

tion in the eternal worlds, that they may bear the souls of men, for herein is the work of my Father continued, that he may be glorified.

And again, verily, verily I say unto you, if any man have a wife, who holds the keys of this power, and he teaches unto her the law of my Priesthood, as pertaining to these things; then shall she believe and administer unto him, or she shall be destroyed, saith the Lord your God, for I will destroy her; for I will magnify my name upon all those who receive and abide in my law. Therefore, it shall be lawful in me, if she receive not this law, for him to receive all things, whatsoever I the Lord his God will give unto him, because she did not believe and administer unto him, according to my word; and she then becomes the transgressor, and he is exempt from the law of Sarah, who administered unto Abraham according to the law, when I commanded Abraham to take Hagar to wife. And now, as pertaining to this law, verily, verily I say unto you, I will reveal more unto you hereafter; therefore let this suffice for the present. Behold I am Alpha and Omega. Amen."

With the Revelation printed in this number most of our readers are acquainted, for it has been repeatedly published in various parts of the earth besides this Territory,—in Washington and Liverpool simultaneously, on January 1st, 1853, as well as in other large cities in the Old World and in this nation. Though the doctrine contained therein has to us all the force of Divine sanction and commandment by that Revelation, we are not alone dependant on it for our authority in accepting it as a part of our religious faith. It is sustained by the bible, which all professing Christians look upon as sacred and of Divine origin, and which they receive as their rule of faith,—an authority that they declaredly accept as one from which there can be no appeal.

The bible nowhere informs us that "the awful voice of prophecy has spoken for the last time and the cause of inspiration is closed;" it nowhere tells us that God will never again reveal Himself to humanity. In most emphatic language it pronounces an anathema against any man assuming the prerogative of God and adding to what He has given; leading us distinctly to understand that, as the Creator of man and the Author of his existence, He would reveal Himself to mankind when in His infinite wisdom times and circumstances required it.

No subject can be of much more importance to mankind than the propagation of their own species; hence, a revelation concerning it demands, or should demand, instant attention and prompt obedience. That natural laws govern the communion of the sexes, disobedience to which, beyond a certain extent, is visited with immediate punishment in the form of loathsome diseases, is known to every sentient being; that particular laws have been revealed from Heaven concerning it the bible bears record. The various sects of Christendom practically deny the right of Jehovah to interfere in or legislate for the marital relationship; they stultify all their professions, by rejecting what has been written concerning it, while they avowedly accept the bible in which these writings are contained as a revelation from God, whom they profess to worship, and declare their full belief in its contents. The doctrine of plurality of wives comes to us as a Divine command in the Revelation concerning marriage; it is sustained by the bible which underlies the jurisprudence of all the nations of Christendom, and by which they profess to be governed in all matters of religious faith. And though the marriage rite is by some viewed as a civil contract, the dominant creeds of the Christian world recognize it as a religious ceremony, the Roman Church even placing it among the sacraments of their faith.

With these prefatory remarks we will resume the subject in our next issue.

POLITICAL WEATHERCOCKS.

The political elements are turbulent; the political vanes are veering round, and "the wind sits in another quarter." What was "disloyal" a short time ago, has suddenly become "loyal;" and what was most blatantly "loyal," has become "disloyal." It is the fashion in politics, as in the old Calvinistic practice, to "damn a' parties but your own." When a political party obtains power and the reins of government, its adherents are most intensely loyal to the government, while opposing politicians are not slow to stigmatize the holders of power as disloyal. A few months ago there was a certain class of newspapers and a large number of men who loudly proclaimed their loyalty to Government, yet who to-day are either silent on the subject or arrayed against its Executive head; while another class are becoming jubilant, rising from the cloud under which they were overshadowed, and proclaim themselves the staunchest adherents of Government and the most loyal men in the nation, stoutly charging their opponents with being now as disloyal as they lately claimed to be loyal.

The question that naturally arises under the circumstances is, To whom or to what is loyalty due? To a man, or a number of men, who may represent the particular opinions of a sectional party? or to the Constitution of our country, which is the foundation of our union, and national greatness? Men change, alter their opinions, and adopt views different from what they previously held. Loyalty to men would be as shifting as the sea-washed sands. Sectional parties permit their aims for party supremacy to override their desires for the public welfare. Vanity, love of power, desire for place and profit, and other venal considerations, impel them onwards to carry their object at every sacrifice to the good of the nation at large. But loyalty to the Constitution has a basis of adherence which is tangible and permanent, and gives birth to that true patriotism which seeks only the public good, and the welfare of all parts and sections of the Republic.

These weathercock politicians are the curse of the nation. One party sustained the late Abraham Lincoln when in the Executive chair, while another party proclaimed him a traitor. The former were called "loyal," the latter "disloyal." Now, the scene is changed. The firmest adherents of the previous Administration are loudly calling for the impeachment of President Johnson, while some of them, not a thousand miles from the Rocky Mountains, would do so, if their discretion did not master their desires. Following out their own principles, they are to-day "disloyal,"—as much so as they ever dared accuse those whom to injure, vilify and abuse has been their chief object for years.

Who knows but after a while, loyalty to the Constitution may be in the ascendant; and then, as they ever have been, will the "Mormons" be found among its staunchest adherents,—loyal as the most loyal in this great nation can claim to be.

TO OUR READERS.

For want of paper, publication of the DESERET NEWS SEMI-WEEKLY was suspended with No. 26, and of the Weekly with No. 13, and is resumed with No's 27 and 14, so that subscribers will receive all the numbers due to each volume, though not so soon by the length of time publication was suspended.

If all "good people and true" are as much gratified with the reception of a goodly supply of good paper as are we, then there will indeed be a general time of rejoicing. Had Japhet now ruled his time out and Shem come into control of the good things of this world, we might

oftener be able to overrule disappointments; but until then patience, as heretofore, will continue to be in much requisition and its practice rather difficult, though very profitable.

We have ever been and still are zealous in advocating and sustaining home-manufactures, often at much pecuniary loss; but there is a limit to the amount of loss and disappointment one is able and willing to endure in purely business affairs, and solely for this reason we were constrained to send abroad for paper, while at the same time there is in this city, and for a long time has been, excellent machinery for making paper. The quality, price, terms and uncertain supply of home-made paper had always been very unsatisfactory and injurious to the business of this Office, but could still have been borne with and footed up at the figures of past inconvenience and loss, could there even then have been a certainty of supply.

Rightly foreseeing that a supply, even under all those disadvantages, could not be depended upon, timely steps were taken to import from California, the nearest market that could then be reached; but unforeseen and uncontrollable happenings delayed, much to our disappointment and regret, the arrival of our paper far beyond the time arranged for. This, with the fact of the home paper mill's failing, by some 100 reams, to fill our orders, compelled a cessation in the publication of the NEWS, an event which we trust circumstances alone will never again be able to compass.

As the DESERET NEWS is emphatically the exponent of the principles of the Latter-day Saints, at least in the United States, being directly and particularly devoted to furthering the interests of the great latter-day work, the foregoing explanation and statement of facts is deemed but just to itself and its readers, with the sanguine hope that the like will not again be requisite.

SPECIAL NOTICE CONCERNING CONFERENCE.

At the Semi-Annual Conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, held in this city, October, 1865, a proposition was made, which was carried unanimously by the Conference, to hold a two days' meeting previous to the commencement of the next Annual Conference, said two days' meeting to commence on Wednesday, the 4th of April. At that Semi-Annual Conference President Brigham Young stated, that "At every Annual and Semi-Annual Conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, held at headquarters, it is the duty of the Twelve Apostles, and of the Bishops and Presidents of branches and stakes of Zion in the mountains, to be present; and we would like all the influential members of the Church, who possibly can, to come from the islands of the sea and other distant parts, and attend these Conferences to make themselves acquainted with the business and instructions given, and to become imbued with the spirit which prevails here, to be better able to disseminate it among the Saints over whom they preside."

In accordance with this appointment and these instructions, the two days' meeting will commence at 10 a.m. on Wednesday, April 4th next, in the Tabernacle in this city; and it is expected that all the officers and members of the Church, who can possibly attend, will be present.

WHY DON'T THEY GO?

Will not some postmaster or kind friend at San Francisco, or elsewhere on the route, inform us how it happens that other newspapers reach there with much regularity, while subscribers to the DESERET NEWS are so often disappointed at the non-reception of their reliable and highly prized paper? It is certainly mailed from the NEWS OFFICE with promptness and regularity. What is the matter?

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—The late suspension of the NEWS threw many interesting communications so far behind date, that a synopsis of their contents is the best that can be done. This we trust will be satisfactory for the past, with the hope of being able in the future to forever more promptly extend to their favors such publication as our space will permit.

HOME ITEMS.

SABBATH MEETINGS.—Elder A. M. Musser spoke on the importance of all the Saints making a practical application of the principles of righteousness, which the majority of the members of the Church have done and are still doing. He bore testimony to an increase of faith and good works among the people of the Saints throughout this Territory, the evidences of which he is continually seeing in his travels through the settlements.

Elder S. A. Woolley treated briefly on faith and repentance, and the daily duties of the Saints.

Afternoon.

President B. Young preached a very interesting and instructive discourse, in which he showed that professing Christians believe all that the Jews believe, which appertains to life and salvation, and have accepted principles in advance of the Jews, including faith in the Lord Jesus Christ; and that the Latter-day Saints receive all believed in by other professing Christians, appertaining to life and salvation, accepting, as a part of their religious faith, principles in advance of them which are taught in the Scriptures. He touched upon the history of the Jewish people, showing the penalties which they had incurred by disobedience to the commandments of God, and pointing to the promises made to the patriarchal fathers concerning them. And deduced that if the condition of professing Christians is to-day better than that of the Jews, for believing more of the revelations of God, so the condition of the Saints is preferable to that of the other inhabitants of Christendom, in accepting all the revelations which the Lord has been pleased to give.

THEATRICAL.—The theatrical season for the past few weeks has been a very successful one. The plays have been exceedingly popular, and the company have deservedly grown in public favor. Our notice this week must be necessarily brief. On Saturday night the fine Comedy, Much Ado about Nothing, with a good cast, will be presented; followed by one of the neatest little one act comedies that has yet been presented here.

RETURNING.—By telegram to President B. Young we learn that Elders Isaac Bullock, W. W. Riter, David P. Kimball, Charles S. Kimball, Joseph H. Felt and Heber J. Richards arrived in New York, from Liverpool, on Friday 2d inst., all well, on their way to Zion. Elders David P. and Charles S. Kimball and H. J. Richards will stage it across the plains.

APPOINTMENTS.—We condense the following appointments of Elders from the Millennial Star of January 27.

Elder N. H. Felt to preside over the London District; Elder Abram Hatch to preside over the Birmingham District; Elder Wm. R. Smith to preside over the Manchester District; Elder J. E. S. Russell to preside over the Durham District; Elder James Townsend to preside over the Scottish District; Elder A. N. Hill to preside over the Southampton District; Elder James Ure to preside over the Cheltenham District; Elder John H. Donnellon to preside over the Sheffield District; Elder Wm. Gibson to preside over the Nottingham District; Elder James McGaw to preside over the Norwich District; Elder Abel Evans to preside over the Welsh District; Elder Wm. B. Preston to labor in the Liverpool office; Elder Albert K. Thurber to the Presidency of the London Conference; Elder Francis Platt to the Presidency of the Birmingham Conference; Elder L. G. Rice to the Presidency of the Manchester Conference; Elder R. N. Russell to the Presidency of the Liverpool Conference; Elder H. H. Cluff to the Presidency of the Glasgow Conference; Elder A. Miner to the Presidency of the Edinburgh Conference; Elder John Barker to the Presidency of the Leeds Conference; Elder H. P. Folsom to the Presidency of the Warwickshire Conference; Elder B. W. Kimball to the Presidency of the Nottingham Conference; Elder L. D. Rudd to the Presidency of the Cheltenham Conference; Elder G. W. Gee to the Presidency of the Norwich Conference; Elder E. T. Williams to the Presidency of the Southampton Conference; Elder W. A. McMaster to the Presidency of the Bristol Conference; Elder G. J. Linford to the Presidency of the Durham and Newcastle Conference; Elder R. R. Birkbeck to the Presidency of the Worcestershire Conference; Elder A. N. McFarlane to the Presidency of the Dundee Conference; Elder Stephen Hales to the Presidency of the Leicestershire Conference; Elder Edwin Frost to the Presidency of the Herefordshire Conference; Elder Henry Barlow to the Presidency of the Reading Conference; Elder E. J. Clark to the Presidency of the Dorsetshire Conference; Elder J. G. Brown to the Presidency of the Land's End Conference; Elder John Hubbard to the Presidency of the Kent Conference; Elder Henry Cumberland to the Presidency of the Derbyshire Conference; Elder A. V. Call to the Presidency of the Sheffield Conference; Elder S. Southwick to the Presidency of the Staffordshire Conference; Elder A. Simmonds to the Presidency of the Lincolnshire Conference; Elder J. A. Cunningham to the Presidency of the Hull Conference, until ready to return home.

PROF. THOMAS IN "DIXIE."—We have been favored with a programme of a concert given by Prof. C. J. Thomas at St. George on the 17th ult. and at Clara Fort on the 19th, with a company organized only six weeks. Songs, duets, trios, quartettes and glees, representing the comic and sentimental, with instrumental solos, were rendered in a style to give much satisfaction, and evinced considerable proficiency in music. The Professor has a fine field before him in the south for the exercise of his professional abilities, for our "Dixie" is a growing institution.