taking notice of every member in my way as much as possible until I arrived at this place; my journey has been attended with great success, having met with no difficulties on my way; my wife and the two children have been remarkably hearty and well. As to enemies I have found none, and as it regards persecution I have never seen less; and in regard to Bennett I am hardly questioned, and if I mention his name the people say he is too contemptible to be noticed; a Methodist preacher by the name of Waterman, in Dayton, told his congregation that he was personally acquainted with Bennett, and although Joseph Smith might be a bad man, yet he could say to them it would be an injury to their society to believe any thing that Bennett said; and I can say to you that in traveling a distance of five hundred miles I have not heard a single man say but what Joseph Smith had done himself an honor in purging the church of so filthy a rascal as John C. Bennett. I have been offered testimony concerning his character, and if I should receive all I could get it would be irksome to pack it about.

It is the most pleasant time I ever knew to travel to preach the gospel there being no persecution, and I have heard more speak in favor of Joseph Smith, and the rise of the church, and the true principles of republicanism, than I ever heard in the same length of time before. We make our next point to Sunbury, twenty miles from Columbus; from thence to Kirtland; from thence to Centerville, N. Y., where I have about two hundred relatives, who have desired for several years that I should give them an idea of our doctrine. I am fully in the faith that I shall play smash with them at this place.—I shall leave my wife and be prepared to meet the Twelve in any place deemed proper, and receive any instructions that they and Br. Joseph have to give, knowing it is much easier to run down stream than to row up. Br. Alexander Badlam fell in company with me twelve miles above Cincinnati; he is a faithful and profitable servant of the living God, ever testifying against the false stories raised against the heads of the church, with that honesty and meekness that he is well received both in and out of the church, and will travel with me till we are counseled otherwise.

L. WIGHT.

RUINS RECENTLY DISCOVERED IN YUCATAN MEXICO.

The ruins of Chi-Chen are situated upon a plain of many miles in circumference, nearly in the centre of the province, about a hundred miles from the sea, and away from all water communication. Those which are now in the most perfect state of preservation are remarkable for their immense size and peculiarity of construction. They comprise temples, castles and pyramids, and measure around their sides from two hundred to a thousand feet. Their altitudes are from twenty to one hundred and twenty feet: a succession of terraces, constructed of small pieces of stone imbedded in mortar, held together by a finished wall of large hewn stone, symmetrically proportioned and skilfully laid in the same material, which is as hard and apparently as durable as the stone itself. The sides of these walls invariably face the cardinal points, and the principal part is always to the east. The exterior walls of the buildings are formed of a fine concrete limestone, cut in parallelopipeds of nearly twelve inches in length and about four inches in breadth; the interstices filled up with the same materials which are found in the terraces. The height of the buildings erected upon these terraces never exceeds thirty feet. They are limited to one long and narrow story, without windows. The rooms are confined to a double range, those of the rear receiving no other light than by the door-ways. The roof of the interior is an acute angle arch, formed by the edges of the square flat stone of which it is composed: and being bevelled, terminates by a layer of the like material. This arch supports a level roof, finished with a hard composition and surrounded with a balustrade forming an angular projection, and at the top presenting a beautiful finish. The floors are covered in like manner with the composition before mentioned, and show marks of war. The exterior walls rise perpendicularly, generally to one half the height, where there are entablatures. Above these, and in some instances beneath them, are compartments filled with hieroglyphics, figures and sculptured work in bas-relief, over a diamonded lattice or ground-work, interspersed with chaste and unique borders of the most skilful and elaborate workmanship.

'The door ways are nearly a square of about seven feet, somewhat resembling the Egyptian style in their proportions. The sides consist of large pieces of hewn stone. In some instances the lintels are composed of the same, with hieroglyphics and lines carved upon them. Stone rings and holes at the sides of the door-ways render it evident that doors once swung upon them. Zuportiwood was used for lintels and thwartbeams, some of which are still in good preservation, with lines of carving upon their surfaces. The walls show no marks of plaster; the inner surface however has a coat of stucco,
upon which colors are laid in fresco, of which sky-blue and light green are the most prominent. Figures of Indian characters can also be faintly traced upon the walls. Columns, capitals and plinths, with many other evidences of large and splendid edifices, are found scattered over the immense plain. Portions of two pillars now remain at the eastern end of an edifice which occupies a space of ground nearly as large as that of Trinity Church-yard. Speculation upon the origin of these ruins I leave to others. The subject is one that should excite the deepest interest in the minds of Americans. It is as yet wrapped in profound mystery, which it will doubtless require many years of laborious research to unfold.

GREAT FIRE IN LIVERPOOL.

[From the Liverpool Mail, Sept. 24.]

Yesterday morning witnessed the most awfully destructive fire, whether as regards life or property, that has ever taken place in this locality—more destructive, indeed, than the memorable fire in 1802, which destroyed the Grecian warehouses. On that occasion, the estimated damage was—warehouses, £44,500; grain, £110,000; sugar, £60,000; coffee, £8,500; cotton, £30,000; sundries, £66,000—total, £383,000; whereas, on the present occasion, one article alone—cotton, has been destroyed to an extent exceeding the whole of the loss by that memorable fire.

All the buildings on Great Howard street, from Compton to Neptune street; on Compton, from Waterloo Road to Great Howard street; on Neptune, from the same to the same; and on both sides of Formby street, from same to same, and along Waterloo road, embracing an area of 694 square yards, were destroyed. Insurance on these amounted to £370,000. Forty-eight thousand bales of cotton were burnt, valued at £384,000. Total loss in merchandise and building reached the enormous sum of £500,000.

The distressing calamity has been far more tragic in its results than the only event in the history of the town with which it can be compared. The loss of life can never be satisfactorily ascertained, but we should not be surprised if, including the unfortunate persons at present in the Northern Hospital, and those buried beneath the ruins, all traces of whom will be forever swept away before the removal of the burning materials—the number exceeded thirty.—Under the ruins there are, it is believed, from eighteen to twenty men, and from the dangerous state of many in the hospital, half that number, it is feared, will not survive. In the hospital there are now seventeen dreadfully mutilated, exclusive of three who died there yesterday.

It is estimated that about 15,000 bbls turpentine have been consumed, besides a large quantity of produce of other descriptions.

The fire originated in Crompton street, formerly Wood street, at the north end of the town, near the docks. The three principal streets affected—namely, Crompton street, Formby street, and Neptune street, all nearly opposite, the Borough Gaol, run east and west between Great Howard street (in which the prison stands) and Waterloo road, close to the docks.

Two of the engines were also smashed, and we fear a considerable number of the firemen were killed.

THE MOTE AND BEAM.

BY MRS. Z. PORTER.

"Judge not that ye be not judged."

Come hither brother—I decry
A naughty mote, within thine eye—
To pluck it out I fain would try;
And mend, thy clouded vision.
Thank ye my friend, 't would wiser seem,
If thou wouldst pull the pond'rous beam.
From thine own eye, and thus redeem
Thyself from much delusion.

The being who, self righteous grown—
To censure and to scandal prone,
Marks others faults nor lends his own,
Is a vexatorial elf.
Like fabled frog, who did usurp,
He'd cure disease of every sort—
Should meet the same deserved retort
"Physician heal thyself."

BOOKS OF MORMON, &c.

JUST published and for sale, Books of Mormon, and Hyman Books, together with some other publications in defence of the faith of the saints.

Nauvoo. Aug. 20, 1842.

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