

fathers, many of them good, though some of them were false, and of no profit. With all the teachings we had, and the Bible before us, we did not know the first step to take to secure to ourselves eternal life, for there was no man to teach us. Since that day we have heard the voice of apostles and prophets, some on this side and some on the other side of the veil, and they are all engaged in building up the kingdom of God in this the dispensation of the fullness of time.

These principles are worth more than gold and silver to us, and are sweeter than honey or the honey comb to the faithful, for in them we receive exaltation and salvation both for the living and the dead. They are the same principles that saved our fathers, the prophets and saints of old, and they without us cannot be made perfect, nor we without them. I rejoice in the gospel, for it is the power of God unto salvation to all those that believe, both Jew and Greek. When men reject the gospel they injure themselves not God or His saints, they turn the key against themselves that opens the door of salvation to all believers. Anciently the world was at war with the Savior, and there has always been a great opposition to the introduction of the Gospel of Jesus Christ from the beginning of time to this day. There has always been in the unregenerated world a spirit of warfare against the kingdom of God. Joseph Smith was an obscure individual when Moroni the Angel of God revealed unto him the gospel of Jesus Christ, and gave into his hands the records of the Nephites. The hearts of men were stirred up against him, and the devil is a personage that has knowledge and great power, and he possesses that power, and has, ever since he has been upon the earth. He has so much power that he leads at his will almost the whole of the generations of the earth; by his power the hearts of men were stirred up against Joseph Smith when he received the administration of an angel, because it was the germ of the establishment of the kingdom of God. The devil knew when the angel delivered that record to Joseph Smith that it was the foundation of a system that would overthrow his kingdom. The drivings, etc., that this people have passed through has not been because they have been breakers of the law—because they have been more wicked than others, but because they were laying the foundation of the kingdom of God that would grow, and increase, and rule and reign until it fills the whole earth and brings the world into subjection to its authority and away, and prepare the way for the coming of the Lord Jesus Christ who is king of kings and Lord of Lords, who will come and reign over the whole earth, and all other kingdoms, and presidents and governors, and their subjects will be obliged to acknowledge that Jesus is the Christ. The Latter-day work which we represent will bind the power of the devil which has held sway among the children of men for 180 generations. Then it is not strange that the devil should become mad, and stir up the wicked to make war against it. The Lord will inspire His servants and give them ability to maintain this kingdom upon the earth. He is at the helm. I would not give much for it if He was not the author of it—it could not stand without Him against the great power which is waged against it.

Why is this warfare? It is not because it is Satan's kingdom or any part of it, so, his kingdom would be divided against itself, but it is because it is the kingdom of God, and it has got to be planted in the earth, and it will continue until the scene is wound up, and Christ descends in the clouds of heaven and the holy angels with him, and the dead in Christ shall rise first to meet Him at His coming. The Lord Almighty will sustain the kingdom and back up His servants and their testimony, and He will send judgments and plagues and afflictions and destroying angels, and visit the wicked nations with an overwhelming destruction. All this is the work of God, and we cannot help it if we would. The Lord has decreed that He will build up His kingdom in this day and age of the world, and He has decreed that it shall accomplish the work it is intended to do, and stand forever. The earth belongs to the Lord.

When the devil and his host were sent from heaven because of disobedience they came to this world. And wherever the children of men are, there also those evil spirits exist to tempt the children of men to do evil, and every thing that leads to destruction and misery and woe originates from that source, and everything that leads to exaltation, virtue, holiness, goodness, glory, immortality and eternal life is from the

hand of God. The Lord is the strongest power and He will prevail at last. In this I rejoice because the earth belongs to Him, and we belong to Him, and if we have any blessing we have got to receive it at His hands. When the first missionaries went to England, disembodied spirits sought to destroy them, and had there not been an angel of salvation present they would have been slain; nothing but the power of God saved them. The visions of their minds were opened, that they saw many of the devils that sought their destruction, although not in the body but in the spirit, and they stood before them, like wicked, hideous men, come to destroy them. We had this same power to contend with in London. Sometimes they are invisible, and sometimes they are in the tabernacles of men. In Carthage jail they came in the bodies of men, and were under the influence of the devil and succeeded in shedding the blood of the prophet, and thought they would overthrow the church and kingdom of God. This evil power is manifest and visible more and more as we progress in the kingdom of God.

Let us try to live our religion, and try to be the friends of God; and let us make war against the works of the devil. Let us seek to overcome ourselves, and all our evil impressions, and bring our bodies in subjection to the law of Christ that we may walk in the light of the Lord, gain power with Him, and assist in sanctifying the earth and in building up temples, and in attending to the ordinances of the House of God that we may be saviors of men both of the living and the dead.

These are our privileges, and the blessings which the God of heaven has put in our hands. Is there anything in all the dominions of the devil of more value to us than the blessing of our God given to us through the organization of His kingdom? We have everything to encourage us, and to give us faith and perseverance in the work of God. If we do our duty we shall prosper and progress and spread abroad, and the stakes of Zion will be strengthened and her cords lengthened, and ere long we shall have power to return and build up the centre stake of Zion, and the waste places thereof, and we shall accomplish all we have been called to do. May God bless us and give unto us His spirit to guide us in all things: Amen.

### Correspondence.

HAT FACTORY, 8th Ward,  
G. S. L. City, Jan. 21, 1865.

EDITOR DESERET NEWS:

Sir:—Permit me, through the medium of your valuable paper, to lay before the people of Utah the following facts in connexion with Home Industry.

As far as my knowledge extends there is not a single nation of the so-called civilized world completely self-sustaining, as from nature's God the various parts of the earth have their peculiar resources; and it is the duty of every people to develop those resources of the country in which they live and become self-sustaining, as far as circumstances and a wise policy will allow. This is considered wise by the great and prudent of every nation, and that nation which is the least dependant on its neighbor for any necessary article of comfort and luxury is the most independent.

This being a fact, and as we desire the progress, development and independence of God's kingdom, it becomes our duty to inquire after and develop the resources of the land we live upon, and learn, although such a course may not be as profitable as some other, yet, for the sake of ourselves we should develop and then foster them, not forgetting any branch of Home Industry.

It is a fact that we are at the present abundantly supplied with foreign importations in the shape of ready made clothing, hats, boots and shoes, etc., articles which it should be remembered are already manufactured right in our midst.

Some of our citizens have amassed fortunes by importing these very articles; but let us inquire if we are not taking a course that will ultimately tell against ourselves, and the interests of the community of which we form an integral part, when we entirely neglect to foster Home Industry, which at present, is but in its infancy here, and barely struggling along in consequence of the lack of capital and machinery, two indispensable requisites. If for nothing else than that our children may be instructed and made skillful in the knowledge of the arts which have been brought here from other lands, we should support the cloth manufacturer, the farmer, boot and shoe maker, hatter,

tailor, etc. But at the same time it is the duty of the artisan to contend manfully against the difficulties consequent upon the lack of capital and machinery, and by undaunted perseverance we should endeavor to please a patronizing public.

There is one resource of our country to which I should like to draw the attention of the people of Utah. Our country abounds in rich furs, the use and wise disposal of which might greatly benefit and enrich us, shall we allow our interests in this resource of wealth and comfort to be speculated out of our hands? There are at the present time, a number of individuals from both east and west, whose interests are not identified with ours, going through this Territory buying up the furs, much under their real value. Furs purchased by them are freighted to hatters and furriers in New York and other prominent cities, whereas, they should be retained here to be manufactured by ourselves into hats and other useful adornments.

A few days ago a fur-dealer from New York called upon me at my place of business, who stated that he had purchased the day previous on the street, furs for \$5 worth \$40. I make mention of the foregoing circumstance in order that the people may be wise and not let the furs of the country out of their hands for nothing, remembering that it is written, "The children of this world are wiser in their generation than the children of light."

Considering it my duty I have written the above, and leave it to your kind disposal.

Yours Respectfully,  
JAMES SHELMEIDINE.

HARRISBURG, Washington Co.,  
Feb. 6th, 1865.

EDITOR DESERET NEWS:

SIR:—The weather has been cold and wet thus far in the winter. The low lands are well filled with water, and the mountains well covered with snow; the streams afford more water than they have done before, for two years; the last two years having been very dry.

Wheat, which was sown in considerable quantities last fall, in Washington and Kane counties, bids fair for an early harvest.

The health of the people in the southern part of the Territory is good, and they are busy in repairing fences and building houses, while some are already gardening. Very respectfully yours,  
WILLARD G. McMULLIN.

PAROWAN, Utah, Feb. 8, 1865.

EDITOR DESERET NEWS:

DEAR SIR:—This winter's amusements in Parowan have been of an interesting character.

We have just been treated to a first-rate concert by the Parowan Harmonic Society. Said society occupied the evenings of the 31st, ultimo, and the 1st inst., in executing their well arranged programme to large and attentive audiences.

The pieces were carefully and well selected from the best authors of the day, and were generally very well rendered. A few appropriate comic songs added variety to the entertainment.

"Whom shall we let in," the opening solo and chorus, was a thrilling introduction by forty voices. "When old friends were here," was very well done, and that touching heart-felt song and chorus, "Kind friends are near," was rendered with true effect.

"It's all up in Dixie," went just to suit us, and "Happy dreams return again," by the glee club, we shall never forget.

That favorite, patriotic song and chorus, "Just before the battle Mother," took well, as did also, "Let freedom be our battle-cry;" which ended the first part of the evening's performance.

First among the concluding pieces, came in good style, "Over the mountain-wave." The glee club electrified us again with the quartetto, "Where the lights so cheerily," and "The Skater's glee."

"O swiftly we go," was well done, and "Tim Fenigan's wake," by Wm. Wilcock, made everybody laugh.

"Memory Bells," a very pretty song and chorus, was well appreciated. "Hallelujah to the God of Israel," from Hayden's No. 1, Mass, in B flat, was very creditably performed by the whole society, as their finishing piece.

The members were in uniform dress, presenting a first-rate appearance, and we should judge are well trained.

To Professor Thomas Durham, we are mainly indebted for this advancement in music. The whole talent of the place has been formed into an Association, a considerable amount of books and music purchased, and means raised

for an organ, which has already been ordered through Professor Calder of your City. Very respectfully, yours etc.  
C.

### THE SOURCE OF THE NILE—EXPLORATIONS OF BURTON AND LIVINGSTONE.

On the 14th of December the Royal Geographical Society recommenced its meetings in London for the season, Sir Roderick Murchison presiding.

Captain Burton read a paper "On the present State of Knowledge Respecting the Source of the Nile," in which he called in question many of the statements and inferences that had been made by Captain Speke. He denied, in the first instance, the existence of so large a lake as the Victoria Nyanza, where Captain Speke had described it to be, and, consequently, he disputed that the Nile took its source from that lake. He assigned several reasons for disbelieving that there was such a lake. He asserted that the level of the lake was not sufficiently high for the source of so large a river, and from the testimony of the Arabs, a road passed through what was said to be the center of the lake. Another reason why he thought the Nyanza could not be the source of the Nile was, that the periods of the alleged greatest elevation of the water did not correspond with the overflow of that river. The word Nyanza is applied by the African tribes to any body of water, Nyaza and Nyanza being indifferently used with the same signification.

The Mountains of the Moon, which were laid down in some of Captain Speke's early maps, had really no existence, he said, or at least there was no range of mountains of such magnitude as had been described. The lunar mountains were represented to be of the form of the horse-shoe, and to inclose the north end of the Lake Tanganeika, some of the mountains said to be ten thousand feet high. He did not deny that there were some hills in that direction, but they were not continuous, and Captain Burton contended that from the north of that lake a river flows into other lakes to the northwards, and finally into the Nile; the Lake Tanganeika, situated much farther to the northwest, being the source from which the chief waters of the Nile are derived. He denied, however, that that or any other river took its source from a lake, the real sources of the Nile being the rivers that fed the lake from which the stream issues. Captain Burton said he was far from wishing to detract from the great merit which was due Captain Speke as an intelligent and adventurous explorer, but he thought it was desirable that further exploration should be made to settle the question of the sources of the Nile, which he considered had not been determined. He inclined to think that a lake, situated to the northeast of the reputed Victoria Nyanza, is the source of the White Nile, and the Assnara, which flows from it, was mistaken by Captain Speke for a tributary, when it is in fact the main stream.

Dr. Livingstone confirmed some of Capt. Burton's views respecting Lake Tanganeika. He said, when traveling to the westward of that lake, he saw several rivers flowing toward it from a high plateau upwards of two thousand feet high. He agreed with Capt. Burton as to the general signification of the word Nyanza, and he said he had intended to call the Lake Nyaza by that name, but finding that the latter term had been used, he did not wish to change it. The north of Lake Nyaza had not been explored, owing to the borders being in possession of hostile tribes; but Dr. Livingstone considered it not improbable that a river flowed from it into more northern lakes. He was of opinion that the Nile originated from several lakes in that part of Africa, and that it could not be traced to any one source.

Mr. Galton defended the statements of Capt. Speke, and contended that the objection to the Lake Nyanza being the source of the Nile, founded on its low level, was removed by the knowledge of the fact that the instrument with which the level was taken was very imperfect, and could not be depended on.

THE great increase of insanity in California is alarming. The statistics of the Stockton asylum show that a greater proportion of the people become lunatics in California than in any other State. The last phase the malady has taken is desire to kill. A crazy man in San Francisco threw his daughter over a cliff, fancying that he was sending her to heaven; another shoots a stranger and then himself; another is found armed and acting in a very threatening manner, and accounts are given of others. Altogether it is a mournful state of affairs.—[Reese River Recreille.