

us be faithful and remember in partaking of this ordinance, we renew our covenants, and we have a promise that we shall receive a renewal of the Holy Spirit, to enable us to be humble and to perform the duties that are enjoined upon us as Saints.

Whatever inspires, if we are faithful in this kingdom, it will all tend to the happiness, pleasure and exaltation of this people. We ought to be the happiest people upon the face of the earth, for we are blest with a knowledge of the gospel, with an understanding of the ordinances which pertain to eternal life, and we are blest with peace while our neighbors are afflicted with a desolating war.

Brethren and sisters, I exhort you above all things to hold fast to your integrity, seek for righteousness and cleave unto it, and if you see anything that is contrary to these holy principles among this people, you may know that that is not good. There is no person in this Church who can increase in the knowledge of God, in the spirit of revelation, in the gift of prophecy, in visions or in dreams, unless they cleave unto God with full purpose of heart, but by being faithful these gifts will be multiplied unto the Saints.

Now when I went to England the first time I did not say anything about the gathering. About ten days after I had baptized Bro. Geo. D. Watt, he came to me, his face shining like that of an angel, and said he, just as sure as the Lord lives the Saints will gather to America. I told him to prophesy on, for I knew it was of God. I name this circumstance to show that the spirit makes manifest to individuals, many things of which they have never before heard. Now what is there to prevent the Latter Day Saints enjoying those gifts and graces of the gospel which they used to enjoy when they first joined the Church? What can prevent us obtaining a knowledge of things past and things to come? There is nothing to prevent even our little boys and little girls having these gifts and blessings, except it be a slackness on our part in our duties towards God. I know there is a slackness with many of this people; there is a spirit of division, of contention and strife creeping in among the Latter Day Saints, but still I am happy to know that with the majority there is a great improvement. I know also that those brethren that are engaged in assisting to gather the poor, their blessings will be great indeed; they will have a reward in the present and in the future. On the other hand it is a matter of regret that there are of us who do not feel interested enough to make up their butter and carry a tenth of it into the tithing office. Some of them think it is too small a matter, others are indifferent and don't care anything about it, and thus a great many of the people neglect their tithes, and do not put them into the Lord's store-house, hence the poor, the laborer upon the public works, and the families of our missionaries lack many of the comforts of life, which the people who are laboring exclusively for themselves constantly enjoy. I presume you all remember what Christ said in regard to the poor widow who gave her small donation at the treasury of the synagogue, but lest some of you should have forgotten it, I will remind you of it: "And Jesus sat over against the treasury, and beheld how the people cast money into the treasury, and many that were rich cast in much. And there came a certain poor widow, and she threw in two mites, which make a farthing. And he called unto him his disciples, and saith unto them, 'Verily I say unto you, that the poor widow hath cast more in than all they which have cast into the treasury, for all they did cast in of their abundance, but she of her own want did cast in all that she had, even her own living.'"—Mark 12: 41, 44.

Let me now say to the Latter Day Saints, if you will cast in your tithes and your offerings you will be blest with greater abundance; the Lord will open the windows of heaven and bestow upon you a greater blessing. It will be with you as the Lord spoke through Malachi to the Israel of his day; after rebuking them the Lord promised them a great blessing. "Will a man rob God? Yet ye have robbed me. But ye say, wherein have we robbed thee? In tithes and offerings. Ye are cursed with a curse; for ye have robbed me, even this whole nation. Bring ye all the tithes into the store-house, that there may be meat in mine house, and prove me now herewith, saith the Lord of Hosts, if I will not open unto you the windows of heaven and pour you out such a blessing that there shall not be room enough to receive it. And I will rebuke the destroyer for your sakes, and he shall not destroy the fruits of your ground; neither shall your vine cast her fruit before the time in the field, saith the Lord of Hosts. And all nations shall call you blessed; for ye shall be a delightful land, saith the Lord of Hosts.—Malachi 3: 8, 12.

This will be our blessing if we are faithful; then let us awake to righteousness and we shall be abundantly blest. Let us all volunteer to help Pres. Young in every endeavor that he makes to push forward this great work, and then we shall never again want for bread, for the Lord will shed forth rain upon the earth to water our crops, and we shall raise all the bread we need, and have some to spare for our friends. I have seen the time when our brethren have had to eat beef-hides, wolves, dogs and skunks. You may smile, but I can tell you that it was no laughing matter at that time, for there were many who could not get even dogs to eat. Many of the brethren in those trying times were clothed in skins of wild animals. I felt impressed to prophesy to them, and I said, "Never mind, boys, in less than one year there will be plenty of clothes and everything that we shall want,

sold at less than St. Louis prices," and I thought when I came to reflect upon it that it was a very improbable thing, and Br. Rich told me that he thought I had done up the job at prophesying that time, but the sequel showed the prediction to be of the Lord. In less than six months, the emigration to California came through here laden down with good clothing, bacon, flour, groceries and everything we wanted. The opening of the gold mines had caused them to rush for the scene of excitement; they came with their trunks full of the best of clothing, and they opened them and turned out a great deal of the clothing, and the brethren and sisters bought good coats, vests, shawls and dresses at a mere nominal price, and in this way the Lord supplied our wants, and he will do so again if the circumstances ever require it. This is the God that I believe in, and in him I put my trust. I know also that he will fight our battles from this time henceforth if we will only do right. He will turn our enemies aside and cause all things to work together for our good. Therefore, let us trust in him, and he will send his angels to watch over us, and he will preserve us as in the hollow of his hand.

May the Lord multiply his blessings upon you, brethren and sisters, and upon all the faithful ministers and Saints throughout the world, and may he bless all those who do good, who love righteousness and desire the welfare and building up of Zion; I ask this in the name of Jesus Christ: Amen.

#### [From the Manchester Guardian, August, 21.] AN ENVOY FROM MAXIMILIAN— JEFF. DAVIS TO RECOGNIZE THE EMPIRE.

According to *La France*, an aid-de-camp of the Archduke Maximilian will embark for Mexico on Wednesday; and the same authority says that President Davis has promised to recognize the Mexican monarchy.

#### MEXICO TO ACKNOWLEDGE THE REBELS—RE- COGNITION ALL AROUND.

The London *Herald*, of August 31, thinks that the Emperor Napoleon will cause Mexico to acknowledge the Southern Confederacy, and maintain unaltered his ostensible position of a neutral, but states that he will not avoid responsibility by this course. He will increase the debt of resentment America owes him for his persistent efforts to insure the co-operation of European Powers in intervention.

[From the Dublin Freeman, September 1.]

A Paris letter of Saturday evening, August 29, says the town is pretty much occupied with the French-American difficulty; for, notwithstanding certain assertions to the contrary, it is pretty sure that animated conversations have taken place on the subject of the Monroe doctrine, both between Mercier and Seward and Drouyn de Lhuys and Dayton, and, as if to render still more grave the character of the dispute, to lessen the chance of its entering a pacific channel, comes the Mexican proposition that the provisional government of that country should recognize the Southern Confederacy. In fact, there would seem to have been some preconcerted action agreed upon between the governments of Davis and Almonte and his colleagues.

[Paris (August 30) correspondence of the London Telegraph.]

By a rapid turn of the political wheel Poland is for a moment quite out of sight, and the eyes of every politician in Paris are turned towards Austria. A grave anxiety weighs on men's minds as to the effects which might be produced if the Emperor of Austria should succeed in his attempts on the German supremacy. I have already told you that this feeling existed in very high quarters, and to such a degree as to render possible an arrangement of the future of Poland, if she would accept it, in which neither Austria nor England would be consulted; and this view is considered by many to be confirmed by the presence of Prince Orloff, who is now in Paris, sent, so says rumor, by the Emperor Alexander to settle everything with the Emperor Napoleon. The press has now taken up the question, and both the *Constitutionnel* and the *Debat* have spoken words of warning against the ambitious and dangerous policy of Vienna. Taking for its text the fifth paragraph of the eighth article of the projected reform, the *Debat* preaches a sermon which reads marvellously as if it were inspired. The words of the clause are in truth sufficiently striking: "If a war threatens to break out between one of the Confederate States which has possessions without the federal territory and a foreign Power, the Directory must call for a resolution of the Federal Council on the subject of federal participation in this war: such resolution to depend on a simple majority of voices." And from this the *Debat* very naturally draws the conclusion that Austria knows that she, if head of the federation, could depend on a simple majority of voices; and, therefore, would have all Germany to defend Venice and Hungary. "Austria," continues the article, "twelve years ago manoeuvred to get admittance into the German Confederation for all the provinces of her empire, without exception. France energetically opposed her; it was her right and her duty. Now Austria, who has never renounced one of her ideas, tries to arrive at the same end by a different route. We may doubt if she will succeed with her confederates, but, if she did succeed, certainly Europe would protest. Could France and Italy accept a

state of things which would be a permanent protest against the stipulations by *Villafraanca and Zurich*? When in danger and difficulty we are apt to think of the friends on whom we can rely. We may have neglected them a little, but *que voulez vous?* We did not want anything from them just then; now it is quite different. Thus France, alarmed about the possible power of Austria, is taken with a sudden tendency for Italy.

[Milan (August 20) correspondence of the Official Boissachier, of Vienna.]

#### ITALY PREPARING FOR WAR.

The military preparations which the government has been lately making appears to us to exceed by far what can be required for home service. Officers of every branch of the service are traveling abroad with the object of making contracts for the supply of arms and materials of war to the Italian government. A major in the regiment of lanciers stationed here is at present in France, and has a *carte blanche* to purchase thirty thousand saddles and bridles for the cavalry and the same number of holster pistols. Lieut. Colonel Castellani is in England, and goes from there to Belgium to purchase fifty thousand first rate rifles for the army and forty thousand gun barrels for the National Guard. Captain de Benedicts, of the Engineers, is going to Stockholm and Liverpool to study certain arrangements, the introduction of which would facilitate the provisioning an army in case war break out. Two naval officers will also go to England to inspect the construction of a new sort of iron-clad ships, on which system the Italian government intend to have their new iron-plated frigates constructed. The second Engineering division here in Milan has received the order to draw out a plan of a great powder magazine, which is to be constructed here for the mobilized National Guard. All the superintendents of military stores have received notice that they must see to it that their ammunition depots are provided with the maximum quantity of war material. It is only surprising that in its present financial straits the government can find the money for all these expenses. The month of October is appointed as the period for a strict inspection of all the troops and all the stores. The King himself is expected here in the middle of September, and great military preparations are making in view of this eventuality.

#### [From the Paris Revue Diplomatique] MEXICO AND THE UNITED STATES— A DEFENCE OF FRANCE.

Journals which have never ceased combatting and criticising the Mexican expedition have been for some days past threatening the French government with the wrath of the United States. It is now announced that a note, emanating from Mr. Seward, is on its way to France, and that Mr. Dayton will soon send it to the Cabinet of the Tuilleries. We are enabled to give the most formal denial to these rumors. Up to the present, we are not aware that Mr. Seward has made any communication to M. Mercier, nor has Mr. Dayton made any to M. Drouyn de Lhuys. In the mean time, the numerous questions springing from the blockade of the Southern coast keep up an incessant correspondence between the Cabinets of Washington and Paris. The American Government, which, since the breaking out of the civil war, has shown much circumspection in its relations with the European Powers, knows well enough that its representations, if it had any to make, should be addressed in particular to the Mexican nation, which sees fit to return to monarchical institutions. France would not fail to refer Mr. Seward to the Mexicans as the real authors of the change, and as the most competent judges of what suits their country; and unless he would deny to the Mexicans the right of managing their own affairs, the Washington Secretary of State would be obliged to accept as legitimate the return of Mexico to monarchy.

As to the right of France to redress her grievances by arms, even though that should result in the overthrow of Juarez, this is not the time for the United States to attempt denying it after having recognized it before the expedition had left our ports. That right is based upon the duty incumbent upon every government worthy of the name to defend the honor of its flag and to protect the life and property of its subjects. It is justified besides by the importance of the French interests involved in Mexico. These facts must not be lost sight of. Our commerce with Mexico represents the fifth of the total commerce of that country. It is second only to the English commerce, and is more than double that of the United States. The importations from France to Mexico form more than a fourth of the whole. They amounted 1861, to more than 24,000,000 of francs out of eighty-eight millions (\$5,000,000 out of \$18,000,000). Those of the United States did not reach twelve millions (\$2,500,000). As to the exportations other than the precious metals, France holds the first rank, absorbing the third of the Mexican products exported. Can the United States put forward as an excuse for interfering in Mexican affairs the care of their commercial interests, when their commerce with that country is not quite the fifth part of the aggregate commerce of France and England? Our rights would necessarily take precedents of theirs.

If, on the contrary, they should set up a political reason, if they should pretend that republican institutions are better calculated

than a monarchy to restore calm and peace to Mexico; and to assure there the safety of all interests, the answer would be too easy. It would suffice to invite Mr. Seward to read over again the messages of President Buchanan and the reports of the United States Ministers to Mexico. The United States know how to reckon. They will not put the question on the commercial ground: their memory is too good to put it on the political ground.

#### ABSTRACT

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

#### MONTHLY MEAN.

| Barometer.                           |        |        |
|--------------------------------------|--------|--------|
| 7 a.m.                               | 2 p.m. | 9 p.m. |
| 26.750                               | 26.725 | 26.730 |
| Thermometer attached. Monthly Mean.  |        |        |
| 7 a.m.                               | 2 p.m. | 9 p.m. |
| 68                                   | 71     | 68     |
| Thermometer Open Air. Monthly Mean.  |        |        |
| 7 a.m.                               | 2 p.m. | 9 p.m. |
| 62                                   | 73     | 65     |
| Thermometer. Monthly Mean. Dry Bulb. |        |        |
| 7 a.m.                               | 2 p.m. | 9 p.m. |
| 66                                   | 72     | 64     |
| Thermometer. Monthly Mean. Wet Bulb. |        |        |
| 7 a.m.                               | 2 p.m. | 9 p.m. |
| 51                                   | 62     | 55     |

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

Max. 26.900. Min. 26.630.

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

Max. 87°. Min. 48°.

The amount of rain water that fell during the month measured .880, which lacks 120 thousandths of being one inch of water upon the surface. Weather warm and steady.

1. Clear and hot.
2. Hazy and cloudy; dry.
3. Clear.
4. Clear.
5. A. M. clear; p. m. cloudy; gale at 1 p. m.
6. Mostly clear and warm.
7. Sprinkling; windy and dusty.
8. Cloudy.
9. Cloudy; showers at 12, midnight.
10. Partially clear and cool.
11. Clear.
12. Clear.
13. Clear.
14. Partially clear; cloudy.
15. do and cool.
16. Clear.
17. do
18. do
19. do
20. do
21. do
22. Hazy.
23. Clear and warm.
24. do
25. do
26. do
27. do
28. do
29. do
30. Clear.

Since the showers in the fore part of the month, the steady warm weather has increased the decrease of water from the mountains, so we can say: it remains very dry.

#### VARIETIES.

—A wag was lately asked to contribute to foreign missions. "Not on any account," said he. "Why not?" asked the collector, "the object is laudable." "No it isn't," was the reply; "not half so many people go to the devil now as ought to."

—What are wages here?" asked a laborer of a boy. "I don't know, sir." "What does your father get on Saturday night?" "Get!" said the boy; "why, he gets as tight as a brick!"

—"Come, Bob, get up," said an indulgent father to his hopeful son, the other morning; "remember, the early bird catches the worm." "What do I care for worms," replied the young hopeful; "methinks won't let me go a fishing?"

—Secretary Stanton, it is stated, recently prevented the 41st colored regiment from marching through New York city, the Superintendent of Police having telegraphed that it was dangerous.

—"Pat, if Mr. Jones comes before my return, tell him that I will meet him at 2 o'clock."

"Ay, ay, sir; but what shall I tell him if he don't come?"

—A young man and his sweetheart, once upon a time, stopped at a country tavern. Their awkward appearance excited the attention of one of the family, who commenced a conversation with the female by inquiring how far she had traveled that day?

"Traveled!" exclaimed the stranger, somewhat indignantly, "we didn't travel—we rid!"

—The sister of Sir Sydney Smith, the hero of Acre, is still living. She is 80 years of age, but in abject poverty, and by casual charity saved from dying in the workhouse.