

What are we hated for? What do men lie about us for, and send forth their lies to the world right from this place? Are they who do this the friends of mankind? No, they are their enemies. They plant falsehood in the hearts of thousands of people. One liar is like a bad king. A corrupt and wicked king can corrupt a whole nation. One liar can deceive thousands. They are not the friends of mankind. Why are we hated? Is our religion obnoxious? Why?

"Because of this one man power, because of the great influence there is in the midst of the people to unite them together."

Do you not read in your Bibles that except ye are one ye are not the Lord's? Do you not read in the Bible, that you have had all your lives, that you must love God with all your hearts, that you must be united, that you must receive the gospel of Christ? Do you not read that there is but one faith, one Lord, one baptism, one God and Father of all, &c. Certainly you do. Well, we believe these things, but does that prove that we are the enemies of mankind? No, it proves that we are their friends. Why do we differ from them, and why do they differ from us? I can tell it in a few words—it is simply because we are disposed to believe the truth, and they are disposed to reject it. They are disposed to live and drink water, if they can get it, from cisterns that will hold no water. Is there anybody, do you think, who has transgressed the laws of God? Has anybody ever changed the ordinances of the house of God? Was there ever any such thing done as to destroy the principles pertaining to the ordinances of the house of God? Why, yes, in ancient days.

Well, we know the reason why, we know why they did it—they hewed to themselves cisterns that would hold no water. Do we, as Christians, teach the gospel according to Saint Mark, St. John, St. Luke, Matthew, Paul, Peter and James and the rest of the apostles and the disciples of the Lord? Do we teach the same doctrine as the Christian world? No, we do not. Do we teach the same doctrine as Jesus and his apostles? Yes, we preach the same gospel. How many modes of baptism have the so-called Christian world? I do not know how many. One is by immersion, or being buried in the water. Another is to get down on your knees and have water poured on the head; another is to stand up and have water poured on the head; another is to have somebody dip his fingers in water and touch the forehead with it; another is to plunge face foremost, and how many more modes of baptism there are I do not know. How many there are who say that all these are outward ordinances and that they are non-essential? Did God ever say this? No, Jesus? No. Any of the apostles ever say anything of the kind? No, they did not. Has any man in modern times received a revelation from Heaven, doing away with the ordinances of the house of God? No, only false revelations; and we ask the simple question, If our doctrine is not true, and if there is no necessity for the ordinances of the house of God, will you not be pleased to tell us the name of the man who received, and the place where he received, a revelation from God doing away with his own ordinances, and declaring that all miracles were to cease? &c. It is true that we differ from the Christian world in our faith in regard to these things. Does this prove that we are their enemies? No, it proves that we are their friends. We believe in doctrines that they do not believe in, and we disbelieve in some fanciful ideas that they profess to hold as doctrine. For instance they hold that God is an imaginary being. They can not tell where nor how he lives, nor anything concerning his character, whether he is material or immaterial; but, like many of the most eminent divines, who have spread it through their pages for the people to read, they have come to the conclusion that the centre of God is everywhere and his circumference nowhere—one of the most vain ideas that could be conceived by any intelligent being. Then what is their idea of the soul of man? That it is an immaterial substance. Who ever heard of such a thing? Ask any true philosopher if he can explain the meaning of an "immaterial substance." It is like the centre of a being being everywhere and his circumference nowhere, or like being seated on the top of a topless throne. These are self-confounding expressions, and there is no meaning to any of them. We differ from them in our ideas of God. We know that he is a Being—a man—with all the component parts of an intelligent being—head, hair, eyes, ears, nose, mouth, cheek bones, forehead, chin, body, lower limbs; that he eats, drinks, talks, lives and has a being, and has a residence, and his presence fills immensity as far as you and I know. We differ with them, for we know that the Lord has sent forth his laws, commandments and ordinances to the children of men, and requires them to be strictly obeyed, and we do not wish to transgress those laws, but to keep them. We do not wish to change his ordinances; but to observe them; we do not wish to break the everlasting covenant, but to keep that with our fathers, with Jesus, with our Father in heaven, with holy angels, and to live according to them. We differ with them in the tenets of our religion, we cannot help it. We would not believe "Mormonism" as it is called if it were not for one thing. I never would have believed it if it had not been for one simple thing. What do you think that is? It is true, I believed it because of that. What a strange idea! If it had not been true, I would not have believed it, but being true I happened to believe it.

Now there is quite a difference between me and the man who stands up to teach the people what he says is the way of life and salvation, and who has transgressed every law that God ever gave, who has changed every one of the ordinances of his house and broken every covenant that he has made with the children of men. What do you know, Mr. Divine, about glory, exaltation, happiness and eternal lives? I will answer for him, and say, nothing at all. What do you know about God? Nothing at all. What do you know about his dwelling place? Nothing at all. What about his person? Nothing at all. Pardon me for making these expressions, but look on this stage which I brought before the congregation—the human family acting and bringing out what they have behind the scenes. What a spectacle it presents!

Are we the enemies of mankind? No, we are their only friends, and we calculate to hang on until we save the last son and daughter of Adam and Eve that can receive

salvation. We calculate to be co-workers with Jesus, our Savior, until the last man and woman that can be saved is placed in the kingdom or mansion prepared for them, and none will be lost or turned away except those who sin against the Holy Ghost. What do you think of it? An enemy of mankind! Shame on the expression and shame on those who give utterance to it when speaking of the Latter-day Saints. We have the oracles, the law and the commandments; we have all the laws or ordinances necessary to reach and take hold of our fathers, mothers, grandfathers and those who have lived before us and to bring them up to eternal life. What divine teaches this doctrine? If there is no resurrection, says Paul, why then are ye baptized for the dead? It is the only expression that alludes to the doctrine of baptism for the dead in the New Testament, but it is true. We have this law, we have the ordinances. We have a knowledge of the covenants necessary to reach and pick up the last man and woman that has lived on the earth, and we calculate to preach the gospel to the living until the line is drawn and Jesus comes to reign king of nations as he does king of Saints, and the separation is made. But until then the wheat and the tares will grow together. We are together now, the wheat and the tares are here.

Now let us see your wheat heads bow down as though you were fully ripe, or preparing to be so, your whole hearts and labors for the kingdom of God. The wicked may flourish for a while like a green bay tree, but by and by they will be cut down, and the righteous will go forth and inherit the kingdom, which may God grant to be our happy lot for Jesus' sake. Amen.

BY TELEGRAPH.

SPECIAL TO THE "DESERET NEWS," PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

AMERICAN.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., 8.—Second dispatch.—An interview with a man named Henry Hysern, who was standing near the wall which fell, brings out the fact that 25 or thirty persons were on the wall and timbers leading thereto. He was considerably bruised in getting out, and his son was saved by Jos. Binglestein, who was in the street at the time. It is known certainly that those persons were taken out alive. No search can be made for the bodies to-night. As the news spreads through the city the excitement increases. A Mr. Potter, who was foreman on the work, says he saw there was great danger of being swept out and he advised and even begged of the people to get off. He appealed to the watchman of the building to drive the people away, but he refused, except to keep off boys. Mr. Potter gave up in despair and had just reached the sidewalk when the crash occurred. He turned to hear the cries of the unfortunates, but was powerless to save any of them. If the wall had not been washed out to the rock, when the waters subside there is a chance that the bodies of most all the dead will be recovered, as it is thought toward the street.

Advices from Avon show the river to be still rising there, and we shall have higher water here. What the result will be, a few hours will determine.

Reports begin to come in, giving the names of those supposed to be lost, but there is no certainty that they are correct. A man who was standing on the Central Railroad of the bridge says he saw a boy with one arm over a plank pass under the bridge and go over the falls. The number at this hour known to have got out alive is five. Word has just been received at the police headquarters that aid is needed to remove the people from the houses in Exchange street near the Erie Railway depot, the houses there being inundated.

NORWICH, CONN.—The Chenango river is very high and travel entirely interrupted on the New York and Oswego inland road. Some portions of the track are three or four feet under water.

MANCHESTER.—Developments in the case of Fred. Merrill, whose body was found floating in the river this forenoon, leave little doubt that he was murdered in Goffstown last fall and the body thrown into the river. There were nine terrible wounds upon his head and face. His skull was laid open and his chin cut off from his face and hung down upon his breast, and his throat was cut, severing the wind pipe. Merrill was married, of intemperate habits, and there are rumors of domestic infelicity.

PORTLAND, Me.—The trains on the Monticello and Port Jervis railway art stuck in the mud caused by slides. The road will probably be opened by Thursday. The Delaware river is very high and the flat lands on the banks are being submerged.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., 1.30.—The only person known to have been

drowned is Wm. Pratt, aged 17, son of L. A. Pratt. His companion escaped by catching hold of the coat of a man who was pulled out by persons who heard the report made by the falling walls. A lad was seen floating down the river, clinging to a board, and it is supposed this was the youth who perished.

HALIFAX.—In the Atlantic investigation, Captain Mulligan of the steamer *Carlotta* which runs between Portland and Halifax, testified that he arrived at Halifax the night before the disaster. It the early part of the night there was thick weather, but it subsequently became clearer and he could see the light as he entered the harbor. He considers Sambro light a treacherous one as to distance. He can see it 12 miles off in clear nights. He always remains in the pilot house after sighting Sambro light till he reaches Halifax.

Only one body was recovered from the wreck to-day, that of an unknown passenger. The divers saw in a state room the bodies of two ladies, believed to be those of Misses Brady and Baker, of Chicago.

The steamer *North American*, which arrived last night from Baltimore, reports having passed a body floating twenty miles south of Halifax.

Captain Isaac Smith of the coasting steamer *W. A. Starr*, was interviewed to-day in regard to the currents running north and west in shore and south and west further. At this season especially the current is strong, but at most it would not make the difference more than a knot or a knot and a half. Therefore he is satisfied that at midnight the *Atlantic* must have been less than forty-eight miles from Sambro light, or she could not have got to Meagher's Head when she did.

Wm. Patterson fourth engineer of the *Atlantic*, testified to-day that the lowest pressure during the night of the disaster was 36 pounds, which was between 12 and 2 o'clock. Between 2 and 3 the speed increased and there was fifty pounds pressure on the gauge at the time she struck. The remainder of his testimony gives details of what he did after the ship struck.

He testified to seeing the engine reversed, steam shut, and the safety valve opened.

Brady, third officer, testified to having received master's certificate and to having been in command of a steamer sailing out of Liverpool. He said the greatest speed of the *Atlantic* under steam and sail was 13 knots an hour.

NEW YORK, 9.—The gas men and the police came into conflict last evening and after a short and sharp tussle, the policemen were victorious. The strikers made demonstration on the Manhattan gas works on the 19th Avenue side, but were repulsed with little damage. Rallying, a rush was made for the Seventeenth street entrance, but the police quickly made their appearance there and the strikers, overawed, retreated a safe distance, where they had a consultation and the police say obtained arms. Subsequently the whole force of strikers was massed and a rush made that the police might be taken by surprise, and an entrance gained. The police were on the alert, however, and routed the gas men, many of whom had bloody heads. No pistols were used on either side. The attacks were made that the valve room might be gained and the gas shut off, so that the citizens generally might be inconvenienced and made to sympathize with the strikers. During the conflict outside of the works there was the greatest excitement. Inside the men were armed and expressed a determination to protect themselves.

JERSEY CITY.—The painters struck yesterday for an advance of fifty cents a day. Only three employers resisted the demand and their men remain out. The others resumed work at the new rates.

BROOKLYN.—The painters are going for a reduction in the hours of labor and wages, 10 hours and \$3.50 a day are the present time and pay; eight hours and three dollars will be demanded.

The East Methodist Conference yesterday adopted a resolution favoring the passage by the legislature of the local option law and demanding the enactment of a civil damages bill similar to the one now in force in Illinois.

A hundred English farmers, bound for Minnesota, arrived here yesterday. Two thousand farmers

are expected the present year in the same section.

A New York special says a terrible riot occurred at Fordham, Long Island, yesterday afternoon, growing out of an election for school trustees. It appears that one Haskins, president of the present board, was a candidate for re-election, and was bitterly opposed by a portion of the citizens, on account of alleged sharp practices in the business matters of the board. The election resulted in his defeat, but when the new board went to take possession of the room they found the Haskins party in possession and the door locked. The adherents of the anti-Haskins party broke the door down and a free fight ensued, which the police were powerless to quell, and at last accounts a regular pitched battle was in progress in the street, and it is believed many of the participants were seriously hurt, if indeed none were killed.

John Hancy, saved from the wreck of the *Atlantic*, declines to join a travelling show, and remains with his friends in Newark, New Jersey, receiving contributions from his admirers.

The following documents were received to-day and served upon R. D. Bogart in this city.

"Charges and specifications: "Charges preferred by the secretary of the navy against R. D. Bogart, a paymaster's clerk in the navy.

"Charge 1. Embezzlement. Specification. In this that on or about the first day of December, in the year 1868, Robert D. Bogart, while serving as paymaster's clerk on board the U. S. Receiving ship *Vermont*, at New York, did take from the paymaster's safe, \$10,000 or there abouts, belonging to the United States, furnished for the use of the naval service thereof, and did knowingly and wilfully embezzle to his own use said money in violation of the act of Congress, approved March 2nd, 1863, entitled 'An act to prevent and punish frauds against the United States'

"Charge 2. Desertion. Specification, in this that on or about the third of December, in the year 1868, said paymaster's clerk, R. D. Bogart, deserted from the receiving ship *Vermont* at New York and from the naval service.

Signed, GEO. M. ROBESON, Secretary of the Navy, Navy Department, March 22, 1873."

A letter from Robeson accompanies the above, addressed to Bogart, informing him that the charges will be tried by naval court martial, to convene at Mare island, April 10th.

YREKA, California, 8.—The following will appear in the *Yreka Journal* of to-morrow:

"Head quarters Lava Bed,

April 6.

"Boston came in to-day. His message is from three commissioners, Genl. Canby and Gillen to meet Jack and seven others at the second cave. No others to come. It was refused, as treachery was evident. Then he said if they would meet there and have a talk, then Jack would come to neutral ground and talk again to-morrow. This tempting bait was refused. He then promised on behalf of Jack, if they would come and hold a talk to-morrow all the tribe would come in and go with the commissioners wherever they wanted. This bait also failed and Boston returned. It was seen that 25 warriors were at the proposed place of meeting, where only eight were to be, and they returned to the cave, seemingly disappointed.

Boston and Bogus Charley came again, and were told to inform Jack that if he wanted to talk at a suitable place and on equal terms the commissioners would meet him.

We are momentarily expecting trouble, as Col. Mason was to move his force at 1 a.m. to-morrow near Jack's cave. He was instructed, if the Modocs fired on him, to return the fire and hold the ground. Should guns be heard, the troops will attack at once from this side.

April 7th.—All quiet. Mason moved his troops yesterday, no opposition. Boston came in and said Jack would meet at 10 o'clock to-morrow, with five men each side. The commissioners will meet them and make one more effort. The commission will give a final proposition and reasonable time for the Modocs to decide on accepting the terms. It will be insisted by the commissioners that they leave the Lava bed, and no other terms will be accepted. No particular locality will be insisted upon. Amnesty is to be first promised in case they surrender. If they refuse

these terms, Gen. Gillen will do his duty. McKay and his Indians are expected to-morrow and then the force will be complete.

SAN FRANCISCO, 9.—Work will be renewed on the City Hall, April 15th, all the contracts for the first story of the immense structure having been awarded.

The Woman's Suffrage Convention meets again this morning. An attempt by Col. Collins to exclude Emily Pitts Stevens from the San Francisco delegation in the convention failed. The discussion was bitter and personal, but Mrs. Emily was admitted by an almost unanimous voice.

Rosenstock & Co., bottle manufacturers, have discharged all their Chinese workmen and employed white boys in their stead.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—The western bound passengers who passed through this city last night, returned this morning to New York, being unable to get through on the Central road.

ALBANY.—In the Assembly to-day, the police justices' bill was ordered to its third reading. It provides for the removal of the present justices and the appointment of their successors.

The Senate to-day rejected a motion for the retention of Comptroller Green, of New York City, till the end of his term, and determined that there shall be a new election in November next, and every four years thereafter, the term of the incumbent to commence January 1st.

NEW YORK.—London papers announce the death of Dr. William Bridon, one of the three members who lived to tell the story of the destruction of the British army in its retreat from Cabul in 1841.

The Italians employed by the New York Gas Company have all left, and Germans have supplied their places. Everything was quiet to-day around the gas works. The strikers have given up all hopes that the employes of the Manhattan Company will join them.

Helena Kalls, a doctress, was arrested to-day, charged by Mrs. Arlington who claims to be the wife of Gen. Fred. W. Arlington, of having procured abortion on her. Mrs. Arlington was found lying on the sidewalk on Monday, suffering intensely. She is now at Long Island College Hospital, and it is stated that she cannot survive.

Judge Tappan decided, to-day, that Mrs. Morris, a witness in the Goodrich case, should be discharged on her own recognizance in a surety of one thousand dollars.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—A terrible accident occurred this p.m., at Middletown. About 4:15, the nearly completed brick building, known as the Shepperd block, fell in, burying fifteen men. All business was suspended and the people immediately gathered at the spot and commenced work, taking out the following dead bodies: Elisur H. Harrison, James Tyan, John Kelly, Owen Sullivan, E. Julius Phelps and Joel Shepperd. The latter is brother of the builder. John Reagan had his leg broken, Joseph Eveland had his skull fractured, Rutherford and Tuell received slight injuries, and Allen and Dewner escaped unharmed. The Middleton National Bank building was slightly injured by the accident, a portion of the block having fallen on it. The Shepperd block was located on the site of the old North Congregational Church, between the post-office and Middleton Bank. When completed the building would have cost \$25,000, and it is probable that \$20,000 was already expended.

WORCESTER, Mass.—A dam at Ramshorn pond, west Millbury, 500 feet long, gave way early this a.m. The water swept through the valley of west Millbury, Auburn, and the southern part of this city. At west Millburn Lombard's shingle yard was entirely destroyed. Two houses were carried a considerable distance, one was only prevented going over the falls by being caught on the trees. Giggs' tannery was nearly destroyed, and three bridges across the highway were washed away and the roads badly washed out. Larend's mill, at Auburn, is badly damaged, and a hundred and fifty feet of the track on the Norwich and Worcester railroad, with a stone bridge, were washed away. The lowlands and the southern portion of the city are flooded. The damage is very heavy. At 9 to-night it was thought that no further danger would result unless the Trowbridge dam, two miles from the city, breaks.