

time and on proper occasions—is called into requisition when human pride has to be pampered and satisfied, and thousands, in consequence of not foreseeing the result of present unwise expenditures, have found themselves in a state of insolvency, and while in this state they are robbed of their peace, and have bitterness and gall in the stead thereof. I would not have the Saints count the cost in the way the wicked, avaricious world do; for true Saints always have a fund of faith to join with their labor and means which should be taken into account, and no true Saint will be contented to be curtailed within the limited boundaries which dollars and cents give. "Without faith it is impossible to please God." It is also written, that, "By faith Noah prepared an ark to the saving of his house." That, "through faith," the ancients, "subdued kingdoms, wrought righteousness, obtained promises, stopped the mouths of lions, quenched the violence of fire, escaped the edge of the sword, out of weakness were made strong, waxed valiant in fight, turned to flight the armies of the aliens," etc.

Should the brethren say that they cannot bring out the waters of Weber, I cannot believe them, until they have applied their faith, their means, and their labor, and then fail in the accomplishment of the work. I might inquire how much it will cost me and my company to make the present visit to Kaysville and Ogden City. Nobody will think of this expenditure; I shall not think of it; my brethren, who accompany me, will not think of it; it never comes into our minds what it costs us, but how much good we can do our brethren and sisters in encouraging them to faithfully perform every duty of a public and private character; so, when the Saints are required to embark in any public enterprise, the word should not be, "can I do it," or "am I able to do it?" What will it cost, and will it pay, etc." but, "it is a work for the public good, and we can do it, by going at it with a will and determination that will make every obstacle, imaginary and real, vanish away."

When we say we cannot do a work which is embraced within the limits of possibility, it will generally be found that we cannot do it because we are unwilling to do it. If you bring out the Weber at a cost of two hundred thousand dollars, (I think however, that the work will not cost that,) and you do not cultivate one acre more than is now under cultivation, and have all the water you need, you will probably get back the amount of your outlay in two years, and it may be in the first year. I have not made estimates on this; however, I am safe in saying that the increase of wealth to this ward will be immense. You can open a ditch large enough to supply your present wants, and afterwards you can enlarge it to carry sufficient water to give water privileges to new land on the route of the canal that will more than pay for it three times over. We have the choice of two things; either to supply our farms and city lots with more water by bringing out the large streams, or to contract our cultivated land. I say to the people of this neighborhood and every other neighborhood in the Territory, that we cannot keep the grass on our ranges; it is eaten off; and the roots are died out, and weeds spring up in stead, let us bring out the waters of our large streams, and fence in our meadows and ranges, and produce abundance of rich and nutritious grasses by watering the land, and judiciously grazing it, and keep our cattle within our own fields; and in this way people will gain wealth faster than by having their cattle running wild in the valleys and on the hills; we will also become richer in grain, fruit and vegetables, and we can better handle that which we have got; but at present much of our wealth is out of our reach. I have hundreds of head of cattle, which I have raised in my barn yard, and cannot use this means to benefit myself, because it is out of my reach; then we have between twelve and fifteen hundred head of horses, worth over a hundred thousand dollars, and yet that property is in such a condition that we could not realize one thousand dollars of available means from that whole band, and we are continually losing animals.

The Lord puts wealth into our hands, and we suffer it to waste, instead of laying it out to usury, and I have often said to the Latter-day Saints: let us see to it how we use the mercies of the Lord, lest He should give us cursings instead of blessings. God bless you. Amen.

Sunday, Nov. 13, 1864.  
This people, the Latter-day Saints, are of one heart and mind respecting the spiritual things of the kingdom of God; in temporal things they have not yet become so well united. Brother George

Q. Cannon this morning referred to affairs that took place in Kirtland. Some of the leading men in Kirtland were much opposed to Joseph, the prophet, meddling with temporal affairs, they did not believe that he was capable of dictating to the people upon temporal matters, thinking that his duty embraced spiritual things alone and that the people should be left to attend to their temporal affairs without any interference whatever from prophets or apostles. Men in authority there would contend with Joseph on this point, not openly but in their little councils. After while the matter culminated into a public question; it became so public that it was in the mouth of almost every one. In a public meeting of the Saints, I said "Ye Elders of Israel, Father Smith is present, the prophet is present, and here are his counselors, here are also High Priests and Elders of Israel, now will some of you draw the line of demarcation between the spiritual and the temporal in the kingdom of God, so that I may understand it." Not one of them could do it. When I saw a man stand in the path before the prophet to dictate him, I felt like hurling him out of the way, and branding him as a fool. I finally requested them, either to draw the line of demarcation between spiritual and temporal things, or for ever afterwards hold their peace on that subject.

I do not believe it is my prerogative to preach a doctrine I do not practice myself; neither is it the privilege of any other Elder of this Church; still we do it. I have frequently requested Legislators, Councillors, and other public men, never to oppose a principle or measure they cannot improve. This is a general rule; but there may be exceptions.

I defy any man on earth to point out the path a prophet of God should walk in, or point out his duty and just how far he must go in dictating temporal or spiritual things. Temporal and spiritual things are inseparably connected, and ever will be. The first act that Joseph Smith was called to do by the angel of God was to get the plates from the hill Cumorah, and then translate them, and he got Martin Harris and Oliver Cowdery to write for him. He would read the plates, by the aid of the Urim and Thummim, and they would write. They had to either raise their bread from the ground or buy it; and they had to eat and drink, and sleep and toil and rest while they were engaged in bringing forth the great work of the last days. All these were temporal acts, directed by the spirit of revelation.

With regard to Joseph, the prophet, being a financier, I will say this for his credit: if the saints had gone forth with their whole heart, mind and strength, as individuals and as a community, to perform the labor and the duties Joseph dictated, God would have blessed such to the people, they having done the best they could. I believe that as much as I know that the sun shines. Joseph Smith never tolerated in the least, indolence, idleness, slothfulness, drunkenness or anything of the kind wherein exists sin. There are brethren here who were personally acquainted with Joseph, and who have known him probably as long as I have. If ever Joseph got wrong, it was before the public, in the face and eyes of the people; but he never did a wrong in private that I ever knew of. In his private instructions to the saints, the angel Gabriel could not have given better instructions than he gave, and which he continued to do until his death. He gave as good counsel as the Savior did according to his knowledge; but as to his being as exemplary as Jesus was I cannot say, for we know but little of the life of the Savior. When he entered on the ministry he was thirty years of age, and he labored three years. We have only a few items of the life of the Savior and of the apostles; and we have but very little of the doings and sayings which transpired in the lives of the ancient prophets. As to the character of the Savior I have nothing to say, only that he is the Savior of the world, and was the best man that ever lived on this earth, and my firm conviction is that Joseph Smith was as good a man as any prophet or apostle that ever lived upon this earth, the Savior excepted. I wanted to say so much for brother Joseph.

I care not who plants and who waters, who trades here, or goes to that city to trade and do business, who buys goods in the States, or sells them in these valleys, it is the Lord who gives to every man that which he possesses on the earth, it is the free gift of God, whether we be saints or sinners. "I returned, and saw under the sun, that the race is not to the swift, nor the battle to the strong, neither yet bread to the wise, nor yet riches to men of

understanding, nor yet favor to men of skill; but time and chance happeneth to them all." "Wisdom is better than weapons of war; but one sinner destroyeth much good." Men are successful when the Lord blesses them, and strewn their path with success to make them wealthy, this cometh to pass not by the wisdom of man but through the providences of the Almighty.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Quebec, 23.

Owing to reliable information that Southerners and rebel sympathizers in certain towns in Canada are manufacturing clandestinely, and collecting at convenient points, shot, shell and cannon, the Governor has issued a proclamation prohibiting the exportation, or carrying coast-wise, or by inland navigation, arms or ammunition.

New York, 25.

The *Tribune's* Army of the James special, 22d, reports all the rebel country north of the banks of the James as one vast lake. The roads are almost impassable for mud, and no change in the position of our troops. Another letter says the storm has ceased, and within a week the roads will be fit for campaigning, if any is intended.

New York, 26.

The St. Nicholas, St. James, Lafarge, Astor, Lovejoy and Belmont hotels, and Barnum's Museum, were fired last night, none of which were much damaged. It caused great consternation among the occupants of the hotels, and the audiences at the Winter Gardens and Barnum's Museum.

It appears that a woman was arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the incendiarism last night, who arrived in the city but a few days since from Baltimore, and took a room at the St. Nicholas. Last night just before the fire broke out there, she went to the Lafarge house, staid a short time, and left just before the fire broke out there. She then went to the Metropolitan and engaged a room—the fire breaking out there very soon afterwards. The manner in which the fires were produced showed a preconcerted plot. In the hotels the beds, clothes, trunks, etc., were covered with phosphorus. Matches were also scattered in the beds. Fires were then set and the rooms locked.

Washington, 26.

Information from the Army of the Potomac says, since the news of Lincoln's re-election has been circulated in the rebel army, desertions to our lines have increased largely, and deserters say that a number of rebel soldiers are known to be watching an opportunity to escape. It is astonishing that demoralization is so general. Officers fear to trust any of their troops on picket.

The *Richmond Enquirer* and *Dispatch* admit that Milledgeville has fallen, and that Sherman occupied it on the 22d. A telegram from Augusta, Wednesday, says all is quiet there.

Baltimore, 26.

A correspondent of the *American* at Annapolis last evening, says two of the first vessels, comprising Col. Mulford's fleet of transports, arrived here to-day with paroled men from Savannah, on the steamers Atlantic and Blackstone. The former had on board 649 living skeletons and eight dead bodies. Nine were buried on the passage. Such was the wretched state of these poor men that our surgeons were appalled at the awful sight. Not a man among the number but had to be sent to the hospitals, and many to leave them only for the grave. Five hundred and fifty on the Blackstone were in a better condition, and made the welkin ring when they landed.

New York, 25.

In a debate in the rebel House on the 19th, two or three very interesting points were disclosed and exposed by Mr. Foote. The fact that the radical secessionists are engaged in a crusade against the rebel Vice President Stephens, is one of the developments made on the occasion. The rebel House of Representatives, like the Confederacy in general, is a house divided against itself, and cannot stand long in such tornadoes of excitement as Sherman is at present creating.

The *Richmond Whig* of the 21st, says: Grant has consented that blankets may be purchased in New York city for the rebel prisoners at the North. A vessel loaded with cotton to pay for blankets is to be sent from Mobile, consigned to the rebel Generals Trimble and Beale, now confined in Fort Warren.

Halifax, 25.

A treaty of peace was adopted by both of the Danish Chambers.

The *La France* says that Brazil has broken off relations with the United States on account of the Florida affair.

The *Paris Patrie* asserts that England

has called on the great powers to protest collectively against the seizure of the Florida.

A statement having been put forth that Garibaldi had virtually expressed himself in favor of the South, a private letter from him is published, in which he asserts he has been misunderstood, and says: "My opinion on the American question is well known. Not only do I hope from it the abolition of slavery, but I consider the question to be one affecting all mankind, and we to the world if the North does not come out victorious."

Capt. Semmes was aboard the new Confederate cruiser Sea King when she received her crew from the Laurel off Madeira. He explained to the men what he expected them to do in case a considerable row ensued, and out of about 100 men 36 decided to go.

Washington, 25.

The report had reached Savannah that Macon and Milledgeville were captured and burned by Sherman.

The *Augusta Sentinel* of the 19th has the following: A gentleman who arrived on Thursday from Stone Mountain reports a Yankee column moving down the Georgia railroad, and divided at Decatur, half going down the Covington road, and the other down the Rockbridge road. At Stone Mountain they burned all unoccupied houses and some two-thirds of the town, and were laying waste the country as they progressed. They marched in a hollow square with trains in the centre, and they united at Baker's mill near Covington. About 100 Yankee cavalry made their appearance at School Circle on Thursday, and burned the railroad depot. Their cavalry were at old Sheffield on Wednesday night. It is also reported that the Yankees burned Monticello and Hillsboro.

The *Intelligencer* publishes the following: A gentleman who left Griffin, Georgia, on Wednesday at 10 o'clock, a.m., says: We learn that Governor Brown's residence in Canton was burned to the ground by the vandals a few days ago. The Court House, Academy, Hotels, Jail, and about two-thirds of the best dwelling houses in Canton, were also burned.

City Point, 24.

Rebel deserters report the occupation of Macon by Sherman.

Savannah, 21.

A private dispatch from Macon this afternoon, says the enemy crossed the Okefenokee in force yesterday at Planter's factory, eight miles east of Indian Spring, and is reported to be 30 or 40,000 strong. This would seem to strengthen the belief that Augusta was their object. The Central railroad was cut on the 20th, and the telegraph was also destroyed. Communication between Savannah and Macon is destroyed. The wires between Gordon and Milledgeville are also cut.

New York, 25.

In a debate in the rebel House of Representatives on the 19th, a resolution was reported by Staples of Va., for decrease in the number of exemptions from military service of State officers. Leach, of N. C., said he was a State Rights man and could not vote for a resolution which looked to the conscripting of State officers. A great hue and cry was raised about Georgia because Governor Brown and Vice President Stephens dared to differ from the appointed, and he wished to say that he endorsed every word uttered by Brown, and every word written by Stephens, and if that be treason he asked the privilege of being hanged with them.

New York, 26.

The *Herald's* New Orleans correspondent says: On the 18th a Union expedition went into the Lafourche district and attacked and defeated a rebel force, destroyed their camp, baggage and a number of boats.

The *Augusta Chronicle* of the 19th says a large fleet of transports had already arrived off the coast of Georgia.

The *Herald's* Orleans correspondent of the 17th says that rebel cotton burners, guerrillas and plunderers have been almost cleaned out of the District of Baton Rouge. Our lines have been extended in that region.

Washington, 26.

From information received at the Indian Bureau, it appears that peace prevails in an unusual degree with all Indian tribes.

New York, 26.

The *Mobile Register* states that the corn crop in the north-west part of Mississippi is a failure, and says the gun manufactory at Montgomery will be able in a short time to furnish all the arms needed for the rebel army.

—Three cases of lockjaw have been cured at Brest, France, by the use of hot baths.