

The North and the South have, for the past thirty years been striving for the balance of power—the North to crush out the institution of slavery—the South to protect that institution from lawless encroachment, for therein was vested a great sectional and individual interest—one which, to them, circumscribed all others—reaching even to the security of their homes and their common sustenance. The northern ultraists were aggressors. The South, as a mass, stood on the defensive: perhaps a few, far in the minority, have had hopes of extending the area of the slave power over the continent; but such views were ephemeral and visionary.

Now, at length, the crisis has come when these two great factions, having assumed grounds irreconcilable with each other, are frenzied with zeal for the maintenance of what they regard as their respective rights!

The argument now resolves itself into an alternative: northern abolitionism must cease its assaults upon southern institutions, or a dissolution of the Union is inevitable—and that, too, at no distant day—for we do not anticipate, on the part of the South, any concession whatever of those rights claimed upon the guarantee of the Constitution.

To "fret thy mood or cloud thy brow" is no part of our present purpose; but, O American! if there is not a simultaneous cessation from strife between the two great sections which compose the Republic, the time is at hand when civil war will not only desecrate but raze to the ground the holy temple of liberty reared by our fathers. And when the following revelation given through the Prophet Joseph Smith is fulfilled, who will therefore rise up and condemn the Prophet Joseph, President Brigham Young or the Latter Day Saints?—

*A Revelation and Prophecy by the Prophet, Seer, and Revelator, Joseph Smith: given December 25th, 1832.*

"Verily thus saith the Lord, concerning the wars that will shortly come to pass, beginning at the rebellion of South Carolina, which will eventually terminate in the death and misery of many souls: The days will come that war will be poured out upon all nations, beginning at that place; for behold, the Southern States shall be divided against the Northern States, and the Southern States will call on other nations, even the nation of Great Britain, as it is called, and they shall also call upon other nations, in order to defend themselves against other nations, and thus war shall be poured out upon all nations. And it shall come to pass, after many days, slaves shall rise up against their masters, who shall be marshalled and disciplined for war: And it shall come to pass also, that the remnants who are left of the land will marshal themselves, and shall become exceeding angry, and shall vex the Gentiles with a sore vexation; and thus, with the sword, and by bloodshed, the inhabitants of the earth shall mourn; and with famine, and plague, and earthquakes, and the thunder of heaven, and the fierce and vivid lightning also, shall the inhabitants of the earth be made to feel the wrath, and indignation and chastening hand of an Almighty God, until the consumption decreed, hath made a full end of all nations; that the cry of the Saints, and of the blood of the Saints, shall cease to come up into the ears of the Lord of Sabaoth, from the earth; to be avenged of their enemies. Wherefore, stand ye in holy places, and be not moved, until the day of the Lord come, for behold it cometh quickly, saith the Lord. Amen."

The above revelation was published to the world many years since, and, lest it should have been overlooked by any of the people of the United States, we here reprint it, that all may know of the things shortly to come to pass which were foretold by an holy Prophet, since martyred in cold blood, while under the plighted protection of a sovereign State—by which he has sealed his testimony.

Should the publication of this revelation have even a tendency to postpone the evil day of darkness, desolation and sorrow, or induce any to pause and reflect upon the verge of the awful precipice, we shall have gained all we expect; and, if by this or any other means, the two great contending factions at the extremities of the Union might be momentarily checked in their course of dissolution, it will be more than we anticipate. The feudal embers have lain smothered till they seem to have created an internal fire which, when once ignited, can never be quenched while there remains a relic of combustible material.

But why, we entreat, why all this wrong understanding—this strife—between the North and the South? Is there no means of effecting a mutual agreement? Is there no argument that can restore peace and harmony to our distracted Union? Is there no alternative, left us but dire disunion—no resort but to most bloody, fratricidal war? Where are the Washingtons, the Jeffersons and the Jacksons of the Republic? Where are the master spirits of the North and the mighty statesmen of the South? Are they all asleep? If so, then our pledge of safety and success is lost—lost!

But are there not, in each respective section

of the Union, other objects of paramount importance to attract the attention of every true philanthropist and lover of his country? Are there no social and moral evils to correct?—Can not some project be devised to stay back the overwhelming torrent of crime that is sweeping onward so fearfully, threatening not only the perpetuity of our national institutions, but more directly bearing upon the utter annihilation of the social and domestic fabric?—The good sense reply of Rev. J. Cook Richmond, Presbyter, of Milwaukee, Wis., when asked to preach against slavery, must be approved by all men who are the friends of consistency and moderation. He said:

In Milwaukee, I preach against lying, adultery, cheating, drunkenness, debauchery, masquerades, immoral theatres, dance houses, lager beer saloons, brothels, profane swearing, Sabbath breaking, Arianism, Tom Paineism, gambling, backbiting, gossiping, busy bodying, corruption, bonds, bribery, Sunday wine dinners, especially during the hours of divine service, deaconocracy, pulpit shows that make believe preach Christ, infidel meeting houses named after Christ, heathen schools without Bible, Christ, prayers, or God, municipal stealing, and civil and national godlessness, equivocation, hatred, family feuds, covetousness, money greed, and grab in general, the universal indifference, the general impiety, ignorance of the A B C of Christianity, negligence, mammon worship in reality in men who feign piety, policy put for truth, display in God's house, pews in the church of poor and rich factitious distinctions, respect of persons, false notions that clothes make people, and that poor people and servants have neither minds, nor hearts, nor souls, and but barely bodies, that can live where our four fold wisdom should wither, break, perish and starve,—in short, there are so many lies and shams under my nose, just in and out of my own pulpit, that I cannot find time to travel so far as South Carolina and the Feejee Islands.

Priest Richmond has thus shown himself a philosopher—not a hair-brained, heedless, impetuous, raving fanatic—like many who have imbibed the abolition of the Oberlin school. He has probably considered the "Mormon" motto, "Mind your own business," and, after due deliberation, concluded that it is very good and one essential to the perpetuity of every individual, community, section or nation. This motto implies perfect freedom in action, word, and thought, so far as not to infringe on the rights of others; and herein is embodied the universal charter of liberty and human rights.

Slaves have been torn from their masters and brought into what was termed "freedom," only to multiply their sorrows and render them more than ever the objects of commiseration. We have seen them weep to return to their master's roof; but no!—they must never submit to be slaves—they may, however, as is the lot of many of them, be cast out upon the broad world, most destitute and helpless, soon to starve or pine away and die.

It is but recently that thirty slaves were emancipated from Western Virginia, and placed under the care of the agent of the Colonization Society, en-route for Liberia, Africa, and while traveling towards Norfolk, about twenty of them escaped and returned to the old homestead, preferring slavery to "freedom."

The numberless instances which have occurred, evidencing the fact that the majority of the negro race at the South are at least content with their condition, should have served to curb the rabid abolitionist and enemy of the slaveholder in his lawless, yet futile efforts to uproot slavery and demolish the fortunes of his fellow man. But such blindly zealous individuals do not see afar off. The end, to them, is not visible from the beginning. Thus have they labored, till the fruits of their labors begin to appear in the direful forms of disunion, anarchy and civil war.

However, we hope for the best. The Constitution—though it has been trampled in the dust by traitorous demagogues, fanatical agitators and corrupt aspirants—is unscathed! Herein we have hope.

—THE ADMINISTRATION of Mr. Buchanan is vigorously defended and applauded by the *Detroit Free Press*. It says:

1. The administration has produced a settlement of the Kansas question and established perfect order in that long distracted Territory.

2. It has put an end to the filibustering expeditions of Walker & Co.

3. It has put an end to the rebellion in Utah, and established order and peace in that Territory.

4. It has prosecuted the war against the hostile Indians with redoubled force in Washington Territory, and compelled them to sue for peace on its own terms.

5. It has done the same in Oregon, and forced the Indians to relinquish hostilities and sue for peace.

6. It has done the same in the war with the Indians in New Mexico, and in like manner compelled them to sue for peace.

7. It has made a new and highly advantageous commercial treaty with China.

8. It has made a new and advantageous treaty with Japan.

9. It has obtained a most important diplomatic victory over England, by extorting from her an abandonment of the long-assumed right to search American vessels.

10. It has established an overland mail to California and the Pacific coast.

11. It has admitted two new free States into the Union, and thus secured a large extension of the field for "free labor."

12. It has sent a naval expedition to Paraguay, and obtained an apology for insults to the American flag, indemnity for injuries received, and grants of new commercial privileges and rights of navigation.

13. It has paid off more than nine millions of the public debt, at a time of pressure in the money market and general embarrassment in the business of the country, that is without a parallel in our history.

14. It has reduced the expenses of the government from eighty one millions to less than seventy millions, and will soon have them graduated to a scale of about fifty millions.

15. It is engaged in the negotiation of a treaty with England for the settlement of the difficulties and disputes that have arisen under the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, with every prospect of success.

16. It is engaged in the negotiation of a treaty with Nicaragua for the right of transit of American citizens and property across the Isthmus and for the payment of American claims, with encouraging prospects of success.

Now, while we most willingly award all due credit to Mr. Buchanan and his administration, we do earnestly protest against this incessant exulting, by certain journals, over putting "an end to the rebellion in Utah." It is possible that we are so far removed from the confines of "civilization" that the Eastern acceptance of the term "rebellion" is not known among us—but, if "Webster's Dictionary Unabridged" can furnish a true key to the signification of this word, we have yet to know that "rebellion" has ever existed in Utah. The "unabridged" is before us. We quote:

RE-BEL-LION, 1. An open and avowed renunciation of the authority of the government to which one owes allegiance; or the taking of arms traitorously to resist the authority of lawful government.

If this be the sense in which the word "rebellion" is used by our eastern cotemporaries, we would respectfully inform them that no such state of affairs have ever existed in Utah, since she has been an organized Territory. For what transpired in ages previous to that period, we assume no responsibility.

It is asked, Did not the people of Utah resist the laws and authority of the Government? Our answer is a loud and emphatic NO! The people here have ever respected the laws and honored those gentlemen who have come into their midst bearing credentials from the Government; but a few of them, forgetful of their commissions, have sought to render us debased and corrupt, like themselves. Such attempts we have spurned as we would always spurn the miscreant who dared to perpetrate them—with righteous indignation! Was this resisting the "authority of lawful government?" We say it was not and defy the world to prove the charge.

But, it is urged, did not the people of Utah arm themselves against the authority of the Government? We again say NO! What did they do? They pushed into the mountains in mass, regardless of a ruthless winter's storms and snows, to check the march of an army, who, incensed as they were at that time—by the outrageous and hell-originated libels against the "Mormons"—had they been permitted to enter the confines of the settlements—urged on by our bitter enemies, would doubtless have enacted scenes ending in bloodshed and indiscriminate slaughter. That these things have been warded off, is due to the promptness and decision of the "Mormons."

Subsequent developments and official statements have demonstrated that there was no cause for the action that was taken in the premises. Utah was as loyal to the Government and Constitution of the United States before the Utah Expedition as she has been since. Her fidelity to the Government and republican institutions was never questioned by any upright, honorable, high-minded man. Men corrupt and traitorous in themselves, having failed here to accomplish their unhallowed schemes, have sought to make Utah the scape-goat to bear off their infamy; but Utah, fair Utah, has survived them all and her name, once blasphemed and derided, will yet be, in every land, the boast and pride of the just.

—PRESIDENT BUCHANAN has accepted an invitation to be present at the commencement at Chapel Hill, North Carolina.

—THE SUIT of uniform worn by Commodore Lawrence, when he uttered the well-known words, "Don't give up the ship," was presented to the New Jersey Historical Society at its late regular quarterly meeting in Newark, May 19.

—THE CHARGES against Capt. Van Vleit, by contractors for mules during the Utah campaign, is regarded at Ft. Leavenworth as a persecution. It is said that affidavits have been forwarded to Washington that will effectually quash the case of his accusers.

—THE EMPEROR Napoleon left Paris for the seat of war on the evening of May 10, to take command of the "Army of Italy." At 7 o'clock, p.m., the imperial cortege passed to the Lyons railway. Immense crowds of people on foot accompanied the carriages. It was a scene of great enthusiasm. The houses were decked with flags and the balconies filled with spectators. There was a total absence of soldiers, except for mere show and the few mounted guards patrolling the streets:

The correspondent says:

The crowd rushed up to the imperial carriage without let or hindrance, and waved hats and handkerchiefs around the Emperor's head. I never witnessed so extraordinary a change in the physiognomy of a population. The Emperor seemed the most popular of sovereigns, and all fear for his person was evidently at an end. The cheering and shouting were hearty and unmistakable.—The Empress sat by his side simply attired in a plain straw bonnet. The Emperor wore the military kepis, or foraging cap, in campaigning style, and looked delighted with his reception.

It is stated that more than 150,000 men were transported from France by land and sea into Italy, within a week. A correspondent of the *Jour. of Com.* says:

We expect in France to soon have war against England also, and we hope to be allied with the United States (!) and perhaps with Russia. All Europe is presently under arms and preparing for tremendous war.

The Paris correspondent of the same journal says that the independence of all Italy even to the Adriatic, is now the avowed watchword of the war, nor can it be well denied that there is no alternative between that and the domination of Austria to the Alps; that allusion to former victories, and the "footsteps of our forefathers in the classic soil of Italy," goes home at once to the heart of a Frenchman, and is sure to carry away his feelings, in spite either of his judgment or even his prejudices." In his proclamation, the French Emperor avowed his intention to drive the Austrians "out of Italy altogether."

The Austrians are said to have wholly lost all the advantages they could ever hope to gain by getting the start of their enemies.—Their movements are at once slow and undecided.

On the night of May 4, a grand reception took place at the Tuilleries, where all the great functionaries of State assembled to pay their adieux to the Emperor, previous to his departure for Italy.

The war is universally popular with the French people, while most of the lesser Italian provinces have also heartily declared or "the cause." Twenty thousand volunteers had already enrolled themselves in Paris alone, for two years' service in the war.

Nothing definite is heard from Naples. The King lingers yet.

The reported treaty of "offensive and defensive alliance" between France and Russia is refuted from all sides. "It may be safely asserted," writes the Paris correspondent, "that nothing of the kind exists, and that the 'understanding' amounts to even less than I stated it to be three days ago. All Europe is in arms; Russia only follows the general example, though doubtless with a special view towards a German movement."

The Minister of Public Worship, in a circular addressed to the Archbishops and Bishops of France, tells them that "the Emperor is acting with the fear of God before his eyes, and will not be found wanting to the interests of religion;" that he will be "the firm supporter of catholic unity and the temporal sovereignty of the Pope;" and that such sentiment ought to inspire the French clergy both with a feeling of security and gratitude."

The Archbishop of Venice, on the other hand, has thundered forth a *mandement* (declaration) in favor of his Emperor, Francis Joseph, and against Louis Napoleon; whilst, at the same time, Napoleon has himself addressed an epistle to the Pope expressive of his "devotion and filial gratitude."

It will probably puzzle the Pope himself to decide as to which branch of the Archbishopric is most worthy of reliance. How does his Holiness reconcile these revulsions and consequent antagonism between the respective Bishops of the belligerent powers—all professing allegiance to the Pope and membership in the "Holy Catholic church"—and permit them all to retain their standing therein? Or, does he re-baptise them all by his vicegerent mandate, when the war is over? Or, perhaps—what is most probable—it is not requisite that the constituent members of the Roman Catholic church should all be one.

A correspondent of the *London Times* writes

(Continued on last page.)