

# Deseret Evening News.

GEORGE Q. CANNON, Editor.

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## SUNDAY READING.

From our country subscribers we receive many assurances of the value they place upon the discourses which appear every week in the News. By reading the counsels and instructions which are given to the people by President Young, his Counselors and the Twelve, the disadvantages of living at a distance from head-quarters are lessened, and those who read are brought into close relationship with the presiding quorum, and can understand their policy and partake of the Spirit of the work as it is enjoyed by them. This of itself is a very great benefit; but we trust also to have the editorial columns of the News filled with reliable information in relation to all public movements and such items of counsel as will make it sought after by every Bishop and Saint who have any desire to keep up with the spirit of the times.

To those who live in the city, the printed discourses do not possess, in every instance, the value they do to those who live in other places. They have the privilege of listening to them as they are delivered. But it is frequently the case that members of their families are not able to attend, who are as anxious to be acquainted with the teachings given from the public stand in this city as the more fortunate ones who have the opportunity of listening to them orally. In reflecting upon this matter, we have deemed it proper to publish a discourse in each Saturday's issue of the EVENING NEWS, so that those who have not heard them delivered, or who may be detained at home, will have it for their Sunday reading. One discourse in the week, laid before our readers on Saturday evening, for careful and leisurely perusal on Sunday, will be very valuable even to residents in this city, and cannot fail to be appreciated by every Latter-day Saint; and if they are preserved for future reading and reference, a vast fund of valuable instruction in doctrine and principle will be thus obtained.

## By Telegraph.

### Congressional!

INCENDIARY FIRE AT VICKSBURG!

Hancock makes further changes at New Orleans!

FRENCH ARMY RE-ORGANIZATION DEEMED NECESSARY!

Fenian alarm continues in England!

BELGIUM REFUSES TO JOIN FRANCE IN A CUSTOMS UNION!

Paris, 20. The Monitor publishes later details of the battle on the Parana. It seems Lopez, by neglect, and inactivity, not only lost the result of this great victory, but the vanquished enemy turned and badly defeated him. The loss of the Paraguayans in the two engagements was very severe.

Washington, 20. Senate.—After the introduction of some petitions, Sherman called up the bill to repeal the cotton tax. A motion was made to postpone it until February, which was debated by several Senators, and the bill was finally laid over.

The Senate soon after went into executive session, and then adjourned.

House.—In transmitting the report of the items of the deficiency bill on Wednesday an important omission occurred. The items for reconstruction amount to \$355,000; the other items, amounting to \$12,000,000, are for deficiencies in the Quartermaster's Department of the army. As sent before, it appeared that the entire sum was for deficiencies in carrying out the reconstruction.

Price offered a resolution declaring the determination of Congress not to

tolerate the violation of the rights of naturalized citizens abroad, and directing the Committee of Foreign Affairs to give the subject unlimited attention. Referred.

Julian called up the motion to reconsider the voting referring to the Committee on Public Lands, the bill declaring forfeited certain lands to aid in the construction of Southern railroads; and declared his desire to have these lands opened for settlement for the interest of the landless poor of the South. After debate, the subject was postponed till the 14th of January.

The House went into Committee of the Whole, and considered the Senate amendments to the deficiency bill for Congressional expenses.

The House refused to concur in two of the amendments, and the bill goes back to the Senate. Adjourned on the sixth of January.

New Orleans, 20.

There was another incendiary fire at Vicksburg last night; loss \$57,000. This is the third fire within a week.

New York, 26.

Dana has bought the Sun for \$175,000, thus securing an interest in the Associated Press. After the first of January the office will be removed to Tammany Hall.

New Orleans, 20.

Special orders are issued revoking Mower's order removing the Secretary of State and certain other officers. These removals were suspended by order of Grant. Hancock's order says there is no evidence to sustain the allegations.

Paris, 20.

The Senate is discussing the bill for the reorganization of the army, and its adoption is urged on the grounds that the measure is necessary on account of the German situation and the revolutionary aspect of affairs in Italy.

Vienna, 20.

The Reichsrath has passed a bill apportioning the quotas of taxes, for the payment of the national debt, among the provinces of Austria and Hungary.

London, 20.

Four men have been arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the recent Fenian outrages. The Fenian alarm continues. The magistrates are swearing in special policemen; the prison guards are strengthened; and warehouses are carefully watched at night. Troops were suddenly ordered to Portsmouth to-day, and left on a special train.

The coroner's jury on the Clerkenwell explosion, rendered a verdict charging Timothy Desmond and Jerry Allen with murder by having caused the explosion.

The prisoners arrested last night were examined and remanded to jail. At nine o'clock in the evening a great fire was raging in Newcastle, but no particulars have yet been received.

Paris, 20.

It is reported that the Emperor has proposed to Belgium, Holland and Switzerland to join France in a Customs Union. Belgium is said to have declined on the ground that it has already concluded a commercial military alliance with Prussia.

AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.—THEATRE.—SELF and The DOUBLE BEDDED ROOM. Mr. and Miss Coudock and the whole Company in the cast.

DIRECT FROM EUROPE.—We were favored this morning with a call from Elder Reuben A. McBride, who arrived from Liverpool yesterday evening, after a trip of 21 days. He left this city on the 22d of October, to fulfil a mission to Europe. He understood before leaving here that his father, Elder R. McBride, then in England on a mission, was sick; and on his arrival in Liverpool he went direct to Nottingham where he found him suffering very severely from rheumatic fever.

Under the counsel of President F. D. Richards he started back to the mountains with his father, one week after arriving in Liverpool. A twelve days' trip brought them to New York; four more days found them in Cheyenne; and five more in this city. This, we believe, is the quickest time ever made between Europe and Utah; and Elder McBride has done some quick traveling since he left this city, having gone to England, spent a week there, and returned back in three days under two months. When they left England President F. D. Richards, and Elders W. B. Preston and C. W. Penrose of the Liverpool Office, were well; so were Elders McGaw and Stewart in Nottingham; and all the Elders from Zion on missions to that country, so far as he heard of them.

A large emigration from England the coming season is being prepared for by President Richards and the Elders there.

His father's health is still very poor; and they intend starting for their home, in Fillmore, tomorrow.

THANK YOU!—We think Supervisor Sheets, on behalf of the City Fathers, deserves the thanks of the public for that splendid improvement in East Temple St. Now, where the gravel is deposited, and the grading done, you can walk across dry and clean where it once required boot-legs nearly waist high, to go over, or seemed to demand a large sized scow to ferry passengers across a river of mud. In behalf of the public we say, Thank you!

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Then let us not trifle with our mission, by indulging in the use of injurious substances. These lay the foundation of disease and death in the systems of men, and the same are committed to their children, and another generation of feeble human beings is introduced into the world. Such children have insufficient bone, sinew, muscle and constitution, and are of little use to themselves, or to their fellow creatures; they are not prepared for life, but for the grave; not to live five, six, eight and nine hundred years, but to appear for a moment as it were and pass away. Now, when a person is fifty years of age he or she is considered an old man or an old woman; they begin to feel decrepit, and think they must feel old, appear old and begin to die. Premature death is in the marrow of their bones; the seeds of early dissolution are sown in their bodies; they feel old at fifty, sixty and seventy years, when they should feel like boys of fifteen, sixteen and seventeen. Instead of feeling decrepit at those years they should feel full of strength, vigor and life, having attained to early maturity, prepared now to enter upon the duties of a long future life, and when two hundred years have been attained, they should then feel more vigorous than the healthiest of men do in this age at forty and fifty years.

Let me assure you, my friends, that there does not exist another people in all the world who will take good counsel as readily as the Latter-day Saints do. All men are free to do right or to do wrong, to take good advice or reject it, to pursue the path that leads to eternal life, or to go down to death their own way. I am as independent in praying, and living a righteous life, as I would be if I were to violate the laws of God and man. This is my philosophy with regard to the human mind. We have cried to the nation of the United States, and to other nations for over a third of a century, saying, the wages of sin is death. Every man and woman who wishes to forfeit their right to the tree of life have the privilege of doing so. The nation that kills the prophets of God in any age must expect to reap cursings instead of blessings, unless it speedily repent. Judgment must begin at the house of God first, and we are perfectly willing it should. In 1857, they sent an army to Utah to annihilate "Mormonism," but the scourge with which they intended to overwhelm this people has come upon their own heads, and the end is not yet. I told General Thomas L. Kane, that friend to humanity, when he visited us in 1857, that the coming of that army was the entering wedge to split the government of the United States in pieces, and that soon. He, of course, could not see how this could ever be. They then were in great prosperity, and were going to annex the whole continent and neighboring islands, and so continue to annex until the whole world should take shelter under our national banner. He only saw this from a political standpoint, basing his expectations of such grand results upon the goodness of the Constitution and laws. I acknowledged to him that we have the best system of government in existence, but queried if the people of this nation were righteous enough to sustain its institutions. I say they are not, but will trample them under their feet. I told General Kane that the Government of the United States would be shivered to pieces. Will this Government ever be restored to its former peace and tranquility, and the institutions thereof ever be maintained and honored? If they are, it will be by this people. Everything they are doing at present in Congress is only calculated to widen the breach, and alienate and destroy every vestige of love and affection that may yet be existing; and this they will continue to do until they have severed the last tie and worked out the entire destruction of the Government. They think they are doing the best that can be done. Many of them are honorable men and would do good to the nation, if they knew how. The results of their acts will be dissolution, strife, war and bloodshed until they are wasted away. The Lord will waste away the wicked as He said He would. A curse will come upon them to the third and fourth generation, saith the Lord Almighty, if they repent not, and refrain not from their sins. There is no likelihood of their doing this.

The destruction of property and life during the war has been enormous; but I am satisfied that the destruction of the love of virtue—the love of every exalted principle of honor, and of political and social government—has been greater, comparatively, than the destruction of property and life. Religious societies abound in the nation. Although it never

was more wicked than at the present time, it is strange to say that it never was more religious in profession. Religion is the ruling power. The conscience of the masses in regard to religion, to politics and social life is moulded from the pulpit. In my early life I was acquainted with ministers of the sects of the day, and am satisfied that many of them lived honorably in their families, praying and desiring and seeking for guidance from on high. While on the other hand, to my certain knowledge, many of them encouraged a practice which to-day exists to an alarming extent, and which is openly and shamelessly acknowledged as a necessity of the age. To check the increase of our race has its advocates among the influential and powerful circles of society in our nation and in other nations. The same practice existed forty-five years ago, and various devices were used by married persons to prevent the expenses and responsibilities of a family of children, which they must have incurred had they suffered nature's laws to rule pre-eminent. That which was practiced then in fear and against a reproving conscience, is now boldly trumpeted abroad as one of the best means of ameliorating the miseries and sorrows of humanity. Infanticide is very prevalent in our nation. It is a crime that comes within the purview of the law, and is therefore not so boldly practiced as is the other equally great crime, which no doubt, to a great extent, prevents the necessity of infanticide. The unnatural style of living; the extensive use of narcotics; the attempts to destroy and dry up the fountains of life, are fast destroying the American element of the nation; it is passing away, before the increase of the more healthy, robust, honest, and less sinful class of people which are pouring into the country daily from the Old World. The wife of the servant man is the mother of eight or ten healthy children, while the wife of his master is the mother of one or two poor, sickly children, devoid of vitality and constitution, and if daughters, unfit, in their turn, to be mothers; and the health and vitality which nature has denied them through the irregularities of their parents, are not repaired in the least by their education. A great proportion of the leading men of our nation have sprung from wealthy and influential families, have been reared and educated in the midst of circles where the vices of the age flourish the most vigorously, destroying moral force and the love of truth and virtue, making education and refinement mere cloaks to cover sins of the blackest dye. The great majority of that class of persons appear in society as polished gentlemen, whose suavity of manners would deceive if it were possible, the very elect. They have been educated in our seminaries of learning, and this class of men are now seeking to denude the Constitution of the United States of all its protective and saving powers.

Why all this? They killed the Prophet. The mob that collected at Carthage, Illinois, to commit that deed of blood contained a delegation representing every State in the Union. Each has received its blood stain. In the perpetration of this great national sin, they acted upon their own free volition which God implanted within them, as much so, as if they had been willing to hearken to the advice of the Prophet and his friends when they showed them how to preserve the nation from destruction, how to do good to all, and how to introduce every holy principle that is calculated to bless and exalt a people. But, said they, "we will not hearken to the counsels of this man;" for like the Jews of old, they were afraid if they let him live, he would take away their place and nation. They not only feared the principles which he taught; but they feared the increasing numbers which followed him; they feared that if they let him alone, he would incorporate in his religion all the religion there is that is good for anything, or that is according to the bible, and all the honest, truthful and virtuous of the nation, they feared, would follow him; and they feared that thereby they would be deprived of their rich emoluments and livings; so they concluded to get rid of him by slaying him. In killing the Prophet Joseph Smith they did not kill "Mormonism," and they cannot kill it, unless they kill all the "Mormons;" for if they leave a single Latter-day Saint living, he will cry to the people to repent of their sins and return to the Lord; and the Lord will work with him to gather the righteous, build up His kingdom, build up Zion and establish Jerusalem no more to be thrown down. Well, they will go on their way, and we will go on ours. If they had hearkened to the counsel of Joseph