

and wasteful on purpose to squander their means, and thus prevent those who are appointed to take charge of the kingdom of God on the earth from controlling it. Whoever does this scattering, destroying and wasting away is actuated by the spirit of the devil.

The Lord Almighty is willing to bless the Saints, we are informed, if they are willing to take care of and use that which he puts into their hands, in that way that will best promote the interests of his kingdom upon the earth. As we were told here this morning the earth is full of good things, and who will they belong to? We are here now, but every thing we have is borrowed; our lives, the breath that is in our nostrils and all that we now seem to possess. This is not our abiding place. In this our present capacity we are in a state of probation or mortality, and we have borrowed everything that we possess; nothing belongs to us that we now enjoy; it is merely loaned to us. If we are faithful to those things given unto us and make a wise use of them the promise is, that we shall be made rulers over many things. We are nothing here; we are as it were lent to ourselves for a season, and it is expected of us that we will make ourselves worthy to receive everlasting habitations, which have been prepared for us from before the foundation of the world. The Father has many mansions, as Jesus said, "I go to prepare a place for you, that where I am ye may be also."

We have a great deal to do to destroy wickedness and establish righteousness upon the earth, and to prepare ourselves for the establishment of Zion that she may become the head upon the earth.

Will we bear correction and proper tutelage? Will we bear chastisement and throw aside our own faults and frivolous actions? Will we live our religion, or will we give way to every foolish thing that comes in our path, and thus let our minds be drawn from the pure stream into bye-ways, and thus bring about our ruin? Will we seek to hide the light from our brethren and sisters who feel an ardent desire to gather with the Saints that they may possess the same blessings that we this day enjoy? Do we feel that we will do right and hold ourselves and all that we possess upon the altar of the kingdom of God? Do we feel that we should be diligent and economical, that we should seek unto the elements that we are surrounded with, and take that course that will make us the most independent people upon the earth? If we should bless the earth and ask God to bless it, that it may bring forth for our support and sustenance, and that we may have power to draw forth and combine the elements, and thus make us independent of every nation, kindred, tongue and people.

It is my faith that this is the ruling kingdom upon the earth; I feel satisfied that it will ere long be so. In it are bound up my hopes of salvation and of success in this world and that which is to come. Besides this, I know that every other nation and kingdom will be broken to pieces, and this will become the head of the nations. If ever righteousness is established, it will be upon this footing, and so far from dreading it, the people should rejoice that it will be so, for their own governments and kingdoms are rotting to pieces and tumbling down. When this kingdom is fully established, there will be no oppression, but people will be put in possession of a full enjoyment of their own principles, and be left to act according to the dictates of their own consciences, and none will be deprived of this privilege. Our Father and God will never force a man's conscience, but every man will have the power and privilege of receiving or rejecting. But there is one thing they will not be permitted to do, and that is to infringe upon each other's rights.

Man is an independent being in his agency, to do right or wrong, and has the liberty of doing as he pleases, but I qualify this by saying that he has not the right to do wrong or to infringe upon the rights of another individual. This is the law of society, and it is also the law of heaven. We live together, we have been brought forth upon this earth, and we dwell together in communities. Men must respect the rights of each other, and it will be so in all the nations upon the earth, under the government of God. I feel as tho' I want to see this kingdom triumph, and I feel that the whole world will see it. Wickedness and corruption will be controlled, and eventually be eradicated and extinguished from the earth; many will yet cling to righteousness and it will finally triumph.

If we have been enabled to form a nucleus here, we ought never to forget the inestimable privilege; we ought to let those little foolish things that have transpired with us pass from our minds, and cling to the principles of salvation.

This is the way I feel, and I pray God to enable us to hold on, to be humble and faithful all the days of our lives; to be faithful in this great work, for it is not only a life time for us, but for our children and our children's children, for ever, so far as we can control and instruct them, so that when we are gone down into our graves, they may have a foundation to build upon. I pray God to help us to train up our children that they may command their children after them, that this work may be perpetuated by them. I have no fears with regard to its being accomplished, but I have a desire that we should have a part in it, and our children also, that we may meet again, and after having been faithful over a few things, that we may be made rulers over many, which I pray may the Lord grant in the name of Jesus. Amen.

[From our Extra of the 29th inst.]

EASTERN NEWS

BY TELEGRAPH AND PONY.

The Pony Express, with eastern dates up to the 24th inst., arrived here this afternoon, a few minutes after four o'clock.

There are a larger amount of Southern dispatches by this arrival, than usual which sustain our expressed apprehensions that the South was as earnest and diligent as the North in preparations for a fight.

The news being of general interest, we have given them as full as possible. Our readers will remark, among other things, the order for the removal of the troops in Utah.

WASHINGTON.

The Massachusetts fifth and eighth regiments had received orders on the 20th to prepare for an immediate start. A battery of eleven guns on Aquia creek had been discovered; also extensive earthworks near the mouth.

Washington correspondence report that the announcement of a new military district, including Virginia, North Carolina, and Tennessee, had added intensity to the war excitement, and a further announcement that it was assigned to General Butler, in no way diminished the feeling.

Brigadier-Gen. Reeder is expected to command the forces that will be detailed to take Harper's Ferry. Three Zouaves strayed from camp one evening, and on returning next morning to Colonel Ellsworth, one of them unwound from his body a secession flag, seventeen feet long, which they had hauled down from a pole at Alexandria.

The War Department contemplates to establish shortly two large cantonments—one at Gettysburg, Pa., and the other in the neighborhood of New York. The force collected in these camps would probably be fifteen to twenty thousand men. They are to be worked up by the best officers to the highest proficiency and kept in constant readiness for active service. The force at Gettysburg would, no doubt, be employed at the right moment for an inland movement. That at Staten Island is meant to be directed against various points on the seaboard. Orders had been issued to get ready, at the earliest moment, a fleet of steam transports that would rendezvous in the adjoining waters, so that, in a few hours, when the word was given, the whole force on the Atlantic coast could be embarked and proceed with all speed on the service designated.

A Government coast guard steamer got ashore at the mouth of the Potomac, and was attacked by an armed propeller from Richmond. After a brisk contest the rebels were beaten off. Four government soldiers were killed and five wounded. An armed steamer had gone in pursuit.

A daily mail had been established between Washington and Fort Monroe via Baltimore.

The Government had received advices from London, affording satisfactory indications of the policy which would be pursued by the British government towards the seceded States. The administration entertains firm convictions that its course in crushing out the rebellion would be fully sustained in England.

A special dispatch from Washington to the Cincinnati Commercial, says nearly two hundred and twenty thousand men, regulars and volunteers, were now enlisted for the war. No more volunteers would be accepted until this immense force was properly organized.

The Tribune of the 21st says, by a bold stroke, the Government had obtained possession of the most valuable documentary evidence against the sympathizers with treason in the North. At a given hour, the officers of the law visited every considerable telegraph office in the free States, seizing the manuscripts of dispatches, for a year past. The Government will now trace the secret operations of the rebels, and their aiders and abettors, and henceforth hold the Northern enemies of the Republic at its mercy. It was understood that Gen. Butler had orders to proceed at once to active movements in Virginia, and would directly remove the obstructions in Norfolk harbor.

The N. Y. Commercial learns from authentic sources that the extra session of Congress will be short. Business, compactly arranged and presented according to present appearances, almost perfect unanimity will prevail. An impetus will be given to loyal sentiment and everything done that can be to bring the contest to a speedy termination.

Information just obtained leads to the firm belief that England and France will concur with the Government in the steps taken to reassert its authority; this is also the case with all the diplomatic representatives in Washington. A cordial understanding exists with them all. It will be found that Lord Lyons will fully support the views expressed in the instructions to Mr. Adams.

The President and the cabinet, and other prominent personages, attended the funeral of Col. Vosburg on the 20th. Surgeon Findlay is to be appointed Surgeon-General of the army, in place of Dawson deceased.

Mr. Bailey, M. C., of Worcester, Mass., had arrived from Enterprise, Florida, where he had spent the spring, on account of his health, and reports soldiers everywhere in motion towards Virginia—disciplined, armed and equipped. At Chattanooga, there were from two to three thousand. He heard no union talk till he reached Kentucky. Mr. Walbridge had been recalled here to give important topographical information. He spent much time in the Carolinas, Kentucky, Tennessee and Virginia, and is familiar with the country. His information relating to the interior indicates that the operations of the campaign are not confined to the seaboard.

The Herald's dispatch states that more than a month ago the government gave notice to the powers of Europe who took part in the Paris Congress in 1856, that they were willing to accept the code they adopted at that period, which declared privateering to be piracy. Government had received the amplest assurances from Austria that she would have but little to do with the rebels whatever, while Prussia had not hesitated to manifest in plain terms her unequivocal sympathy with our country.

The Secretary of State had given notice to Mexico and other States, that the Monroe doctrine would be carried out with all the energy and resources of the Government, and that nothing in the shape of foreign intervention would be tolerated or submitted to for a single hour. Mexico had been assured in the most positive language, that she could depend on the active support of this country, should any European power attempt to violate her soil. A warning had been given to Spain that, if she ventured to accept the artful proffer of Dominica, she would do so at her peril.

The Navy department had adopted a new and secret system of signals for the use of vessels in the service. The State department will not furnish passports to citizens of seceded States, unless they give ample proof of loyalty. Efforts were making to keep the New York seventh regiment three months longer in the service. There were now thirty-two strong regiments under arms in the capital, including two regiments of regulars. General Scott wants sixty thousand men along the banks of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers.

Dispatches by the Persia, state, that the agents of the rebel government had explored Europe in vain for arms, munitions or money in exchange for their bonds. Dudley Mann sought an interview with George Peabody, in hopes of negotiating the securities, but was politely, but firmly repulsed. In no case had they found their securities marketable at the largest discount they could offer as a temptation.

A Washington special dispatch to the Post of the 23d, says all the troops there had received fresh orders that morning to be ready to march at a moment's notice. A large number of troops were expected here during the week.

The Post says it was rumored that the Fire Zouaves had received orders to occupy Arlington heights.

WITHDRAWING TROOPS FROM THE TERRITORIES.

The second regiment of regulars in Minnesota; ten companies of Dragoons, Artillery and Infantry in Utah, and the fifth and seventh regiments of Infantry in New Mexico, and part of the tenth regiment were ordered to Washington. Minnesota is to be guarded by the first regiment of Minnesota volunteers, and New Mexico by two regiments of volunteers raised by the Government.

MARYLAND.

Secretary Cameron had declined to accept the four Maryland regiments, offered by Gov. Hicks, simply for the defense of that State and of the District. If the Marylanders enlist, they will have to enter the general service.

The New York 2d Regiment passed through Baltimore on the 20th. They were well received and cheered in some parts of the city.

Two Philadelphia companies had seized a large quantity of arms stored in an unoccupied house, in Baltimore, comprising fifteen hundred muskets marked "Virginia muskets;" also four thousand pikes. The whole were taken to Fort McHenry. The arms had been in the custody of the city authorities.

VIRGINIA.

Torpedo and submarine batteries had been sunk near Norfolk.

A large body of troops from Arkansas and other places had arrived at Lynchburg.

The garrison of Fort Monroe is to consist of five thousand, and the camp outside, of twenty thousand men under the command of Gen. Butler. It was understood that all the forces that would serve for three years would be accepted. The river Rappahannock had been blockaded to prevent the entrance of supplies for Virginia. A battery had been discovered at Mattier Point, on the Virginia side of the Potomac.

The Tribune reports that Richmond would soon be attacked. General Cocke had six thousand well armed troops at Culpepper, and three thousand more between there and Alexandria. Military authorities considered it best to march on Culpepper, thence to Charlottesville and Lynchburg; forces would also be sent by Aquia creek; also a large force to Norfolk, thus investing Richmond on all sides. Probably the first encounter would be at Culpepper.

Ex-Governor Wise was reported dangerously ill.

One thousand additional minnie muskets had been received by the Virginia troops from North Carolina. Two batteries of railroad iron, similar to the floating battery at Charleston, had been erected at the Point of Rocks. Fifteen thousand troops had been passed on the railroads in Tennessee, en route for Virginia, fully armed.

A special dispatch to the Herald from Hagerstown, of the 20th, says, reports are to the effect, that great disaffection exists among the troops at Harper's Ferry, on account of the existence of several factions; one favors the annexation of Virginia to the Confederate States; one the unconditional, separate independence of Virginia, and the third, the unconditional union. Soldiers of both of the last two classes refuse to take the oath of allegiance to the Confederate States. The people of Sharpsburg village thirteen miles south-east of and on the road to Harper's Ferry swear that no more soldiers of the Confederate States army shall pass through their town.

Two thousand Mississippians arrived at Harper's Ferry, on the 21st, and two regiments from Alabama the day previous. They were all a hard lot. The small pox had broken out among the troops there.

The adjourned meeting of the Wheeling convention, on the 4th of June, will be attended by delegates from counties west of the mountains, and the convention will be urged to declare the conduct of the authorities of Virginia usurpations of power and the actors rebels and traitors. Instead of dividing the State, the policy will be proposed of forming a provisional government for the whole State, and an election will be proposed of a Governor and State officers.

Ex-Gov. Floyd having been commissioned as General in the Confederate service had commenced raising a brigade in Virginia.

A dispatch, dated Portsmouth, from a southern source says, owing to the firing into the battery on Sewalls' Point, lively times were expected and perhaps troops will be marched to the Point from Norfolk.

A force of one thousand rebel troops left Harper's Ferry, on the 20th, for Grafton, Va., to resist the passage of Federal troops from Wheeling.

A letter to the Herald, dated—Steamer Mount Vernon, 20th, says that the steamer Baltimore had got aground the night preceding at the mouth of the Potomac. A propeller, with heavy guns and full of men, attacked her there, and out of twenty on board the Baltimore, four were killed, five mortally and three slightly wounded. The rebels fired grape and cannister, and had one hundred men. Lieut. Wirt of the Baltimore, says he will not come up the river without that propeller.

A steamer had left Portsmouth under a flag of truce for the Federal Fleet, off Old Point, carrying women and children, desiring to join their northern friends.