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crease until they became powerful and occupied North America, and the Nephites occupied what is called South America. At the age of sixteen, Mormon was called to lead the Nephites against their enemies. They were successful in many battles, and began to be proud and wicked, and they sought to invade the Lamanites beyond the narrow neck of land which divides North and South America. Though Mormon told them of the great destruction that awaited them, the war was renewed. The Lamanites came on the Nephites like a flood. When the Nephites captured the Lamanites they murdered them and violated their wives and daughters, until Mormon left them and hid himself, and the war continued year by year, the Nephites retreating, forming lines of entrenchments until they came to the lake districts. Mormon was again called to take command, and he wrote to the king of the Lamanites to allow him to gather his people in Western New York. They gathered together around the Hill Cumorah, and they armed men, women and children. The war continued until only twenty-four men were left, and they were hunted out and enslaved or destroyed, and the Lamanites became the sole rulers of the country. They were wild, wandering bands of robbers, plundering each other and living on fish and game. No nation of men can inherit this land that are not a righteous people. When Mr. Kimball tells you that you must not steal and lie, but be righteous, it is like the voice of Ether to the ancient people of this land, for the dominion of the earth shall be in the hands of the just. We have had glorious results to our arms in the last war, but is peace fully and completely restored? I fear not; there is a deadly hatred implanted in the hearts of the opposite parties. Men cry peace when there is no peace; the man or woman who wants peace must find it in and through obedience to the gospel of Jesus Christ; and while we offer peace to all men, and say live in peace with one another, we must take care of ourselves, for we are living in an epoch that will bring a terrible desolation; not by the Saints, but the wicked will destroy the wicked and the Lord's people will be saved. They have made lies their refuge, and their covering will be swept away. We are incorporated in the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, and in continuing in it we will have power to overcome, for there is no enduring protection outside the pale of the gospel.

Adjourned till 1 o'clock by Elder Geo. Q. Cannon.

1 o'clock.

Prayer by W. Woodruff.

Elder Woodruff.—The God of heaven has set to His hand to build up His kingdom on the earth. There never was a greater work in any generation than this that we are engaged in; and the Lord has chosen His men to do this work, and has proven many of them. See the opposition that Joseph the Prophet and his brethren in the commencement of this work had to meet, and he flinched not even unto death. God will prove His servants, even as Jesus was tried who descended below all things that he might ascend above all things. Presidents Young and Kimball and others have been called to carry the gospel to all the world, from the depths of poverty and suffering. Just as quick as we left Missouri and prepared to go abroad, the whole Quorum of the Twelve was smitten with sickness. The devil sought our lives. Our wives and children were sick with the ague, and when the Twelve left \$25. would have bought all they possessed. When they left their wives and children it was all they could do to stand up long enough to bless them, and they had to swing their hats and shout hurrah to drive the gloom from their souls. They left all they had and offered up their wives and children for the gospel sake, and I do not think they will be any worse tried than they have been. I have long desired to see the mantle of the prophets rest upon the shoulders of our young men, when they will rise up and magnify their calling and be filled with the power of God. We should make the word of God our platform. We have power to build houses here and inhabit them, to plant orchards and vineyards and eat the fruit of them, to build cities and temples and enjoy them, and grow and increase and become very great, as the Lord hath said. Let us be prepared for every emergency and He will cause the wicked to fear and tremble; He will over-rule all things for the good of His people. Let us sanctify the Lord our God in our hearts and we shall increase in union and power and in the blessings of God.

Elder F. D. Richards exhorted the Saints to be full of lively faith, to give heed to the counsels of the Priesthood, note carefully the signs of the times and be prepared for every emergency, self-reliant, full of righteousness and the power of God.

President B. Young spoke half an hour and dismissed the people.

At 4 o'clock we started for home and arrived in the city at half-past eight.

Tooele City is pleasant for situation, as much so as any city in the mountains. The soil, water and climate are good, and well adapted for fruit raising. There will be a great quantity of fruit raised there this season, consisting chiefly of seedling peaches. If the inhabitants of Tooele would pay a little more attention to the culture of improved fruits, and introduce a greater variety than they now have, it would be attended with profit as well as being a step forward in the right direction. We noticed a few mulberry trees, growing luxuriantly, proving that the cultivation of silk will in a future day, when the trees are set out and attain age, be a profitable and useful employment for the rising generation in that district. Instead of streets and dwellings being shaded with cottonwoods, they should be shaded with the mulberry tree, which grows readily and thriftily on our bench lands, forms a fine top, has a rich foliage, bears an abundance of nutritious fruit, and by feeding its leaves to the silk worm an abundance of silk can be produced to clothe the people. This step would aid much towards becoming self-sustaining.

Respectfully,

G. D. WATT.

By Telegraph.

Liverpool, Aug. 10.

Queen Victoria and the junior members of the royal family had arrived at Antwerp and had proceeded on a visit to the king of the Belgians.

The cholera was still spreading at Constantinople.

New York, Aug. 20.

The Fort Monroe correspondent says, an order has just come, directing 5,000 troops to be mustered out of this department; compliance with this order will reduce the force here from 15,000 to 10,000.

New York, 21.

At a fire last night in this city, a fearful encounter took place between the firemen of the engines No. 6 and 41, in which pistols, knives and bludgeons were freely used. One man was killed, four shot and a large number badly wounded. Twelve were arrested, the police taking possession of the engines and engine-houses.

The Christain commission agency has been broken up.

Liverpool 12.

Nothing had been heard of the Great Eastern or her consorts. Nothing new regarding the cable. The latest tests confirm the fault about 1,200 miles out. Lord Lyons succeeds Sir Henry Bulwer as ambassador to Constantinople.

ROME.—The army is to be increased to 3,000 men.

The cholera still continues its ravages.

The negotiations between Spain and Rome, on account of the resignation of Italy, had been satisfactorily concluded.

The Spanish government promises to protect the Pope and the interests of religion in Spain.

Jackson, Miss., 23.

An ordinance passed the Convention yesterday, designating the 1st Monday in October for the election of Congressmen, Legislatures and other State officers.

New York, 24.

The *Tribune's* special says it is reported, in well informed circles, that the Government will hold the leaders of the rebellion for trial, and will pardon all others by general proclamation.

The *World's* special says it is generally believed that the Government will oppose by diplomacy, and perhaps by stronger measures, the aggressions of Spain against St. Domingo.

The cash receipts from revenue and customs are so liberal that the Secretary of the Treasury can meet all urgent demands for cash upon certificates of indebtedness.

FOREIGN NEWS.

ENGLAND.

Mr. Gladstone was defeated at Oxford, by eighteen majority. He immediately accepted a nomination for South Lancashire, and at once commenced the canvass. He was received with immense enthusiasm.

The *Liverpool Courier* says:

Concerning the metropolitan elections

there are some curious particulars. Mr. Haig, the Conservative candidate for Lambeth, complains that after he had given away £1,300 in half crowns to little boys to cry "Haig forever!" he was left at the nomination without a cheer. Mr. Fox, of Marylebone, the fishmonger, who issued an address as a Conservative, says that he did not go to the poll because the persons whom he asked to nominate him were so shy that they drew back at the last moment, and the unhappy fishmonger found himself floundering like one of his fish. Mr. Alderman Lusk, one of the elected of Finsbury, is said to have spent £20,000 in getting himself returned. His committee rooms were innumerable, his canvassers a legion, and the beer drunk in his honor must have made the Westminster licensed victuallers more than ever gnash their teeth that they had such a candidate as Mr. Mill instead of a second Lusk.

The Irish elections have unfortunately been attended with a great amount of party feeling and mob violence in more places than one. The disturbances at Belfast have been attended by a certain amount of poetical justice, inasmuch as the instigators of the riots and the rioters themselves are mutually dissatisfied, and have taken to quarrelling amongst themselves. The *Belfast News Letter* accuses the friends of Lord John Hay of having given the Pound street gang what they termed a "stone ticket," from the fact that it would entitle the owner to 5s. a day for general disturbance of the peace—stone throwing and the like. They were not paid so soon as they had expected; accordingly, they turned their arms on their employers and a serious riot ensued, which was, however, suppressed by the police. At Dungannon, the 12th of July was celebrated as usual, by a fierce fight between the Orangemen and the Roman Catholics. Windows were broken, and the Orangemen paraded the town in great force, menacing the inhabitants the while. It was beyond the power of the police to suppress the riot, and a detachment of the 60th Rifles was sent for from Armagh. The city of Limerick is also stated to be divided into two semi-political semi-religious factions, the members of which have already had one or two encounters, and threaten further disturbances. The Irish elections, as it was anticipated, have gone strongly in favor of the government, and the two law officers, the Attorney-General and the Solicitor-General of Ireland have gained seats, the former in a nomination borough, where the resident influence was against the Government. The election of Mr. Pim for Dublin is, however, the great feature of the Irish elections, since for the first time during many years the Dublin Conservative six has been broken into.

The reported marriage between the Prince of Orange and the Princess Helena of England, had been definitely arranged.

Lord Palmerston was of course returned for Tiverton, but he has a Conservative for his colleague, instead of a Liberal as formerly. Lord Amberly, son of Earl Russell, was unsuccessful at Leeds. Mr. Jacob Bright (brother of Mr. John Bright) and Mr. Leatham, another relative, had failed at Manchester and Huddersfield respectively. The Irish elections were going largely in favor of the Liberals.

Gladstone has been elected for South Lancashire.

The cholera has broken out in Birmingham, and large numbers of paupers are said to have been attacked.

Six hundred and twenty-six members elected to the House of Commons show 353 Liberals and 273 Conservatives. The Liberal gains will reach 24. Mr. Walker of *The London Times* was defeated in Berkshire. The two colleagues of Mr. Gladstone in the representation of South Lancashire are Conservatives.

Constance Kent, having pleaded guilty of the murder of her brother, has been sentenced to death, but it was generally believed that the sentence would not be executed.

FRANCE.

The Parisians have been suffering from heat probably unparalleled for a century. Fahrenheit's thermometer has stood 105 degrees in the shade, a temperature that would be deemed excessive in most parts of India.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The hurricane at the Cape of Good Hope (which took place on the 17th May) was one of the most destructive gales that ever visited Table Bay. Eighteen vessels parted from their anchors and went ashore. Fearful loss of life accompanied these wrecks.

EGYPT.

The cholera had almost entirely disappeared from Alexandria, Egypt, and was decreasing in Constantinople.

PRUSSIA.

The King of Prussia had issued a decree proclaiming a budget, as proposed in the Ministry.

NEWS ITEMS.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON has appointed a commission, consisting of D. N. Cooley, Commissioner of Indian Affairs; Judge Edmonds, Commissioner of the General Land Office; and Elijah Sells, Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Southwest, to meet delegates from the various Indian tribes lately in rebellion to the Government, on the 1st of September, at Fort Gibson. The object of the meeting is to form a treaty with these Indians, and establish more friendly relations between them and the Government.

THE contractor states that the Placerville railroad will be completed to Mud Springs in six weeks—that is, on the 1st of October. To give an idea of the traffic over this road, of Nevada trade alone, we will state that sixty-seven wagons, loaded with goods for that section, passed this office to-day up to 1 o'clock P. M. This is probably about an average number. Most of the teams are eight and ten mules.—[Placerville (Cal.) Mirror.]

IN Southern Kansas the people are getting terribly in earnest in putting down thieving. Not long since six thieves were hanged in Franklin County without the least benefit of clergy.

THE harvest of grain, in some of the counties of California, is giving an enormous yield. In some of the Bay counties it reaches fifty bushels to the acre in wheat and nearly double that amount in barley.

THE number of colored soldiers now in the service is 100,000.

OUR State.—It is estimated that the population of our State, under the Census just taken, will be about 4,350,000, against 3,880,727 in 1860—an increase of 470,727 or thereabout, during the last five bloody years. This is better than we had a right to expect.

The increase of the population is entirely confined to the Cities and Villages, more than half of it to this City and its suburbs, though Albany, Buffalo, Syracuse, Oswego, Elmira, &c., &c., have also expanded considerably.—[N. Y. Tribune.]

THERE are but 303 church edifices, great and small, including all names, in New York City. In 1785 there were nine only, and the increase has been very gradual. The Roman Catholics have more than doubled in number of churches; the Jews have more than trebled; the Lutherans have trebled; the Friends and Universalists and Congregationalists have decreased; the Baptists have gained six churches; the Methodists less than is generally supposed; the Episcopalians and Presbyterians had the same number of churches twenty years ago, and now the former have four more than the latter.

FURTHER particulars in the London papers relating to the unfortunate Englishman in the hands of the brigands, show that the official representative of England at Naples, has displayed great energy. It will be remembered that while one of the two captives, Mr. Moens, was detained by the brigands, his companion, Mr. Murray, was allowed to go off in order to obtain a ransom for his less fortunate countryman. Mr. Murray at once went to Naples, and saw the English consul, Mr. Bonham, who telegraphed to London for instructions, to Malta for a ship of war, and to Florence demanding immediate action on the part of the Italian Government. A frigate was at once despatched to Salerno, where it was stationed opposite the Prefect's house, in order to encourage him to a little more activity than he had hitherto shown. Negotiations were opened with Giardullo, the brigand leader, by Mr. Bonham, and in the meanwhile an Italian army of 15,000 men spread itself round the brigand force. Finding that he was likely to be caught in a net, Giardullo changed his tone, and instead of insisting upon a ransom, demanded to be allowed to leave Italy unmolested on giving up Mr. Moens. This proposal Mr. Bonham is urging the Italian Government to accept.

A disastrous fire occurred at Walla Walla (W. T.), on the 2d of August, destroying property estimated at \$290,000.