

those nearer this city, but in the spring of 1858 there was an influx from California of a large number of persons, who had gone there because they were not contented to live in this country, and who could not enjoy the liberty that was here. Many of them went to California to get rich, but a spirit came over some of them that the Lord was going to destroy all the Gentiles, and that if they came up here for a while they could go back after the Gentiles were killed off, and find better diggings, and many others thought their brethren were in trouble, and if they could not live Mormonism they would fight for it any how. Several hundred persons came into the southern counties under these and similar influences, and intended to stay, no doubt, until the vengeance was over and the Gentiles swept off from the earth, then some thought they could go back and keep taven. A man who had been among the Gentiles and served the devil for several years would come up to this territory and expect to be respected as much as those who had stayed at home and attended to their own business and labored for the good of the kingdom, when it was as much as an Elder could do who had stayed at home and helped to build up Zion, to retain the spirit of the Lord and magnify his calling. In this way there was grumbling, and a kind of dare-devil influence scattered all through the settlements. We saw much of it here, but where the settlements were small an influence of this kind took deeper hold and had a far more powerful effect. The spirit of average was not gratified, the Lord had not designed to cut off the wicked to please a few avaricious Mormons. He designed those who professed to be Saints to live good and upright lives, and to exercise a holy influence over the children of men, that all who loved the truth might be converted and saved in the kingdom of God. As soon as this was ascertained many went back again.

Brethren, you who are going from here have been in the habit of hearing the President, Sunday after Sunday, and where you have been considered examples, here you have acted as Bishops, High Priests, Seventies, Elders, or Teachers, and your example should be a good one and worthy of imitation. A great many Elders have been called to go on this mission to raise cotton, and they should consider themselves as much on a mission as if they were among the nations preaching the gospel. I advise every man to fortify his mind against becoming like satan in accusing the brethren, or in grumbling, in fault finding in word, in thought or in your hearts. If the mission was to go and build a city on a rock, my advice would be, go at it, for if you did not choose to do that you would have a chance to choose a sandy foundation which would not be proper nor beneficial.

I wish to talk to the brethren on this principle of fault-finding. If we are disposed to find fault with the Bishop, with our wives, with our neighbors, with the priesthood and the general authorities of the church, we shall have all the influences of Satan necessary to help us to carry out our design. Those who practice these things will soon be full of hell and have plenty of devils to help them carry it on. You are called upon to go and build up a city and villages for a stake of Zion.

When you first came here you dropt down into a desert, went to work and made it blossom as the rose. Then, when you have done this, you have to go to other places and make them blossom also. You have got to lay out the streets, make fences and build houses, and do every thing that will make a city pleasant, agreeable and inviting. We can get up in our meetings and sing:

"The cities of Zion soon shall rise,"

but how are they going to rise? We are going to build them, so that they will rise far above the clouds; and to accomplish this we are going to build them on the high mountains. We are not only going to sing about building them, but we are going to do the labor requisite to carry out our designs.

Now I do not wish a solitary man to go down there to perform this service that can not go with his whole heart. If he has got a splendid house, a mill, a farm or carding machine in this part of the territory and his heart is set upon it, his soul will be here. He will be like some Elders that are sent to England on missions; they say "yes I will go and preach," but when they get there it is, "O dear if I was but at home." If I were presiding over such a man I would send him home so that I might get rid of the poisoning influence of his company. I want a man that is going on a mission to say wife, children, the Lord gave you to me; I will go and do my duty, and hereby show to him and to all men that I am worthy of you.

In this case the mission to which you, brethren, are called is to build a city; it calls for wives, children, for machinery, for mechanics, for everything that is calculated to add to the comfort and happiness of the citizens of a city. We are not going to be a great while isolated from our brethren, but we are going to assist in building up Zion. We want all necessary and important improvements, and, if we build a telegraphic line from here to the Santa Clara, it won't cost more than fifty thousand dollars. But you need not be afraid of leaving head-quarters, for although we cannot all live at head-quarters we expect that head-quarters will be connected with every part of the world, and when Zion is not big enough for us, the Lord will be willing to stretch it so as to make room for his Saints. O, says a brother, I am perfectly willing to go, but I understand that we are only to cultivate three acres of land each and I cultivate thirty at home. Re-

member the Lord has said that it is his business to provide for his Saints, therefore if we cultivate a small farm when we are required to do so, he will give us a big one, for there is plenty of land in the hands of those who do not respect him, and if we are faithful we may expect to be made rulers over many things.

I want our sisters that are called to go with their husbands, to cultivate a spirit of joy, cheerfulness and satisfaction, and feel a pleasure in going. They ought to feel that they are honored in being called to go and build up the cities of Zion. This is the advice that I give to the brethren and sisters upon this subject, and I do not want the Californians in the Southern settlements to say, brother George A. is this a specimen of Salt Lake City grumblers? They can beat us, who have been to California, in murmuring, for although we would rather live here than anywhere else, we should discipline our minds to live where we can be the most useful to the cause of Zion. We should manifest our joy that we have had the high privilege of helping to enlarge the borders of Zion; to inspire them with a spirit of faithfulness and industry. I was pleased when brother Spencer asked me to speak.

May the blessings of Israel's God rest upon you all: Amen.

DOINGS OF CONGRESS.

February 27th; In the Senate, Mr. Davis offered a bill as a substitute for the confiscation bill, which was ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, the bill to increase the efficiency of the medical department of the army was taken up.

Mr. Sherman called attention to the very large increase in the salaries of surgeons in the bill. He said he was willing to increase the number of surgeons, but he would not vote to increase their salaries.

Mr. Wilson moved to amend so as to provide for an additional number of surgeons to be selected from the medical corps, which was adopted.

Mr. Grimes moved to add "a medical corps of volunteers," so that they could be selected from the volunteers, which was adopted.

Messrs. Nesmith, Rice, and Browning opposed the amendment as calculated to disorganize the medical corps of the army, and as allowing any one to be selected, even mere politicians and medical quacks.

Mr. Pearce, from the committee of conference on the civil appropriation bill, reported the amendments to the bill which were agreed to.

Mr. Sherman moved to amend so as to reduce the salary of the Surgeon General from that of Brigadier General to that of Colonel of Cavalry. Also an amendment to reduce the salaries of the Assistant Surgeon General and medical inspector, which were agreed to.

Mr. Grimes offered an amendment that the provisions of the act be in existence so long as the rebellion lasts, and no longer, which was adopted, and the bill then passed.

The case of Starke, of Oregon, was resumed and a vote taken on the resolution of the committee, that he was entitled to take the oath, which resulted, yeas 26, nays 19.

Mr. Starke then came forward and took the oath.

In the House, on the 27th, Mr. Wright introduced a joint resolution that the proclamation of Andrew Jackson on the subject of nullification, together with the Farewell Address of Washington, be printed for distribution.

Mr. Stevens moved the addition of the Declaration of Independence, which was agreed to, and the resolution referred to the committee on printing.

The consideration of the Upton contested election case was resumed.

Messrs. Delano and Harrison spoke in favor of, and Mr. Loomis against, Mr. Upton.

Mr. Dawes concluded the debate on the latter side.

The House declared, 73 against 50, Mr. Upton not entitled to a seat.

Mr. Dawes, from the Committee on Elections, made a report, accompanied by resolutions, that John Kline is not, but that John P. Verree is entitled to a seat from the Third Congressional District of Pennsylvania.

The consideration of which was postponed.

On motion of Mr. Washburne, from the Government Contract Committee, a resolution was adopted, calling on the Secretary of War to communicate to the House the report and correspondence of the commission sitting at St. Louis, for examination of the claims growing out of affairs in the Western Military Department.

Feb. 28th, in the Senate, Mr. Howard presented a petition from the citizens of the copper-producing region in Michigan, asking for a military road to Wisconsin, and Mr. Chandler for a naval depot at Saginaw Bay.

Mr. Sumner, from the committee on foreign relations, reported a bill to carry into effect the stipulations of the treaty with Hanover for the abolition of the Stadt dues.

Mr. Starke offered a resolution for the reference of the papers relating to his loyalty to the judiciary committee, with instructions to investigate the charges on the evidence that had or might be presented.

A lengthy discussion followed, and the resolution was laid over.

Mr. Clark offered a bill, to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia as a substitute for the bill of the committee on the same subject.

Mr. Wilson offered a resolution that the Secretary of the Treasury transmit to the Senate a copy of the report of Edward L. Pierce

on the negroes at Port Royal, and such other information as he may have on the subject, which was adopted.

He also introduced a bill to encourage enlistments in the regular army, which was referred.

Mr. Grimes presented the memorials of certain regiments of Iowa, asking that "Springfield, Mill Springs, Bellmont, and Fort Donelson" be inscribed on their banners.

The Senate then proceeded with the consideration of the appropriation bill.

Several amendments from the committee on finance were adopted.

Mr. Sumner offered an amendment to increase the salary of Capt. Schufelt, consul-general at Havana, which was rejected.

Mr. Grimes offered an amendment making an appropriation of \$100,000 for building a jail in Washington.

Mr. Sherman opposed the amendment on the ground that the corporation of Washington might build a jail and have it under their charge. He was willing the government should bear part of the expense.

Messrs. Grimes, Clark and Wilson spoke in favor of the amendment, denouncing the present jail as a disgrace to civilization. The amendment was adopted.

An amendment was adopted dispensing with the office of general recorder in the land office.

Mr. Harton offered an amendment providing for an Assistant Secretary of the Interior, which was also adopted, and the bill then passed.

In the House, on the 28th, Mr. Moorhead, from the special committee on the establishment of a national armory, reported the following:

Resolved, That there shall be established within the United States one national foundry east of the Alleghany mountains, and also one national foundry, one national armory, and one manufacturing arsenal west of the Alleghany mountains, and in the valley of the Ohio and Mississippi; and that, to that end, a commission of five citizens be appointed by the President, to locate said foundries, armory and arsenal, who shall, within sixty days from the time of their appointment, report to the Secretary of War; and that the Secretary of War, upon the incoming of the report of said commission, shall report the same to Congress, together with an estimate of the amount necessary to the establishment of said foundries, armory and arsenals, and that there be appropriated for the expenses of said commission the sum of five thousand dollars.

The resolution was referred to the committee of the whole on the State of the Union, after Mr. Moorhead had ineffectually endeavored to make it a special order.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the special order, namely: The bill providing for receiving engineers into the volunteer service of the United States, which was lengthily debated and regulated by a vote of 57 to 66.

The bill granting homesteads to actual settlers, and providing bounty for soldiers in lieu of lands, was taken up.

Messrs. Holman, Cravens and Windom discussed the merits of the question.

The bill was amended so as to take effect January 1, 1863, and passed—105 against 6.

Both Houses adjourned till Monday, the 3d day of March.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The latest dates by mail from the old world are to February 14, from which we make the following summary:

ENGLAND.

Parliament was discussing American affairs.

In the House of Lords, on the 10th, Earl Carnarvon said he had received information that no less than three British subjects were confined in the prisons of the Federal government, and have lain there for some months, denied a trial or their release unless they took an oath of allegiance to the United States.—He hoped that the government would take earnest steps in the case, and at once declare what was to be the position of British subjects in the Federal States.

Lord Russell said that Lord Carnarvon could hardly have read the papers which had been laid on the table, for if he had he would have seen that these cases had been brought under the notice of the government.

Earl Derby was ready to make every allowance for the difficulties of the government of the Federal States, but these cases naturally excited indignation. After the arbitrary replies of the Federal government to the remonstrances of Earl Russell, who had quietly accepted the views of Mr. Seward in this case, which he was not disposed to do at first, he would, therefore, ask the noble earl if in any English precedents of this kind it was made a condition of being brought to trial for the party to forswear allegiance to his own country? If the right of arrest on suspicion was admitted, the subsequent treatment was unprecedented.

Earl Russell had no knowledge of the details in these cases, having had no notice of the question. He was not aware that the oath of allegiance to the Federal government had been tendered to persons, except one, who had declared his intention of becoming a subject of the United States. He believed the Federal government had not tendered the oath of allegiance to British subjects, knowing them to be such.

Earl Malmesbury, in asking for the papers

connected with the blockade, complained that the Times had deliberately represented that Earl Derby advocated its being forcibly raised. He approved of the conduct of the government, and the question was one for them alone to decide, but it was desirable to know what was the real state of the blockade. He expressed doubts of the policy of the declaration of Paris in 1856, and did not believe they would or could be carried out in great wars when circumstances would be too strong for abstract principles.

Mr. Cobden had given notice that at an early day he intended to bring under the consideration of the House the state of international and maritime law as it affects the rights of belligerents.

An order had been received at Portsmouth to reduce the number of men and guns of the ships-of-war in commission.

The January mails from the west coast of Africa had reached England.

Increased activity in the slave trade was reported. The withdrawal of the American squadron led immediately to a large increase in the number of vessels carrying the American flag.

The Great Exhibition building in London, had been delivered up to the commissioners by the contractors. It was virtually completed at noon on the 12th inst., as stipulated in the contract. Most herculean efforts were made to accomplish this result.

Sixteen marines have been drowned in a collision at Norwold, in North Wales. Pemberton pit, Newcastle, is flooded, throwing a thousand persons out of employment.

FRANCE.

Paris letters say that Mr. Slidell had been received by M. Thouvenel in a private capacity, his diplomatic assumption of character being distinctly ignored.

It was announced in London, on the 11th instant, that the negotiation with certain capitalists of that city, for the four million sterling loan to the French government, or its agents, had been suddenly broken off. The cause of the abandonment was not stated, except an intimation to subscribers that the securities which were to be hypothecated are not to be obtained.

The discount Bank at St. Etienne had stopped payment. Its capital, to the amount of 96,000,000, has been lost.

Another note on the affair of the valley of the Dappes had been addressed by the Swiss government to M. Thouvenel. It maintains the position taken by Switzerland, and regrets that France has not arrived at a similar conviction.

A great popular demonstration took place at Geneva, on Sunday the 9th, in favor of Victor Emanuel and Rome as the Capital of Italy.

At Milan, on the same day, preparations had been made for a demonstration, but the Municipality issued a notice that such demonstrations were useless and advising the Milanese to exercise their constitutional rights by signing the following protest:

"Although respecting the Sovereign Pontiff of Rome as the Head of the Church, we look upon Rome as the Capital of Italy, with one King, Victor Emmanuel."

This protest soon received an immense number of signatures.

Biscasoli had issued a circular on the Roman question, in which he observes that the government desires that its labors may not be impeded by inconsiderate acts of enthusiasm and clamorous manifestations.

Popular demonstrations have taken place in several other Italian towns.

The cotton manufactures at Genoa, who employ upwards of 25,000 hands, held a meeting to consider means of alleviating the effects of the present crisis in the cotton trade. A committee was appointed to report on the matter.

AUSTRIA.

Letters from Vienna are filled with most lamentable accounts of the inundation. The district submerged in Vienna alone comprises a population of 80,000 persons to be provided for. Rain fell for four days, almost without interruption. Bridges and viaducts were destroyed and the railroad service was nearly all suspended. Several towns were also inundated by the Danube, including Presburg and Pesth.

Other continental rivers, particularly those in Holland, had also greatly risen, and were causing much alarm.

The Prince of Wales had arrived at Vienna, and had been visited by the Emperor Francis Joseph and the archdukes.

PRUSSIA.

Berlin dates of February 13th, state that important events are approaching in Germany. Saxony having proposed the reconstruction of Germany more strictly as a confederacy, Prussia replied that she considered the German confederation as an international and not a Federal part of Prussia, and hinted also that a reform of the Federal Constitution might be carried out in such a way that besides the German Union comprising Austria, a closer Federal Union might be formed between Prussia and such German States as might join her, thereby establishing a kind of political Zoll-verien.

Although this was no formal proposal, but a mere suggestion, Austria, Bavaria, Hanover, Saxony and a majority of the other States, Baden and Coburg excepted, remitted a collective note to Prussia, protesting against her views, and announcing their intention to hold a conference for the re-organization of Germany, in accordance with the views of Saxony, and inviting Prussia to join the conference. Prussia declined, and this is expected to lead to a dissolution of the Federal Diet.