

THE DESERET NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

NO. 41.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, WEDNESDAY NOVEMBER 20, 1867.

VOL. XVI.

HOME ITEMS.

SABBATH MEETINGS.—Elder George A. Smith treated on the growth of the kingdom of God, which verifies the parable that Jesus spoke, wherein he compared the kingdom of God to a grain of mustard seed. When any person now asks for "old Mormonism," or the Church as it was twenty-five or thirty years ago, they do not know of the change which the Church has undergone in its growth to power and the fulfillment of the prophecies. He spoke of the power, faith and assurance enjoyed by those who live according to the everlasting gospel, and of the blessings received by those who receive the truth and are faithful to the end. Elder Edward L. Sloan spoke of the importance of prayer; and of the necessity for Saints to keep open, by prayer, a constant channel of communication between Heaven and themselves.

AFTERNOON.

Elder B. Young, junr., spoke of the happiness which is enjoyed by those who possess the Holy Spirit, citing it as one of the distinguishing characteristics of our being a peculiar people. We have every reason to have faith and confidence in God through our experience, as a people, in the past, having been led, guided and directed by the Lord, and having enjoyed His protection and blessings from the revelation of the gospel in this age up to the present time. The Lord has blessed us in temporal things, and we are able to accomplish all that is required of us. He said we are called upon to assist in emigrating the poor from Europe; and so greatly have we been prospered that the people of this city alone are now better able to bring all the Saints in Britain to Utah than the Saints in Nauvoo were able to bring a hundred families. He referred to the condition of the poor in Europe, with the condition of the Saints in this Territory, and the duty that imperatively demands of us to place our means at the disposal of the Lord and His servants to aid in gathering the poor of the house of Israel and for other of His purposes. He urged the Saints to pay in immediately the means designed for gathering the poor, that it might be used for that purpose.

President B. Young instructed the congregation on the principle of obedience, and on faith in Jesus Christ, showing that belief in Joseph Smith, as a Prophet of God, is required of this generation, with belief in Jesus, Joseph having been appointed and ordained to bring the gospel forth at the opening of this dispensation. He referred to the locating of the Centre Stake of Zion, and the command to gather up to Zion; and spoke of the covenants made by the Saints, when driven from Missouri and Illinois, never to cease their exertions until their brethren and sisters should be gathered with the body of the Church. Our exertions should not cease, but be equal to our abilities to perform all the works which the Lord requires us to do. He also treated on prayer, its power and importance.

President D. H. Wells spoke of the great blessings which have been placed within our reach by the restoration of the gospel; and the importance of the instructions which we are continually receiving; declaring that the requirement to aid in gathering the poor Saints this coming season is as much a revelation from God to us as any we have ever received.

THEATRICAL.—The pieces announced for Saturday evening were "Meg's Diversion," a comedy new here, and "The Dumb Girl of Genoa, or the Drunken Corporal," but in consequence of the illness of Miss Adams the comedy had to be postponed, and the "Soldier's Daughter" was substituted in its place. This piece was very well played. It is a sparkling comedy, and just the thing, when performed in a lively manner, to entertain an intelligent audience. Amy Stone sustained the role of Widow Cheerly, Mr. Stone that of Timothy Quaint; while Gov. Heartall and Frank were represented by Messrs. McKenzie and Graham.

The other piece was performed first, and Amy Stone's pantomime as Julietta, the dumb girl, was exceedingly graceful and impressive, while Mr. Stone's drunken corporal was a most laughable impersonation. It is difficult to say why Mr. Hardie rendered the character committed to him as if he had been playing burlesque; but it is possible that a very good natured public might openly mark its disapprobation of such proceedings, if repeated. The "die" was simply ridiculous. With the exception of this character, the piece was very well played, though there is not much in it, after the parts of Julietta and Strapado.

"Meg's Diversion" is again announced for tonight, to be followed by "Sketches in India," a most amusing piece, in which Mr. and Mrs. Stone appear to much advantage. "Meg's Diversion" is highly spoken of, and is now very popular in the east.

ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday, the 13th, as Charles Thorpe, of the 9th Ward, was tending a circular saw at Woolley and Co's. mill at Little Cottonwood Canyon, his hand was caught by the saw and cut off nearly up to the wrist. On being brought to the city it was found necessary to amputate, and the injured member was discovered at the wrist by Drs. Anderson and Tait.

MILITARY DRILLS.—During the latter part of October Lieut. Gen. Wells, accompanied by Maj. Gen. Burton, Brig. Gen. B. Young, jr., Col. Joseph A. Young, and Lieut. Col. J. R. Winder visited the Cache, Weber and Davis Military Districts, in each of which a general muster and drill of the militia of the District was held. At the reviews and inspections of the troops, the quality of the arms, their efficiency in handling them, and the style in which they performed the various evolutions through which they were put, were very creditable to officers and men. The Lieut. General

gave such advice and instructions to the troops of the several Districts as he deemed requisite, for their improvement, and that they might be the better fitted to perform their duties as citizen soldiers, if they should be called upon to act in such a capacity, as some of the militia of other Districts have had to do during the past summer in defending the settlements against Indian outrages.

On the 29th ult. a muster and drill commenced in this District which is noticed at greater length elsewhere.

On Nov. 4th, the militia of Utah District assembled for the same purpose, when the Lieut. General and those named, with Brigadier Generals George A. Smith, H. B. Clawson, and L. Smith visited, reviewed and inspected them. Their condition was reported similar to that of the troops in the Districts previously visited, and gave much satisfaction to the reviewing officers.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.—During the late suspension of the DESERET NEWS the principal topics of interest concerning which information has crossed the wires, have been the movement of Garibaldi and his adherents on Rome to capture it for Italy, the repudiation of his attempt by Victor Emanuel, and the intervention of the French, followed by a battle in which Garibaldi was defeated and taken prisoner. The late elections in several of the States, with a gain on the part of the Democratic party, has afforded much interest to some; while several important moves on the political chess-board have asserted a claim to the attention of the public. These with bread riots in some towns in England, and the usual catalogue of fires, disasters, defalcations, outrages, and similar items of news, have occupied the wires when devoted to the forwarding of information to the general public. We hope to present the dispatches to our subscribers from this time forth, as they are received.

Correspondence.

GALLATIN, Tenn., Sep. 26, 1867.

Editor Deseret News.—Presuming that a few lines from this locality, and coming from one devoted to the same cause as that of yourself and patrons, would be interesting, I will venture to detail a few items of the few months past with the present, as presented before me.

I left your city last May, in company with others, destined to labor as a missionary in the Southern States. Nothing beyond the usual incidents of travel across the plains with mule teams was encountered till we reached Omaha, excepting a little more guarding against hostile Indians and a nice railroad ride of three hundred and eighty miles. From Omaha I proceeded to Southern Illinois, where I passed most of my youthful days into manhood. Here I found some relatives and numerous old friends, by whom I was kindly received. After a few days visiting, my business became generally known, and I received several invitations to preach to them, which I accepted. I was soon joined by br. Warren N. Dusenberry, who had been visiting his friends in the north part of the State. We remained there about two months, during which time we held some twelve meetings in seven different neighborhoods. The meetings were well attended, and we were listened to with marked attention, a good friendly feeling generally prevailing, and many seemed much interested in the doctrines promulgated.

We bore a faithful testimony on every occasion, being greatly aided by the gift and power of the Holy Ghost; and I am satisfied that many deep and lasting impressions were made. During our stay in that section we met with no prejudice worth naming, but we were treated like gentlemen. An idea of the feeling that prevailed may be inferred by the following little incident. I had an afternoon appointment at a school-house, where a Baptist minister was to preach in the forenoon. The forenoon congregation assembled, myself being present, and after waiting part of the time for service, it was concluded to be a disappointment on the part of the minister. A friend of mine present spoke of me to the leading church members, telling them who I was, &c., and intimated that I would preach if invited. The suggestion was favorably received,

the invitation extended, and of course it was accepted, myself filling the appointment of the Baptist minister, and, as I believe, satisfactorily to all present. In the afternoon, agreeable to appointment, I again preached, having the same congregation I had in the forenoon with as many more. I spoke an hour and a quarter, and bore testimony to the restoration of the Gospel in the last days, having the undivided attention of all present.

During our sojourn in that region we spent the time teaching both publicly and privately, and are confident that good will result from the same.

We arrived here some two weeks since, and this being the place of my birth, (my parents removing from here when I was nine years old, to Illinois,) I was quite anxious to again behold the scenes of my early youth. Of a large number of relatives formerly living here, I find but one cousin and an aunt, the remainder having spread over the "great west."

Our sojourn here thus far has been characterized by the same good treatment we received in Illinois; and we find that "southern hospitality" is unimpaired. Southern Illinois, Western Kentucky, Middle and Western Tennessee have and are still suffering severely from drouth, which commenced about the first of August, shortening the corn crop—the staple produce—about one half. Many of the small streams are dried up, causing stock in many places to suffer for water.

This part of Tennessee was occupied by the Federal army during the greater part of the war, and the people tell us quite a story about their ill-treatment by the soldiery. We tell them that they have felt a little of that which was endured by the Latter-day Saints in Missouri and Illinois, who not only had their chickens, hogs, cattle and horses taken, but their houses and lands, and themselves were driven out at the point of the bayonet in time of winter.

This country is, politically, in a very peculiar condition. The negroes are all enfranchised and the great mass of the whites are disfranchised, consequently the negroes, with a few Radicals, as leaders, have the entire control of the State. The whites own about all the land in the State, and the blacks have nothing but the right to vote which one half of them know nothing about how to use. The negroes are employed to labor by the whites, who say they are in a manner worthless as hired servants. Many with whom we converse think a war of races, resulting in the extermination of the negroes, is inevitable. Some are advocating the doctrine that they do not belong to the human race, but are a species of beast a little above the orang-outang or gorilla; and many pretend to believe it. A pamphlet of considerable size is in circulation, written by one "Ariel," pretending to prove this doctrine from Scripture. Should this principle prevail, those who accept it would believe, as a matter of course, that there would be no harm in killing them off like other useless animals. It would be hard indeed for an individual distant from this country to understand the extent of the deep-seated hatred and revenge that rests in the minds of people at large from the effects of the war. From what we can learn the conduct of ministers and religionists, during the late conflict, has destroyed all confidence with regard to religion in the minds of many, resulting in infidelity in some instances. So far as we have had access to the people here, as yet, there has been but little spirit of inquiry manifested in relation to the gospel. But while we find a spirit of seeming indifference, we have met with no opposition.

The weather is still quite warm. Ever feeling a desire for the spread of truth, I am, as ever, your brother in the covenant of peace,

JOHN BROWN.

We have been favored by Elder Wm. Clayton with the following extract of a letter from Elder Joseph S. Horne, who is now acting in the capacity of President of the Swiss and Italian mission. It was dated Horgen, Switzerland, Sep. 24, 1867.

I am feeling well in my labors, so are the brethren who are laboring with me in this mission.

In Zurich—nine miles from here—the cholera has been the cause of a great deal of suffering during the last month, many have been swept away by that awful disease. Last Thursday there were 54 deaths reported, which is the most we have heard of in one day. According to reports yesterday and to-day it is decreasing in the city, though there are new cases every day. It makes it a little more difficult for us to travel, because people do not like to receive persons into their houses who have been in the neighborhood of cholera. We are cautious and careful, and put our trust in the Lord, and feel confident He will help us through. The work of God moves along quite encouragingly now, since we have the assistance of br. K. G. Maeser and O. Ursenbach.

By Telegraph.

St. Louis, 15.

Gen. Hancock and staff left for New Orleans to-day to assume command.

Cheyenne, 15.

The Union Pacific Railroad is completed to this city. Upon the arrival of the construction train an impromptu demonstration was made by the citizens in honor of the auspicious event.

London, 15.

The Cabinet has resolved to place all the telegraph lines in Great Britain under the control of the post office department.

Washington, 15.

Secretary Welles is slowly recovering.

Berlin, 15.

The third North German Parliament was opened to-day by the King of Prussia who congratulated the members in general, and gave a cordial welcome to those provinces for the first time represented. A conflict with the two states of South Germany, now allied to Prussia, is no longer to be feared. In settling the future relations of the South German States with the Confederation, Prussia would studiously endeavor to reconcile the views of their Catholic subjects with the internal international interests of the whole Fatherland. He concluded his speech with a declaration of his desire for the peace of Europe.

Paris, 15.

Bazain has succeeded to the command of the third army corps; headquarters, Nancy.

Manchester, 15.

The prisoners convicted of murder are to be executed on the 23d in this city.

New York, 16.

The steamer Georgia, from Vera Cruz, 31st, brings several gentlemen on business connected with the negotiation of the final resources of the republics of Mexico and Bolivia.

Salm Salm has chosen Vera Cruz as the place of his confinement.

Cincinnati, 16.

The City Council, by a vote of 22 to 8, passed resolutions opposing any further contractions of currency, and in favor of paying in greenbacks all bonds not payable in gold.

Chicago, 16.

The Times special says it is proposed to the western Republicans to make an effort to elect a new clerk for the Senate in the place of Forney.

New York, 16.

The Herald's Richmond special says Hunnicut had an interview with Chief Justice Chase, and received a severe castigation for his extreme radical utterances. Chase said he misrepresented the party and brought it into discredit.

The Herald's Washington special says Schofield has informed the President that the negroes of his district are generally armed and had the whites at great disadvantage. Probably some measures will be taken to prevent the dangerous use, by negroes, of their superiority in arms and organization.