

"Were half our time in reasoning spent,  
To heaven in supplication sent,  
Our cheerful songs would oftener be,  
On what the Lord has done for me."

Patriarch Isaac Morley made a few remarks, expressive of the rejoicing he felt in the blessings of the everlasting gospel; it had been saving to him both temporally and spiritually. His prayer was that the blessings of the everlasting hills might come down upon the inhabitants of these valleys, and that we might enjoy all the blessings of the heavens and of the earth.

Elder George A. Smith arose and said that he designed to preach from the text "Sectarian religion, sectarian God, and the democracy of our country." Showed the folly of men worshipping a God without body, parts or passions, for such being, if being he might be called, must be destitute of principles and power. He argued that the God worshipped by sectarians could not be the being that wrestled with Jacob, that conversed with Moses and wrote with his finger upon tables of stone. In speaking of democracy, he graphically described the present condition of the government of our nation. He remarked that Joseph Smith had prophesied when the Saints were driven from Jackson county, that if the government did not redress our wrongs they should have mob upon mob until mob power, and that alone should govern the whole land.

He bore testimony to the truth of the work of the Lord in which he was engaged, and said if the Latter Day Saints would listen to President Young's instructions as they ought to do, they would soon be the wealthiest people upon the face of the earth.

Choir sung "The standard of Zion."  
Patriarch Morley pronounced the benediction.

In the evening the Bishops and High Priests met in the Thirteenth Ward Assembly Rooms. Reports were received from most of the Bishops in the Territory, relative to tithing, the condition of their Wards and the preparations they were making for sending teams east to gather the poor, after which President B. Young delivered a discourse, that was full of important instructions to Bishops, High Priests, and to all true saints.

SUNDAY MORNING, April 7.

The Conference was called to order at 10 o'clock.

Choir sung "Come, all ye Saints who dwell on earth."

George A. Smith offered prayer.  
Choir sung "I'll praise my Maker while I've breath."

Elder Lorenzo Snow addressed the audience on the subject of the blessings this people enjoy, and the great privilege they have of meeting together in a Conference capacity to see and learn how much improvement each other have made. He said it was impossible to point to the day, the hour, or the moment that a child grows, but yet it is visible that the child is increasing in stature, and it is just so with this people—they grow imperceptibly. We would all, doubtless, like to be wise and happy, but we do not know how to become so, but the gospel is giving us power to attain to these things; it shows us how to be both happy and good. When a man receives wisdom and intelligence from God, the spirit of truth prompts him to communicate it to others, and when he has learned to be happy it prompts him to teach others to be happy. A man may have power to make the thunders roll and the lightning flash, but he asked the congregation what that had to do with making a man happy. Men may be very good and yet not be half so useful as they might be, if they were more wise. He asked how we know that the brethren who preside over us are men of God, and that their designs are pure and holy, and answered because the Deity is within us; because the Holy Spirit given through obedience to the gospel, reveals these things to us, and every man and woman who are in the line of their duty, live in the light of revelation continually.

President Heber C. Kimball discoursed on the progress of the human mind in knowledge, and the necessity of advancing in the understanding of the principles of truth. Said it was the duty of the Saints to appreciate their gifts and blessings more than they do, and they should appreciate and honor the giver more than the gift. This principle he illustrated by alluding to Jesus being given by his Father to die for the world, and asked if he should appreciate the son or the father the most. He reasoned on the subject of obedience, and said he belonged to that tree of life of which the Eternal Father was the head; that he was a son and an heir of God, and that he knew he should come off victoriously, if he did not do anything worse or more sinful than he had done.

He wished the people to understand that, if a son turned away from his father who is walking in the path of his duty, he turns away from God. He delighted in speaking facts in figures, for by that means he could the more easily get the people to understand the mind and will of our Heavenly Father. He commanded the people to make honorable their election and their endowments. Spoke in strong terms against adultery and lasciviousness, pointing out the punishment of the transgressor. He made some excellent remarks on family government; the importance of union, love, kindness and mutual affection in every household of the Latter Day Saints. Prophesied that the First Presidency and the Twelve will be together in Jackson county, in the flesh, and will help lay off the

inheritances of the Saints.

He then made some remarks on the subject of "home manufactures," and the success that had attended his exertions to manufacture linseed oil, by which, he was happy to say, the importation of the foreign adulterated article will be rendered unprofitable, as we could now make a better article at home and sell it at \$5.00 per gallon.

President Brigham Young made a few remarks upon the same subject.

Choir sung, "Come, O thou King of kings."

Dismissed by Elder Levi W. Hancock.

The improved state of the weather this morning caused a vast concourse of people to assemble on the Temple Block, and, at the time of meeting, there were over 1,000 persons who could not get into the Tabernacle. On seeing which, the President appointed Elders Orson Hyde and John Taylor to go and preach to the people in the open air.

Afternoon.—Choir sung, "Before Jehovah's awful throne."

Prayer was offered by Elder W. W. Phelps.

Choir sung, "Arise, my soul, arise."

The sacrament was administered by Bishops Hunter, Hardy, Stewart, Kesler, Raleigh and counselor Earl.

President Brigham Young delivered an interesting and instructive discourse, addressed to the Bishops and Presidents from a distance, and also to all who call themselves saints. He spoke of the great blessings that we enjoy in having the ability to build ourselves houses and make ourselves comfortable in this life; of being able to produce every thing that we need—the wheat, the apple, the peach, the apricot, the silk, the cotton and all the necessary comforts for this mortal life. He said it was our duty to remember, first of all, the Giver of those gifts, and people who do not do this will meet with losses. The time will come when this people will be obliged to stand isolated from the nations of the earth, hence the propriety of endeavoring to increase our home manufactures.

He told the people that machinery for the manufacture of paper had been brought into the Territory at a great expense, and he wished the sisters to save their cotton and linen rags, and the brethren to grow more flax and hemp, so that we may be able to print our own school books, and also to print the history of Joseph Smith in volumes. He observed that it might seem strange to some that he should speak of such things on the Sabbath day, and when the sacrament was being administered; he would like to speak upon the spiritual things of the kingdom, but this appeared to be the best opportunity of getting the subject before the brethren from the country settlements; and, if we were to neglect our temporal duties, we could not enjoy the spiritual. He urged the brethren to raise more sheep; to take better care of them; and to preserve the wool; make clothes of it; and stop going to foreign markets. He made some appropriate remarks on the subject of domestic economy. Alluded to the attempts to manufacture iron having cost us over \$150,000, and said that the only difficulty was—there was a lack of union in those who professed to know how to make it, and instead of uniting their abilities and making the iron that we so much need for the nail factory and other purposes, they all contend for and are determined that they will have the credit of making the first iron in the Territory.

After speaking of the manufacture of sugar, the raising of cane, and tobacco growing, he took up the subjects of the word of wisdom and celestial marriage, the particulars of which will appear in the verbatim report.

Elder Jafferson Hunt made a few enlivening and interesting remarks.

The conference then adjourned till the 6th day of next October, at 10 a.m.

President Brigham Young blessed the people in the name of the Lord, and told them to go in peace, and the blessings of the heavens should go with them.

The choir sung, "The Spirit of God like a fire is burning."

The concluding benediction was given by President H. C. Kimball:

O God the Eternal Father, in the name of Jesus Christ thy Son, we thy servants and handmaids, offer up to thee the gratitude of our hearts for thy loving kindness. We thank thee that we still live upon the earth, and have the privilege of coming together at this conference to worship thee, to call upon the name of our Father and God; we also thank thee for the information we have received through thy servants; we pray thee to forgive all our sins, to sanctify our hearts and all that is within us, that our whole spirits and bodies may be subject to thee, and we be in thine hands as the clay is in the hands of the potter, that our whole lives may be spent to the honor and glory of thee, our Father who art in heaven.

Wilt thou endow us with every necessary qualification, that we may honor ourselves, our God and his Son Jesus Christ, that the Holy Ghost may take up his abode with us and dwell with us, that he may be our companion and show us things to come.

We pray that all this people, yea, in all the settlements in the State of Deseret may be filled with the power of God, and that all thine Elders in every land and nation may be filled with the revelations of thy spirit and with desires to do thy will. May thine indignation be against our enemies and the nation that has made war with thee and thy kingdom, in the latter days. Let them be broken to pieces like a potter's vessel.

Now, O Father, bless this land; let thy

choicest blessings be upon the hills and mountains; upon the fountains of water; upon the valleys; our wheat; our grass, and the timber that is in the canyons; and, finally, our Father, let thy blessings be upon our families; upon our wives and children; bless also every person upon the earth that favors Zion and helps to build up the kingdom of God.

Hear us in these things; accept our thanks, and the glory and honor be to God and the Lamb forever and ever: Amen.

J. V. LONG,  
Clerk of the Conference.

## LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

### AND PONY EXPRESS.

#### FROM THE ATLANTIC STATES.

The Pony Express from the east, with advices up to the 1st instant, arrived in the city on Sunday evening about seven o'clock.

#### THE SOUTH.

The *Tribune's* correspondent, on the 20th ult. says—the Fort Sumter question was still undetermined, and would be so for several days. He also reiterates that orders had been sent to land troops at Pickens.

The Mississippi convention, on the 30th, ratified the Constitution of the Confederate States by 78 to 7.

A Montgomery dispatch to the *Tribune* states that if Sprague should be elected governor of Rhode Island, that State would leave the Union, and become the commercial depot and summer residence for Southerners.

It was reported that Fort Pickens had been re-inforced more than a week, and that several hundred United States troops had been taken in from vessels off in the stream, by small boats, in the night. The southern commissioners doubted the truth of the report, and professed to have assurances from the government to the contrary.

#### VIRGINIA.

A rumor of the transfer of guns from Bellona arsenal, near Richmond, to fortress Monroe, was the basis of resolutions in the House on the 28th, protesting against the movement of arms or an increase of the armament of the government within the limits of the State. Substitutes to the resolutions were offered; and a long debate ensued, but no action was arrived at.

A later dispatch states that the cannon referred to, which had caused such excitement, had been contracted for three years ago.

A Richmond dispatch of the 31st states that the House was in session all night, considering the joint resolutions relative to the movement of troops and arms within the Commonwealth, growing out of the proposed transfer of guns from the Bellona foundry. Various amendments were proposed and rejected, amid an exciting debate. The Senate's amendments were finally passed, modified by authorizing the Governor to call out the public guard to arrest the contemplated removals, and directing him to employ the needful force to resist any attempt to remove the same beyond the reach and control of the State government.

The Convention was at last accounts occupied in debate. Mr. Rivers had spoken seven hours in favor of the Union. The resolution to terminate debate on the 21 of April met with violent opposition.

The *Tribune's* Washington correspondent says the opponents of secession in the Richmond Convention, had a clear majority of twenty.

A rencounter had occurred at the Ballard House. Hugh L. Galligher, the contractor at the Rip Raps, fired at Joseph Segar, a member of the Legislature. The ball passed through his coat, but he was unharmed. Galligher accidentally shot himself, and it was expected he would die.

#### TEXAS.

The steamer Daniel Webster, from Texas, arrived at New York, on the 30th, and reported that she landed at Fort Jefferson, Tortugas, Companies M. and L., First Artillery, and at Fort Taylor, Key West, Companies F. and K., of the same regiment, also that the Indians were creating great havoc among the people of Texas, killing some and running off their stock, Major Sibley had chastened some of the savages. Cortenas was understood to be only waiting the departure of troops to commence operations on a larger scale than before.

A dispatch from New Orleans March 30th states that the steamer Coatza Coalcos arrived

off Matagorda Bay, on the 25th, to take away Federal troops. It was reliably stated that the troops would be landed at New York 800 troops were awaiting transportation at Indianapolis. Several companies were expected from San Antonio.

#### SAINT DOMINGO.

The steamer Quaker City, from Havana, arrived at New York on the 29th, and reported that much excitement existed at Havana on the subject of annexation of Saint Domingo to Spain. It seems that the system of Spanish emigration had been going on in that island and that the emigrants had been instructed, when the proper time arrived, to hoist the Spanish flag and invoke the protection of Spain. This had been done on the 16th, much to the astonishment of the blacks and natives. When the news reached Havana, the frigate Blanc, fully armed with a large number of regular troops was dispatched, sailing on the 23d. Two screw frigates were soon to follow with 5,000 regulars. A large naval and military force of 10,000 was said to be on the way from Spain.

It is stated that Hayti would soon share the same fate as Saint Domingo, with the consent of France.

It was reported that a million dollars was en route from Spain to aid the metallic circulation of the island.

Advices from Mexico report the stage from Mexico to Vera Cruz, containing two Americans and five other passengers, was attacked by a band of twenty robbers. Lieut. Dick, U. S. A., and the other American defended themselves, killing five and wounding seven of the robbers; the balance fled. The Americans were both wounded.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

The opinion was almost universal that an extra session of Congress would be called to consider the operations of the new tariff and the state of the treasury.

According to the Washington correspondent of the New York *World*, orders had been forwarded by the Treasury department to the principal cities on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, instructing U. S. surveyors to appraise all foreign goods not having paid duties to the United States, and orders had been sent west to confiscate all goods introduced into Southern ports without the payment of the regular United States' duties.

The post office department, under the provisions of the recently enacted law, had restored the mail service between Georgetown and Lexington, Missouri.

A Pittsburg dispatch of the 29th ult. states that the merchants and business men of that city were very generally standing up firmly against depreciated currency, except at brokers' rates. Missouri and Virginia money was received at 4 per cent discount. The farmers would not receive it at all, and that kind of currency was worthless to purchase produce from first hands.

John G. Palfrey had been appointed Post Master at Boston.

The Chicago banks on the 1st of April were to throw out the notes of thirty-two suspended Illinois banks. These banks had a circulation of about three and a half millions, based upon Missouri, Tennessee and Louisiana stocks. At the present market rate of bonds, the securities of the notes were worth from 85 to 90 cents on the dollar.

It was said that Mr. Lane, recently confirmed Judge, would endeavor to hold court at Athens, Alabama.

The *Times* correspondent says Judge Barton of Kentucky, would decline the Chief Judgeship of Dakota, and probably would obtain a better appointment.

The stock holders of the Southern Pacific railroad were responding generally to the call of President Foran, for an advance of one dollar on each share, many were paying the whole amount at once.

MORE SEEDS WANTED.—We perceive by an advertisement in this issue that the D. A. and M. Society are still calling for choice seeds, etc.; we understand that several packages have already been received; but their operations need more and a greater variety. If the public are alive to this call, we think good will result therefrom, and those who contribute will no doubt be remembered individually. Bishop Hunter, Wm. Wagstaff, the gardener, and the members of the board will be glad to receive all contributions of the kind named.