

to mortals. But this is not altogether unconditional, for there are some exceptions, but it would come as near as anything that we have ever read of.

This ought to be a comfort to the Saints and not a license for them to sin and commit all manner of blasphemies, but it should be a comfort and a consolation to those that may, in the hour of temptation, be overtaken in a fault, to encourage them to turn unto the Lord their God with all their hearts, minds, might and strength; then they can lay hold of these promises and with them come forth in the morning of the first resurrection, and inherit all that placed upon their heads. But when we reflect upon pain in this life, it is grievous to be borne and to think of. When we think that a man may be buffeted, not only in this life but until the morning of the first resurrection. This ought to cause the heart of every Latter Day Saint to shrink from everything that is sinful. What! shall we offend God who has made these great and precious promises? Where is our life if we should offend God, the giver of all these good things; if we should dare to sin upon such a promise we should indeed be deserving of the severest punishment. Let no Latter Day Saint then, try to claim these great and precious things if they wilfully commit sin, and because the Lord has promised that they should only be punished for a season. The time of their punishment is here in this life and it is sure not to extend into the other for any great period. Yet there is far more satisfaction in being perfectly honest before God and men, yes far more satisfaction, joy and consolation here in this life to live without any threatening and punishment, in this or in the next life. Every man that has the right spirit within him will feel that he ought to keep the commandments of God, and it is the great source of our happiness and the fountain from which we draw all these great, glorious and honorable tokens of the approval of our Heavenly Father.—Obedience produces enduring happiness in our minds. Then let us love God and love righteousness, because it is right; let us love honesty, love to do good because there are pleasures in doing them. Let us hate wickedness because it is hateful in its nature; let us hate that which has the appearance of evil, and do that because we know it to be the feeling of God, of angels and of all good men.

These should be the feelings of every Latter Day Saint; they should study to discriminate between the right and the wrong, and be determined to walk continually in the path of virtue, of righteousness and of truth. Let us study to make ourselves approved before God, that we may have his smiles and approbation continually.

We are fallen beings, and are not aware how deeply the prejudices of our forefathers have been visited upon our minds. When we think ourselves free from the bondage of our fathers, we then imagine that we become perfectly untrammelled, and we are not at all aware how deeply these prejudices have entwined themselves around our hearts. How diligent we should be to root them out and get every feeling of our nature in the proper direction for that new state of society into which we have entered. The Lord does not prompt his servants to love the manners and evil customs of the world, and you can scarcely put your finger upon the custom that is not evil; and although the passions of human nature have been planted in the breasts of men for wise and good purposes, yet they have become so changed by associating evil with them, that we do not appear to realize the influence they may exert over our minds. We therefore ought to study and to seek diligently for that light which comes from Heaven, to look into our own hearts as we look into a mirror, that we may be enabled to see our foolish practices, turn from them and feel that we are not only in the presence of man, but that we are in the presence of God; that we may become sensible of our responsibility and act consistently in all things, that our government may be righteous and holy in all things. Let us ask ourselves the question, are we practicing as though we were in the presence of Heavenly beings and enjoying what they enjoy, and being with them day after day, and night after night, throughout all eternity? Are we prepared to stand up before God, angels, and before holy and celestial beings, with confidence and a oneness of feeling, being assured that there is nothing the matter in our hearts, but that we are upright as they are upright that we hate iniquity as they hate it. We may feel that we are trying to do this, but a little more light of the spirit from Heaven, of the Holy Ghost shed forth upon our hearts, would enable us to see many imperfections and follies that are gathered up by the traditions of our forefathers, and from the acts of our neighbors.

This being the last time, probably, that I shall have the opportunity of speaking to you in this place for some time to come, although I almost consider it unnecessary to bear my testimony before a people that have so often heard it, yet it seems that it would be a satisfaction to my own mind, if it is not to you, to bear testimony concerning the kingdom and work in which you are engaged as well as myself. Do I know that this church and kingdom that is established here in the Territory of Utah, and whose branches extend abroad in England, in France and in various parts of the earth, do I know that this is the kingdom spoken of by the prophets of old, that this is the great latter-day kingdom of the Most High God? Yes, I do. How do I know this? Not by miracles that my eyes have beheld, though I have seen many, not by manifestations in healing the sick, although I have

seen many healed, not by the testimony of others, although I have heard many, but that would not give me a living and an abiding witness. How do I know that this latter-day kingdom, organized by the inhabitants of this Territory, as well as the branches that are abroad, are all included in that great and glorious kingdom of the last days that is to stand for ever? Have I seen the face of the Almighty in open vision? No; this is a great privilege that I have never attained to. Have holy angels come down from heaven when I was awake and conversed with me as one man converses with another? No; I have not had so great a privilege; I have not attained to that. But I know by the power of the Holy Ghost shed forth in my heart from time to time, for notwithstanding all my faults, all my weaknesses, my imperfections and failings through the past thirty years, yet I do know one fact, and that is that God has from time to time, through his infinite mercy and goodness, shed forth upon me his Holy Spirit, unworthy as I was to receive, and that has borne testimony, time and again, that this is the work of God; it has given me a knowledge which it is impossible for me to doubt. If I had seen angels I might doubt, without having the Holy Ghost. I might doubt if I had seen great miracles, without the Holy Ghost accompanying them, and I might doubt if I saw the heavens opened, if I heard the thunders roll, and I might go and build a golden calf and worship it, but when the Holy Ghost speaks to me and gives me a knowledge that this is the kingdom of God, so that I know it just as well as I know anything else, then that knowledge is past controversy. By that knowledge I know this work to be true, by it I know that this kingdom shall roll on until it shall attain its high destiny, and the kingdoms of this world become the kingdoms of our God and his Christ.

I feel truly thankful for this knowledge that I have been counted worthy to receive, and the greatest desire of my heart is that I may always retain this knowledge within me.—The spirit may depart for a little season, but it will return again if we are faithful. How miserable, how unhappy would every person be to have this knowledge remain and the spirit be taken from them. It would be calculated to make a man one of the most wretched beings upon the face of the earth. What a knowledge that this is the work of God, and at the same time loose the spirit that imparted it.

Now, brethren and sisters, if all of you have this knowledge, and have had the spirit to bear this witness, beware how you grieve the spirit of the living God, and how you turn from the influences of that spirit to evil, unless you want to become miserable all the days of your lives.

I am going forth shortly to the United States, and I pray that the grace of God may sustain me. What is the desire of my heart? It is—O Lord my God, let thy servant have thy spirit to direct him while upon this mission. This is the chief desire of my heart. I do not care whether I preach much or little, or whether I administer much or little, so that I perform those duties that may be required at my hands. As for poverty or affliction, they matter not, if I only have the Spirit of God to accompany me. If it were not for this, I would not give anything for the testimony of this work. All those holding the priesthood without the spirit to accompany them can do nothing. Without a man's testimony is accompanied by the spirit, it will do nothing. He may multiply words, he may study as the revelation says, and after he has done all this, without the spirit is with him to carry conviction to the hearts of the people all his labors will be in vain.

They have systems in the world, they have the best books that are published amongst themselves, but they do not make a right use of them, and when a man goes to preach without the Holy Ghost to bear testimony, to be in his heart to give him utterance, it will be all in vain.

Nothing can be done either satisfactory to himself or his people. Then I do hope and pray that not only myself, but all the missionaries that are going across the plains, may have this spirit all the time to be with them. Give me the Holy Spirit and I can work the work of the Lord. Let this be promised and all will be well.

May God bless you all: Amen.

SMILES AND FROWNS.—Keep a smile on your countenance. Smiles breed dimples, which are far more ornamental than fancy shirt fronts. It's dangerous to sleep in the same town with the proprietor of a perpetual frown.—Don't walk around looking as dismal as a sick undertaker, or as if you were going to your own funeral. Melancholy, results from hunger or indigestion. Dissect a suicide, and the chances are you will find his stomach empty. If you feel down-hearted, avoid hemp and take to victuals. A timely "surlin" might have saved many a good fellow from an untimely grave. Isn't that so?—[Howard Paul in his entertainment.

—Gov. Sprague, of R. I., is reputed a prince.—He supplies his regiment bountifully, and allows each man \$10 a month out of his own purse. He is a candidate for the Presidency.

—A leading mercantile house in Philadelphia, that has always endeavored to stand well with the South recently received the following letter from a debtor in Louisiana:

"Our note to you for \$10,000, due this day, will not be paid. We have lent the money to the Confederate States, and you may go to —."

[From our Extra of the 12th inst.]

EASTERN NEWS

BY TELEGRAPH AND PONY.

The Pony Express, with eastern dates to the 6th, arrived here shortly before noon to-day.

WASHINGTON.

It is reported that Col. Sherman, of Ohio, was to be appointed Quarter-master General. Five more regiments had been tendered from western Pennsylvania.

The Post's Washington special correspondent says that Gen. Banks will be ordered to a command at Baltimore or Fort Monroe, and if so, Gen. Butler will superintend offensive operations against Norfolk and Richmond under command of Gen. Banks.

It had been discovered that the rebels had frequently communication with Washington via the Relay House and Harper's Ferry.

The Post's Washington letter says it was considered certain that Congress would authorize a loan of \$100,000,000; eight or ten per cent would be offered and notes issued from \$50 to \$1,000 in value.

It was reported that Jeff. Davis has issued a proclamation, directing the Federal troops to withdraw from the Virginia soil. Private advices say that Davis was really alarmed and that his anxiety was so great as to affect his health.

It was positively asserted that at a cabinet meeting on the 1st, it was decided to make a further requisition of seventy-five thousand men to serve during the war.

Townsend's Regiment and the Scott's Life Guards had left for Fortress Monroe.

Colonel Meigs is to be Quarter-Master-General of the army. General Butler had refused to be put in the regular army establishment; preferring to return to civil life when the war shall have ended.

Lieut. Col. Farnham had been appointed Col. of the New York Fire Zouaves, in place of the late Col. Ellsworth.

A theological student from Richmond, reports one hundred thousand men under arms in Virginia, twenty thousand of them being at Harper's Ferry. Ben. McCulloch was in Richmond. It was believed that the student was sent Washington to deceive the Government by exaggerated reports of the strength of the rebels.

John H. Sanderson, an ex-chief clerk of the War Department, had recently been appointed lieutenant-colonel in the army, and will be second in command to Col. Anderson.

The Star had information from Leesburg that Beauregard was positively at the junction, also that there is an aggregate of twenty thousand rebels at Manassas, Centerville, Fairfax station and Fairfax court-house.

VIRGINIA.

Lieut. Tompkins' official account of the Fairfax affair does not differ materially from the first report. He says, three of his men were missing, three slightly wounded and six horses lost. He thinks he killed and wounded thirty-five rebels. He brought away five prisoners.

Heavy cannon were being transported to the Rip Raps.

It is said that four thousand secessionists were at Yorktown. There were none between there and Fort Monroe. A stand was evidently to be made at Yorktown. Slaves from several counties had been set to work on the entrenchments. Col. Magruder commands.

A terrible fracas occurred in the negro quarter at Chambersburg. Frank Jones, a negro barber, shot and wounded two soldiers, and was instantly killed by the soldiers.

A slight skirmish had also occurred between a company of home guards and some Virginia troops. Three of the Virginians were wounded.

Two columns of troops from Gen. McClelland's command—one in command of Col. Kelly of the 1st regiment of Virginia Volunteers, and the other by Col. Crittenden of the Indiana Volunteers—left Grafton early in the night, and, after marching the entire night for about twenty miles through a drenching rain, surprised a camp of rebels, two thousand strong, at Phillippi, routing them, killing one hundred and fifty and capturing a large amount of arms, horses, munitions, provisions and camp equipage.

Col. Kelly was mortally wounded and died shortly after. Several others of the Federal troops were slightly wounded.

Capt. Marr, killed at Fairfax, was a member of the Virginia State convention, and a

member elect of the legislature from Fauquier county.

Gen. McDowell's official account of the Fairfax affair is confirmed.

Two thousand South Carolina troops were reported to be at Brentville, a few miles below Fairfax.

The woods near Fort Washington, on the Potomac, had been cleared away and redoubts erected by our troops.

Three schooners, loaded with corn, had been brought in as prizes, also six prisoners of war, captured by scouts.

A band of telegraph operators had been ordered to accompany the Federal forces, and offices were to be opened in every direction back of Arlington Heights, so that troops can be instantly concentrated at any point.

Six Dahlgren bronze twelve-pounders had been fished up by the rebels near the Gosport Navy Yard. Eight tons of powder were said to have been taken from the magazine of the Merrimac.

W. H. Washington, son of the late Colonel Washington, was among captured in the Fairfax skirmish.

Word had been received that two of the missing dragoons in the Fairfax skirmish, had been re-captured and brought back by their company, who heard that they would be hung, which caused the whole company to rescue them.

There had been an incendiary fire at Alexandria.

On the 1st the regular cavalry and a battery of artillery proceeded towards Fairfax.

THE FIGHT AT AQUIA CREEK.

The official account of the engagement at Aquia creek, agrees with other accounts. The enemies batteries in range were silenced.

The following facts relative to the contest at Aquia creek, had been obtained:

The engagement began on the 31st, and lasted two hours. The following day it was renewed for four hours. The force of the Confederates was supposed to have been two thousand.

On the Saturday the Freeborn approached to within two miles, and commenced the fire. The Pawnee took a nearer position. For the first hour the firing was brisk from the batteries. During the engagement, the Pawnee fired one hundred and sixty shells. An observer saw through a telescope a number of bodies carried away in wagons. Officers say the Confederates had rifled cannon. Both vessels were damaged, but only slightly. One shot went through the Freeborn's cabin. The Pawnee eight shots. The Anacosta had returned to Washington. The Pawnee and Freeborn hauled off, being unprepared for a long engagement. The railroad depot and buildings ashore were destroyed. The rebels, it was believed, had eight guns.

A distinguished surveyor had gone on a steamer to Aquia creek, to make an accurate survey, preparatory to further operations against that point.

The next attack on the Aquia creek batteries would be made by the land forces.

Capt. Ward's official report of the affair at Aquia creek, states that the operations terminated in consequence of the fatigue of the men and the excessive heat. He fired incessantly for five hours.

It is ascertained by a careful inspection of the projectiles used by the rebels at Aquia creek, that they were unlike any in common use, and it was believed that their cannon and projectiles were from Europe, but how and where they got them was the question.

MARYLAND.

A letter from Annapolis states that Col. Smith of the New York 13th regiment, had taken seven hundred and fifty muskets from the secessionists of Maryland, and intended capturing all arms held by them in vicinity.

Gov. Hicks had demanded and received the muskets of the Baltimore City Guards, one hundred and fifty-nine in number and had them conveyed to Fort McHenry. Several men, about to start for Harper's Ferry, had been arrested and taken to the fort.

Marshal Bonnafort had returned to Baltimore. He is instructed by Secretary Cameron to arrest all persons plotting against the government, and to seize all arms and ammunition in possession of such persons or which may be secreted by them, and to appoint an additional force of deputies sufficient to enable him to guard all the highways leading from the city. Marshal Bonnafort will, under the instructions, hold himself accountable to the War Department only.