

by our own hands; and then you will dam up the revenue to the export of money for that article also."

When this exemplary discourse was ended, Elder Woodruff entered the pulpit and added a rider to it in the very spirit of Cahill and Macalester:—"Truly has it been said that we are growing in knowledge and wisdom, and feel the hand of God guiding us; yet this people have one fault, and that is to run to a Gentile store and spend the last dollar they've got, in preference to going to a brother in the Church: it is an error in Israel and should be stopped. How long will you sustain men, who do not support this kingdom, in preference to supporting yourselves?"

After a world of very worldly discussion touching the merits of various locations, and of controversy on the matter of tithes, manufactures, the making of stockings, and grazing of sheep, the conference was closed after this fashion:—

"President Young presented his views concerning the Kingdom of God on earth, which we have not space to report in this paper, but present one extract for the benefit of the public hands—to wit:—A few words to the workmen on the public works. Brethren, you that wish to go to work, and that are already working on the public works, to you I will make a broad declaration, and I want it written down and published in the *News*. From this time, you that are not willing to labour on the public works, for the pay we get as tithing, are at liberty to leave when you please, and never strike another blow. We want two hundred workmen, who will work there for such pay as we get, and who will not push my soul out of me for money, money, money, money! Choir sung a hymn. Benediction by Elder Thomas Bullock."

A long presidential epistle from the heads of Mormonism to the saints throughout the earth then follows. Some three dozen missionaries are named as sent to England: others are despatched to various stations in the four parts of the globe. The paper closes with a solitary editorial leader; and as this is brief as well as characteristic, we will here find room for what is written down by our brother of the press:—

"TO THE SAINTS.—The next number of the *News* closes the second volume: the printing office is your own, the property of the Church; and the loss or profits thereof are your own. We have devoted what time we could be allowed from other duties to give you the *News*, and not in dunning you. The paper and ink of the office are exhausted, and although a great portion of subscribers have paid promptly, those payments have not been in such articles as would enable us to purchase a new stock. With many we have had patience, and waited longer for their pay than they requested; and now we wish every person indebted to the office for papers, advertising, or job work, to settle the same in the course of two weeks from this date, and before they receive the next and last number, so that we may render an account of our stewardship, and receive that reward, whether good or bad, which may be awarded us. Bills will be sent to delinquent subscribers with this number, and a copy of the same to the agents, whom we request to see that all bills are settled and returns made before the next number is issued. We will further state that if the friends of the *News* wish it continued, they now have the opportunity of renewing their subscription, and making payment in cash and such articles as will sustain the office; and if cash is forthcoming, without delay, to purchase paper for another volume, it shall be commenced as soon as paper can be had, which will be but a short time, otherwise *Deseret* will remain without the *News*. We are ever ready and willing to do all we can to comfort, bless, edify and instruct, and do good to the Saints; but we are not sufficiently versed in chemistry to convert the earth into gold, while earth is so plenty that every one has a full supply of their own without price. We leave this subject with you. The saints can have the *News* again, if they wish, by making cash payments in advance with which to purchase paper, or they can let it pass, just as they please. Two weeks will decide."

Through the whole system the cry is "Give!" The people are bidden to labour for little, and to take their reward in prospective blessings from heaven. To support the *News* is to support the Church; and they who ask President Brigham Young for no hard cash for their services, but who will furnish him (for the Lord's use, of course), with their gold and their silver, their plate and precious stones, are very satisfactorily assured that thereby they will purchase salvation! What is strange is that the thing is done, and that the blasphemous imposture is progressing.

Ecclesiastical.

CANADA.—We glean the following items of Church news from late exchange papers.

The Queen has been pleased to grant a Royal Charter, bestowing the privileges of conferring degrees, to Bishop's College, Lennoxville. The Rev. I. Hellmuth, Professor of Hebrew in that Institution, has lately received from the Archbishop of Canterbury, on the recommendation of the Bishop of Quebec, the degree of D. D.

DIOCESE OF MONTREAL.—CONFIRMATIONS.—On Sunday, 19th December last, the Bishop of Montreal held a Confirmation at St Mary's Chapel, Hochelaga, when sixteen persons, seven males and nine females, were confirmed. The Bishop visited St John's on Saturday the 29th January, and on Sunday administered the rite of Confirmation to forty-two candidates, at St John's Church, twenty-seven females and fifteen males, eight of whom were soldiers of the Royal Canadian Rifles. The candidates were presented by the Rev. Mr. Baneroff, Rector of the Parish. The address of the Bishop was powerful and affecting. The congregation was one of the largest ever witnessed in the Church. The Rev. Messrs. Judd, Assist. Minister at St. John's, and Duvernet of Henryville, took part in the services of the day. His Lordship preached both morning and evening, and collections amounting to twelve pounds were taken up in aid of the general purposes of the Diocesan Church Society.

On Monday morning His Lordship visited the substantial building, lately erected for the purpose of a High School, now under the charge of the Rev. Mr. Judd, assisted by Mr. Osgood. This school is yet in its infancy, but is fast increasing, and is at present attended by forty-six pupils, collected from the cities of Montreal and Quebec, and from the other parts of Canada as well as from St. John's itself. There are also some pupils from the United States. His Lordship examined some of the classes and expressed himself much pleased with the plan and general principles of the Institution. On Sunday the 20th February, His Lordship officiated at Laprairie, where six persons, four males and two females, were admitted to that holy rite. The Confirmations have now been completed throughout every Parish and mission in the Diocese, and the numbers confirmed have been, male 528, females 603, total 1131, including ninety-one of the soldiers in Garrison at Montreal, and eight of the Canadian Rifles at St. John's.—*Canada Eccl. Gaz.*

In addition to the usual services at All Saints Chapel in the Cathedral yard, divine service was performed on Sunday, at eleven o'clock, for the accommodation of the members of the legislature, by the Rev. Dr. Adamson, and will, we understand, be continued on each Sunday during the session at the same hour.—*Queb. Gaz.*

News Department.

MONTENEGRO.—As the war in this obscure country is rapidly becoming a matter of European, if not world-wide interest, the following information concerning it will, doubtless, be welcome, as explaining the lively interest of Austria and Russia in the issue:—

Montenegro is a small mountainous district in Dalmatia, lying at the extreme end of that state, if we may call it so, which adjoins the thoroughly Turkish province of Albania—the ancient Epirus. Dalmatia is rather oddly described as divided into Venetian, Turkish, Ragusan, and Hungarian Dalmatia. It is, no doubt, to the Venetian portion of this very encumbered estate that Austria has succeeded. The Ragusan portion, or the extreme South, may likewise be said to have suffered a sort of irregular transfer to the Austrian territories. It is in this portion of the territory that the excellent harbour of Cattaro is placed. It was known in well-informed quarters, that at the close of the Hungarian war Russia made great efforts to procure the cession of the Austrian rights over the harbour and the bay of Cattaro from the Austrian government. The authorities at Vienna, however, turned a deaf ear to the hints thrown out on this subject, and contented themselves with warm expressions of gratitude, without, at the same time, offering the surrender of almost the only good harbour they claim to possess upon the Adriatic, or, indeed, elsewhere. We do not, of course, include Trieste, the great trading emporium of the Austrian empire. Cattaro, however, is well an object of attraction to the northern powers, who desire beyond price such an admirable outlet to the Adriatic.

A late traveller in Italy accounts for the despotism in the southern part of the peninsula being far greater than in the northern, from the fact that in the latter, the priesthood has always been different from that of the rest of Italy. The Ambrosian Liturgy, which has ever been in use by the Milanese and others, has tendered to create this difference. They have steadily resisted all efforts to have it laid aside, and so a distinction has ever existed between them and other Italians, which has extended itself to many points of character and feelings, religiously and politically. I believe I am right in the assertion, that generally

speaking, as a body, the priesthood in Lombardy are popular. The people believe and probably with considerable justice, that their priests are anxious that they should be delivered from the strong hand of their Austrian rulers. There is in fact an identity between priests and people, more or less, on the absorbing subject of national enfranchisement, and so the priests are neither on their side such willing tools of spiritual despotism as others are, nor are the people on theirs filled with dread and hatred of the priesthood. In Lombardy the stranger may often see, in public places, in steamboats or at railway stations, priests and people mingled together with all the indications of mutual confidence and identity of interest—very different indeed from the gloom of suspicion which in other parts of Italy seems to settle down as a wall of separation between the priesthood and the great body of the people.

UNITED STATES.

Gen. Pierce was installed into office at Washington, on Friday the 4th inst., and, as usual, delivered an address to the assembled multitude at the Capitol. The ceremonies were opened with prayer, for the first time since the inauguration of the elder Adams.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The President nominated his Cabinet to-day, and the Senate immediately and unanimously confirmed it as it stands:—William L. Marcy, of New York, Secretary of State; James Guthrie, of Kentucky, Secretary of the Treasury; Robert McClelland, of Michigan, Secretary of the Interior; Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, Secretary of War; James C. Dobbin, of North Carolina, Secretary of the Navy; James Campbell, of Penn., Postmaster General; Caleb Cushing, of Massachusetts, Attorney General.

The Fourth of March has come and gone; but no Bill has passed Congress for regulating the Commercial relations between the U. S. and the British North American Provinces: nothing has been done towards altering and modifying the rights of their respective fishermen; not a word more do we hear about the Mosquito Indians or Central America; nor is the rumoured International Copyright Treaty yet forth coming. Of the last there may be a lingering hope, that we shall yet hear that it has been sent in for the approval of the Senate, now holding an extra session.

With regard to the Fisheries, we confess ourselves unable to discover any reasonable mode by which the conflicting interests can at present be harmonised. Our Imperial Government is laudably anxious to cement its close alliance with the U. S., and is willing to deal with them liberally on controverted points. But it must not be forgotten, as we have often remarked, that in the present instance our Ministry is dealing with *what is not virtually its own*; and the plain terms, in which Nova Scotia and New Brunswick have expressed themselves against any bartering or bargaining without their consent, must surely by this time have opened the eyes of the home authorities.—*N.Y. Albion.*

SPIRIT-RAPPINGS.—THE FIRST FRUITS OF INFORTUNE.—The Annual Report of the Ohio Lunatic Asylum, at Cleveland, discloses the melancholy fact that there are no fewer than twenty-six persons (thirteen men and thirteen women) who have found their way there by means of that wretched delusion, the Spiritual Rappings, so called. Though we were perfectly aware that the Lunatic Asylums had inmates whose mental derangement is traceable to this cause, we never dreamed that its victims were counted up thus by the score in a single institution.—*Calendar.*

ANDREW JACKSON DAVIS announced recently that he would report a Lecture of Horace Mann's in advance of its delivery, through the medium of spirits.—After he had delivered his report, it was discovered to be an old and imperfect one, taken from a New-York paper. Ordinary people would take this to be evidence of deception on the part of Mr. Davis, but to "believers" it is only proof of the iniquity of the spirits.—*New-Haven Journal.*

PROVIDENCE, March 8.—FROM THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—By the barque Corsair, at this port, from Mozambique, we have Cape Town papers to the 4th of January. The Cape Town Mail to Jan. 4th, contains the account of a severe fight, in which 6000 Basutos (armed horsemen) were routed by about 1000 British troops. The Chief Morhesh had agreed to deliver 10,000 head of cattle and 1000 horses as a fine for the depredations which had been committed on the colonists. He, however, failed to comply, with his engagement, and the Governor advanced into his territory to seize the cattle. The Basutos defended their property, and although the British at one time captured 30,000 head, they were compelled to abandon all but about 6000 head of cattle. The Basutos, however, were complete