

of a city that was perfectly given up to idolatry, and needed only one devil to watch the whole of it; but one Saint, a poor old man walking through the streets, required a score of devils to watch him. The city was already in possession of the evil one, and it needed no care or watching. There are scores of evil spirits here, spirits of the old Gadianton robbers, some of whom inhabited these mountains and used to go into the south and afflict the Nephites. There are millions of those spirits in the mountains, and they are ready to make us covetous, if they can; they are ready to lead astray every man and woman that wishes to be a Latter Day Saint. This may seem strange to some of you, but you will see them. As soon as your spirits are unlocked from these tabernacles, you are in the spirit world, and you will there have to contend against evil spirits as we here have to contend against wicked persons.

This people lie down in carnal security, and complain of this and of that! You know that apostates who rise up and deny their religion, complain of being oppressed, and find fault with this, that, and the other, and call this imperfect, and that imperfect, and the other imperfect. How many have complained of taxation? Go to Nebraska, Washington, and New Mexico, is there a Territory that has as light taxes as this? Not one, so far as I know. A great many complain of the taxes in this city, but go to Chicago, St. Louis, or New York, or any other City in the States, and you will find the taxes greater, I think without exception, than they are here. I know that taxation is complained of in those cities, and that too justly in many instances. In many places the people are taxed to that degree that they never can rise out of their poverty. In London a watchmaker said to me, "when I earn ten pounds and receive it, eight pounds of it has to go for taxes, which leaves me only two pounds with which to pay my house rent, buy fuel, and feed and clothe my family." They there complain of taxation, and it is right they should. What do they do with the revenue? In too many instances feed a horde of lazy officers, though I cannot accuse England of this as much as I can some other countries, so far as I know them. The taxation more or less goes in many countries to feed cut-throats, loafers, gamblers, blacklegs, etc. Many of the people who have immigrated to this Territory, come from countries where they have been ground down by taxation. We are more lightly taxed than are the people in any other country, so far as I know.

But what I dislike the most is, that when the officer requests the taxes, some will lie from morning until night to escape paying them. If any man ought of right to be exempted from paying his taxes, let him refer his case to the County Court and have his taxes remitted; there is a provision in the law for this. I tell you what I say to tax gatherers, I would sell every improvement, every ox, cow, mule, horse, sheep, hog, etc., but what I would have the taxes in the kinds prescribed by law. You may call that hard, but what would the cash portion be, compared to the money that is paid to these merchants? This is what I do not like. Go to a man, and he will declare that he cannot pay his taxes, then go into his house and he has taught his family to lie, but begin to sell his cow, etc., and it will be, "Stop; Sally, go and bring out that old stocking." I have proved this. That is what I do not like. I can put up with poverty. If I have only a little buttermilk and salt to my potatoes, I can be satisfied; but a liar I cannot be satisfied with.

Sell every house and every particle of property there is in the Territory but what you have the proportion in gold and silver, and you will find that there is plenty of money, and it may far better go to do good, than to go for nonsense. Much money is spent for paper shoes. "Have you any?" Yes, and I presume that more than one score of women in this congregation have on that kind of shoes. A large amount of money is paid for ribbons, ruffles, fringes, gewgaws, and baubles in general. These are unnecessary expenses, as they are not incurred particularly for the body's comfort. I find no fault with them; I like to see women prettily dressed, as well as anybody; but save a portion of the money that is laid out for useless articles, and pay your taxes.

What I am saying is for the benefit of the community. Some of our legislators would vote down every particle of tax, if they had the power. Are they conscientious in this? Yes. But are they wise? No; they have no wisdom on this subject; they do not understand national affairs.

Some complain and say that they are taxed by tithing. We ask nothing of any man; in this we are as independent as the Lord is. I say, do not pay another dollar in tithing, unless you want to. And to those who say that tithing should defray all classes of public expenditure, I will say, if you will put into my hands one twentieth instead of one tenth, I will pay every dollar of expenses for Territorial, county, and city purposes. But do I, as Trustee in Trust, receive one fiftieth, or one hundredth? No, I do not get the tithing on the titing that is due, and which it is my province to dictate. Are you afraid that I will make a bad use of it? I have a plenty of money of my own for my private use. You may wish to know how I get it. I believe I will tell you how I get some of it. A great many of these Elders of Israel, soon after courting these young ladies and old ladies and middle aged ladies and having them sealed to them, want to have a bill of divorce. I have told them, from the beginning, that sealing men and women for time and all eternity is

one of the ordinances of the house of God, and that I never wanted a farthing for sealing them, nor for officiating in any of the ordinances of God's house; but when you ask for a bill of divorce, I intend that you shall pay for it. That keeps me in spending money, besides enabling me to give hundreds of dollars to the poor, and buy butter, eggs, and little notions for women and children, and otherwise use it where it does good.

You may think this a singular feature in the gospel, but I cannot exactly say that this is in the gospel. Hear it, O ye Elders of Israel, and ye sisters, hear it, there is no ecclesiastical law that you know anything about, to free a wife from a man to whom she has been sealed, if he honors his priesthood. I do not want you to run after bills of divorce, I would rather be without the money you pay for them. I know where there is plenty of gold. The earth is full of it, and the heavens are full of every good thing; and the heavens and the earth are created for us; therefore be prudent and not covetous, do not cling to property because it is in your possession. Do I own a house? No, I am in possession of houses. I left a good many houses, that were in my possession, in Nauvoo. I left a number in like manner in Kirtland. I did not leave many houses in Missouri, but I left a number of pieces of land, and there they remain; I received nothing for them, neither do I want anything. Why? Because the Lord has blessed me with ability to bring forth the elements and organize them for my own convenience; and if I was stripped and kicked out now, I would be richer in ten years than I ever was. When the gold or silver dollar goes into my pocket, it is not mine; the Lord in His providence places it there, and it is for him to say what I shall do with it. Do you practice this course? If you do, you do not complain. If our legislators understood this they would never complain for the people. You ask why I take up this subject. That you may be instructed—that a legislator may not be so unwise as to introduce a bill that taxes be paid in anything that cannot be sold for money.

The people are not as they used to be in regard to tithing. In the days of Joseph, when a horse was brought in for tithing he was pretty sure to be hipped, or ringboned, or have the pole-evil, or perhaps had passed the routine of horse diseases until he had become used up. The question would be, "What do you want for him?" "Thirty dollars in tithing and thirty in cash." What was he really worth? Five dollars, perhaps. They would perhaps bring in a cow after the wolves had eaten off three of her teats and she had not had a calf for six years past, and if she had a calf and you ventured to milk her she would kick a quid of tobacco out of your mouth. These are specimens of the kind of tithing we used to get. If you give anything for the building up of the kingdom of God, give the best you have. What is the best thing you have to devote to the kingdom of God? It is the talents God has given you. How many? Every one of them. What beautiful talents! What a beautiful gift! It is more precious than fine gold that I can stand here and give you my ideas, and you can rise up and tell me what you think and feel, and thus exchange our ideas. It is one of the precious gifts bestowed upon human beings. Let us devote every qualification we are in possession of to the building up of God's kingdom, and you accomplish the whole of it.

A few Sabbaths ago, br. Wells was strenuously talking to you in regard to temperance. No man has a right on the earth, and certainly not in this kingdom, to spend his means and time in drunkenness. Every moment of time belongs to the Lord, and the people demand it. Here are young men stepping onto the stage of action, of whom you have never heard an evil. And every little while one begins to come into note, and it seems as though he had dropped from unfathomable space. "Who is he?" "Such a brother's son." "I never heard of him." What are my calculations? That he is a good man—that he is not a rowdy in the streets. A host are growing up in this way; they spring up like lovely plants, trees, or flowers. Now, young brothers and sisters, is there anything against your characters? Not anything. If you were in possession of all the wealth of the world, it is not worth as much to you as your good characters. Preserve them. If you have a happy influence with your brethren and sisters, preserve it, for it is more choice than fine gold. How many times I have told the Elders, "When you go on missions, be careful to preserve your godlike dignity and integrity." I have an experience that is probably equal to that of any man in this kingdom, and no person can say, man nor woman, but what in the dark hour my angelic character has been steadfastly preserved, and it is more precious to me than all the riches of the earth. The name of king or emperor has always sunk into insignificance when I contrasted it with the character of a man of God—of a person who holds the destinies of the children of men in his hands, and the issues of life and death, and can dispense them to the people. Such a man should preserve himself like a god, or an angel of God.

Hear it, men and women, young and old, preserve yourselves and be ready to do what is required at your hands. And Elders of Israel, when you say you are ready and willing to dedicate all to God, never be covetous and selfish, never shrink back at anything you are called to do, but by the help of God become sons of God and joint heirs with Jesus Christ. If you revolt in your feelings against the ordinances and commandments of God, and against the counsel given you by His servants, and continue to do so, you may become

angels to the devil, and it will be through your own conduct. But by the help of God you can be prepared to dwell in the presence of the Father and the Son, and be crowned with Him with crowns of glory, immortality and eternal lives.

I have given you some of my views in regard to tithing, taxation, and yielding willingly to every requirement for building up the kingdom and for the salvation of the people. May God help every one of us to live up to our profession, that we may be saved in his kingdom: Amen.

[From our Extra of the 15th Inst.]

## EASTERN NEWS

BY TELEGRAPH AND PONY.

The Pony Express with eastern dates up to the 9th instant, arrived here this morning shortly after ten o'clock. The dispatches received are very interesting; we have, consequently, given the news as full as possible.

### CLOSING OF THE THIRTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

The Senate was in session on Sunday night, the 3d inst., and continued till almost dawn on Monday morning. During the session, Corwin's resolution was adopted by a vote of 24 to 12, and the Crittenden proposition was rejected by 19 to 20. This was the only business of importance up to the close of the Congress.

Both Houses were in session on Monday morning, and the House particularly was kept busy with reports of Committees and messages from the President signifying his approval of different measures; there was nothing, however, done of importance.

The morning of the fourth was clear and beautiful; places of business were closed in the city, and a vast throng filled the national Capital. The Capitol building was filled at an early hour, and the streets and avenues were alive with human beings: the order of arrangements was strictly in accordance with established usage, and the inauguration was conducted as previously announced. At five minutes to twelve, the Vice President elect was conducted by the Vice President and Senator Foote, of the Committee of arrangements, to a seat on the left of the chair. As the hands pointed to twelve the hammer fell, and the session of the old Congress closed. Vice-President Breckinridge administered the oath of office to Hamlin, bade the Senate farewell, and announced the Senate adjourned *sine die*.

New Senators were then sworn in at this juncture. Members of the old and new House rushed in, filling the floor; the galleries were crowded with ladies and gentlemen, and the diplomatic quarter more crowded than on any previous similar occasion. It presented a gorgeous spectacle. The scene in the Senate, while waiting for the arrival of the Presidential party, seemed to realize the lying down of the lion and the lamb together, or the mingling of oil and water.

Messrs. Chase, Wigfall, Crittenden, Wilson and others were opposite hobnobbing with the utmost cordiality. Senator Breckinridge conversed familiarly with the extreme men of the Republicans, while ladies of all political affinities, Mrs. Hamlin among them, looked smilingly down on the animated scene below. The attendance of Senators was unusually full, the only absentees noticed being those of Hon. Mr. Mason, and Hon. Mr. Hunter, of Virginia.

### ARRIVAL OF THE PRESIDENTIAL PARTY.

At thirteen minutes to one o'clock the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States were announced by the doorkeeper of the Senate. On their entrance, all on the floor rose, and the venerable judges, headed by Chief Justice Taney, moved slowly to the seats assigned to them immediately on the right of the Vice-President, each exchanging salutes with that officer in passing the chair.

At ten minutes after one an unusual bustle announced the arrival of the Presidential party. At fifteen minutes past one the President and President elect were escorted into the Chamber through a private covered passage way. The line of procession was then formed in the following order: Marshal of the District of Columbia; Judges of the Supreme Court; Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate; Committee of arrangements; President of United States; the President elect; Senators; Diplomatic Corps; Heads of Departments; Governors and others in the Chamber.

### INAUGURAL CEREMONY.

When the word was given for the members of the House to fall into the line of procession a violent rush was made for the door, accompanied by loud outcries, violent pushing and great disturbance. After the procession had reached the platform, Senator Baker, of Oregon, introduced Mr. Lincoln to the assembly. On Mr. Lincoln's advancing to the stand he was cheered, but not loudly; unfolding his manuscript, in a loud, clear voice he read his message.

During the delivery of the inaugural, which was commenced at half-past one o'clock, he was much cheered, especially at any allusion to the Union. President Buchanan and Chief Justice Taney listened with the utmost attention to every word of the address, and at its conclusion the latter administered the usual oath, in taking which Mr. Lincoln was vociferously cheered.

The Chief Justice seemed very much agitated, and his hands shook very perceptibly with emotion. The inauguration of that day made the eighth ceremony of the kind at which Chief Justice Taney had officiated, having administered the oath of office successively to Presidents Van Buren, Tyler, Polk, Taylor, Fillmore, Pierce, Buchanan and Lin-

coln. The ceremony was exceedingly impressive. The President was then escorted to the Senate Chamber, and thence to his carriage, and afterwards they proceeded to the White House.

### TAKING POSSESSION OF THE WHITE HOUSE.

On reaching the Executive mansion, the troops formed in double line on the main avenue, and the barouche containing the Presidential party passed through to the mansion. Mr. Buchanan accompanied Mr. Lincoln to the main hall, and then took his farewell leave of him, expressing the hope in cordial terms that his administration might prove a happy and prosperous one. The ex-President then retired to the residence of District Attorney Ould, where he temporarily sojourned till his departure from the city.

On the arrival of the procession at the White House, the marshals of the day were successively introduced, then the line being formed, the people rushed in to congratulate the new President. The rush was exceedingly great.

Though the enthusiasm was not by any means equal to that manifested on former similar occasions, everything passed off quietly. The amplest civil and military provisions were made by the municipal authorities, for General Scott to prepare for any emergency that might arise.

The various branches of United States troops were stationed in different parts of the city, the sappers and miners also being in the procession. The display of citizen soldiers in procession was fine.

The Republican association was next in order, after the President with a triumphal car drawn by four white horses. This whole affair was under the direction of the Wide Awakes. Five hundred delegates from New York were in procession, marching four abreast. Several other large delegations also joined. Not a single unpleasant or menacing word is reported.

The inauguration ball in the evening was a great success. Mr. Lincoln, with his family, accompanied by Vice President Hamlin and family, Senator Douglas and other distinguished personages, entered the ball room about 10 o'clock, and after a brief promenade received the personal congratulations of those who chose to be presented to him. Soon afterwards the President's party proceeded to the supper room, and subsequently the party, including Senator Douglas and Mrs. Lincoln, who were partners, danced a quadrille.

### PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

The morning following the inauguration, five hundred New Yorkers called upon the President, and were introduced by Stewart L. Woodford. The President made a brief speech, was cheered, and hand shaking commencing, he sensibly broke away from the five hundred.

Several State delegations paid their respects, prominently among them Pennsylvania and Massachusetts. In reply to the latter, Mr. Lincoln said that as President in the administration of the government, he hoped to be man enough to not know one citizen of the United States from another, nor one section from another. He should be gratified to have the good friends of Massachusetts and others who so far had supported him, in these national views, still support him in carrying them out. Begging excuse for brevity and the press of business, he retired without further ceremony than a farewell bow; delegations were pleased with the new President.

It is understood that Mr. Lincoln will decline any conference with the Commissioners from the Southern Confederacy, on the ground that he regards the seceding States as still in the Union.

### HOW THE INAUGURAL WAS RECEIVED

Accounts from the South indicate that the inaugural had been unfavorably received there as a general thing. At Nashville, Tennessee, opinions were somewhat unsettled by its reception. At Jackson, Mississippi, Columbus and Tusculumbia, the people considered it a declaration of war. At Vicksburg, it was regarded unfavorably and was generally considered a silly production. At New Orleans, it was generally condemned. At Louisville, the Union men were rather favorably impressed with it, while the sympathisers with the Southern Confederacy thought it a declaration of war. The Richmond *Whig*, conservative, said that the policy indicated towards the seceding States will meet the stern and unyielding resistance of the Southern States. The Richmond *Enquirer*, secessionist, said that no action of our convention can now maintain peace; Virginia must fight. The Richmond *Dispatch* said that every border State ought to go out of the Union in 24 hours. The Alexandria *Gazette*, Union, said that the inaugural was not such a one as it wished for, nor such as would conciliate or satisfy those whom Mr. Lincoln spoke of as dissatisfied in the South. The Alexandria *Sentinel*, secessionist, said that the positions taken were declarations of war, laying down doctrines, which would procure for the northern section the unquestioned dominion as a section. Dispatches from Staunton state that the inaugural was received with universal dissatisfaction and created intense excitement. Resistance to coercion was the feeling of all parties. The secessionists regarded it as a declaration of war. The Union men said but little, evidently disappointed. At Petersburg, according to a telegram, the excitement was intense; thousands, hitherto for the Union, avowed openly for revolution, if the convention did not immediately pass a secession ordinance. At Raleigh, N. C., it was received favorably by the Unionists; they thought it did well for Lincoln, though