

round which was like the dawning of heaven to their souls, and they shouted "hallelujah," beholding the spirit and glory of these times that we now live in, and we yield to passion? I say shame on the individual that says passion has anything to do with his life; it is crucified, it lays, as it were, at the foot of the cross. That is my faith, and it has been my life.

How will you be happy? Love the Giver more than the gift. Delight yourselves in your duties, mothers. Here are the middle aged and the young. I am now almost daily sealing young girls to men of age and experience; love your duties, sisters. Are you sealed to a good man? "Yes, to a man of God." It is for you to bear fruit and bring forth, to the praise of God, the spirits that are born in yonder heavens and are to take tabernacles on the earth. You have the privilege of forming tabernacles for those spirits, instead of their being brought into this wicked world, that God may have a royal Priesthood—a royal people—on the earth. That is what plurality of wives is for, and not to gratify lustful desires. Sisters, do you wish to make yourselves happy? Then what is your duty? It is for you to bear children, in the name of the Lord, that are full of faith and the power of God. To receive, conceive, bear, and bring forth in the name of Israel's God, that you may have the honor of being the mothers of great and good men—of kings, princes, and potentates, that shall yet live on the earth and govern and control the nations. Do you look forward to that? Or are you tormenting yourselves by thinking that your husbands do not love you? I would not care whether they loved a particle or not, but I would cry out, like one of old, in the joy of my heart, "I have got a man from the Lord," "Hallelujah, I am a mother, I have borne an image of God." Let your prayers ascend to God, and that continually, that he will overshadow the child by the power of the Holy Ghost before and after its birth, that the Holy Ghost may attend it continually. The mother should inquire what her duty is. It is to teach her children holiness, prayer to God, and to trust in Him. Teach them the holy religion, and the commandments that are calculated to sanctify the people and bring them into the presence of our Father and God. But no, too often it is passion. "If my passion is served, I am in heaven." The fire will have to burn them up. We must live by principle, and if we do we shall attain to perfection—to being crowned with crowns of glory, immortality, and eternal lives. I would rather be purified here, than to live ten thousand years to attain the same point in another existence. The man that enters into this order by the prompting of passion, and not with a view to honor God and carry out his purposes, the curse of God will rest upon him, and that which he seems to have will be taken from him and given to those that act according to principle. Remember it.

The world cries out against this obnoxious doctrine, that I should have more wives than one. And what would they do? Destroy the virtue of every woman in this community, if they had the power. What do they care about virtue? With comparatively few exceptions, no more than do the devils in hell. Most of the officers who have been sent here, would have defiled every bed in this Territory, had they have had the power. Tell about this doctrine's being obnoxious to their delicate feelings! Yes, it is, in one sense: it keeps them at bay; it is hell to them; it is burning them up; and I say they may burn up; and they will.

Elders of Israel, have you entered into the doctrine that has been revealed, through passion? If you have, you will find that that course will take that which you seem to have, and the Lord will say, "let this man, that man, or the other man go, for he has acted on passion and not on principle; take that which he seems to have and give it to him that has been faithful with the five, the two, three, or the one talent." That is the way it will be, by and by.

Sisters, do not ask whether you can make yourselves happy, but whether you can do your husband's will, if he is a good man. Teach your children, for you are their guardians, to act as father and mother to them until they are out of your care. The teachings and examples of our mothers have formed, to a great extent, our characters and directed our lives. This is their right, when they act by the power of the priesthood, to direct the child until it is of a proper age, and then hand it over to the husband and father, and into the hands of God, with such faith, and such love of virtue and truth, and with such love of God and its parents, that that child can never suppose that it is out of the hand and from under the control of the parent. Do not call it "mine;" let your maxim be, "this is not mine," whether you have one child or a dozen, "it is not mine, but the Lord has seen fit to let me bear the souls of the children of men; it is from my Father and God, and I will do my duty and hand it over to Him;" and have that faith that the child can never wring itself out of the hands of a good father and mother, can never stray away, no, never. That is the privilege of mothers. It is you who guide the affections and feelings of the child; it is the mothers, after all, that rule the nations of the earth; they form, dictate, and direct the minds of Statesmen, and the feelings, course, life, notions, and sentiments of the great and the small, of kings, rulers, governors and of the people in general.

Now, mothers, act upon principle, and see whether you can do anything to promote happiness in your families; see whether you can

guide the minds of your children, learn them their letters, etc. I thought to speak upon the last named point, but I will omit it. You can at least teach your children faith, and pay attention to knitting their stockings, making their clothing, etc.; see that the chickens are taken care of; that the milk is cleanly milked from the cow; and that the children are made comfortable. And, if your husband is here or there, do not fret yourselves whether he leaves you or not; if he is a good man, he can take care of himself, and will safely return to you again. The mother that takes this course will be a happy mother—a happy woman. But where you find women jealous of each other, and, "I am watching my husband," I would ask, where are your children? They are nearly all the time in the mud, or in some mischief; and what are you doing, mother? You are "watching that man." "Who is he?" "He is my husband." I used to tell the sisters, in Nauvoo, that they did not care where their children were, if they could only keep in sight of their husbands.

A traveler in the eastern country overtook an old gentleman walking towards a town, and asked him, "who is the great man of that little town? Who is your leading man? Who is the governor and controlling spirit of that place?" The old gentleman replied, "I am the king of that little town." "Really," says the traveler, "are you the leading man?" "Yes, sir, I am king in that place, and reign as king." "How do you make this to appear? Are you in affluent circumstances?" "No, I am poor, but in that village there are so many children, all those children go to my school; I teach them all their letters; I rule the children, and they rule their parents, and that makes me king." I frequently think of this. Let the children rule the mother, and the mother the father, and that makes the children kings. How frequently you find this. How is it, my brethren? When you call your families together for prayers, where are your children? Were this question asked me, I should say, "I do not know." Mothers, where are your children. "We do not know; it is as much as we can do to be here." Why do you not have your children together? It is your duty to look after them; they should not be running at random in the streets. Some mothers will put a ten-dollar frock on a child and let it go straight into the mud, while they are watching the father and trying to keep him in bounds. Take care of your children, clothe them comfortably, and avoid all extravagance.

I am ashamed, not only in my own family, but others, to see the gewgaws that are so often put upon children, when an antelope skin or a piece of blue factory would make much more suitable clothing for them. Dress them in strong, durable cloth, and that too made by your own hands. But no, the finest fabrics must be put upon them to play in. Some, if they could get it, would put fifty dollars worth on a child and send him into the streets to ride upon rails, climb trees, etc. And when prayer-time comes, the husband inquires where are your children? "I don't know." It is your duty, mothers, to look after them; and when you have your children in the prayer room, tell them that their father is coming to pray with them. Also, let it be your delight that your children do not waste bread and other food; if you have bread to spare, give it to the poor, and see that your children do not destroy it. Do not let them destroy valuable clothing, but put strong, durable cloth upon them, and save where you can, and give it to gathering the poor. I do not rule my family with an iron hand, as many do, but in kindness and with pleasant words; and if soft words would teach them, they would know as much as any family on this earth. See that your children are taught every principle of goodness and virtue, and do not let them run uncontrolled in the streets, with expensive food in their hands to waste, and expensive clothing upon their backs to tear and destroy. If you get a frock worth three dollars when a two dollar one will answer, and may be last longer, you might have saved a dollar to give for gathering the poor. Treat your children like children.

Some mothers try to make father believe that a child five years old knows as much as the father. Another great cause of dissatisfaction is that so many women are such noble women, and know so much more than their husbands, they say, "this man is not capable of leading me." That is a positive proof to me that that man does not know his ability and calling. I will acknowledge that many women are smarter than their husbands, but when people are married, instead of trying to get rid of each other, reflect that you have made your choice, and strive to honor and keep it, do not manifest that you have acted unwisely and say that you have made a bad choice, nor let any body know that you think you have. You made your choice, stick to it, and strive to comfort and assist each other.

There are other things that I would like to speak about, but I will now stop speaking.—God bless you: amen.

THE BLACK GOWNS DOWN UPON HOOPS.—At a camp meeting recently held near West Baltimore, Montgomery county, Ohio, Bishop Russell forbade any one with hoops on to partake of the sacrament, affirming that they would not be welcome to the table of the Lord.

Two or three years ago a Western Conference passed resolutions that the "wearing of hoops by females is inconsistent with a truly christian character, and is by some considered as indecent, and that therefore we, as a Quarterly Conference, disapprove of the wearing of hoops by our female members."

[From our Extra of the 22d inst.]

EASTERN NEWS

BY TELEGRAPH AND PONY.

The Pony Express with eastern dates up to the 17th inst. arrived here this afternoon at twenty minutes to four o'clock. The dispatches are voluminous and, in some portions particularly prosy. We have made the most judicious selection compatible with our space, from which our readers will be able to form a pretty correct idea of the condition of things in the lower world.

WASHINGTON.

The special agents who had been sent from General Scott's office to reconnoitre in the South were daily returning, and all agreed that bodies of men were at Richmond, Lynchburg, Montgomery, New Orleans and Pensacola. They all agree too that troops intended marching on Washington, and that if that plan was abandoned, the leaders would find it difficult to restrain the men.

Governor Sprague's regiment had made up a purse of \$1,000 for the sisters of young Howard, who was murdered by the policeman.

The regiment of cavalry which Carl Schurz is to raise will be one of the most effective in the service. The object was to enlist and organize a body of men who had seen service, and did not need drilling. It was well known there were hundreds of men in the west who had seen service in Europe. To such men, Government would undoubtedly furnish uniforms, equipments and horses.

Spies were plenty in the very midst of the Federal troops and elsewhere, but there being no declaration of war made, they could not be treated as spies. They would have to be proved to be traitors to their country and dealt with as such.

The preparations in Washington indicated that the Government was getting ready for a contest at Harper's Ferry.

A dispatch to the *Express* says that the British Minister had applied for permission to ship certain productions—particularly tobacco—to England, to fulfil contracts, but the Government politely declined.

Part of the fleet had been ordered home from the coast of Africa.

It was satisfactorily ascertained that the whole number of troops in Virginia did not exceed thirty thousand, one-fifth being in Richmond.

The ultimate direction of the troops then in Washington and daily arriving was a matter of conjecture, the administration keeping it secret. Among other vigorous measures determined was the construction of from forty to fifty gun-boats, by contract, for operations in shallow water.

The President and suite had made a tour of inspection down the Potomac.

There were now in the city or within sight of the capital, about thirty-one thousand men.

Gen. Butler dined in Baltimore on the 14th. No attempts were made to annoy him and every courtesy extended both to himself and his staff.

An attempt to poison members of the 12th Regiment of New York had been discovered. Several were ill. It appears that some sugar had been used which contained arsenic.

The Navy Department expected Charleston, Savannah and the mouth of the Mississippi to be blockaded in the course of a week. The Government contemplated the erection of earth works at regular intervals along railroad lines leading from the North through Maryland.

The capital was surrounded by a circle of encampments controlling all roads to Virginia and Maryland.

The orders had gone from the War Department directing Gen. Wool to assume command of Fort Monroe.

The Governors of all the Free States, from Pennsylvania, west, had asked and obtained a pledge from the President that no compromise or cessation of the war should take place until the national flag floated over all the national property.

Senator Pomeroy, of Kansas, had satisfied the War department that several officers at Forts Leavenworth and Riley were open sympathisers with the Southern rebels.

A large quantity of powder had been discovered in the new building, occupied by the New Jersey troops, previous to their going into camp. No officer of the Government knew any thing of it, or how or when it came there.

A keg of powder had also been discovered in one of the basement rooms of the Patent Office, which had not been used for some time. Orders had been issued for a strict search of all public buildings, and a more stringent guard of them.

In consequence of pressing public affairs, no personal applications for appointments were to be entertained.

The Government had officially complimented Gen. Butler for his prompt action at Baltimore.

General Butler's Baltimore proclamation had been emphatically approved by General Scott.

A report was current that an engineer officer had discovered that Virginians were throwing up defences within spy-glass view of Washington.

The *Herald's* special Washington dispatch of the 15th, says it was understood that the rebel States had made proffers of purchase of European and other foreign vessels; but our government had notified the diplomatic corps to state that no such purchases would be respected no matter what the flag that covered them. The language used on the occasion was unequivocal and decided. It had also notified the diplomatic corps, if any commissioners from the rebel States be received by any European power, this government would not hesitate an instant to break off all diplomatic relations with said offending power, and not only recall the minister of the United States, but dismiss from Washington the minister of said power.

The entire diplomatic body was present at the military soiree of the Secretary of State on the 14th.

The *Times'* correspondent says all work upon the capitol was suspended, by order of the Commissioner of Public Buildings.

A messenger had been sent to the Commander of the Pawnee, now off Alexandria with guns pointed on the town. It was understood that the secession flag now floating over that city would soon come down.

The *Tribune's* correspondent says, having seen it stated that Senator Douglas had received an appointment of Brigadier General, he asked the President if it was so. He said it was not, and that he had not thought of tendering it to him. He also said that if gentlemen were to be appointed from civil life he imagined there were many who would be inferior to Douglas in that position. That Senator Douglas was the first to tell him of anticipated troubles in Maryland, to point out the proper route via Perryville and Annapolis and suggested that Fort Monroe and Point Comfort were the points that commanded the whole of that section of the country. Mr. Lincoln referred with pleasure to the fact that Mr. Douglas, earlier than any, called upon him, announcing his determination to stand by him and approving of his course.

The President has promoted Brigadier General Butler to be henceforth a Major General of the United States army.

The most significant offer yet made the Government had just been received from Scotland. Certain Scotch merchants doing business in this country were responsible for a tender of ten regiments unequipped, but well built, hardy, active men, who were earning eleven dollars a month above their living, and who were ready and willing to enter the service of the United States during the war, be it long or short, on condition that, at the expiration of the war, Government would grant them each a bounty of land.

Ten companies of the 27th regt. of cavalry, admirably mounted, were expected to arrive in the capital during the week.

MARYLAND.

Fort McHenry had been largely reinforced from Annapolis. Twelve hundred men were now there. General Butler had arrived at the Fort. Men were working under direction of the city, building the Canton bridge. A wagon load of military goods, bound to Harper's Ferry, had been seized on the Frederick road by the troops.

A band of Virginians, joined by Baltimoreans, had advanced from Harper's Ferry, and seized Monachy bridge and Frederick junction, and were expected to throw a detachment into Frederick city.

Evidence that could not be contradicted was said to be proving to the administration that treasonable operations were going on among the citizens of Baltimore. The government would take decisive measures to execute its authority in that city. The Union men were