

Deseret Evening News.

GEORGE Q. CANNON, Editor.

SATURDAY EVENING, JAN. 13, 1866.

SCHOOL OF THE PROPHETS.

Notice is hereby given, that the Theological Class of the School of the Prophets, will meet on Monday, at 1 p.m., in the 14th Ward Assembly Rooms. BRIGHAM YOUNG.

AN APPALLING PROSPECT.

The telegrams which we receive over the wires from the East are not always reliable. It is not unfrequently the case that a telegram received in the morning is contradicted by another which comes to hand a few hours after. But there is one point upon which the telegrams received at all hours agree—the irreconcilable nature of the differences which exist between Congress and the President. To-day's dispatches convey the idea that the breach between them is widening and that every day there is less probability of it being bridged.

If, when we left Illinois, and took up our line of march for this country—nearly twenty-two years ago—a description of affairs as they now exist at Washington had been given to the people of the United States, who would have believed that in so short a period such a spectacle would have been seen at the capital of the nation? Then the thought of such a change could not have been entertained; but it has been accomplished so imperceptibly and gradually that the masses of the people are not aware of it. It is only by comparing the present with the past that we can form a correct idea of our true condition and of the rapid rate at which we are traveling towards anarchy. Without such a comparison there are thousands who do not stop to think. They live in the present alone, without a care for the future, or a thought as to what the result of their present course will be.

The fact that we are living in perilous times is patent to the observant and reflecting. Our country is menaced by dreadful dangers; and what is being done to avert them? To a patriot's view the deadly antagonism which exists at present between the law-making department and the Executive of our nation is portentous of direful evils to the Republic. Politicians may sing the siren song of peace, and deceive the people by their lullabies; but the shock of coming events will rudely awaken them from such a deception.

(Special to the Deseret Evening News.)

By Telegraph.

VIOLENT HURRICANE!

THE MCARDLE CASE!

Congressional!

GREEK FIRE IN A COURT ROOM!

CHINESE IMPERIAL ARMY SUFFERS A DEFEAT!

THE PRESIDENT AND RECONSTRUCTION!

London, 17.—A violent hurricane recently prevailed at Tenerife and vicinity. Ships were driven to sea; houses were blown down and unroofed; and the damage was very great. No mention is made of loss of life.

Washington, 17.—The House ordered to-morrow to be devoted to general debate. On the suggestion of Bingham it was agreed that the reconstruction bill may be discussed to-morrow. The previous question will be considered second on Monday, after the morning hour.

Schenck reported back the Senate amendments to the anti-contraction bill, with a recommendation that the House refuse to concur, which was agreed to and the bill goes back to the Senate.

The House resumed the consideration of the reconstruction bill, which was discussed at length by a number of gentlemen.

Baltimore.—Wm. J. Hamilton was elected Senator. The vote stood, Hamilton 56, Swann 46.

Washington.—The Supreme Court was crowded by many of the most distinguished members of the bar, to hear the argument in the McArdle case. McArdle was imprisoned by General Ord, and ordered to be tried by military commission, on the charge of hindering reconstruction by certain publications in his paper at Vicksburg. The motion argued to-day was for giving an early hearing to the principles involved. Senator Trumbull appeared for the military authorities; Judge Black for McArdle; Judge Sharkey also spoke on the same side. Hughes appeared for the Government. The Court took the matter under advisement.

The Senate confirmed Egbert H. Gardner, district attorney of Alabama, in place of Martin who shot Judge Busted.

The Committee of Ways and Means adopted as a principle to guide the Committee in the amendments on the Internal Revenue law, a resolution that a hundred and fifty millions be considered the amount necessary to be raised from the internal revenue tax; the same to be collected,—first, from distilled spirits; second, from tobacco; third, from stamps; fourth, from special taxes; fifth, from incomes; sixth, from dividends; seventh, from luxuries and amusements; eighth, from banks and railroads; ninth, from gross receipts; tenth, from legacies and successions, leaving the lowest possible sum to be collected from industrial pursuits.

Augusta.—The correspondence between General Meade and Governor Jenkins is published. Meade considers the Ordinance of the Convention, requiring the State Treasurer to advance \$40,000, to be replaced when a specific tax is collected, as appropriations made by law in the sense used by the Constitution of the State; and therefore requests Governor Jenkins to issue a warrant for the amount. Governor Jenkins declines, saying he does not consider the Convention called under the Constitution, but by Congress. The Ordinance of the Convention is not made by law, he says, for Congress does not saddle the cost of the Convention upon the State Treasury, but provides that the Convention shall levy a tax for the express purpose of defraying its expenses. General Meade replies, expressing his regret for Jenkins' action, which he considers an impediment to reconstruction; but does not feel called upon to meet the arguments nor remove him from office, entertaining for him a high personal respect as acting from a conscientious sense of duty.

New York, 17.—John Jacob Astor died to-day, in his sixty-sixth year.

San Francisco, 17.—The English war steamer Chanticleer arrived at Victoria yesterday from Honolulu.

Cleared: the Santa Lucia, for Liverpool, with 18,000 sacks of wheat.

Sailed: the Alice M. Minott, for Liverpool.

Flour, extra, \$7.50 @ 8.00; superfine \$6.75 @ 7.25.

Wheat, quiet at \$2.50 @ 2.65; common to good shipping.

Legal tenders 73.

Cork, 17.—A vial of greek fire was yesterday thrown at one of the witnesses in the Fenian trial and failed to explode. No injury was done. There is no clue to the perpetrator.

Dublin.—At the examination of Lennan yesterday two witnesses positively identified the prisoner as the man who fired the shot which killed the policeman.

Florence.—The sales of the ecclesiastical estates so far have proved very productive. The sums realized show an average appreciation of forty-three per cent. on the valuation of the property since it was placed in the market.

London.—The Turkish Government is seeking to raise a loan in the English market, the proceeds to be applied to the improvement of the mouth of the Danube.

Advices from Shanghai state that there had been another battle between the rebels and the Imperialists at Shin Sung. The Imperial army, under command of Fattail, was defeated.

Jackson.—A resolution was introduced into the convention removing the State capital to some more loyal and convenient place.

Washington.—House.—The Committee on Military Affairs have decided not to take any measures at present toward the reduction of the army.

New York, 18.—The World's special says he is officially informed that the President will issue no orders to Stanton. The latter can issue no orders by the President's authority. It is alleged that at the Cabinet meeting on Friday

the members compared notes as to what occurred at the meeting on Tuesday, when Grant was present, and agree that Grant admitted the correctness of the President's statement of the agreement that Grant was to hold on to office, or give timely notice to enable the President to appoint another Secretary. The President expressed himself in the most positive terms respecting the new reconstruction measures before Congress, claiming that he was directly elected by the people as well as Congress, and he will resist any encroachments upon his constitutional authority with all the power at his command.

Concluded from First Page.

ed by the power of the Holy Ghost, the minds of those who are honest and worthy of the truth are opened, and they see the beauty of Zion, and the excellence of the knowledge of God which is poured out upon the faithful. Such men and women have seen in the revelations of the Spirit, that God would gather His people even before the gathering was taught to them by the servants of God; and they understood the great object of the gathering, they saw that the people of the Lord could not be sanctified while they remained scattered abroad among the nations of the gentiles. When the people first receive the Spirit, you may ask what you will of them, and they will yield it in a moment; their submission to God and the counsels of His servants is almost complete. They are ready to give their substance, their houses and lands, they are ready to leave all and follow Christ; they are ready to leave their good, comfortable, happy homes, their fathers and their mothers, and their friends; and some have left their companions, and their children for the gospel's sake, and all this because of the vision of eternity which has been opened to their minds so that they beheld the beauty of Zion, and they sacrifice all to gather to the home of the Saints.

We have been assembled together from among all nations to be corrected in our lives and manners, and for purification before the Lord. We have come up to these mountains through trials and tribulations and perplexities, and what do we see when we come here? The fatigues of the journey have proved and tried the souls of many, so that they have faltered in their faith; the light of the Spirit within them has become darkened, and the understanding benighted. They look for perfection in their brethren and sisters, forgetting that in the vision of the Spirit they saw Zion in her perfection and beauty, and that this state must be obtained by passing through a strict school of experience. When they arrive here they find the people like themselves, subject to many weaknesses of the flesh, and some giving way to them every day. The great majority of the people are apt to lose the Spirit they at first possessed, through the cares of the world, and the many afflictions they pass through in gathering together from the distant nations of the gentiles, and through looking for perfections in others which they do not find, and which they themselves do not possess. Notwithstanding this there exists no other community so dissimilar in their education and training, and yet so agreed in theological and civil polity as we are.

What does the Lord want of us up here in the tops of these mountains? He wishes us to build up Zion. What are the people doing? They are merchandizing, trafficking and trading. I wish to view them as they are and where they are. Here is a merchant; "how much have you made this year, 1867?" "I have made sixty thousand dollars." "Where did you get it?" "Did the merchants in the east or the west give it to you?" "No." "Who did give it to you?" I answer that this poor people, the Latter-day Saints, who have gathered together in their penury, have put this means into the hands of the merchant. He has got it from a people, a great number of whom have been helped here by the means of others; and when they get a dime, a dollar, ten dollars, they carry it at once to the merchant for ribbons, artificials, etc., making him immensely rich. We all have our pursuits, our different ways of supplying ourselves with the common necessities of life, and also its luxuries. This is right, and the possession of earthly wealth is right, if we follow our varied pursuits, and amass the wealth of this life for the purpose of advancing righteousness and building up the Kingdom of God on earth. But beware, it is to wander from the path of righteousness. We toil days and months to attain a certain degree of perfection, a certain victory over a failing or weakness, and in an unguarded moment slide back

again to our former state. How quickly we become darkened in our minds when we neglect our duties to God and each other, and forget the great objects of our lives.

The purpose of the Lord is to get the Saints together, and then preach to them the doctrines of the Kingdom of God by the voices of His servants, and it is the duty and the privilege of all His people to conform to them in their lives, in all their daily pursuits, until they become one in all things, in every day's operations in life, for the obtaining of our bread and meat and clothing of every description; being one in the exercise of our ability in gathering together the various comforts of life around us, sustaining ourselves and the household of faith, and still being kind to the stranger. The Lord has not called us here to make our enemies rich by giving to them our substance for considerable less than it has cost us to produce it from the elements. They would use that means for our destruction. This course is against the mind of the Holy Spirit, against the mind of the angels who watch over us, against the commandments of the Almighty, against the mind of every faithful and true Latter-day Saint and against the cause of God and truth. As Elder Orson Hyde has said, I would that all the inhabitants of the earth would repent of their evil ways and become righteous, and then work the works of righteousness all their days.

As Latter-day Saints it is our business, morning, noon and night, all the day long, all the week long, all the month long, all the year long, and all our life long, to sustain those who sustain the Kingdom of God. Does not the religion which we have embraced incorporate every thing which is in heaven and on earth and under the earth? Yes, if there is a truth among the ungodly and wicked, it belongs to us, and if there is a truth in hell, it is ours. Everything that will produce good to the people is within our religion. With our religion we have embraced all good, but we have not engaged to sustain the powers of Satan and the kingdoms of this world. We have left them and engaged to sustain the good—the wine and the oil—until we become one, and act as with one voice in maintaining every temporal and spiritual interest of the political Kingdom of our God on earth, whose officers shall be peace, and whose exactors shall be righteousness. Our judges will be of our own selection, who will deal out justice and righteousness to the people. We are looking forward to this state of things. We expect to see the day when there will be none in our midst but those who are for God and truth, and who are valiant for His Kingdom on earth. As the prophet has said, "Thy people also shall be all righteous; they shall inherit the land for ever, the branch of my planting, the work of my hands, that I may be glorified." We are longing for this state of things; then why not begin to work for it to-day? Why not commence the work to-day by ceasing to do evil, by ceasing to give strength to the hand which would pierce us through with many sorrows? Why not begin to-day by sustaining those who will sustain the Kingdom of God? This is my text for the Latter-day Saints; and I wish it constantly held before them until they exemplify it in their lives, by becoming of one heart and of one mind in all things in righteousness and holiness before the Lord.

To observe the word of wisdom is nothing more than we ought to have done over thirty years ago. Touching this matter, I tell the people the will of God concerning them, and then they are left to do as they please in obeying it or not. It is a piece of good counsel which the Lord desires His people to observe, that they may live on the earth until the measure of their creation is full. This is the object the Lord had in view in giving that word of wisdom. To those who observe it He will give great wisdom and understanding, increasing their health, giving strength and endurance to the faculties of their bodies and minds until they shall be full of years upon the earth. This will be their blessing, if they will observe His word with a good and willing heart and in faithfulness before the Lord.

I am talking to the bishops continually almost, giving them instruction and advice, but it is hard for them to get the people to be guided by them. Now, for example, we will take the least ward in the city, and suppose the people all consent to be guided and controlled by the word of the Lord in all things, to be faithful in their labor and in the discharge of every duty, being economical, prudent and industrious in all their labors, taking care of everything; abstaining from the use of spirituous liquor,