

There are a great many things that might be spoken about to further illustrate this subject, but the same principle applies everywhere. For instance, there were two or three of us went up to Salt creek a few days ago, to attend to some business, and by the accounts given, and the reports circulated a stranger would have thought that we had got one of the most mean and contemptible of men for a bishop, but when the matter came up for investigation, there was not one solitary charge that could be sustained, the man was innocent. Now, I would rather be found at some other business than to be finding fault with and accusing my brethren. If people would leave such things alone a little more than they do, and leave the management of them to the proper authorities it would be better. Suppose a corrupt man is presiding in a certain place, his corruptions are soon known. People need not strive to turn good into evil because they think that some man does wrong; they need not turn calumniators and defamers, for all will come right in its turn. Then attend to your own business, work the works of righteousness, sustain the constituted authorities of the church until God removes them, and he will do it in his own time. Bishops be after such men as speak against the Lord's anointed; the priesthood is placed in the church, for this purpose, to dig, to plant, to nourish, to teach correct principles and to develop the order of the kingdom of God, to fight the devils, and maintain and support the authorities of the church of Christ upon the earth. It is our duty all to act together to form one great unit, one great united phalanx having sworn allegiance to the kingdom of God, then everything will move on quietly, peaceably and easily, and then there will be very little trouble. I never want to interfere with anybody else's business: I always find enough to attend to of my own.

There was a man came to me a short time ago and wanted me to do something about a decision of High Council, I told him I would have nothing to do with it. It was presumable to me that they had done right, that twelve disinterested men were more likely to judge correctly than one man who was evidently interested. I did not want to be entangled in affairs that did not belong to me. I like people to attend to their own affairs.

Am I an apostle? I would like to magnify my calling. Am I an Elder, a Bishop, a Priest, a Teacher? If I am I would like to magnify my calling, that I might secure the honor and glory of God, and promote the welfare of his kingdom, and be a co-worker in the establishment of the principles of righteousness, and become a blessing to my neighborhood. What do we see our President at? Is he sitting down at ease allowing the time to pass unimproved? No, he is stimulating us to good works. He is saying to the Elders go forth and preach the gospel, gather the poor, send out your teams, and your young men and thus show that you can do something for the gathering of scattered Israel. Get the spirit of life, power and energy within you that you may be able to do something to make you feel fit to hold the priesthood of the Most High God. The poor Saints are watching you; the First Presidency and other authorities are watching you, and they are watching with Argus' eyes over the interests of the church and kingdom of God.

Where does this spirit come from? It comes from the Lord. Where does it flow to? It finds access to every man that has the spirit of honesty within him, and hence when the teachings come, "send your wagons, go here, go there," the reply is yes we are all one in the church of Christ; we have dedicated ourselves, spirit and body to the church and kingdom of God, we are on hand to furnish anything for its advancement. This is the feeling that governs the Latter Day Saints. They all feel to say do you want teams? Do you want wagons? Do you want men, wheat or corn? The response is yes, we are all on hand. Brethren, this is the way to make ourselves rich and strong, and secure the favor of God and of the holy angels. This is the way to have peace in our own bosoms, to preserve peace and happiness in our own families, by engaging in doing the work of the Lord, by striving to accomplish his purposes upon the earth, and by preparing, as President Young said, for the events that are approaching.

Let us be prepared to become co-workers with our file leaders, and then all will be well. Brethren, God bless you. Amen.

—A Couple of ladies were overtaken by a late violent snow-storm, on their way to Portland Me., in a sleigh, in the evening. Equal to the emergency, they made a couch in the snow, of a feather bed they had with them, tipped the sleigh on its side as a screen, secured the horses, well covered with robes, and lay themselves down, enveloped in blankets, and so passed the night.

—The King of Prussia was recently invested with the English Order of the Garter, an honor extended some years ago to Napoleon III. The Marquis of Breadalbane officiated at the vestiture, reading the official commission in latin, and fastening the garter around the King's left knee.

—The large increase of the number of lunatics in England is attributed by some eminent physiologists of that country to the deleterious substances mixed with food.

—There are 5,598 boats belonging to the Erie Canal, of which 1,446 are of greater tonnage than the vessel in which Columbus discovered America.

[From our Extra of the 2d inst.]

EASTERN NEWS

BY TELEGRAPH AND PONY.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN THE STATES.

NORFOLK NAVY YARD ABANDONED.

FORT SMITH SURRENDERED.

WASHINGTON FORTIFIED AND BARRICADED.

The Pony Express with eastern advices up to the morning of the 26th ult., arrived here on the 1st inst., about seven o'clock. The present dispatches reveal a terrible state of excitement everywhere throughout the States, and the people were living under a constant apprehension of coming civil war. For prudential purposes, no doubt, the South had ceased to communicate much of its intentions by telegraph, we have, consequently, little but changing rumour from that quarter, while from the North we have an abundance of dispatches about warlike preparations, the enrolling of volunteer companies, the marching of regiments, and the offers of loans of money to the Northern Government for the prosecution of the war, and the subscriptions for the families of volunteers.

In addition to the dispatches from which we have made the following summary, there are others before us of rather doubtful character and not unfrequently one dispatch is contradicted by another immediately succeeding it. We have, therefore, avoided the citation of those that were clearly unreliable, while at the same time, we have given freely of current rumors without which the present picture of life, excitement and apprehension in the States could not well be fully understood.

MARYLAND.—FURTHER OF THE BALTIMORE RIOT.

Our first dispatch from St. Louis on the evening of the 22d, states that Major Alberger, of Buffalo, who had been several months at Baltimore, arrived in New York the day before with several other gentlemen. He reported a fearful condition of things: streets barricaded; shutters up; houses loopholed for musketry, and every gun store employed. It was believed that "a northern man's life was not worth an hour's purchase," when the next gun in war was fired. It was reported that the Union men were fleeing for their lives. There were nothing but secession flags flying in Baltimore. No man dared to proclaim himself in favor of the Union. A vigilance committee held permanent session at Barnum's Hotel and "spotted" every stranger. Armed men were stationed to prevent the rebuilding of bridges.

Hon. Morris Lowry, special messenger from Washington, states that he witnessed the scenes after the fight at Baltimore, and that history would yet record that, although a hundred Massachusetts troops were assailed with missiles and arms wrested from them, they did not fire until commanded by the Mayor of Baltimore. Mr. Lowry went to Washington and communicated personally with Secretary Cameron and Gen. Scott, who were totally unprepared for such news; a cabinet meeting was immediately called, at which he told the President that Gov. Hicks was in the hands of the mob. The Baltimoreans were reported to have twelve brass pieces, and were fortifying the neighboring heights. They were making active preparations to take Fort McHenry, whose guns were turned on the city.

Private information from Baltimore, reports that the mob element was powerless to act with system; arms were plenty but no ammunition was to be had. It was believed, however, that the mob would try to prevent the passage of troops through the city—the troops would be compelled to fight their way step by step. The railroad between Baltimore and Washington was to be obstructed, and some of the bridges destroyed.

The people south of the Susquehanna were loyal to the Union, and would assist in defending Havre de Grace against secessionists. Governor Hicka had protested to General Butler, of the Massachusetts regiment, against landing troops at Annapolis. They were subsequently landed at the Naval Academy, which

is exclusively the property of the government.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN AND THE BALTIMOREANS.

The Baltimore *American*, reports that Mayor Brown, of Baltimore, went to Washington on the 21st, at the request of the President, and had had a long interview in the presence of the Cabinet and General Scott. The President urged the absolute necessity of transit through Baltimore. General Scott's opinion was to bring troops through Maryland, avoiding Baltimore, if the people would not permit it. If not, the troops would have to select their own best route, and if need be must fight their way through. The President and Secretary of War heartily concurred in the desire to avoid any collision. The Mayor said that the authorities would use all lawful means to prevent parties leaving the city to attack troops passing at a distance; but was unable to promise any more. The President answered that no more troops would be sent through the city, unless obstructed in other directions, with the understanding that the city authorities should use their best efforts to restrain the people.

Gov. Hicks had issued a proclamation convening the legislature on the 25th, in consequence of the Federal troops at Annapolis.

It was reported that the President had said to the Baltimore deputation, on the 22d, that, if the passage of the United States troops was again obstructed, he would lay their city in ashes.

General Lamon reports that Mr. Lincoln replied to the Baltimore committee:

Gentlemen, now go home, and tell your people, if they won't attack us we won't attack them. If they attack us, we will retaliate severely. Troops must come to Washington and that through Maryland, and that they shall.

In a letter from Secretary Seward to Gov. Hicks, who had requested the President to send no more troops through that State, and who had also proposed asking the British minister at Washington to act as mediator between the rebels and the government, Mr. Seward replied that the people of the United State could settle their own differences without calling on a European monarchy to do it for them.

Gentlemen who had arrived at New York, from Washington, reported that the Baltimoreans had telegraphed to Harper's Ferry for Virginia troops to come to their support.

The house of Henry Winter Davis had been entered by a mob, but as he had left, his family was not molested.

The Hall of the German Turners had been sacked.

—Merchants, who had arrived at Harrisburg from Baltimore, state that there would not be a solvent merchant in the latter city in a week from date. Baltimore money was at a heavy discount and Virginia money was at 80 per cent. discount.

Fears of an extended conspiracy among the negroes, existed in St. Mary's county, and the roads were constantly guarded by mounted men.

VIRGINIA.—THE NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

A dispatch of the 23d, states that a gentleman from Norfolk was at Baltimore the preceding day, and reported the scuttling of some of the ships at the former place, throwing down the heavy derricks, and the destruction of much of the machinery, by order of the government. The Pawnee arrived at Norfolk on the morning of the 21st.

The Baltimore *American* of the 22d confirms the report of the scuttling of the Pennsylvania, Co'umbus, Delaware, Raritan and Merrimac at Norfolk, by order of Captain Pendergrast, and the destruction of their arms. The Mayors of Norfolk and Portsmouth had sent a flag of truce to Pendergrast to ask if he intended to fire on the town. He replied that he should act altogether on the defensive. If fired upon, or the navy yard was attacked, it would be his duty to fire on the two cities. It was not known whether the Pawnee entered the harbor or returned to Fort Monroe.

The excitement at Norfolk and Portsmouth was intense, women and children were fleeing and men rallying to arms. It was expected that the ship of the line New York, on the stocks, would be fired before the yard was abandoned. Leveling buildings by blowing them up with powder, was going on, and it was thought there would yet be an effort to destroy all without fire for fear the conflagration might extend to the cities.

The people of Norfolk had seized the

powder house at Crany Island and removed the powder to the city, and were making arrangements for a vigorous defense. The only vessels saved, to carry away Government forces, were the Pocahontas and Cumberland. The ship houses were being torn down and factories leveled to the ground, with the intention of firing and abandoning them, on the 25th.

Caleb Cushing arrived at Harrisburg on the 22d, and left for Washington next day. He said that Gen. Lee, with five hundred Virginia troops, was covering Arlington heights. The General narrowly escaped injury from the people of Carlisle and Chambersburg. He stated that he was on his way to Massachusetts to join a regiment for the defence of the Union.

Lieut. Jennifer is reported as having deserted from the Carlisle barracks. He had full knowledge of the plans of the government. Dispatches for his arrest had been sent in every direction.

Thirty-five students in the Episcopal Theological seminary, Fairfield county, having received intimation that they were to be waited upon by a vigilance committee, resolved to flee to the Free States as soon as possible. One had arrived at New York.

The secession feeling was strong at Alexandria. All business was suspended; especially trade on the river. Provisions were becoming scarce, and flour, especially, had advanced in price.

The city of Wheeling was in a great state of excitement. The Union sentiment was buoyant. A large meeting was held in Clarksburg on the 22d. Resolutions were adopted severely censuring the course being pursued by Gov. Letcher and the eastern Virginians. Eleven delegates were appointed to meet delegates from all the north western counties, in Wheeling, on the 13th of May, to determine what course should be taken in the present emergency. The facilities for obtaining news were very meagre; but reports thus far received were favorable to the Union sentiment in western Virginia.

Commanders R. H. Page, Arthur Sinclair, J. R. Tucker, Lieutenants L. Spotswood and Robert Pegram had received commissions as Captains in the Virginian navy, having previously tendered their resignations in the United States navy to Washington.

Ben McCullough was at Alexandria with two thousand Virginians.

Four thousand barrels of flour, bound to Richmond, were seized at Georgetown, on Sunday the 20th.

The Baltimore *Sun* states that although President Davis was not in Richmond he would be soon, and would make his headquarters there, with an advance guard of five thousand Carolinians, and would be rapidly re-inforced—having ordered the enrolment of thirty thousand men.

It was reported that Vice President A. H. Stephens, was on his way to Richmond, and that two thousand eight hundred South Carolinians and Georgians were on their way to Portsmouth. The Virginians had possession of Norfolk.

There were eight hundred regular United States troops at Fortress Monroe—more were arriving. It was reported that the Virginians talked of storming Fort Monroe. The Fortress was considered almost impregnable. The Virginians think the fort can be taken, but reckon on a great loss of life.

A Philadelphia dispatch says that General Beauregard was in Richmond on the 23d. He had sent a note to Mr. Lincoln, recommending the removal of the women and children from Washington before Saturday the 27th.

A detachment of Col. Duncan's regiment, about 400 strong, under Captain Desha had left by the Nashville, railroad, for the Southern Confederacy, on the evening of the 25th.

It is reported that the secessionists had erected batteries two miles below Mount Vernon, and at Indian Head, and twenty miles lower down to Potomac. A letter from Washington in the *New York Times* says General Scott had sent orders to Fort Washington to destroy the rebel batteries below Mount Vernon at all hazards.

The Virginians had fired eight boats on the Potomac river. Mails between Washington and Annapolis had been stopped. Numerous seizures of arms and powder are noticed: one of 800 kegs of powder for Baltimore.

The Virginians having heard that General Scott intended to resign, sent Judge Robbins to consult with the veteran soldier about accept-