

WE CANNOT DO IT.

Every once in a while some kind meaning friend is hinting if we "Mormons" would only modify our peculiar views a little, so as to have them harmonize closer with the opinions of the world, how much better we would get along and be respected. We cannot do it, and will briefly tell the reason why. By undertaking to change and modify what God has been pleased to reveal to us, we would assume the possession of more wisdom than the Almighty, and His just anger would be kindled against us; for, He has declared that "He is a jealous God," and Christendom says it believes this. A little further: if these same kind friends would study ecclesiastical history closer, and would allow themselves to think that Christendom is living in a condition of apostasy, they would find that their present condition as regards revelation is directly traceable to the very same modifying policy they would have us adopt. The exponents of Christianity in an early age were so obligingly modifying that they grafted upon the principles of the gospel the "vain philosophy" of the popular teachers of their times, to a greater or less extent, and the consequence is that to-day the Christian world are lacking the blessings thus lost and which we now enjoy. Again we repeat we cannot do it; we cannot afford to do it. The price is too small. A little popularity with the world would be a poor compensation for the prize we have in view and a foretaste of which is with us daily. The work we have to perform requires men of unflinching integrity; and both Saint and gentle may be assured that while we prove true to the trust the Lord has reposed in us, He will defend and maintain us in that integrity. He has never failed yet in verifying His promises; men often have in doing His will; and often in the history of the past that failure has been due to a desire to modify a little and conform more to the customs, institutions and traditions that are from beneath and not from above. For the third time we repeat, we cannot do it.

TELEGRAPH LINE IN UTAH.

The following circular from President Brigham Young to the Bishops and Presiding Elders of the various Wards and Settlements of Utah Territory, from St. Charles, Richland County, in the North, to St. George, Washington County, in the South, needs no comments, the subject to which it refers being admittedly one of great interest to all in the Territory:

BRETHREN:

The proper time has arrived for us to take the necessary steps to build the Telegraph Line to run North and South through the Territory, according to the plan which has been proposed. The necessity for the speedy construction of this Work is pressing itself upon our attention, and scarcely a week passes that we do not feel the want of such a line. Occurrences frequently happen in distant Settlements which require to be known immediately in other parts of the Territory; and, in many instances, public and private interests suffer through not being able to transmit such news by any quicker channel than the ordinary Mails. We are rapidly spreading abroad, and our Settlements extend to a great distance on every hand. We now require to be united by bonds which will bring us into more speedy and close communication with one another; the centre should be in a position to communicate at any moment with the extremities, however remote; and the extremities be able, with ease and speed, to make their wants and circumstances known to the centre. Instead of depending altogether upon the tardy operation of the Mails for the transmission of information, we should bring into requisition every improvement which our age affords, to facilitate our intercourse and to render our intercommunication more easy. These requirements the Telegraph will supply, and it is well adapted to our

position and the progress of the age in which we live.

This Fall and Winter will be a very suitable time to haul and set the poles along the entire line to carry the wire; and we wish you to take the proper steps immediately in your several Wards and Settlements to have this part of the labor efficiently and entirely accomplished, so that we may be able to stretch the Wire as soon as it can be imported and put up next season. From Settlement to Settlement let the men of judgment select and mark the route for the Line to run, so as to have it as straight as possible; and yet convenient to the road. The poles should be 22 feet long; 8 inches at the but and 5 inches at the top; and, to be durable, they should be stripped of their bark; and they should be set 70 yards apart and be put 4 feet in the ground.

The collecting of the means needed for the purchase of Wire has been deferred until the present time, through the representations of many of the Bishops to the effect that after harvest the people would be in a better position to advance the money. The grain is now harvested, and the time suggested as being the most convenient for the collecting of this means has arrived. We wish each one of you to take immediate measures throughout your various Wards to collect the necessary means to purchase your share of the Wire, and it should all be paid in by the First of February, 1866, as by that time it will be needed to send East.

Wherever there is a Telegraphic Station established along the Line there will be one or two operators needed, and every Settlement, that wishes to have such a Station, should select one or two of its most suitable young men and send them to this city this Winter, with sufficient means, to go to School to learn the art of Telegraphy. There will be a School kept here all the time for this purpose. And every Settlement which expects to have a Station should also make its calculations for purchasing an instrument for operating with, and the acids and all the materials necessary for an Office.

The wire, insulators, &c., will probably weigh fifty-five tons, or upwards, and to bring these articles from the frontiers, teams will have to be sent down from each Settlement this Spring with the teams which we send down for the poor.

HOME ITEMS.

SABBATH MEETINGS. Elder Charles Taylor expressed his feelings on his return from his mission to England, and spoke of his labors while in that country. He felt well, and so did the Saints among whom he had labored. They desired to gather, but had not the means to do so.

Elder Miles Romney, returned missionary, spoke of how much better qualified an elder is to appreciate the blessings of the gospel after returning from the nations of the earth, and seeing the misery and corruption which the opposite of those blessings produces. He pointed out various evidences of the divinity of the gospel, and bore testimony to the work of God.

Pres. H. C. Kimball referred to the inability of people to judge correctly of the true condition of countries and localities where they had been raised until by travel and experience they had learned to compare them with other places and judge by the comparison. An experience is necessary for the acquirement of practical knowledge. He treated on the impartiality with which God bestows his blessings upon all His servants in proportion to their faithfulness, and reasoned on the respective duties of parents and children, husbands and wives.

Afternoon.

Elder John Taylor preached a very interesting and instructive discourse, showing that our mission is to regenerate ourselves and then to regenerate the world; for which purpose the gospel has been revealed, the Priesthood conferred upon man and the work of God established on the earth.

POSTAL ROUTES.—A. G. Lawrence, Esq., Special Mail Agent, returned to the city on Saturday morning, 4th inst., after an inspection trip to Helena, Montana Territory, with the view to recommend postal routes as far north as that point, which is about 140 miles from Virginia city. As a result of this trip he is about to recommend an independent postal route from Sioux city to Virginia city, distance 1022 miles; then another from Virginia city by Gallatin, Dennison, late Confederate Gulch, down the east side of the Missouri river, to Fort Benton. The river runs nearly north from where the Jefferson, Madison and Gallatin forks unite, to Fort Benton, a distance of about 250 miles, from which point its course is nearly due east. Thus an independent postal route would be opened through from G. S. L. City by Virginia City, Gallatin, Helena and Dennison to Fort Benton. An independent route will also be recommended from Virginia city by Silver Bow, Deer Lodge and Blackpool to Hell Gate, where it will unite with the route now being opened to Lewiston,

Walla Walla, and to all points on the Pacific Coast. These points compass all the main discovered regions in Montana Territory, and permeate what must soon be very populous settlements in consequence of the richness of the mines already discovered and the large number of miners settling to work them. A line of route will also be recommended by way of Bannack, Montana city and Silver Bow, to unite with the route previously named leading to Hellgate.

To the south, a route is contemplated from this city through the southern part of Utah to the Paharanagat mining region, and through it to connect with Los Angeles, Cal.; also with the head of navigation, on the Colorado, by a divergent line to connect with Prescott, the capital of Arizona. This latter line to Arizona may not, however, be practicable, but the necessary steps will be taken to ascertain.

We were pleased to see Judge Lawrence in our sanctum, looking none the worse, but if anything heartier and more genial from his trip. With the energy and practical knowledge which he brings to bear in the matter, we anticipate good to these western regions in postal matters. He has our good feelings and best wishes.

THEATRICAL.—"The Wife's Secret" produced on Saturday evening last, for the first time here, is a play that could better bear repetition than many we have seen. It is well constructed and abounds with good language; and, referring to that period of English history when the liberty of the subject struggled successfully against royal prerogative, is invested with a double interest. The plot is briefly told: Sir Walter Amyott, (Mr. McKenzie,) an adherent of Cromwell, is absent from home, when his brother-in-law, Lord Edward Arden, (Mr. Graham,) a cavalier, returns to his sister, Amyott's wife, Lady Evelyn, (Julia Dean Hayne,) and is concealed by her. A hypocritical servant, Jabez Sneed, (Mr. Lindsay,) endeavors to fasten guilt on his mistress, and leads Amyott on his return to believe in his wife's infidelity, which concurrent circumstances strongly confirm. Out of these materials the plot is constructed with much ability. The playing gave very general satisfaction. Mrs. Hayne's Evelyn was classically truthful; Mr. McKenzie we have never seen to better advantage; Mr. Lindsay played with all his usual care and was very successful; Mr. Graham made a neat Arden; and the ladies, Miss Alexander as the Page and Mrs. A. Clawson as Maid, well sustained their parts.

On Saturday evening The Wife's Secret will be repeated, followed by a laughable farce. Many who saw the play before will doubtless wish to see it again, and those who have not will enjoy a treat in it.

THE IMMIGRATION.—Immigrants are coming in daily from the advance trains, in single wagons, or otherwise as they can be forwarded to the city. They look healthy and do not seem worn out. Six hundred pounds of flour were sent out yesterday to those companies. They are expected here to-day.

By telegram from Elder Orson Arnold, with the teams going east to help the last train, they were doing well and making good time, being at Green river on Saturday, 4th inst. At same date, Elder Taylor with the last company reported matters favorably.

THE JUVENILE INSTRUCTOR.—We are requested to state, in reply to several inquiries by subscribers to this periodical, that the title-plate and some illustrations have been received, and the paper is on the way from San Francisco; its arrival being looked for in a week or ten days. As soon as the paper comes to hand the first number will be issued.

BOX ELDER.—Our friend, Bishop Nichols, dropped in lately to our sanctum, and had cheering reports of Brigham City and the region thereabout. Good crops had made glad the hearts of the farmers, good health prevailed among the people, good feelings abounded, and the Bishop felt good,—all very good; may they increase and multiply in good things continually.

FILLMORE.—Elder John Kelly writes from Fillmore, that they have had a very favorable season for gathering their crops, which have been abundant. A frost in the early part of September injured the late wheat and some other crops at Deseret city and Round valley, but did not extend with the same severity to other parts of the county. Since then the weather has been very good for drying fruit and working up sorghum, both of which have yielded abundantly in and around Fillmore. Some excellent grapes have been raised there this season; one bunch br. K. speaks of which weighed 2½ lbs. Several good brick buildings are going up, and other improvements are being made. Thanks, br. John; write us again at your earliest convenience.

CIRCLEVILLE.—Br. Edward Tolton, of Circleville, Pi-ute County, writes under date Oct. 24th, that the inhabitants of that remote settlement are enjoying good health and peace; having gathered a moderate harvest. Although some late crops were injured by frosts in September, yet more than a sufficiency has been raised to supply them till the ensuing harvest. Though surrounded by savages they have had no difficulty with them yet. They suffer considerable inconvenience for the lack of mills, and would appreciate the mill facilities enjoyed by other

settlements, if they had them. That there is a spirit of being up with the times there, we find, from an increase to their subscription list for the DESERET NEWS, which would unquestionably be still larger if they could get their papers oftener than semi-occasionally.

We are pleased to hear from you, br. Tolton.

TREES AND SEEDS.—W. Wagstaff has apple, plum, apricot and other trees, with choice seeds, for sale.

SPECTACLES.—J. Meeks has a large variety of spectacles on hand.

By Telegraph.

Boston, 2.

Two large shoe manufactories, of John Dart & Co., South Boston, were burned on the 31st; loss about \$1,000,000; insured to a small amount.

New York, 2.

The London Times says complications exist that may tend to war and the termination of negotiations; the administration has been called to constitute a new state of affairs.

The Daily News says no liberal ministry is possible without Gladstone; any peer can lead the lords, but now there is a question as to who should lead the commons.

Lord Palmerston will be buried quite privately at Ramsey, on the 25th. The journals continue to lament his loss; the Daily News also says that the reported ultimatum from Seward has dwindled to a statement that Seward has written to Biglow, expressing an earnest desire that the governments will remain at peace, but intimating that he feared Congress would demand extreme measures, if additional troops were sent to Mexico.

The Patrie says Biglow abstained necessarily from reflections upon French intervention, in his review, but that is unimportant, since that plan has been given up.

Paris medical papers state the cholera remains stationary; Napoleon visited the Hotel Dieu, to satisfy himself that proper care was bestowed on cholera patients.

New York, 2.

The Times thinks that, should Russell fail in forming a ministry, a union between the different sections of the liberals will become necessary, and that Lord Granville will probably be the person under whom the greatest number of men will serve.

Garibaldi has declined the nomination of the Italian Government, offered at Turin.

Washington, 3.

The following dispatch from the President to the Governor of Georgia has been published:—Washington, Oct. 28. To H. V. Johnson, Provisional Governor of Georgia. The people of Georgia should not hesitate a single moment in repudiating every dollar of debt created to aid the Rebellion against the government of the United States; it will not do to levy and collect taxes from a State and people who are loyal and in the Union, to pay debts created to aid in making war and subverting the Constitution of the United States. I do not believe the great mass of the people of Georgia when left uninfluenced will ever submit to the payment of a debt which was the main cause of bringing on them past and present suffering, the result of rebellion. Those who invested capital in this debt must lose it, and take it as one of the inevitable results of the rebellion; though it may seem hard to them, it should be met at home and abroad, that no debt contracted for the purpose of dissolving the Union can or will be paid by taxes levied on the people for such purposes.

(Signed) ANDREW JOHNSON.

New York, 3.

Dr. Burdett, quarantine surgeon reports 10 deaths of cholera, out of 50 or 60 cases on board the steamer Atlanta.

THE annual European Scientific Congress took place this year at Berne, Switzerland. Not having any theater or galleries of art to interest the Parisians, the Bernese ladies formed a procession of young girls, dressed in the costume of each Canton, laden with wreaths and roses, which they scattered among the guests. The regiments of Swiss boys were also received, to show that they were not without a standing army, though it did not figure upon the budget.

CONNECTICUT's aggregate vote was about 60,000. The majority against negro suffrage will be about 6500.

THERE was an awful tornado in Galveston, Texas, on the 13th of September. Houses were overturned, and it is supposed that hundreds of persons were drowned by back-water from the Gulf. One-third of the cotton crop was ruined.