
and vested in him the keys of the gospel; so  
that to him and his successors alone were  
given the fulness of the gospel, and the Mor-  
mons were the chosen instruments to prepare  
the world for the second coming of Christ—  
they were God's chosen people, and polygamy  
was to become the law of the sexes and Mor-  
monism the religion of the future. The ad-  
dress throughout was common-place and  
adapted to an ignorant audience of fanatics.  
A vein of quaintness ran through it all.  
Speaking of Wesley, he observed, "John Wes-  
ley was as good a man as you could pick up  
in his time," and distributed the objection to  
Brimham Young being regarded as a prophet  
with "Well, if he is not a prophet, he has  
been very profitable to us, anyhow!"

### REMARKABLE SURGICAL OPERATION.

ENGRAVING RAT SKIN ON A MAN'S BEP.

[From the Louisville Ledger, May 26.]

We hear of a somewhat novel surgical  
operation recently performed by Dr. E. B. Hawn,  
of Leavenworth, Indiana. A young man  
named Murehison, living in Meade County,  
Ky., met with a terrible accident while work-  
ing in a saw-mill, by means of which a piece  
of skin as large as the bottom of a tin cup was  
torn from his hip. Dr. Hawn was called to  
the case. Knowing the extreme difficulty ex-  
perienced by surgeons in getting injuries of the  
kind to heal properly, the doctor was at a loss  
how to proceed. It is well known that where  
a large surface of skin has been removed, the  
cure is tedious and difficult to accomplish.  
Nothing but skin will produce new skin, and  
the exposed surface will not heal further than  
an inch from the margin, after which the  
edges must be trimmed again and a new  
growth started, the operation being repeated  
as often as necessary, until the entire surface  
is covered and the cure effected. Not wish-  
ing to subject his patient to this tedious and  
painful process, Dr. H. resolved to try the  
experiment of engrafting. His first idea  
was to take small bits of live skin from vari-  
ous other parts of the body, and graft them  
on the exposed surface. But this plan was  
abandoned on account of the pain attendant  
on the removal of the skin, and the multitude  
of small places which would be left. The doctor  
then suggested that the skin of some inferior animal  
might be used, and that patient readily consent-  
ed. A rat skin, two weeks grown was caught,  
killed, and quickly skinned. The entire  
doctor cut a piece of the required size, trim-  
med it to suit the exposed surface, clipped it  
on and fastened it with strips of adhesive  
plaster after which the whole surface was  
covered with a coating of collodion. The ex-  
periment succeeded beyond his most sanguine  
expectations. The great work was accom-  
plished, and in ten days the cure was com-  
plete.

The surface of the wound is covered with a  
fine growth of hair, and the rat skin seems to  
answer every purpose. The only inconve-  
nience on account of the rat skin, was caused  
when sitting down, Murehison is subjected to  
no little alarm and some inconvenience by  
having the house set spring suddenly on him  
and listen her teeth in that portion of his  
pantaloons which immediately covers the  
transplanted rat skin. The terrifier also sniff  
suspectively at his heels when he walks the  
streets.

### THE NORTH POLE.

INTERESTING DETAILS OF THE NEW ARCTIC  
EXPEDITION.

From the Washington Republican of the  
6th inst., we glean the following interesting  
particulars of the above expedition.

Captain Hall is about five feet eight inches  
high, with a firmly knit, compact frame,  
and devoid of great vigor and strength, and  
dignified probably by his position. His head is  
large, with a profusion of thick, brown hair,  
and heavy brown beard, inclining to curl.  
His forehead is broad and massive, with a full  
development of the temporal and coronal re-  
gions. His eyes are blue, and the whole ex-  
pression of the countenance firm, but agree-  
able, kind and pleasant. Captain Hall  
hails from Cincinnati, where he was once en-  
gaged in the newspaper business, publishing  
the *Occasional*, and afterwards the *Daily Ven-  
ueer*. He sailed northward in 1869 to  
seek for Sir John Franklin, since which time  
his name and fame have been the common  
property of the world.

THE POLARIS,  
formerly the *Periwinkle*, now lies at the dock,  
in the Navy Yard, where she receives much  
attention from visitors. She is exceedingly  
handsome and well fitted. She is a steam-  
powered vessel—larger than the *Advance*, and  
has been planked all over her sides with  
six inches of solid white oak timbers, and has  
throughout been nearly doubled in strength,  
her bows being almost a solid mass of timber,  
sheathed with iron, and terminating in a sharp  
iron prow, with which to cut through the ice.  
Her engine, which was built some years ago  
at Messrs. Neale & Levy's works, in Philadel-  
phia, is exceedingly powerful and compact, and  
takes up comparatively little space. The  
propeller is arranged in such a manner that  
it can be disengaged and lifted up on deck, though  
a shaft or propeller well in the stern. A sup-  
ply of extra blades has been provided, so that  
if one should be accidently broken, it can be  
replaced. There is also an extra ad-  
vance on board and several suits of sails and sets  
of spars of all dimensions. Of the tow ball  
and rigging is supplied with an apparatus to  
enable the vessel to be towed in any direction  
while off to furnish the propelling power, but also  
to heat up the vessel throughout by steam.  
The *Polaris* is rigged as a fore-and-aft schooner  
and fully able to sail and steer under canvas  
only. She also has a few

### THE DUKES OF EDINBURGH IN NEW ZEALAND

"At the kerere field at Te Anau, during  
his visit to that place," says the *Gloucester  
Times*, "the Duke of Edinburgh is reported  
to have made the following speech, which  
shows he has made some progress in the art  
of 'bankum oratory':—"O my friends, chiefs  
of the Ararua, I have long heard of the loyal  
and valiant tribe of the Ararua, and am  
glad to find myself among you. I have been  
told that when you expected me to come  
here, two years ago, you made a road for my  
convenience. I thank you for this mark of  
thoughtful courtesy, and it will give me  
pleasure to make use of that road, knowing it  
was made by faithful subjects of my mother  
the Queen, who knew the fame of her loyal  
Ararua, will be pleased when I tell her that  
I have travelled in your country, and as your  
guest. I wish you all, my friends, long life  
and prosperity in this your beautiful coun-  
try. The moans are ringing off the moun-  
tains, and the sun looks smilingly down  
upon you. Farewell."

### A STRANGE PLANT

A plant in Ceylon has a singular pro-  
pensity for the distribution  
of its seeds. These are contained in a cir-  
cular head which is composed of spiral-  
like divisions that radiate in all directions,  
making a diameter of eight or nine inches. When  
the seeds are ripe for distribution the spheri-  
cal heads, with their elastic spine, are blown  
away by the winds and roll over the  
level shore for miles, dropping seeds as they  
go. If they come to water they float easily,  
and their spines serve as sails, so that they  
can cross estuaries. A plant valuable for  
taking root in the sand and protecting the  
shores from erosion is thus widely distributed  
as it could not be in any other way in a  
barren, birdless region.

### Hamburg numbers thirteen lodges of Free-masons, with about twenty-one hun- dred members.

A singular case has come up in London  
court. A solicitor one Mr. Leopold Lewis,  
was ejected from a theatre for requesting a  
numbering actor to "speak up," and now  
brings a suit against the management for  
damages.