

life; it is bliss; it is the fulness of all things in the Gods and in the eternities of the Gods. What is the difference, then, what we are called to do? Let us do it with a cheerful heart and a willing mind that we may receive the blessing which the Lord has for the faithful. May God bless you. Amen.

REMARKS

By Elder W. Woodruff, delivered in the Bowers, Great Salt Lake City, April 7, 1867.

[REPORTED BY DAVID W. EVANS.]

I shall call the attention of that portion of the House of Israel who are present, to the text which was given us at the beginning of this Conference, "Be ye of one heart and of one mind." This is a very good text, and one that is of great importance to this people. As was quoted this morning, Jesus said if ye are not one ye are not mine. This principle has been given to us by commandment and revelation. "Mormonism" is not a fable neither is it a Yankee trick got up to deceive this generation; but it is a living fact, a truth which God and the angels in heaven know, and which many people on earth understand.

The principles which have been taught to us since the commencement of this Conference are very important for us to understand, and to carry out in our lives. This is the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. It has been established by the commandment of God; and it is composed of the honest-in-heart, the meek of the earth, out of all sects, parties, denominations and nations. This body of people, or church, has got to build up the Zion of God in the last days; and this work can not be accomplished upon any other principle than that of our being united together as the heart of one man.

Everywhere upon the face of the earth we can see what the effect of disunion is. The more that nations, communities, families, or bodies of people in any capacity under heaven, are divided, the less power they possess to carry out any purpose or principle imaginable; and the more union they possess, whether in a legislative or any other capacity, the more power they have to accomplish what they desire. We can see that the people of the world are becoming more and more divided every day, and the evils resulting therefrom are everywhere apparent. We are called to build up Zion, and we can not build it up unless we are united; and in that union we have got to carry out the commandments of God unto us; and we have got to obey those who are set to lead and guide the affairs of the Kingdom of God.

There have been principles presented before us and counsel given during this Conference which are of vast importance to this people. There are many positions that we as a people, have to occupy, and many branches of business to which we have to attend, not only of a spiritual, but also of a temporal nature. Jesus said to the Jews you pay tithes of mint, anise and cummin, but you neglect the weightier matters of the law, and they, as well as your tithing, are required at your hands. So it is with us. We are one of heart and mind as it regards faith, repentance, baptism, or the first principles of the gospel of Jesus Christ; but the same unity must exist in our midst in all our temporal labors—in building temples, tabernacles, cities, towns, villages, canals, cultivating the earth or any other labor, if we ever accomplish the object for which we have been raised up. No people, unless they are united together, can ever build up Zion and establish the Kingdom of God on the earth.

We have been taught the Word of Wisdom. It was given to us many years ago, and the Lord said it was applicable to the weakest Saint. Very few of us have kept the Word of Wisdom; but I have no doubt that if the counsel of President Young were carried out, it would save the people of this Territory a million of dollars annually. I feel that we ought to put these things into practice. We ought to unite together in all matters required of us in order to carry out the purposes of the Lord our God. The people are able to do it if they feel disposed. Why, Bishop Hardy told me here this morning that he had laid aside his tobacco; he has loved it almost ever since he was born; and if he can leave it off every man in Israel ought to be able to do it. It was said to-day that whisky drinking makes fools of men; it does. Its effects are much worse than they used

to be, for the liquor made now-a-days contains so much strychnine and arsenic that it is enough to kill anybody, and unless those who use it do lay it aside many will die. Lay aside whisky, tobacco, tea and coffee, and use none of them unless it be as a medicine. We can all do it, and there is not a man or woman in Israel, with any faith in this work, but is required to do so.

This little mustard seed here around this bawery, which has sprung up in the valleys of the mountains, has either got to grow and progress and become a great tree in whose branches the fowls of the air can lodge, or it must stop growing altogether. We have either to build up Zion in its beauty, power and glory, according to the order which has been received by the servants of God, or else give it up. We must do one or the other. If we do this we must advance, and whatever God requires at our hands we must carry out.

I know the world oppose us because we are united; they say we are governed by one man. I would to God that all Israel would obey the voice of one man as the heavens obey the voice of God. Then we would have power to build up Zion and to obtain all things necessary for us before the Lord. We have come to this. There is no division among us so far as the principles of our religion are concerned; it is in relation to some things the world call temporal that we are not one. How are you going to build up Zion? In the hearts of the people? Why you could not get Zion into the heart of any man, not even into that tabernacle; and I never saw a man in my life as big as that; and I hope we shall never see the day when we will have a house big enough to hold Israel, for I trust they will be too numerous for any house we can build. We have to build up Zion, a temporal work here upon the face of the earth, and we have got to establish righteousness and truth. When I say a temporal work I speak of temporal things. The Zion of our God can not be built up in the hearts of men alone. We have to build temples and cities; and the earth has to become sanctified and be made holy by the children of God who will dwell upon it; and to do this we must be united together.

I do not wish to preach a long sermon, but I feel that we ought to lay hold and carry out the counsel that has been given to us at this Conference. If we lay aside these things that do us no good, as has been already said, we will be better off, have more unity, have power to gather and feed the poor, to send the elders abroad and to do a great deal of good with the means that we have saved, instead of squandering it upon those things that are injurious to us and displeasing in the sight of God.

Brethren and sisters, let us lay these things to heart, and be united in doing all the good we can in our day and generation. We have the right to do good, but not evil. The principles of the gospel of Jesus Christ which have been revealed in our day are the power of God unto salvation to all that believe, both Jew and gentile, in this age of the world as well as any other; and inasmuch as we will be united in carrying out the counsel we have received, we can overcome every evil that lies in our path, build up the Zion of God, and place ourselves in a position that we may be saved therein; which may God grant, for Christ's sake. Amen.

[Special to the DESERET NEWS.]

By Telegraph.

Vienna, 17. An imperial decree has been promulgated favoring the Protestant inhabitants of Hungary.

London, 17. Orders have been issued by the council for the prevention of the introduction of the ravages of the rinderpest, which has again made its appearance and prevails in some counties in England.

New York, 18. In Arkansas everything looks favorable for a general registration of those entitled to vote.

The annual report of the Comptroller of this city shows its actual debt to be \$22,142,245; the receipts last year were \$23,730,000, and the expenditures were \$21,642,000.

Trade in some departments is a little more active. Domestic cotton goods are more than ever depressed, notwithstanding the raw material is fully four above the tame point of depression, and very few goods can be sold even at

the current low prices.

London, 18. Russia is encircling the Turkish provinces on the east, south and southeast with troops; large bodies are near Simperopol, and Sebastapol is stronger than ever; 150,000 troops are in and around that city. Odessa is alive with troops, and in the neighborhood of Tiflis there are 40,000, and at Kars and Erourm Cosacks scour the country.

New Orleans, 18. Troops are in readiness for action; the gunboat at the foot of Canal street is ready to open fire. Gen. Mower addressed a mob of negroes who were brandishing clubs and threatening the contractors on the new basin, and told them that if they went on with rioting he would throw grape and cannister among them. The mob immediately dispersed.

New York, 18. Gen. Burton appeared before the Judiciary Committee, at the instance of the anti-impeachers; his testimony is favorable to the President. The committee are not making an exparte investigation for impeachment, but are taking rebutting testimony. There is plenty of work to detain them several months, and Boutwell and other members are preparing to remain all summer.

St. Louis, 18. Large numbers of Indians are near Forts Sedgwick, Saunders, Laramie and Phil. Kearney, with hostile intentions. Troops are constantly being sent to these points. Gen. Augur is using all the means in his power to prevent hostilities, or, in the event of war, to effectually chastise the Indians.

The Nebraska legislature met and organized on the 17th.

London, 18. The Turks claim great victories over the Cretans in the recent battles.

Paris, 18. The Corps Legislatif has opposed the army bill proposed by the Emperor.

New York, 18. The bank statement on Monday is considered unfavorable on the whole, and reflects plainly the fact that the banks are either buying freely or lending on Government bonds.

London, 18. Dispatches from Constantinople state that the Porte has replied to the proposition of the great powers relative to the cession of Candia to the Greek Government, and assured the powers of his ability to suppress the existing rebellion, and firmly declined to cede the Island to any foreign state.

New York, 19. The Times correspondent says the Spanish difficulty is settled, and the iron clads are ordered back to Malta.

Washington, 18. The Judiciary Committee to-day had quite a stormy time on the investigation of the Little Kansas branch of the Union Pacific railroad. The Committee also continued the impeachment investigation to-day, and examined Attorney General Stansbury at great length, and obtained a vast amount of important information.

New York, 19. The boat race on the Tyne, between Kelly, of London, and Chambers, of Newcastle, was won by the former; several people were drowned by the breaking of a ferry bridge.

New York, 20. Hon. George Bancroft has notified the State Department that he accepts the mission to Prussia.

London, 19. The Luxemburg question is regarded as definitely settled; Napoleon and the King of Prussia have signed the treaty.

London, 20. In the House of Commons to-night the amendment to the reform bill, granting female suffrage, was rejected by 123 majority. A discussion took place on the amendment proposing household franchise, in which Derby and the Government were defeated.

Vienna, 20. The opening of the Imperial Reichsrath of Austria took place to-day.

Dublin, 20. MeAfferty has been convicted of high treason and sentenced to be hanged June 22.

London, 20. The City of London has voted £600 towards the erection of a statue of George Peabody, and the Queen to-day laid the corner stone, in the presence of a vast assemblage; the ceremonies were magnificent and impressive, and the enthusiasm of the populace was very great.

The latest and most trustworthy accounts of the recent fighting in Candia appear to confirm the report that Omar Pacha was defeated by the Cretans.

Alexandria, 20. The Sultan has granted the title of King to the Viceroy of Egypt.

New York, 20. By the census of Virginia, which appears in the Richmond papers to-day, the white voters have a majority of 50,000; a large proportion of this number are disfranchised by the reconstruction Act.

Mobile, 20. Col. Shepard, Col. Commanding, has issued orders assuming the maintenance of public order; breaches of city ordinances will be tried as heretofore; violation of the public peace will be dealt with by the military; out-door congregations after night are prohibited; individuals will be held to a strict accountability for the publication of articles commending or inciting riot and violence, or for using incendiary language.

New York, 21. The Union Pacific Railroad has completed another section to the 326th mile post west of Omaha.

Charleston, 21. Gen. Sickles has issued an order prohibiting the distillation of spirits from grain in the 2d Military District; offenders are declared liable to punishment by the military commission. The reasons assigned are scarcity of food in the Carolinas, and the defrauding the Government of a large revenue.

St. Louis, 21. Gen Hancock has ordered two companies of cavalry to be stationed at Chalk Bluffs, two at Monument and three at Big Timber station on the Smoky Hill route, and will also put a military guard at each station on the route from Lookout to Lake station inclusive, which, with the additional men employed by the Union Pacific Railroad and the express companies, it is believed will give entire security to mails and travelers across the plains by this route.

London, 21. Derby says, officially, that the American question will be amicably settled; the proposition made some time since to arbitrate the whole case has been refused.

New York, 21. Booth's diary is published; it is simply a defence of his own actions. Under date April 13 and 14, he says:—Until to-day nothing was ever thought of sacrificing Lincoln to our country's wrongs. For six months we have worked to capture him, but our cause being almost lost, something decisive and great must be done. It is a failure, owing to others who did not strike for their country with heart. I struck boldly; I walked with a firm step through thousands of his friends and was stopped, but pushed on. A Colonel was at his side, I shouted *sic semper*, before I fired. In jumping, I broke my leg. I passed all his pickets, rode sixty miles that night, with the bone of my leg tearing the flesh at every jump. I can never repent it, though we hated to kill him. Our country owed all her troubles to him, and God simply made me the instrument of his punishment. The country is not what it was. This forced union is not what I have loved. I care not what becomes of me; I have no desire to outlive my country. This night, before the deed, I wrote a long article, and left it for one of the editors of the *National Intelligencer*, in which I fully set forth our reasons for our proceedings.

Berlin, 20. A horrible plot has been discovered in Hanover, having for its chief purpose the assassination of King William and Count Bismark. Some notables residing in this city are involved. Several arrests have been made, and it is thought that the scheme is entirely frustrated.

Pittsburg, 21. The five-mile sculling match, for the championship and \$1,000, between Hamil, of Pittsburg, and Brown, of Portland, came off to-day, and Brown came in ahead of time forty-six minutes and thirty seconds. Hamil alleges that Brown fouled him after passing the stake boat, and claims the purse and race. The judges have made no decision.

London, 22. Flood and Duffy, Fenians recently convicted at Dublin, have been sentenced to imprisonment for life at hard labor. McClure, another Fenian was placed on trial to-day.