

those who are called Saints, from our young boys, as though it made men of them, and was something great to imitate the gentiles. It is low, mean, degrading, unhalloved, and it is in opposition to every sacred and holy principle. Some of our boys are fond of getting a cigar into their mouths, they think it makes them look manly; there is nothing at all manly about smoking and strutting; why, a monkey could do that. It shows weakness, shallowness, and I was going to say, a species of idiocy, and for the children of Latter-day Saints to indulge in such things is low and degrading. We want, then, to live our religion more closely, and we should feel all the time that God sees us, that His eye is upon us watching our motions and actions, and that it is necessary for us to humble ourselves before Him, that we may obtain His Holy Spirit to guide us aright. We need to study our morals, to see that they are correct in every respect. Would you, Elders in Israel, who have families growing up, want to act in a manner that you would be ashamed of your sons and daughters copying after? Would it not be a shame, disgrace and an outrage for you to act so? Do we watch over the morals of our children? Do we pray to God for wisdom to train them aright? Do we pray for power to overcome our own evil passions and propensities that we may set before our children an example worthy of imitation? or, are we letting them take any course they please and go down to the gates of death? What are you doing, you Elders in Israel? Ask yourselves the question and see how far your conduct is calculated to elevate and exalt your families. The Lord, in speaking of Abraham, said, "I know that Abraham will fear me and that he will command his children after him to do so." Can the Lord say the same of you, ye Elders of Israel? We ought to be careful about how we act and speak, and our thoughts and feelings ought to be subject to the law of God. We ought to feel like one of old when he said, "Search me, O Lord, and prove me, and if there is any way of wickedness within me, bid it depart, and let me stand accepted before thee."

Do we not expect by and by to associate with the Gods in the eternal worlds? Let us conduct ourselves, then, here upon the earth, so that we may honor our religion and Priesthood. We differ entirely from the world in our political ideas. In the nation with which we are associated, the idea prevails generally, that the voice of the people is the voice of God; hence the favorite maxim, "Vox populi, vox dei." The voice of the people, however, is not always the voice of God. Sometimes, "Vox populi, vox diaboli," would more truthfully express it; that is, the voice of the people is the voice of the devil. The latter would more generally express the feelings of any people who are under a corrupt government or religion than "vox populi, vox dei." We believe in the voice of God first, and in the voice of the people afterwards, and that in political as well as in religious matters all men ought to be guided by the Lord, and that because they have not been so guided, bloodshed, strife, dissension and confusion have overspread the earth. The wisdom of God is necessary in controlling worldly affairs, whether political or otherwise, as it is in controlling the planetary system. In the latter, everything moves harmoniously, and if in the political affairs of a nation, or of the world, the same wisdom dictated, the same harmony would exist. If the Lord were to copy after the examples of men, system would dash against system, and world against world in mad confusion, and there would be a crash of worlds and a wreck of matter. But God controls His own affairs, and if we can live so as to obtain His guidance, we will risk the results, and this is what we are aiming after. We are borne out in this by the Scriptures. They speak of a time when the Lord will reign, when His empire will be universal; when His dominion "shall extend from the rivers to the ends of the earth," and when "to Him every knee shall bow and every tongue confess." They speak of "The law of the Lord going forth from Zion and the word of the Lord from Jerusalem." They speak of a time when "He shall smite the nations as with a rod of iron, and when he will dash them to pieces like a potter's vessel," and when He will introduce a new order of things. We have confidence in the Bible, and in the revelations of God; and there again we

differ from the religious world, for they have not. We are anxiously waiting upon, and praying to the Lord to give us wisdom that we may be able to carry out His designs. These are our feelings, but others think and feel differently; they put their trust in swords, guns and spears and so forth. Our strength is in the Lord of Hosts, and we believe we shall conquer. In all our operations in life, we are trying to obtain wisdom from God, to manage and direct all our affairs. We are seeking to establish a oneness, and that oneness under the guidance and direction of the Almighty. Others are not seeking for that. You will hear them all the time uttering their tirades against the one-man power. We want one-man power, and one-God power. Would not they who cry out against it like to have one-man power, if they could get it? Yes. Is there now, or was there ever a political party in the United States but what would seek to carry their own points? No. Would not the President like to have his own way if he could? He would, and the reason he does not, he has not the power. We consider that union is the great principle that we ought to cultivate; union in religion, morals, politics and everything else.

Jesus when about to leave his disciples seemed to think it was very important, for, said he, "Father, I pray for these whom thou hast given me, that they may be one, as thou Father art in me, and I in Thee, that they may be one in us." "Neither" said he, "do I pray for these alone; but for all who shall believe in me through their word." I am sorry to say that His prayer has not been answered in regard to the Christians at the present time. If there is any principle for which we contend with greater tenacity than another, it is this oneness. We are one in a great many things, but we have to become one in all things before we reach the standard indicated by the prayer of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ. We have to become one in money matters, and in our deal, and in the course in which our labors shall be directed; and if we could only see and comprehend this principle correctly we should be more like what God requires us to be. But it is difficult for us to understand and realize the importance of this principle. To the world this principle is a gross error, for amongst them it is every man for himself; every man follows his own ideas, his own religion, his own morals, and the course in everything that suits his own notions. But the Lord dictates differently. We are under His guidance and we should seek to be one with Him and with all the authorities of His Church and kingdom on the earth in all the affairs of life. We all of us bow before the Lord day by day (or if we do not it is a shame) and ask the Lord to inspire Presidents Young, Kimball and Wells with revelation to direct the affairs of the church aright. And what are the feelings of the First Presidency? Be ye one, O Israel! That is the feeling. One in everything; then we shall grow, and prosper like a green bay tree. Then will riches, honor and power flow to the Latter-day Saints in far greater abundance than they have ever yet done; then you and your off-spring will be the blessed of the Lord. This is what we are after, and when we have attained to this ourselves, we want to teach the nations of the earth the same pure principles that have emanated from the Great Eloheim. We want Zion to rise and shine that the glory of God may be manifest in her midst, that the nations of the earth, when they behold her, may be obliged to confess that she is the praise of the whole earth. We never intend to stop until this point is attained through the teaching and guidance of the Lord and our obedience to His laws. Then, when men say unto us, "you are not like us," we reply "we know it; we do not want to be. We want to be like the Lord, we want to secure His favor and approbation and to live under His smile, and to acknowledge, as ancient Israel did on a certain occasion "The Lord is our God, our judge and our king, and He shall reign over us." These are my feelings, and the feelings of all good Latter-day Saints. May God help us to live our religion by keeping His commandments, in the name of Jesus. Amen.

THE Alabama Legislature has passed a "no fence" law for Montgomery county. The act makes it unlawful for the owner of any horse, mule, ass, cow, hog, sheep or goat voluntarily to permit such animal to go at large, and provides a penalty for doing so.

[Special to the DESERET NEWS.]

By Telegraph.

Richmond, Va., 5.

Schofield has issued an order providing for registration. There is to be one registering officer in each magisterial district in the counties, and one for each ward in the cities; the requisite qualifications are the having been an officer in the United States army, or being the chosen of the county in which he acts, or if of some other county in the state he must have a high character and, as far as possible, have the confidence of his fellow citizens. The appointments of all officers will be made by Schofield on recommendations made by an examining Board of army officers.

London, 5.

The English financial report gives general satisfaction and is well received by the press and members of Parliament.

All hopes of safety for Dr. Livingstone are abandoned; later advices from the Cape of Good Hope confirm the report of his death.

Regular weekly returns from the Bank of England show that bullion has decreased £118,000.

Dublin, 5.

The desperate rebel recently taken near this city, who gave his name as McClure, proves to be Col. McIver, a prominent Fenian agitator, and formerly an officer in the United States service.

St. Louis, 5.

The reported massacre at Fort Buford is not credited. Letters from Fort Sully, of a later date than the one upon which the story is based, report all well, and made no allusion to the disaster.

New York, 6.

A Port-au-Prince letter says Geffard has resigned and left the Island for Jamaica.

Columbus, O., 6.

The suffrage resolution passed this morning; it extends suffrage to all male citizens, except deserters and rebels.

St. Louis, 6.

Gen. Bailey, who extricated Porter's gunboat fleet in Red River, during Banks' expedition, was murdered and robbed in Vernon county a few days since. He was Sheriff of the county at the time.

Washington, 6.

Sumner did not call up the resolution for the expulsion of Saulsbury to-day, owing to the promise of his friends that he should not again appear drunk in the Senate.

The Senate has confirmed George H. Thomas Major General, and Brevet Maj. Swaine, Thos. L. Crittenden, Daniel E. Sickles, James J. Reynolds, Benjamin H. Grierson and Nelson A. Mills Brigadier Generals.

New York, 6.

The International Ocean Telegraph Co. confidently expect the line to be built and the cable to Cuba laid and messages from Cuba transmitted before the 1st of June.

During March over 14,000 emigrants arrived in this port.

London, 6.

There is a general distrust in political and financial matters all over Europe.

St. Louis, 7.

Fort Rice letters of the 25th of February give additional evidence against the reported massacre at Fort Buford. Gen. Sherman has letters from Col. Rankin dated subsequent to the time the massacre is said to have been committed.

New York, 7.

Col. Hall, just from San Francisco overland, furnishes the following items from the plains: The winter has been one of unprecedented severity; thousands of cattle, horses and hogs have perished of cold and hunger; the stations on the mail line are furnished with provisions at great cost and labor.

Harrisburg, Pa., 7.

There are strikes in Hazelton and Foster townships, Lucerne county, and fears are entertained that excesses will be committed; the military are ordered to hold themselves in readiness.

New York, 8.

There are street rumors of war between England and France, and of a great decline of five-twentieths in Europe.

London, 8.

The feeling of distrust has increased to a war panic. The Government has sent several ships of war to adjust the claims arising out of the seizure of the Tornado.

New York, 8.

The Bank statement shows a decrease

in loans of \$100,000; decrease in specie, \$380,000; decrease in legal tenders, \$3,438,000; decrease in deposits, \$4,616,000. New York, 8.

The *Herald's* southern correspondence says that in Virginia railroads need reconstructing more than anything else. A negro has been nominated for Mayor of Lynchburg. In North Carolina complaints of the laziness of the negroes are general. In Georgia the element of mutual confidence is all that is wanting to restore the State. The blacks are doing better than heretofore, and are relapsing into the old system of working. Gov. Worth, of North Carolina and Gov. Orr are at Charleston, in conference with Gen. Sickles; the utmost accord exists among the parties.

The strike of the miners in New Jersey continues and is increasing; 2,000 are idle or engaged with the strikers, and all the mines in Norris County have suspended work.

London, 8.

There is a general decline in American securities; the closing quotations of 5-20's are 73½.

Washington, 8.

Leave will be asked next motion day in the Supreme Court of the United States to file the petition of the State of Georgia, asking that the United States military commander of that district be enjoined and restrained from executing the Act for the better government of the rebel states, the object being, as in the Mississippi case, to test the constitutionality of the law.

Cable telegrams announce and imminence war between France and Prussia.

London, 8.

The uncertainty in regard to the future action of Napoleon and the fears that he will adopt a warlike policy create wide spread distrust among business men; there is great depression in consequence in commercial and financial circles both in this city and Paris.

Florence, 8.

The organization of the new Italian Ministry has been completed by Baron Ratozzi; the Cabinet has been composed of prominent members of political parties.

London, 8.

In the House of Commons this evening Lowe stated that alarming news had been received at Berlin from Paris, and that the King of Prussia sent for Bismarck 2 o'clock on Sunday morning.

St. Louis, 8.

The town of Desoto, opposite Vicksburg, was suddenly inundated a few days since, and from 80 to 100 negroes were drowned.

Brownsville, C. W., 8.

The Brownsville furniture factory was destroyed by fire to day; the loss is very heavy; 130 persons are thrown out of employment.

St. Louis, 8.

The Montana *Post* of March 14th has the following information in regard to Indians: Eighteen hundred lodges of Sioux, numbering three warriors to a lodge, under chiefs Red Cloud, Iron Plate and White Young Bull, are encamped on the Big Horn River, thirty-five miles from Fort Smith. The Crows, Bloods, Peguians, Grosventers and Sioux have made peace among themselves and joined the league against the whites. About eight hundred lodges are north of the Missouri River, but will have to cross over and camp near Muscle Shell River as soon as spring opens. After concentrating their forces the confederation will wage a war of extermination against the whites. They say the whites have occupied their only hunting grounds, that death is inevitable, and they prefer it in battle rather than by starvation.

The Italian financial report shows the reduction of expenditure to be 30,000,000 francs.

The Florence journals declare that the King's speech at the opening of Parliament produced a good impression upon the public mind.

New Orleans, 8.

The crevasses in the river at Baton Rouge are beyond control, and all attempts to close them are abandoned. The richest sugar regions in the state are ruined for the season. The Marelgo crevasse has completely inundated the Black River country, the most productive cotton region in the south.

Philadelphia, 10.

The journeymen house carpenters have struck for three dollars a day. The plasterers and stone cutters, who struck some time ago, and held out six weeks, have resumed at the old rates.