

work of the Lord in the eyes of the nations. They are more afraid of our union than of any other power. They are afraid of the God that is within us. If that union and the power of God is with ten men, they fear that in them more than they fear a hundred thousand men that are not united. We are here, and I am satisfied.

In regard to the acts of this city in turning out teams, we shall send them this season to bring the poor across the plains; and what will we do another season? Send a great many more. Will the way be hedged up by the wars and distress of nations? I neither know nor care. I am looking for the words of Joseph to be fulfilled. The time will come when men and women will be glad to catch what they can roll up in a small bundle, and start for the mountains, without team or wagon. That day will shortly come. Hundreds of people in this house are my witnesses, who heard Joseph say, when asked whether we should ever have to leave Nauvoo, "The Saints will leave Nauvoo. I do not say they will be driven, as they were from Jackson county, Missouri, and from that State; but they will leave here and go to the mountains. And the next time the Saints remove, or are caused to remove, they will be turned out of the frying pan, not into the fire, but into the middle of the floor." If this is not the middle of the floor, I do not know where you will find it. When we left Missouri, we were turned out of the frying pan into the fire, and the next time our enemies succeeded in their warring against us, they cast us into the middle of the floor. I think this is the middle of the floor. Can we look to the back side of it, or to the front side of it? I can look to the south, and to the north, and it is a great way to the bed, or to the table. I think we are in the middle of the floor—we are here, and not there. "Do you think there will be war, so that we can not gather the Saints?" I do not know, nor do I care; they must come.

I want to say a few words to those of my brethren who are apt to prophesy evil. Some of the brethren are all the time foreseeing evil that the Saints are going to suffer, and saying that we are going to see harder times than ever before, and that the armies of the Un—, hold on, the armies of the nations will yet gather against us. Let them gather: the Lord will perform his work. "But don't you think we will be afflicted again?" What if we are? I am not sorry that the army came here. "What are you sorry for?" I am sorry to see so many foolish persons in our midst. If I possessed the influence over this people that it is my right to possess in the midst of the Latter Day Saints, I would have made our enemies pay well for what they bought. But to see the sisters run with butter, eggs and chickens, and the brethren with their flour and wheat, to their enemies who came here to cut their throats, or else make them renounce their religion, is what pains my heart. Our enemies are ruined, the gold is spent, and we are here where we can procure more. Who has made the money in what is called the "Utah War?" Mr. Floyd, Secretary of War, expected to make a large amount. When he started his crusade, I considered that he would make some five millions of dollars. He has probably done so, and he will lose the whole of it, and will become a stink and a by-word among his friends, and will rot, and very many of you will see this come to pass. This will also come to pass upon every one of those that came here to destroy Mormonism, as very many of you will see. The likeliest class that did come here were the gamblers, and they were most of them broke; and all who engaged in the crusade will be broken. When they undertook the job, they did not count the cost.

It is seldom I think of them, but when I get to talking about them the times we have passed through come up, which were good times; I felt remarkably well through them all. "You, Brigham Young, are a Mormon; you believe in Joseph Smith, and you are not fit to live on the earth." "You, John, Peter and Paul, ought to be killed, because you believe in Jesus Christ." How do you think I feel towards them? One of our sisters lay sick in bed in Far West, and when the mob came in there, one of them took a pitchfork and threatened to stab her with it. She said, "stick it into me as quick as you please, for you will not do any great things in killing an old woman like me, one who is not able to get off from her bed." When they hunted us into this desolate wilderness, if you will permit me to use a vulgar figure, I had to put on scores of old fashioned Pennsylvania breechings; I had to keep putting on another, and another, to hold within them bounds. The Lord said, "hold on;" He can fight our battles far better than we can. Anger toward them is a poor, miserable feeling, and I am trying to get rid of it. But to reflect what they have done! Hundreds and hundreds of fathers, mothers, and children have been wasted by the way side, through their hellish persecutions. I feel that I want to live until I see the earth emptied of such characters. Are all thus mean? No, only those that feel to persecute and destroy the kingdom of God from the earth.

I will tell you another prophecy of Joseph's, of which both Jews and gentiles are my witnesses. Joseph said that the bones of hundreds of the Missouri and Illinois mobbers, who drove the Saints from those States, should bleach on the plains, and their flesh should be meat for wolves. Are you witnesses to that, in coming over the plains? Yes, hundreds and hundreds of those characters that started to go to the gold mines, their flesh was meat for wolves and their bones are there

bleaching to-day, so far as they have not been buried, or entirely rotted away. That is another prophecy of Joseph's. I do not say that all who differ with us in matters of religion are mobocrats. No, there are as honest men in other churches, as there are in ours.

Go into the world among the infidels and the universalists, they are two good classes of men. Then visit members of the church of England and the Roman Catholic church, the Baptists, Methodists, Presbyterians, Quakers, Shakers, etc., and millions of them are as honest as we are. Shall I call them mobocrats? Who are the evil doers? Those who have had the light presented to them and rejected it. I do not feel as I have represented, toward all the children of men, only toward those who have hunted our lives from the beginning—who have hunted the life of every Saint from the beginning. But they have not the power, neither will they have it, to destroy this kingdom. This church will prosper and increase. You understand that, when I talk about those men, I talk about those who have been active, in what? In trying to bring destruction upon us. Have we injured them? No, we have not; at least, I have not, and I hope you have not. Have they any good reason for their usage to us? They have not. I will leave them in the hands of God, and when the time comes, as I have told you, for the present occupants and tenants to be disinherited, the writ of ejectment will be served and they will be forthwith hoisted from their position, and Jesus will take possession. And, as was observed this morning, though a terrific thought for all men to be under the control of one, that man will never live on the earth that will control the inhabitants of the earth, until he can do it with justice and mercy. Do not be afraid; the enemies of God and his Christ will be divided and subdivided all the time, and Jesus will come to reign and rule. You say, "we all like the reign of Christ." The wicked will not like the Savior, half as well as you like me. He would tell them to go to their own place. I honor no other being in heaven and earth, more than Him; and no man can rule triumphantly, until he rules in righteousness; wherefore have no fears in the least. I will leave this subject.

We want to build this Temple. Now, brethren, will we do so? Yes, and we will do all that is necessary. The Bishops talked over the matter, and thought that sending teams from this city would prevent our putting forth our strength upon the walls of the Temple. But let me tell you that we can do far more on the Temple this year, if we touch it at all, than we could if we did not send our cattle and wagons east. Perhaps some of you cannot understand this, but I trust you will so live that you will see the time when you will understand that God rules in heaven and does his pleasure upon the earth, and that the cattle upon a thousand hills are his, and that he will control all matters to our benefit, if we are co-workers with him with a pure heart and an eye single to the building up of his kingdom and do what is wanted to be done, and that the more we do, the more means we shall have. Let the wicked continue to fight and quarrel, and the Lord will open the path for us, and we can gather the poor Saints for a good while yet. No matter what is done among the States, the earth is, the Lord's and he will dictate, govern, and control where he pleases, and by and by he will take possession of the whole farm—of the whole earth.

It is time now for us to wake up to business. We have had a pleasant winter, and have enjoyed ourselves in the dance, in concerts and parties. I want to say to the Bishops, now wind up these amusements, and let us go to our work. You have often been told that all the amusement Latter Day Saints enjoy, or will enjoy, we have to make. One of the most useful amusements we could have, would be for the Seventies and High Priests to meet here, instead of in their small halls, and lecture. Which is the most delightful, to satisfy the wants of the natural body, or those of the intelligent part within us? Which is the most precious? Both.

Little boys play with their wagons, tops, marbles, etc., and little girls with their dolls, cradles, and skipping ropes, they are in the height of their enjoyment, while there sits the mother whose mind comprehends all the children can enjoy, and then she can see enjoyment far beyond what they are then capable of enjoying. Perhaps her vision is opened to see forward into the eternity before her, and that she will be able to preserve her identity in the future existence. Do you not see how easy it is for her to circumscribe all those little children can enjoy? Her feeling is "I am delighted, it is a great satisfaction to see my children enjoy themselves;" but how would she like to engage in their plays? "It is my joy to see them enjoy themselves." Do you like to get together in your parties? How are you looked upon by beings in the eternal worlds? Precisely as a mother looks upon her children when they are enjoying themselves and passing their time so kindly with each other. Says the mother, "I do delight in seeing my children enjoy themselves." I also delight in enjoying myself with the brethren and sisters, and giving to my natural organization the food that the natural body requires. The body requires food, and the immortal spirit requires food—the whole organization requires something to feast upon, and we get up amusements to satisfy it. I say to the Bishops, now wind up the dancing parties. What do you think, br. Wooley?—What do you think, br. Hoagland? "Yes," I presume all the rest feel the same.

I think we will stop dancing parties for a time. Now make your parties around your plows, see that your teams are where you can get them, and that your fences are in order, and have your teams and wagons ready to go east. And when you wish to enjoy yourselves with your brethren, you are welcome to this room, to lecture in and present any public business requisite to be done. We have much public work laid out to be done this season. We intend to make some improvements on this Tabernacle and do something at the Temple, and build the Seventies Hall, besides lecture rooms, assembly rooms, etc., in this city; and if we are let alone, in thirty years we shall make quite a city of this place. We also expect to build a theatre this season, as a place of amusement for the brethren and sisters. I am not going to have the devils make fun for me; they have fun that will keep them pretty busily occupied. I will never go to hell for fun, and if I have any fun I wish my brethren and sisters to make it. God bless you. Amen.

[From our Extra of the 5th Inst.]

EASTERN NEWS

BY TELEGRAPH AND PONY.

The Pony Express from the east arrived in the city last evening about nine o'clock, with advices from the States up to the evening of the 29th ult., and with European dates up to the 13th. The news is generally interesting.

THE SOUTHERN FORTS.

Up to the latest advices there was nothing definite touching the evacuation of Fort Sumter, nor anything to the contrary; but from the variety of intelligence it was evident that there was much interest on both sides.

Surgeon Fox had returned to Washington from his official visit to Fort Sumter. The *Herald's* correspondent stated that the programme of the Administration with regard to the evacuation of that fort had been altered since the departure of Col. Lamon.

A Charleston dispatch of the 26th states that Col. Lamon had an interview that morning with Governor Pickens and Gen. Beauregard, and had left in company with Durran for Fort Sumter. The opinion prevailed there that Major Anderson would shortly evacuate the fort.

The *Times'* correspondent of the 25th states that he had received a dispatch from a gentleman who had visited Sumter that morning, who says that he found Major Anderson taking an inventory of every thing preparatory to evacuating the fort. The Major it seems was allowed to exercise his own judgment as to the method of leaving.

The *Tribune's* Washington correspondent states that Capt. Fox reported that the supplies of provisions at Sumter would enable Major Anderson, to sustain his command until the 15th of April. He says the fort could be re-inforced only by military operations which would require a force not at the disposal of the President, or by strategy with hazards of a desperate conflict. From all facts it was evident that Sumter would have to be abandoned or civil war would be inaugurated. The *Herald's* correspondent insists that fort Pickens would be abandoned within 30 days.

A dispatch of the 28th to the *Confederate* newspaper at Washington states that Fort Sumter had been evacuated that day. A dispatch to the *N. Y. Herald* said there was no change in the aspect of affairs at the fort.

A Pensacola dispatch of the 25th states that the Brooklyn had left there. It was supposed that she went to Key West for provisions. Troops continued to arrive, and the force would soon reach 5,000.

Dispatches from Fort Pickens stated that the garrison was short of provisions and could hold out but a short time. None but official communications were permitted at Pensacola, and the squadron could neither re-inforce the fort nor furnish supplies. Appearances indicated that the government before long would be compelled to abandon Fort Pickens to the secessionists.

Intelligence received at Washington on the 26th was to the effect that by the first of April there would be concentrated at Pensacola 5,000 troops from the Confederate States. This sudden movement of troops in that direction was made upon the statement that re-inforcements had been sent from New York to fort Pickens. The Montgomery Government deemed it advisable to be fully prepared for any emergency.

The New Orleans dispatches of the 27th state that the Louisiana convention had adopted an ordinance dividing Louisiana into six congressional districts; also an ordinance transferring the public funds to the Confederate States and an act abolishing free banking

and abolishing the general charter system. The convention then adjourned *sine die*. Two companies of Zouaves had left for Pensacola that day on active service.

Mobile advices state that troops and munitions were constantly moving to Pensacola. Several companies were expected from North Alabama.

A Memphis dispatch of same date states that 500 Mississippi troops had passed through that place that day for Pensacola. They had a military reception and were enthusiastically welcomed.

President Davis had made a requisition on South Carolina for troops for a purpose unknown. He had also called for 500 from Florida, and 2,000 from Georgia.

The Florida Convention had ratified the Confederate Constitution. The Mississippi Convention would ratify it unanimously; but was divided upon the question of its reference to the people.

TEXAS.

It was said that the government had received advices that Texas had sent commissioners to New Mexico, Arizona, Sonora and Chihuahua to induce the people there to join the Southern Confederacy. The mission was said to have been regarded favorably.

The Texas legislature had passed a resolution approving of the convention act deposing Gov. Houston. A bill had passed to raise a regiment of mounted riflemen for frontier protection. Since the departure of the federal troops, the Indians in large numbers had been devastating the frontiers, killing and driving back the settlers. The steamers Daniel Webster and Gen. Rusk sailed from Brazos on the 20th with federal troops.

The New York *Tribune's* Washington correspondent states that the orders were sent ten days ago to retain a portion of the dispossessed troops in Texas, subject to the order of Gov. Houston, in repressing any attempt to overthrow State authority. Further intelligence from that quarter was looked for anxiously. A Galveston dispatch of the 26th stated that the Texas convention had elected Ford colonel and Baylor lieutenant colonel of the regiment or Rangers, who were to serve twelve months on the frontier. This regiment was one in addition to the one ordered by Secretary Walker. On the 21st, at Austin, Gov. Houston and Mr. Hamilton had delivered speeches, in which they warmly denounced the Southern Confederacy and their constitution. On the 23d, the convention, in committee of the whole for debate, adopted the constitution almost unanimously. On engrossing the ordinance, the vote was nearly unanimous.

Governor Houston had written to the President that the Indians were threatening Texas, and asking if the Government could or would afford relief.

THE SENATE.

The Senate adjourned on the 28th, *sine die* without passing any resolution expressive of its opinion upon what was necessary to be done for the peace and well-being of the nation. Mr. Douglas' resolution, calling for information from the government upon its intentions to occupy or to abandon the forts in the seceded States, continued to be the subject of debate.

The dispatches of the 26th, giving the proceedings in the Senate, on the preceding day, report a rambling debate between Mr. Howe and Mr. Douglas. The latter claimed to have duly warned the Senate and the country of the evils that had come on the nation through the election of Mr. Lincoln. The triumph of the Republicans had brought disunion and God only knew what consequences were to grow out of it. Mr. Douglas was satisfied that, had he defeated them, the South would have remained in the Union. He asserted that the Republicans in organizing governments for Nevada, Colorado and Dakota, did what they had not done for twelve years before. They had virtually acknowledged the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and had done it from a sense of justice when they had got the majority. Mr. Howe thought that, if the Republicans had adopted the principles of Mr. Douglas, and they were so certain to have saved the nation, there should now be peace.

Mr. Douglas replied that the Republicans would not acknowledge it and kept the people in the dark.

Mr. Breckenridge, on the 26th, replied to Mr. Douglas' speech of the previous day, and denied that the Republicans had yielded any