

W. Young, Howard O. Spencer, Claudius V. Spencer, John Squires, William H. Folsom, Emanuel M. Murphy, Thomas E. Jeremy, George W. Thatcher, members of the High Council.

John Young, President of the High Priests' Quorum, Edwin D. Woolley and Samuel W. Richards, his counselors.

Joseph Young, President of the first seven Presidents of the Seventies, and Levi W. Hancock, Henry Harriman, Albert P. Rockwood, Horace S. Eldredge, Jacob Gates and John Van Cott, members of the first seven Presidents of the Seventies.

William Squire, President of the Elder's Quorum; James Smith and Peter Latter, his counselors.

Edward Hunter, Presiding Bishop; Leonard W. Hardy and Jesse C. Little, his counselors.

Adam Spiers, President of the Teacher's Quorum; Henry I. Doremus and Martin Lenzi, his counselors.

John S. Carpenter, President of the Deacon's Quorum; Samuel G. Ladd and Warren Hardie, his counselors.

Brigham Young, Trustee in Trust for the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

Daniel H. Wells, Superintendent of Public Works; John Sharp, his assistant.

William H. Folsom, Architect for the Church.

Brigham Young, President of the Perpetual Emigrating Fund to gather the poor; Heber C. Kimball, Daniel H. Wells and Edward Hunter, his assistants and agents for said fund.

George A. Smith, Historian and general Church Recorder, and Wilford Woodruff, his assistant.

Elder Charles C. Rich spoke upon the benefits to be derived from being obedient to the counsel of the living priesthood. Dwelt chiefly upon the practical duties of the Saints, and the way to prepare for the triumph of the kingdom of God over all its earthly enemies.—It is the duty of every saint to think of and act upon the requirements made by the holy priesthood. If the saints would remove evil out of their way and adopt good principles, there would be no danger of a falling away from grace.

President Brigham Young said he would give the mind and will of the Lord concerning the Latter-day Saints in their temporal life, which was that they should manufacture their own clothing, just as fast as they possibly can.—If the Saints must trade and speculate, why not those who do it gather enough together to keep the trade under our own control. Referred to the history and practices of the Jews as traders in jewelry and clothing. In reference to their conversion, he said they never will believe until Jesus comes again, and preaching will have no more effect upon them than it will upon the color of the descendants of Cain. When all the rest of Adam's posterity shall be redeemed, then, and not till then will the children of Cain receive the promised blessing of restoration. In speaking of the degeneracy of mankind, and their departure from the truth in various ages of the world, he said the world had never been without the spirit of the Lord, but the human family had many times been left without the legal means of learning the fulness of the gospel and the ordinances thereof. Stated that some time ago he wanted our merchants to bring goods into this market, and sell them at such prices as to keep out wicked enemies, but the reply was if he would give them his means and influence they would do as he wanted them. Notwithstanding all the temptations and trials that lie in the way of the Saints, he was pleased to know that they were advancing and increasing in their obedience and in the knowledge of God.—The time is not far distant when the Lord will make this people the richest and most independent of all people upon the face of the earth.

The Choir sung a hymn.  
Elder F. D. Richards pronounced the benediction.

Sunday, 10 a. m.

Singing by the Choir.  
Prayer by Elder George A. Smith.  
Singing.

Elder Amasa M. Lyman addressed the conference. His experience had taught him that the saints learn very slowly, yet he was pleased to see them improving and progressing in the knowledge of the truth. He reasoned upon the impossibility of our realizing our wishes and desires, unless the labors and duties that devolve upon us are first understood by ourselves. The development of knowledge in the people must follow that which is manifested in their teachers. If we comprehend and entertain a correct appreciation of the value of the counsel that has been given in relation to our temporal wila-

tion, our actions will doubtless be different to what they have been in the past. That which will constitute a Saint is a knowledge of what we should do, and then an undivided and unreserved attention to the purpose of those duties. There was no person in the Church of Christ so low and meek but the fountains of knowledge were open to him or her; and in the development of light there will be an increase of that perfection of action which is necessary for the perfect development of the creature.

President Brigham Young made a few remarks upon sending missionaries to preach the gospel; the object and design of sending the men they had now selected.

Elder George Q. Cannon then read a list of the names of those called to go on missions to Great Britain, Scandinavia and the Sandwich Islands.

He also read a report, from the Trustee in Trust, of the expenses incurred in gathering the poor since the spring of 1861, amounting in the aggregate to nearly \$1,000,000.

Elder Cannon delivered a highly instructive discourse on the justice, mercy and manifest impartiality of the Almighty.

The Choir sung a hymn.  
President Heber C. Kimball closed the meeting with benediction.

Afternoon.

Singing by the Choir.  
Prayer by Elder Wilford Woodruff.  
The Choir sung "Arise, my soul arise."

Bishops Hunter, Hardy, Little, David Evans, Raleigh, Kesler and assistants administered the sacrament.

President Heber C. Kimball preached on reproof, correction, and the duties of Saints generally; spoke of the authority of the priesthood to seal on earth, and such sealing being sanctioned in heaven. Advocated building the new Tabernacle the present season. Made remarks upon the poverty of the people in the cotton country, and stated that the President, himself and others had sent down both men and means, but did not suppose they had received any credit for it, but believed that somebody had the benefit of it. He hoped the brethren would take hold and do something to help the poor in the south.

Elder John Taylor preached upon the duty of the Saints to root out from their midst all manner of iniquity; to exert ourselves to establish purity and banish everything from our neighborhoods that is wicked or unholy.

President Brigham Young bore testimony to the good instructions that had been given during the conference. In speaking of the outsiders that were here, he said there were honorable exceptions; and in relation to grog shops and gambling shops, he was of opinion that if we said we did not want them, the City Council would as soon as convenient cease giving licences. He wanted the brethren to assist those in the southern part of the Territory, not by donation, but as a loan, and wanted all to pay in labor or otherwise. Made remarks upon the present lamentable and mournful condition of our country.

Speaking of the new tabernacle, he observed that there would be no difficulty about putting up the building, if the lumber can be obtained. Blessed the people in the name of the Lord.

On motion of Elder George A. Smith, the conference adjourned till the 6th day of October next, at 10 a. m.

The Choir sung "Arise O glorious Zion."

Patriarch John Smith blessed the people and dismissed the conference as follows:

Brethren and sisters, I can truly say that I have been highly edified and instructed by what has been said here during this conference; and I feel to bless you all by virtue of my office and calling, and I ask God to bestow His blessing upon you, that we may live long upon the earth to do good and strive diligently to keep His commandments, that we may be worthy of all the blessings which our Father in heaven has in store for us.

Arise and be dismissed.

We thank thee, our Father, for that portion of thy Holy Spirit which has been manifested in our midst during the sitting of this conference. We pray thee, Heavenly Father, to cause the good instructions imparted to be treasured up in good and honest hearts. Wilt Thou let Thy choicest blessings rest upon Br. Brigham and his Counsel, also upon the Twelve Apostles and every authority in Thy kingdom; and grant, O Lord, to bless all Thy saints and servants as Thou seest they need; give them Thy Holy Spirit that they may proclaim the words of life and salvation unto Thy people, and may the words of Thy servants sink deep into the hearts of the honest; and

may the time soon come when the wicked shall fear and tremble. Bless Thy people all over the earth, and hasten the day when the sinner in Zion shall be afraid, fear, tremble and flee away, that we as a people may be blessed and live upon the earth to accomplish the work assigned us.

We pray Thee, Heavenly Father, to go with us to our several places of abode, and eventually save us in Thy kingdom.

These blessings and favors we ask in the name of Jesus, Thy Son. Amen.

J. V. LONG,  
Clerk of Conference.

### HOME ITEMS.

DISPATCHES.—To most readily get the clearest understanding of the progress of events, we suggest that the reading of the telegraphic news be begun on the 2d page of this number, and then follow the order of the dates from such principal points as Washington and New York.

BOUNTIFUL.—As previously noticed, "a Visitor" writes that the examination of the 12th District School, Br. Daniel Wood, proprietor, Charles E. Pearson, teacher, took place on the 3d inst., in the Tabernacle, with credit to the pupils and gratification to a goodly audience. Want of room prevented printing "Visitor's" letter entire.

THEATRICAL.—The Heart of Mid-Lothian was repeated on Wednesday night, with Magic Toys for an afterpiece. Both pieces were well received, and deservedly so. On Friday evening a crowded house witnessed Uncle Tom's Cabin; and on Saturday evening, the building was unable to contain the multitude who sought admission, the bill being Camilla's Husband and Out to Nurse. A great many of our friends from various parts of the Territory, in the city attending conference, were present, and highly gratified with the spirited playing and the splendid manner in which the pieces were put on the boards. The playing on both evenings was even better, as a whole, than when these pieces were recently produced, and gave general satisfaction. The Ogden brass band executed some very fine music and were warmly welcomed; and Mr. Mark Croxall's Cornet Solo drew an encore. On Monday night, The Avenger and Family Jars were produced with success. We have not space to-day to notice particulars. The Theatre will not be open to-night.

On Saturday night we are promised a treat in Old Phil's Birthday and The Forty Thieves. The latter belongs to a style of pieces entirely new here, embracing beautiful scenery, magnificent costumes, fine mechanical effects, and concludes with the greatest effort at grand spectacular effect that has yet been attempted on our stage. Fairies, thieves, demons, mortals—comical and serious, good and bad—singing, dancing, and a gorgeous illuminated tableau ought to afford an entertainment both pleasing and amusing. There is every opportunity for display and effect in it, and these the Management will doubtless do justice to.

SNOW AND RAIN.—Judge Phelps says 6 feet 7 inches of snow have fallen in this valley since the 1st of December last, which, with the rain during the same period equals 13 inches of water on the level.

Cool and squally during the past week.

PROBATE COURT.—In the case of the people vs. Rosenbaum & Co., the jury found a verdict against George Rosenbaum, under the third count of the indictment, viz: for buying cattle knowing them to be stolen. The punishment was fixed at five years in the penitentiary and \$500 fine. The other three, Leopold Newman, Charles Popper and Patrick Harlem, were acquitted. Counsel for the defence filed a motion in arrest of judgment.

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the approaches are of soft bottom land. We cannot advance to-morrow in the same manner as we have to-day. As soon as I get my troops up a little, I might push a column down the road, but it is evident that I cannot follow rapidly during the night.

(Signed) A. A. HUMPHREYS.

Maj.-General.

Washington, 7.

Richmond letters say that previous to the surrender of the city the Mayor ordered all liquors to be destroyed; as a consequence the rebel rear guard became entirely ungovernable. A terrible scene of pillage and ruin ensued. Stores were plundered and the whole city was a tumult of riotous proceedings. Great damage also was done by the explosion of one of the rebel magazines. Among the victims of the explosion were all the inmates of the Alms House close by. The damage done by the fire was enormous in that portion of the city bounded by Main Street and the river and 7th and 16th. Fifteen streets were destroyed, and it is estimated that 800 buildings were burned.

The Richmond Whig was issued on Tuesday by the former editor, he having given pledges of hearty support to the Union cause.

The prisoners arrived at City Point number 14,000. Careful estimates of Lee's killed and wounded put them at ten to twelve thousand men.

New York, 7.  
The Commercial's special says the work of restoring the railroad from Washington to Richmond is actively pursued, and it will be ready within a short time.

Meade's Headquarters, 6.

To Grant. At daylight this morning I moved the 2d, 5th and 6th corps along the railroad in the direction of Amelia Court House. Soon after moving toward Farmville, the direction of the 3d and 5th corps was immediately changed from northerly to a north-westerly direction. The 2d corps are moving on Deaconville. The 5th corps, heretofore in the centre, moved on the right of the 2d, the 6th corps facing about and moving by the left flank, taking position on the left of the 2d. It is understood that the cavalry would operate on the extreme left. Changes were promptly made to add to the corps, which soon became engaged with the enemy near Deaconville, driving him by the right across Sailor's creek to the Appomattox. The 6th corps made a long march, but its position prevented its striking the enemy's column before it had passed. The 6th corps came up with the enemy about 4 p. m. and in conjunction with the 2d on the right and the cavalry on the left, attacked and routed the enemy and captured many prisoners, among them Gen. Ewell and Custis Lee.

(Signed) MEADE.

New York, 8.

The Herald's correspondent, from the front of Mobile 24th, says the whole of Granger's corps arrived at Danby's Mills on the 23d. On the evening of the 24th the 16th corps received orders to march the next morning, which was received with cheers by the troops. The 13th corps, together with Canby and staff, were to go with them.

The Herald's special says: Hancock, with infantry, artillery and cavalry, moved to head off Lee on the 4th. The troops were well equipped and supplied for a long march.

The Times' Richmond correspondent says the destruction of property by fire will amount to tens of millions of dollars. The city was perfectly quiet and the conduct of our troops was admirable.

There are seven distinct lines of fortifications surrounding Richmond, protected by a new style of most formidable chevaux de frize. They consist of sharp hewn sticks projecting like spokes from a hub, so close that they cannot be crawled through.

The steamer Arago, with Gen. Anderson and some 300 other distinguished persons, sailed for Charleston this p. m. Forty other steamers also sailed for the same destination, crowded with passengers.

Headq'rs. Armies of the U. S., }  
4.30 p. m., April 9, 1865. }

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War. Gen. Lee surrendered the army of Northern Virginia this p. m. upon terms proposed by myself. The accompanying additional correspondence will show the conditions fully.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT,

Lieut.-Gen.

Appomattox C. H., April 9, 1865.

Gen. R. E. Lee, commanding C. S. A. In accordance with the substance of my letter to you of the 5th inst, I propose to receive the surrender of the army of Northern Virginia on the following terms, to wit: rolls of all the officers and men to be made in duplicate, one copy to be given to an officer designated by me, the other to be retained by such officer or officers as you may designate. The officers to give their individual parole not to take arms against the Government of the U. S. until properly exchanged, and each company or regiment commander to sign a like parole for the men of his command. The arms, artillery and public property to be parked and stacked and turned over to officers appointed by me to receive them. This will not embrace the side arms of the officers, nor their private horses or baggage. This done, each officer and man will be allowed to return to their homes, not to be disturbed by the United States authority, so long as they observe their parole and the laws in force where they may reside. Very respectfully,

(Signed) U. S. GRANT, Lt.-Gen.

Headquarters, Army Northern Va., }

April 9, 1865. }

Lieut.-Gen. U. S. Grant, commanding U. S. A. Gen.—I have received your letter of this date, containing the terms of surrender of the army of Northern Virginia as proposed by you. As they are substantially the same as there expressed in your letter of the 8th inst, they are accepted. I will proceed to designate the proper officers to carry the stipulations into effect. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed) R. E. LEE, Gen.