

in temporal things, and belonging to the lesser Priesthood. The sectarians, however, do not understand the two orders of priesthood—the Melchisedec and Aaronic. They substitute one thing for another, such, for instance, as sprinkling and pouring for baptism. They have perverted the principles of truth, and changed the ordinances of the gospel, and if the Lord does not hold them in derision now, He will by and by; for He is not the author of such confusion. He has established His kingdom and has set His house in order, and has conferred His authority upon His servants, and told them to go forth and administer in the ordinances of salvation for the edification of the true and living Church. Then let us have respect to these things and live our religion, shun all associations with the wicked and ungodly, and walk faithfully before the Lord our God, all our days, that we may be entitled to dwell in that holy city whose streets will be paved with gold, and whose maker and founder is God.

This is especially applicable to our young people, for Satan uses the wicked and ungodly to allure them into forbidden paths, and to captivate their hearts by fine dresses, nice deportment, smooth speeches, lively manners, and so on. I would say to my young sisters, that one of these boys, or elders, who is ready to stand forth for the defence of Israel, to go and preach to the nations, work in the nation or do anything he may be required to do, though he may be dressed in homespun and appear rather uncouth, is worth more than a thousand smooth-tongued, hypocritical deceivers, who seek your society only to lead you astray. Be careful, my young sisters, of the associations you form, and do not let your minds be captivated by the giddy and worthless, or the first thing you know you will wake up in darkness, having made shipwreck of your faith through forsaking the ordinances of the House of God. How can you who have received these ordinances go and fellowship such persons and their practices? If you associate with the wicked and ungodly, you will cut yourselves off from eternal lives and exaltation in the presence of our Father, for the wicked can never lead you there, no never. As far as they lead you it will be in the ways of misery, death and destruction. Parents should be careful to preserve their children in the ways of truth and righteousness, and in the purity of our most holy faith, that they may be faithful in their day and generation.

If I were in the place of a great many of our young men I would not go out on the road to different places as many of them do, just for the sake of earning a little money. They too often fall into vile company and learn to profane the name of the Deity. There is too much of it here in the midst of the Saints. I am sorry to say that some who profess to be Latter-day Saints so far forget themselves as to use the name of the Lord in vain, thus breaking the commandment which says, "Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord in vain." Instead of the brethren being so heedless, thoughtless and reckless, as to profane the name of the Lord, they should hold it in the highest reverence. I would say to all, never speak irreverently of baptism, or of any of the ordinances of the House of God. I have heard people, if they happen to fall into the water, say they were baptized, and they would laugh over it and speak very irreverently. All such things tend to evil. Do not indulge in such levity. I remember once, before I was in the Church being at a party given by one of my neighbors. One of the guests was a Latter-day Saint elder. He said he was anxious to dance off some of his superstition and sectarianism. It chanced that they had a very poor fiddler and a very poor fiddle, and the strings kept breaking. This elder, thinking, I suppose, to tickle our ears, who were not in the church, proposed that we should lay hands on the fiddle. How do you suppose it struck upon my mind? Said I to myself, "you are a poor, miserable hypocrite; you do not believe your religion, and you blaspheme against God by professing to do so." That man's name was William Smith, and although a brother of the Prophet Joseph, and one of the Twelve Apostles, he has gone into darkness. Yet I have heard him speak when he had the spirit of the Lord with him, and I have been much pleased with his remarks. But by persisting in such an irreverent course a man's mind is gradually darkened, and if not forsaken, it will finally lead to his overthrow and destruction. I speak these things by way of exhortation to my young brethren and sisters that they may not depart nor go astray from light and knowledge, but seek af-

ter that which is good continually, and so order their course as to be blameless before the Lord their God. I would not wish to make men offenders for a word. God is merciful and we can forgive our brethren and sisters as long as they manifest a desire to do good. Let us try to be a pattern worthy the imitation of all, through our lives, be more perfect in our intercourse one with another, and do nothing offensive in the sight of God; but live so that we may ever have the guidance of His Holy Spirit, which is my prayer in the name of Jesus. Amen.

(Special to the Deseret Evening News.)

By Telegraph.

Chicago, 10.—It is now ascertained that fully a hundred and forty persons were aboard the *Magnolia*, eighty of whom are lost. A full list of the names cannot be obtained, the boats books being burned. The accounts of the disaster given are heartrending. The explosion occurred just after the dinner table had been cleared. Most of the male passengers together with a number of ladies were standing on the forward deck. All these were lost, with few exceptions; those on the after part who were not rescued by the skiffs were either drowned or burned to death.

Louisville.—General James Brisbin has been appointed and confirmed to fill the vacancy in the regular army occasioned by the resignation of General Pleasanton.

London.—Advices from Amnesly Bay to the 6th give a report from the advance post of the British forces to the effect that General Napier was about to make a dash on Magdala hoping to rescue the captives.

Chicago.—Hon. David Wilmot, author of the Wilmot proviso died at his residence, Towanda, Pa., on the 17th inst. of paralytic stroke.

London.—In the Commons last evening, Hunt, Chancellor of the Exchequer promised the appearance of the budget on the sixteenth of April. During the debate on the Irish question, Lord Mayo said the offer of pardon made to Johnson, who was accused of participating in an illegal procession was not held out to Sullivan and Pigot, the Dublin Editors, for the reason that the cases were widely different.

Capt. Mackey, recently tried at Cork on the charge of murder, was acquitted to-day and was put on trial on a charge of treason and felony.

San Francisco.—The Spring Valley Water Company have adopted a resolution increasing their capital stock from six to eight millions.

The ships *Money*, *E. Packer*, and *Bridgeport*, have laid on for New York. Three vessels cleared for Sitka, yesterday; and the *Orpheus* for Hong Kong also cleared, with \$4,000 in treasure.

Flour dull, extra \$8.25; superfine \$7.50. Wheat nominal @ \$2.60 to 70. Legal tenders 72.

House.—A number of bills were introduced. The Senate amendment to the post route bill was concurred in with an amendment. Boutwell from the committee on Judiciary, reported back the bill relative to the Supreme Court with an amendment. The bill passed without division, and provides that in case of the removal or resignation of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court the duties of said office shall devolve upon the associate Justice of the senior commission until the vacancy is filled. The House then proceeded to consider the bill for continuing the Freedmen's Bureau. In the course of the debate, Wood mentioned certain charges which had been made against Gen. Howard. Eliot and Blaine denounced them as false and slanderous and the bill finally passed 96 to 37. The House then proceeded to dispose of the amendment reported from the committee of the whole to the sundry and civil expense appropriation bill. The amendments were discussed *seriatim*; one was adopted; directing that the revenue cutters on the Lakes shall be laid up in ordinary and that all cutters on the Atlantic coast, not actually needed for constant service shall be withdrawn from commission. Without disposing of all the amendments the House adjourned.

Senate.—Grimes from the committee of conference on the invalid pension bill, reported that they were unable to agree on the provision reducing the rates of interest on the naval pension fund to 5 per cent. The Senate insisted that a new committee be appointed. The Senate took up in regular order the bill to repeal the tax on certain manufactures. Several amendments were offered, most of them being reject-

ed, including one reducing the tax on distilled spirits to one dollar. The bill finally passed 36 to 3.

Lisbon.—The mail steamer *Rio* has arrived. The news from the seat of war is unimportant. The allies have not yet attacked the Paraguayan fortifications at Humati. Strong efforts are being made to secure the removal of the Marquis Caxias, the Brazilian commander-in-chief. The emperor has emphatically refused to remove him. The revolt which had broken out in Montevideo, and threatened to become formidable has been effectually suppressed.

Paris.—The much looked for Imperial pamphlet has appeared to-day. The writer after giving a lengthy history of the popular votes in France, proves therefrom that the French constitution was based upon the will of the people only, and is changeable only by the vote of the people. He then passes on to review the course of the Emperor towards the people and contends that in the decrees of 1860 and 1867, wherein certain liberal reforms were guaranteed them the Emperor manifests that he seeks to adopt the covenant of progress and liberty.

Chicago, 22.—The action of the House committee on Foreign Affairs in postponing the consideration of the Alaska appropriation excites considerable comment; by the treaty the purchase money is required to be paid at the Treasury at Washington within ten months after the ratification. The ratifications were exchanged on the 20th of June last, consequently the ten months will expire April 20th, long before the committee propose even to consider the matter. All efforts to induce the committee to reconsider their action have failed, and the *Times*' special says that one member declares they want the thing to go by default, and hit Seward a slap in the face. The *Republican*'s special says it is the intention of the reconstruction committee to press the passage of the Alabama bill to-day.

London, 19, midnight.—To-night, Earl Mayo presented the Government bill for reform in the representation of Ireland to the House of Commons. There will be no alteration in the county franchise, but in the boroughs the right of voting is to be given to all five pound house-holders, instead of ten pounds, as at present. No action was taken on the measure.

Vienna, 19.—To-day an amendment was made by the Ministry, that the project for the authorization of right of civil marriage ought to pass, in spite of the Concordat; and while they regretted the ill will of the Pope, the Ministry considered such an enactment indispensable to the well being of society, and they should press its adoption.

New York, 20.—The *Herald*'s special says a caucus of Radical Senators has been held to consult on the Cabinet of Mr. Wade. The following is his programme: For Secretary of State, Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts, or Pomeroy, of Kansas; Secretary of the Treasury, Zachariah Chandler, of Michigan; Secretary of the Interior, Wm. D. Keler, of Pennsylvania, or John Covode; Secretary of War, E. M. Stanton; Secretary of the Navy, Chas. D. Drake, of Missouri; Postmaster-General, John F. Farnsworth, of Illinois; Attorney-General, George F. Edmunds, of Vermont, or Matt. Carpenter, of Wisconsin.

A dispatch to the *Times* says, that Gen. Halleck will probably be ordered to succeed Hancock at New Orleans. Butler's article of impeachment will probably be abandoned by the managers of the President's trial.

COMMISSION

1868.

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