

in that way. The kingdoms He possesses and rules over are his own progeny. Every man who is faithful and gets a salvation and glory, and becomes a king of kings and Lord of Lords, or a father of fathers, it will be by the increase of his own progeny. Our Father and God rules over His own children. Wherever there is a God in all the eternities possessing a kingdom and glory and power it is by means of His own progeny. I am not going to ask the people whether they believe it or not; and I do not want br. Heber to do it either, for it is none of their business. When I tell the truth I do not ask any one's testimony to swear to it.

The economy of heaven is to gather in all, and save everybody who can be saved. Do we wish to destroy people? We do not, not even those ignorant, blood-thirsty Lamanites. Did we ever destroy? No; it is not our doctrine; but our doctrine is to build up and save life instead of destroying it. Is it necessary on any occasion, and under any circumstances whatever? Yes, let a man meet me with a design to kill me, and I am going to get the first blow if I can. I have not come to die for the sins of the world as our Savior, Jesus Christ, did. It was necessary for him to be killed; but it is not necessary for me. It was not necessary for Joseph Smith to be killed, if the people had believed his testimony; but as the testator has sealed it with his blood, his testimony is in force on all the inhabitants of the earth, and wherever it goes those who reject it will be damned. Our doctrine is to preach the gospel of life and salvation, and get every man, woman and child to believe and embrace it, and live as near to its requirements as possible. That is the duty of the Elders of Israel, and it is our duty to preserve ourselves, our wives and children, whether we have many or few. Why does not our government make a law to say how many children a man shall have? They might as well do so as to make a law to say how many wives a man shall have.

There are a few in the Government who will listen to any testimony against us, no matter how false. The man who was referred to this morning has given testimony against us, respecting matters here, which is utterly false. After making such infamous statements, that man could not live here twenty-four hours, if it were not that we are latter-day Saints who live here. By letting him alone, however, he will kill himself. There is also a man down the street who tried to exhibit the endowments to a party who was here. You will see what becomes of that man. Do not touch him. He has forfeited every right and title to eternal life; but let him alone, and you will see by and by what will become of him. His heart will ache, and so will the heart of every apostate that fights against Zion; they will destroy themselves. It is a mistaken idea that God destroys people, or that the Saints wish to destroy them. It is not so. The seeds of sin which are in them are sufficient to accomplish their destruction. Every government of the world has the seeds of its own destruction in itself.

I hope and trust and pray that the government of our country may remain, because it is so good; but if they cut off this, and cast out that, and institute another thing, they may destroy all the good it contains. This, I hope, they will not do; they cannot do it. I expect to see the day when the Elders of Israel will protect and sustain civil and religious liberty and every constitutional right bequeathed to us by our fathers, and spread these rights abroad in connection with the gospel for the salvation of all nations. I shall see this whether I live or die.

May the Lord bless you Amen.

(Special to the DESERET NEWS.)

## By Telegraph.

Washington, 28.

The Presidential excursion party left at 7-30 a.m., under the charge of Gen. McCallum, late Superintendent of military railroads. The party consists of the President, Secretary Seward, Secretary Walles and wife, Postmaster General Randall, Gen. Grant, Gen. Rawlings, Admiral Farragut, Rear Admiral Radford, Surgeon General Barnes, Minister Romero, Senator Patterson and wife, and others.

Prague, 27.

The treaty of peace between Prussia and Austria has been ratified by the King of Prussia, and is now on the way to this city for exchange.

Madrid, 28.

One of the Spanish frigates succeeded in capturing the Chilean privateer *Tornado*, off the coast of Spain.

Baltimore, 28.

Arriving at Baltimore the excursionists were met by a committee of 40 citizens, with the Mayor as their Chairman, and escorted in open carriages to the President street depot, to start for Philadelphia. Large crowds were gathered both at the railroad stations in Baltimore and on the line of the procession to get a view of the excursionists, who were greeted by waving of hats and handkerchiefs, with occasional cheers. Gen. Grant and Admiral Farragut were particularly objects of observation and received enthusiastic applause. Along the line of the procession flags were generally displayed. The President's train left here at 10-20 a. m.

Philadelphia, 20.

The President's train arrived at 2-13 p.m. He was received by a committee of merchants and military officers. Col. James Page addressed the President, tendering him the warmest hospitalities of the citizens of Philadelphia, irrespective of party.

The President replied:—Permit me, in response to what you have just said, to tender you my sincere thanks, and the thanks of those who accompany me, for this cordial welcome. I hope you believe me when I say that I know how to appreciate this welcome made by the citizens of Philadelphia. You have uttered certain sentiments and wishes to myself; I respond to them most cordially, and I believe they are shared by those who are with me on the present occasion.

I trust that peace has come, not only peace but permanent peace, and that in future we shall learn war no more. Peace should be peculiarly adapted to this nation and to the feelings of the great mass of the people of Philadelphia. We have had war enough, let there be peace. In allusion to what you have said about the constitution and my past conduct, I will merely say that every effort and all my influence, either as Chief Magistrate or private citizen, shall be exerted to bring about peace and restore the distracted and divided country.

The speech was heartily applauded. Gen. Grant was also loudly cheered. The President and suite were then escorted by a military and civil procession to the Continental Hotel.

Florence, 28.

Mazzini refuses to accept amnesty under Victor Emanuel's proclamation, and declines to be a subject of the King on any terms, preferring exile. The Italian volunteers are being disbanded.

Vienna, 28.

The Austrian government has determined to issue bonds for a loan of 14,000,000 florins, to meet the extraordinary expenses of the late war, including the 20,000,000 thalers stipulated to be paid to Prussia.

New York, 28.

The *Post's* money article says money continues abundant. Stocks are dull and irregular. Governments are higher and advancing.

Chicago, 29.

The Texas legislature has elected David G. Burnett and O. M. Roberts U. S. Senators.

Durbin Ward was yesterday nominated for Congress in the Dayton, Ohio, district, against Gen. Schenck.

The Democracy of Berks county, Pa., have thrown out Ancona, who has been a member of Congress since 1861, and nominated J. Lawrence Getz.

Messrs. Calvin T. Hulburd of New York, John M. Broomall of Pa., Thomas W. Ferry and John F. Driggs of Michigan were all yesterday, nominated for re-election to Congress.

London, 29.

The *Morning Post* says Napoleon has extended the time for the French evacuation of Mexico to January.

New York, 29.

Money is easy. Sterling is dull and heavy. Governments are firm and quiet. Business in Wall Street is almost wholly suspended.

The Presidential party arrived at 1 p.m., and were received by Mayor Hoffman and the members of the Common Council and the city military. Broadway and all the public and many private residences and all foreign and domestic shipping are gaily decorated with flags and streamers, and larger crowds of people are in the streets than have been since the arrival of the remains of the late President Lincoln.

In reply to Mayor Hoffman's welcome the President, in a voice evidently affected by emotion, said:—To make a reply to what you have just given utterance to, under the circumstances, would be more than I could undertake. I am overwhelmed at the reception you have accorded to me. (Applause.) Language is inadequate to give expression to my feelings. I accepted your invitation,

and I now beg that you will in return accept my most sincere and heartfelt thanks. Such an invitation from this great metropolis ought to encourage and it does encourage me in the faithful discharge of my duty. (Cheers.) It is peculiarly acceptable at this time, fresh as we are from the battle field; but there is a still greater battle before us. (Cheers.) In reference to what I have done it is before you, and it is for you to determine what my conduct has been. (Applause.) In conclusion, let silence speak for me what I ought to say and what I intend to do. (Cheers.) In accepting these resolutions, accompanied by sentiments so gracefully uttered, I again return you my sincere thanks. At the conclusion of the President's remarks, he was greeted with three times three cheers.

The procession of the party up Broadway was a magnificent ovation. Every available space was occupied by assembled thousands. Boquets were showered down by hundreds. The cheers which greeted Gen. Grant and Admiral Farragut were especially noticeable. Arrived at Delmonico's the party reviewed a division of troops.

The party leaves at an early hour for West Point, riding through Central Park, and taking a special steamer at Manhattanville.

St. Louis, 29.

The cemeteries report 92 cholera interments yesterday, a decrease of 13 from the day before.

New York, 30.

The banquet at Delmonico's last night was a very splendid affair. Mayor Hoffman presided, and speeches were made by the President and Secretary Seward. The following are the principal passages in the President's speech:—We have gentlemen with us who took active part in the struggle for the preservation of our country. The army on the one hand, (pointing to Gen. Grant,) and the navy on the other, (pointing to Admiral Farragut.) These gentlemen have performed their part in restoring the country to its present condition, and it would be very wrong in me if I should omit to say that the Secretary of State has fully performed his part.

As to what part the humble individual who now addresses you took in that struggle for the suppression of the rebellion and the restoration of the country I will say nothing now, though I will say, in summing up, that the Government has discharged its duty. But there is something else to be performed; the work is not yet done. We have forcibly established that a state has no right to leave the Union; and when states are again resuming their relations with the federal government, as far as in them lies, we find that when they seek to have their Representatives admitted to Congress there are men in that body who, in violation of our great charter of liberty deny their right to be represented, and refuse to admit their Representatives into Congress. The query then comes up, in the struggle before us will we submit, will the American people submit to this practical dissolution and this practical assertion of the doctrine that they have already repudiated and overthrown? The issue is before you.

Let me ask this intelligent audience, not in the language of declamation but in a spirit of Christianity and sound philosophy, are we prepared to renew those scenes through which we have just passed? Are we again to see one portion of this country arrayed in deadly conflict against another portion as we have seen them arrayed? Or shall we not make all parties and all the people of the country again united in harmony and brotherhood? Will their offer be accepted? Do we want a Union again? I have said before and I now repeat that I do not want to let them back into the Union degraded and debased. They would not be fit to form a part of this model American family. I want them to come back with all their manhood.

Subsequently the President was screened, and made another speech from the balcony, saying:—I thank God that the people have, through their Representatives at the Philadelphia Convention, imposed sentence on those who opposed the dissolution of the Union. The people, obeying the great law of gravitation which could vanquish any movement pointing to the disruption of the Union, have sent forth their edict, like a blast of light, that will exercise an irresistible influence throughout the United States, that the Union must be preserved as originally established under the Constitution.

I have not been mistaken in holding that there was an overruling Providence in the movement of American people. I believe that the great truth, for proclaiming which I have been denounced, is being carried out—that the voice of the people is the voice of God. (Cheers.)

There is now a great ground swell that will reach the traitors in the north—that the Union of these states must be preserved.

I began, in 1861, to oppose any encroachment upon that Union, and have continued to fight against such attempts. At the southern portion of the circle there are those who made attacks upon the magic circle, who have passed round to the other extremity, shall I name them? (A voice, yes, and hang them too.) They have named me, and have denounced me in the Legislative Halls of the government as a traitor, when I, as the Executive of the nation, was determined to do my duty. Under the constitution they were traitors, having extended their arms to the archives of the state and trampled the constitution of their fathers under foot. When these events were told to them by me, on the anniversary of the birthday of the father of our country, it was undignified and unbecoming, though it was right for them to charge me with being a traitor, and with having abandoned the party that elected me.

I today challenge the whole Congress in the aggregate, with the exception of those who stand by the constitution, to come forward and put their finger on the slightest violation or departure in my course from the resolutions passed at Baltimore, upon which I was elected. But because I have refused to obey those who had abandoned those principles, and refused to give my sanction to what is called the Freedmen's Bureau bill, which proposed to tax the people nearly \$50,000,000 to support what they assumed to be freedmen, I have been denounced. What is that bill? Those of us who contend for emancipation not only for the black but for the white man, and a good deal of that kind is needed, when we looked at this bill what was it? Nothing more than the transferring of 4,000,000 slaves from their original owners to a new set, with the United States to pay all the expenses and the risk, and the government to reap all the profits.

Mr. Johnson concluded by thanking the citizens of New York for the kindness manifested on the occasion. During his speech he was repeatedly interrupted with cheers.

Gen. Grant being called for said:—Gentlemen: All I can say is that the President and his Cabinet have not kept their resolution, made in secret session, to leave the Admiral and myself to do all the talking. (Cheers and Laughter.) I am so exhausted by the eloquence of your Mayor this evening, that it is impossible for me to address you any further.

Admiral Farragut said at the banquet:—I was invited to accompany the President to the west, where I have not been for so many years, and where I naturally felt an inclination to go. I was taught in that good school where an invitation from my Commander in Chief was always a pleasant duty to perform. If the President and Mr. Seward had known that I was a member of a clam bake society, in which our first pledge was that any man who spoke five minutes or five sentences of common sense should be excluded, he would not have made that speech, stating that we were to be the orators of the day.

The *Post's* special says the dinner to the President's party at Delmonico's last night was the most elegant and expensive affair of the kind ever enjoyed by so large a party in this country. Dinner for 250 was ordered, and its cost was \$25,000.

West Point, 30.

The President's party arrived at noon, were received by the cadets, and proceeded north.

Albany, 30.

The President arrived at 7, having had a most enjoyable ride up the river, with salutes and cheers at all the prominent places. The President was escorted to the capitol through illuminated streets crowded with people. Gov. Fenton, in a short speech, welcomed the President and party.

The President made no lengthy reply, but merely returned his thanks and accepted, as Chief Magistrate of the country, the hospitalities of the state.

After remaining a few minutes at the Executive Chamber, the President and party withdrew, and the procession was re-formed and proceeded to the Delavan House, where a dinner, given by the city, awaited the party.

Chicago, 30.

Full returns from the North Carolina election, August 3, show that the new constitution was rejected by 1,982 majority, in a small vote.

Paris, 30.

The belief grows here that Maximilian will abdicate the crown of Mexico.