

and to let those who desire to shed the blood of each other fall first in this deadly strife.

We have become heirs to all things, through the gospel which we have obeyed, but if we neglect that gospel and our duties to God and to one another, and become servants to sin, we may expect to suffer the penalty of sin, which is death and damnation, and to be deprived of the right of ruling over a single person, and possess no territory, not even six feet by three. Those who violate their claims to the blessings of the gospel, never will have the privilege of ruling over their families; they will not have a dollar of money. They may get all the gold there is in the mountains now, but when they die and go to their own place they will not find gold, nor bread to eat, nor water to drink, nor the sweet strains of music to cheer their hearts; but they will be made servants to drudge out their weary existence as long as the Lord shall please to let them. This is a little of what the wicked will suffer in their place in the next existence.

Instead of the righteous being bound tighter and tighter, they will continue to have more and more liberty, as we are more and more faithful and obtain more power with the heavens and more of the power of God upon us. Let us seek diligently unto the Lord, until we obtain the faith of Jesus in its fullness, for those who possess this are free indeed.

When it is necessary that we should possess gold in great abundance, the Lord will show it to us in vision, and we shall not have to prospect and dig to find it, as the wicked have to do. The liberty of the Saints is to possess power with God to open gold mines, when we want gold; to plant and reap in abundance; to heal the sick of our families, and to heal our animals that serve us; to elude every snare of the enemy; to save our boys from danger when they are in the canyons, or when they are following any other pursuits where there is danger of their losing their lives, or of being hurt in any way. This the wicked call tyranny and despotism. We call upon the people to so live that their sick may be healed by the virtue and power of their holy religion, and this is called oppression. The 'Mormons' all listen to the advice of one man, and this is called despotism. We teach our females to be virtuous and industrious, and this is called bondage. A young woman went to a neighboring camp, staid there three or four days, and came home and died; that is the liberty some would give unto us, "such protection as vultures give to lambs."

It is the privilege of this people to have faith to command the elements, that we may have plentiful crops from year to year; and to enjoy the wealth of health, joy and peace, instead of sorrow, turmoil, war and bloodshed. Here are the two extremes; may the Lord help us to choose the good, and refuse the evil: Amen.

#### CALIFORNIA.

##### ORGANIZATION OF A VIGILANCE COMMITTEE AT LOS ANGELES—FIVE DESPERADOES HUNG.

A telegram from Los Angeles, November 21st, says:—At an early hour this morning the citizens of this place formed themselves into an impromptu Vigilance Committee, for the purpose of dealing summary justice to a band of cut-throats confined in the County Jail of this city. At ten o'clock this morning the procession, some three hundred strong, armed to the teeth, marched to the jail yard, where they were met by Sheriff Sanchez and under Sheriff King, who expostulated with the crowd, and used every exertion in their power to preserve the peace of the city, but to no effect. The citizens overpowered them without injury, and took possession of the jail after two hours labor with sledge hammers, rams, axes, etc. After they had effected an entrance, the following named cut-throats were brought out and hanged under the corridor in front of the jail:

Jose Olivas, Spanish, tried and acquitted for the murder of Sylvester, and last night (?) arrested for horse stealing.

The next brought out was Eli Chase, a noted horse thief, belonging to the same gang of horse thieves, whose headquarters had been at Marysville and in the vicinity of this place, and who for years have carried on the most extensive system of horse stealing ever known in this country.

The next brought out was Ross Damcord, an American, charged with attempting to kill R. A. Hester, constable of this city, and also charged with murdering and robbing two men, some months since, at La Paz.

The next brought out was Andrew Wood, American, a noted highwayman.

The next was Jose Yreba, Spanish, a murderer and horse thief.

Five more villainous-looking cut-throats were probably never seen in this or any other country. The wholesale slaughter may not be sanctioned by the community at large, but the citizens of this section have borne the outrages committed by this band until forbearance ceased to be a virtue. For the last year highway robberies and murder have become a common occurrence. In fact, no man's life has, heretofore, been safe in this section. The Vigilance Committee will give every suspicious character so many hours to leave the county, or take the consequences. All places of business are closed. The whole affair passed off with little or no excitement.

2 P. M.—The bodies of the five men, this morning hung, are now passing on a cart, on their way to the burying ground. The civil

authorities have used every exertion in their power to purge this community of the murdering band, but the slow process of the law is inadequate to the task; hence the interference of the citizens in the affair, as above stated.

November 25.—Sheriff Sanchez yesterday organized a posse comitatus, to protect the jail from further attacks of the Vigilance Committee. It was reported that the sheriff intended to-day to arrest the principle citizens, members of the vigilance Committee, but the idea was very suddenly abandoned. To preserve the peace of this city, a cavalry company from Camp Drum arrived this morning; also company E, Fourth Infantry, under Capt. Hillyer, and are now encamped on the outskirts of town, where they will remain for the present.

##### ANOTHER DESPERADO HUNG.

Nov. 25.—Last night a party of Spanish desperadoes went to Alvarado, fired into a hotel, smashed in all the windows in the Catholic church, and then started off for the mountains. About a mile from town they met an American named Frank Devol, at whom they fired, two of the shots passing through his coat. After a hot pursuit one of the Spaniards was caught and brought back to Alvarado, where he had a preliminary trial. Last night about twelve o'clock, a number of citizens of the town overpowered the guard, took the prisoner, and hung him, over the Alameda bridge.

##### SOUTHERN MINING NEWS.

Los Angeles, Nov. 24.—Colonel Drum and Major Eddy arrived from Fort Mojave to-day, in company with S. A. Stone, Jr., B. Howard, Mr. Coit, and John Moss, the discoverer of the Moss lode. From these gentlemen, who are direct from the Moss lode, we learn that the work of developing the lode progresses with as much rapidity as possible. One ton of rock, valued at \$20,000, from this lode, will reach here in time for the next steamer. All these gentlemen pronounce this the most valuable mine ever discovered on this coast. The magnitude of the ledge is almost incredible. There is above ground, exposed to sight, rich rock, sufficient to keep twenty mills crushing for fifty years. Several interests held in this city have refused \$300 per foot in the above mentioned lode.

Messrs. Moss and Coit have discovered a new silver lode, situated in the Wauha Yuma district, forty miles east from Fort Mojave. The two principal lodes are the Florence and Pride of the Pines. The Florence is a sixty foot lode, and the Pride of the Pines is thirty feet in width. The first named corps out for a distance of one and a half miles. From a rough assay made of the croppings from the Florence, at Rock Springs, it shows two thousand dollars in silver and five hundred in gold. Two hundred pounds of this rock goes to San Francisco by steamer, for the purpose of having a correct assay made.

##### [From the Houston Telegraph.] TEXAS.

##### WAR TO THE KNIFE PROCLAIMED.

The probability of an invasion, or an attempt at invasion of Texas by way of the Gulf, becomes more and more apparent day by day. When the invasion will take place, or in what force, we do not know, but this we do know, Texas was never so well prepared for the enemy as she is at this moment, and no force at all likely to visit us, can by any possibility penetrate to any distance in the country.

The enemy has thought that the Trans-Mississippi Department was stripped of men, and lay an inviting and easy conquest to their arms. They have marched upon us with no less than three columns of invasion, viz.: by the Indian Nation, above Little Rock, by Monroe, toward Alexandria, and by the Sabine. Every one of them has been met and turned back, and they have found what they supposed a deserted country alive with troops and prepared for them at all points, even the most unexpected and insignificant.

We need not give in detail our forces. Beside the regular troops—to which should be added all the paroled prisoners from Vicksburg and Port Hudson, and the additional forces now being mustered in from conscription—we shall have from the State draft more than the number that draft called for, and also a force, to be by no means displaced, from volunteers, over and under age, exempts, etc. The intelligent reader need not be told that these forces could with no difficulty resist the progress of an invading column of 50,000 men and even prevent 100,000 from overrunning the State.

But before these invaders start on their journey, they must get a foothold on our soil.

A year's vigorous application of the policy of defending the State and its borders under the command of Gen. Magruder, with unlimited power to impress labor for the fortifications, has left our defenses very different from what they were last year, before this policy was entered upon, and as the enemy has found to his cost, the taking of Sabine Pass now is quite another affair to what it was then.

As I have said before, our safety rests with our own people. Let them but be true to themselves and to the occasion, and the Federals cannot send men enough to Texas to make a serious impression upon the State. Show a bold front whenever he appears. Let him find all our lines impenetrable, and his scheme of garrisoning Texas towns with negroes with a view eventually of colonizing American citizens of African descent—free niggers—in this State, will ere long appear a

little the biggest job Mr. Lincoln has yet undertaken.

##### READY FOR THE CONFLICT—THE FUTURE BRIGHT.

A few weeks ago, we heard men declaring that the spirit of the people of Texas was despondent; that the backbones of those at least, who were at home, were weakening; that some of them who used to eat fire in days of peace, were now ready to eat their own vomit, and slink back like whipped dogs into the defunct Union; that property owners were discussing terms of submission; and that should we be invaded there would be trouble here and there in the interior. We refused to believe these reports, and were pronounced blind and foolish by the croakers. We made no public mention of them, because we knew that they were false and slanderous of the good name of as gallant and steadfast a people as the sun shines on. We refused the more because we would not be the means of carrying such sorrow to the noble sons of the State, who are bearing its banners in twenty different armies against the foe. Indications since that time have shown how false, how vile the slander was, and have proved they who concocted it were either in their hearts false to the cause, or saw the condition of the people through the distorted humors of their own sick and despondent natures. Texas to-day shines as proudly in the Confederate galaxy as she did thirty months ago, when she flung her lone star to the breeze and embraced the common cause with all the eagerness and determination due to her already heroic name.

We note this alone in the brave deeds of her sons in Louisiana and at home in Texas, which of late have eclipsed all former achievements, not alone in the tone of the press and of public resolutions; not, indeed, a fraction so much in them as in the cheerful response made by the people to every legitimate call made upon them for their services, or their property to be used in the great struggle.

Nothing has yet been demanded that has been refused on the ground it was for the public use. The necessity of resorting to impressment of cotton and labor has been because of the public belief that the volunteering of these things had been abused in one way or another. It has been impossible to do away with the impression that there has been swindling going on in cotton, and that negroes, volunteered by their masters to labor on the fortifications, have been taken for body-servants of upstarts who happen to wear gold lace. Of the truth of this impression we have been unable to arrive at any certainty. That it is greatly exaggerated, however, we are satisfied.

The late calls for State troops and minute men are being responded to all over the State with an alacrity that reminds one of the early days of the war. All the people seem to be preparing for the onset of the foe, and whenever he appears they will rush to meet him. It is astonishing how many men we have left within our borders capable of doing something for their country, and ready to do all they can. Decrepit old men, the women and children of Texas may feel safe. There will be a wall of steel and fire and insurmountable barriers of Texan hearts between them and the vandals.

But, again, not only are our people thus up to the mark of resistance, but they are responding everywhere to the demand for cheap food for soldiers' families. We believe we are within bounds in saying that there is not a county in the State, east of the Guadalupe River, where a soldier's family cannot buy corn at 50 cents per bushel, while in a large number of counties corn has been furnished in a sufficient quantity to provide every soldier's family free of charge. This, we are sure, will be most gratifying intelligence to the sons of Texas now in the field.

But again, the cheerfulness with which the tax collector of the Confederacy is met is a further evidence of this. We have scarcely heard a man speak of the tax who did not manifest a willingness to pay it, and many, indeed, wish it was double the amount it is. We apprehend that the whole amount, both of money and of tithes, large as it is, will be brought into the Treasury in ample time to support the wants of the army, and to make this part of the Confederacy very nearly self-sustaining.

In a word, the spirit of the people has shown itself. It has risen with adversity, and now shines brighter than it ever has since the war began. It gives us joy to state these things. They prove that the patriots in the armies and the patriots at home are all of the same great family, and if here and there an unloving friend, or a doubtful foe, is mingled in the mass, they are as black sheep in the flock, too few and too insignificant to give coloring to the whole. Like black sheep too they can but be marked, and when black sheep are called for they must be forthcoming. As yet they have inflicted no fatal harm upon us. No opportunity must be permitted them to do so.

The future is bright. Let the people rejoice as they burnish their armor for the conflict.

##### THE WAR IN ST. DOMINGO.

The Madrid Gazette of October 24, publishes a report from the Captain General of St. Domingo, giving an account of the military events connected with the insurrection there.

The report is dated 23d September, and the following are its principle passages:—Brigadier Buceta, Commandant-general of Cibao, who held garrison in Santiago with eight hundred and seventeen men only, was attacked on

the 31st August by a force of between six thousand and seven thousand, and being unable to defend the town against such odds, retired to Fort St. Louis, a kind of intrenched camp, having first deposited a store of provisions in the houses nearest the fort, and protected by its guns. The enemy surrounded his position, and opened a fire of musketry and two cannon, which was kept up from the 3d to the 6th, on which day the insurgents made an assault, but having been repulsed on all points fired the houses nearest the fort, and the flames soon spread to the hospital, which rendered it necessary to remove all the patients.

The insurgents afterwards threatened another assault, which the garrison was prepared to repulse with the same courage as before, but nearly all the provisions having been burnt and the supply of water cut off, it was evident that the defense could not be prolonged.

During the afternoon, however, a column of 1,300 men, under the command of Colonel Mariano Cappa, came in sight, having left Puerto Plata three days before. This force soon drove the insurgents out of the town, and effected a junction with Brigadier Buceta. The Spanish loss in these encounters was twenty-six killed and eighty wounded.

The want of provisions, nevertheless, rendered a retreat indispensable, and the troops accordingly left Santiago on the 13th, and arrived at Puerto Plata on the 15th, having been incessantly harassed by the enemy during the march.

The insurrection next spread over the Provinces of Cibao, Azua and part of St. Domingo, and the Captain General consequently gave orders to concentrate the troops for the defense of Puerto Plata, Samana and St. Domingo, which last place the Captain General intended to make the basis of his future operations, according to the resources placed at his disposal.

##### ABSTRACT

Of Meteorological observations for the month of Nov., 1863, at G. S. L. City, Utah, by W. W. Phelps.

##### MONTHLY MEAN.

###### Barometer.

|        |        |        |
|--------|--------|--------|
| 7 a.m. | 2 p.m. | 9 p.m. |
| 26.550 | 26.500 | 26.490 |

Monthly Mean. Thermometer attached.

|        |        |        |
|--------|--------|--------|
| 7 a.m. | 2 p.m. | 9 p.m. |
| 46     | 53     | 45     |

Monthly Mean. Thermometer. Open Air.

|        |        |        |
|--------|--------|--------|
| 7 a.m. | 2 p.m. | 9 p.m. |
| 30     | 46     | 35     |

Monthly Mean. Thermometer. Dry Bulb.

|        |        |        |
|--------|--------|--------|
| 7 a.m. | 2 p.m. | 9 p.m. |
| 42     | 56     | 47     |

Monthly Mean. Thermometer. Wet Bulb.

|        |        |        |
|--------|--------|--------|
| 7 a.m. | 2 p.m. | 9 p.m. |
| 36     | 48     | 37     |

Highest and lowest range of the Barometer during the month was

Max. 26.900. Min. 26.130.

Highest and lowest range of the Thermometer in the open air during the month was

Max. 66°. Min. 11°.

The amount of snow that fell during the month was eight inches, which, with the rain that fell, produced one inch of water.

##### MONTHLY JOURNAL.

1. Cloudy; cold; snow on mountains.
2. Cloudy and raw.
3. Partially clear.
4. do
5. do
6. Clear.
7. do
8. do
9. do
10. Cloudy; high wind south; warm.
11. Rain and snow.
12. Clear mostly.
13. Clear partially.
14. Clear.
15. Partially clear.
16. Cloudy and warm.
17. Cloudy and moist.
18. Partially cloudy.
19. Clear.
20. Cloudy.
21. Clear.
22. Clear and cold.
23. do
24. do
25. do
26. Snowy day.
27. do
28. Clear and cold.
29. do
30. do

A CANNY SCOTCHMAN.—"The tranquility and phlegm of the Scotch in the most extraordinary circumstances, bring to mind," says Colman, in his *Random Records*, "the incredible tale of the Scotchman's tumble from one of the loftiest houses in the old town of Edinburgh. He slipped, says the legend, off the roof of a habitation of sixteen stories; and when midway in his descent through the air, he arrived at a lodger looking out of a window of the eighth floor, to whom (as he was an acquaintance) he observed, *en passant*, 'Et, Sandy, man, sic a fa' as I shall hae.'"