

not succeed. Year after year, perhaps for ten or twelve years, he had labored and expended his means in efforts to secure justice to widows and orphans. A friend met him one day with, "How do you do? Why don't you get your claim through?" "I cannot, for there is always some one who stands in the way and objects." Says the friend, "I will tell you how to get your claim through; go to your room and make out the claim as large again as you have heretofore, and present it with the secret understanding that one half goes to those who have objected, if they will clear the track and let it pass." He did so, and in a short time, the claim was adjusted. Br. George A. Smith, when in Washington, saw a gentleman who had been years in endeavoring to get a claim allowed and paid; one thousand dollars more to grease the wheels, and through it went—the claim was paid. We have long been trying to get our claims paid for expenditures in quelling Indian disturbances in 1853. When the appropriation had reached the last move to be made, it could not go. "What is the matter?" "Some body is throwing sand on the axle-tree, and the wheel is stuck." "What must be done?" "Thirteen hundred dollars must grease it," it then moved through—the appropriation was made. It is so all the time—every day. These instances are comparatively of but little moment, and I merely allude to them to show how minutely corruption prevails where justice should exist.

These corruptions flow very naturally from the indebtedness contracted to attain power. In elections, the successful become indebted to their friends, and they promise them the patronage of the President, that they shall be sent as minister to such or such a country, or be appointed a judge here or there, or a governor yonder. They cannot obtain their election without paying largely for it, both in promises and money, and to recover the means they must either become thieves or repudiate their debts. "Such a one owes me so much for contributing to his election and he will not pay me." It often happens that he cannot, unless he steals it.

The whole Government is gone; it is as weak as water. I heard Joseph Smith say, nearly thirty years ago, "They shall have mobbing to their hearts content, if they do not redress the wrongs of the Latter Day Saints." Mobs will not decrease, but will increase until the whole government becomes a mob, and eventually it will be State against State, city against city, neighborhood against neighborhood," Methodists against Methodists, and so on. Probably you remember reading, not a week ago, an account of a conference being held in Baltimore, in the course of which they seceded from their fellow churches in the free States. It will be the same with other denominations of professing Christians, and it will be Christian against Christian, and man against man, and those who will not take up the sword against their neighbors, must flee to Zion.

Where is Zion? Let us be prepared to receive the honorable men of the earth—those who are good. Are there any good people among them? Yes, hundreds and thousands and thousands, right in our government, rotten as it is, but they are so priest-ridden that they have no mind of their own—they have not strength and fortitude. And I ask you, and I can appeal to your own experience, place any of us back in the midst of our old neighbors, would it not be hard to break out and say—"we are Latter Day Saints and followers of Joseph Smith; we believe Mormonism, good bye?" There are hundreds and thousands in this situation in the States, who desire to see truth, righteousness and right prevail, but they have not strength and power of mind to break loose and say—"we will be for God and none else." They follow the customs of their fathers, and more or less cling to the faith and religion of their fathers. They are bound down with priestcraft. I look forward to the day when their bands will be broken. I pray this people to do right. Purify yourselves, sanctify yourselves, and prepare to receive those persons into everlasting habitations.

It is time to close our forenoon meeting.—This afternoon, probably, we will take up the business of the conference, and continue our meeting; and when we are through and wish to adjourn we will do so. We all feel like praying for the prosperity of the kingdom. The whole body is continually seeking the welfare of each individual part. The eye wishes the foot well, the foot wishes the head well, and will walk to get food for the head and stomach, and they are united, and we shall become more and more united. And I pray that the Lord will pour out his grace on his sons and daughters, and I pray the Saints to improve upon it until we are sanctified. God bless you: Amen.

—The first vessel of the new navy of the Southern Confederacy, is called the *Lady Davis*, after the wife of its military President.

—Nearly all the Bees in the South of England have died the past winter. A person in the New forest, who had 140 hives, lost every bee.

—The oil springs at Little Kanawka, Western Virginia, yield 50,000 barrels of oil per day, and with improved machinery, operators hope to increase this from ten to twenty per cent. during the summer.

—The Georgia Convention requested the Governor to offer a prize of \$500 for school-books written by citizens of the Confederate States.

[From our Extra of the 25th inst.]

EASTERN NEWS

BY TELEGRAPH AND PONY.

The Pony Express with Eastern dispatches up to the 19th, arrived here last evening with highly interesting intelligence. The disposition of both North and South was exceedingly warlike. It is hard to tell, from even a careful reading of thirty-seven folio pages of the dispatches, which of the Confederacies is the most active in its preparations for a fight. There is great enthusiasm everywhere. From the telegraph being much more at the disposition of the North than that of the South, we have a larger extent of Northern dispatches than Southern, but from what is given there is little to choose between them. Money, troops and warlike speeches are as plentiful and strongly marked in the one Confederacy as in the other. There is a decided determination in the Northern States to sustain Mr. Lincoln; and in the South, Mr. Davis has the full support of his people, even to the colored population, who are reported to be preparing to fight the Northern folks, who are, at the same time, rampant to fight the Southern folks, all for and on account of those same darkies.

MAJOR ANDERSON'S ARRIVAL AT NEW YORK.

The steamer *Baltic* from Charleston bar arrived at the Battery, New York, on the evening of the 18th, amid the booming of cannon and the wildest enthusiasm of the people. The flag of Fort Sumter was flying from the mainmast head of the *Baltic*, and the flag of Moultrie from her foremost mast.

On arrival, Major Anderson was received by an immense crowd, who surrounded his carriage, and expressed in cheers and other demonstrations their congratulations. But for the Major's resistance, the people would have dragged his carriage to the Brevoort House, whither the major was conducted to join his lady.

Major Anderson, his officers and men are reported to wear unmistakable evidence of the labors and hardships of the siege, and were, of course, the "observed of all observers." The moment they made their appearance in the streets, they were generally treated to cheers and a "tiger."

The officers of the Major's command are said to feel very indignant at aspersions that have been cast upon their commander.

DETAILS OF THE SURRENDER OF FORT SUMTER.

Captain Doubleday, of Major Anderson's command, makes the following statement:—

The demand to surrender Sumter was made on the 11th, and not only refused by Major Anderson, but by the unanimous voice of his command.

On Friday morning at 3 o'clock, the rebels sent word that fire would be opened in an hour, and at 4 o'clock the fire was opened on us from every direction, including a hidden battery. Fire opened with a volley from 17 mortars, firing ten inch shells, and shot from 33 guns, mostly columbiads. We took breakfast however, very leisurely.

The command was divided into three watches, each under the direction of two officers. After breakfast, the men immediately went to their guns and opened fire on Moultrie, Cumming's Point and Sullivan's Island. The Iron battery off Cumming's Point was of immense strength, and most of our shots glanced off.

Major Anderson refused to allow the men to work the guns on the parapet, on account of such a terrific fire. There was scarcely a room left in Moultrie inhabitable. Several shots went through the floating battery, but it was little damaged. Two guns of the iron battery were dismantled. A man was stationed who cried shot or shell when the rebels fired and the garrison was thus enabled to dodge.

At first, the workmen were reluctant to help work the guns, but afterwards they served most willingly and efficiently against the iron battery. The barracks caught fire several times on Friday, but were extinguished by the efforts of Mr. Hart of New York and Lyman of Baltimore—both volunteers.

On Saturday, the officers' quarters caught fire from the shell, and the main gates were burned. The magazine was surrounded by fire and 90 barrels of powder were taken out and thrown into the sea. When the magazine was encircled by fire, all our materials were cut off and we had eaten our last biscuit two days before. The men had to lay on the ground with wet handkerchiefs on their faces to prevent smothering, and a favorable, steady wind was all that saved our lives. The cartridge bags gave out, and five men were employed to manufacture them out of our shirts, blankets, sheets, etc.

It will take half a million dollars to repair Fort Sumter's interior. Most of their shots were aimed at the flag.

The following is the conversation between Major Anderson and Senator Wigfall:

Wigfall said—Gen. Beauregard wishes to stop this, sir.

Anderson only replied, Well, well.

Wigfall: You've done all that can be done and Gen. Beauregard wishes to know upon what terms you will evacuate the fort.

Anderson: Gen. Beauregard is already acquainted with the terms.

Wigfall: Do I understand you will evacuate on the terms proposed.

Anderson: Yes, and only on those.

Wigfall then retired.

A few minutes after, Col. Chestnut and others came from Gen. Beauregard, asking if Anderson wanted any help, stating that Wigfall had not seen Beauregard for two days and had no authority for his demand on Anderson; to which the Major only replied—We've been sold—we'll hoist the flag again; but they requested him to keep it down till communication was had with Gen. Beauregard. The firing then ceased and, three hours after, another deputation came, agreeing to the terms previously decided upon.

On Sunday morning, the steamer *Isabel* came down and anchored off the fort, when all the baggage was put on the steamer *Chief*. The troops were under arms. A portion were told to salute the flag, and when the last of the fifty guns was fired, the flag was lowered amid loud and hearty cheers of the men, and they embarked to the tune of Yankee Doodle.

Two men were killed on the second round of salute, by the premature explosion of a shell. Four were wounded, one badly, and left at Charleston. Fort Sumter had not been re-enforced on any occasion.

The *Baltic* arrived off Charleston, on Friday morning, after the firing commenced on Sumter. The *Pawnee* and *Pocahontas* arrived next day. The *Powhatan* and *Atlantic* had not been seen. The steam-tugs had been blown to sea and had not been seen.

The day that Anderson evacuated, preparations to re-inforce him had been made for that night. A schooner was seized and an agreement made to pay the pilot and captain \$500 to put men into the fort; but the fort was evacuated before the attempt could be made.

Capt. Fox had instructions to attempt to provision the fort without troops. If fired on, he was to rush in the best he could; but the gale prevented the arrival of tugs and transports.

Among the many incidents of the battle was that of Mr. Hart, a volunteer, who, when the flag was shot down and the fire was concentrated on the flag staff, gallantly nailed the stars and stripes amid a deadly fire and the cheers of the United States troops.

Major Anderson had sent to the Secretary of War his reasons for the surrender, which were that, after a siege of 34 hours, he was in danger of being blown up in the fort, and had no food. The troops had nothing but pork to eat for two days.

When the South Carolinians took possession of Sumter, the powder magazines were very hot, and every precaution had to be taken to avoid an explosion. One hundred and twenty barrels of powder fell into the hands of victors.

Fort Sumter was occupied by two companies of the Palmetto Guards. Workmen were busy clearing away the wreck of the burned quarters.

The walls of Fort Sumter were not much damaged, and, except in appearance, were as strong as ever. The Major was surprised that no blood had been spilt. It was, says the dispatch, the best evidence of skillful engineering.

When Major Anderson's quarters were burning, Gen. Beauregard sent offers of assistance before the white flag was run up. Senator Wigfall received the sword of Major Anderson and returned it to him.

The *Express* claimed to have reliable information that 48 persons were killed and 130 wounded at Fort Moultrie.

THE CALL FOR TROOPS.

The Secretary of War, on the 15th, issued a call on the respective State governments for troops, to serve as infantry or riflemen, for a period of three months, if not sooner discharged. The call requires each soldier to take an oath of fidelity to the United States, and to be not over forty-five, nor under eighteen years of age.

The quota to each State is—Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Delaware, Arkansas, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota, one regiment each; Massachusetts, North Carolina and Tennessee, two regiments each; New York, seventeen regiments; Pennsylvania, sixteen regiments; Ohio, thirteen regiments; New Jersey, Kentucky, Maryland and Missouri, four regiments each; Illinois and Indiana, six regiments each; Virginia, three regiments.

It was ordered that each regiment should consist of an aggregate of officers and men of

700. The total thus to be called out is 73,391. The remainder which constitutes the 75,000 men under the President's proclamation, will be composed of troops in the District of Columbia.

KENTUCKY.

The Louisville Kentucky *Courier* published the following reply to the call of the Secretary of War:

Your dispatch received: In answer, I say emphatically, Kentucky will furnish no troops for the wicked purpose of subduing her sister southern States.

(Signed), B. MAGOFFIN,
Governor of Kentucky.

Gov. Magoffin had issued a proclamation convening the Kentucky legislature on the 27th of April.

MISSOURI.

The following is Governor Jackson's reply to the demand from the War Department for Missouri troops:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF MISSOURI, }
Jefferson City, April 17, 1861. }

To the Hon. Simon Cameron, Secretary of War, Washington.

SIR: Your dispatch of the 15th inst., making a call on Missouri for four regiments of men, for immediate service, has been received. There can be, I apprehend, no doubt but these men are intended to form a part of the President's army to make war upon the people of the seceded States. Your requisition, in my judgment, is illegal, unconstitutional, and revolutionary in its object, inhuman and diabolical, and cannot be complied with.

Not one man will the State of Missouri furnish to carry on any such unholy crusade.

(Signed), C. F. JACKSON,
Governor of Missouri.

PENNSYLVANIA.

At Pittsburgh the war spirit was rampant. Volunteer companies were being organized, and undying fidelity to the Union was the stereotyped sentiments of the speakers at the meeting. A committee of public safety had been appointed, and pledging "life, fortune and sacred honor" was looming up.

Ropes had been suspended to lamp posts, labelled death to traitors. Some assaults had been made on persons who had expressed sympathies with secessionists.

The legislature was organized on the 18th. Lewis W. Hull was elected Speaker of the House. The Senate and House had a joint session and had passed a law making conviction with the enemies of the Union punishable by a fine of \$500 and ten years' imprisonment.

Ex-President "Buck" was said to exhibit intense interest in the news from the South, and participated in the expression of a determination to sustain the government.

At Harrisburg, more than 10,000 volunteers had been accepted, and at Philadelphia over 5,000.

The Philadelphia *Bulletin* had a special dispatch stating that the Southern troops were marching on Washington.

At Erie, Pa. on the 17th, an awful catastrophe happened on the Buchanan farm, in the oil regions. The gas from a spouting well took fire and exploded, killing seven men, among whom was Mr. Rouse, an ex-member of the legislature. The farm, on which over one hundred wells were yielding oil, was in flames, and all the wells were on fire. The loss in oil, derricks, etc., was immense.

The Ringold flying artillery, of Reading 180 men, with four field pieces was requested by the governor to start the same way for Harrisburg.

ROWDYISM AT PHILADELPHIA.

In Philadelphia a mob of 200 boys had visited the residence of secessionists, compelling the hoisting of the American flag. The chief of police arrested the ring leader and the Mayor addressed the crowd and ordered them to disperse. He would not permit a further indulgence of that spirit. It would proceed to extremities if he did not stop it.

The Mayor hoisted the stars and stripes and the mob dispersed; but at a late hour that same night mobs were ranging the streets, making every one show Union colors. Search was made for the office of the *Southern Monitor* to destroy the forms and hang the editors. The paper had suspended. The office of the *Palmetto Flag* newspaper office in that city had been attacked by the people. Mayor Henry made a speech to the mob, told them to go home and the authorities of the city would attend to the secessionists.

Gen. Patterson's mansion had been threatened with destruction. He was charged with secessionism. Several prominent Southerners,