

has given us a president, apostles, prophets, bishops; he has organized his church in the most perfect and harmonious manner. We see these things before us. I need not talk about the country that we inhabit, nor about the blessings that have been shed abroad among us, rich in comparison with those enjoyed by others by whom we are surrounded. These things are patent to all intelligent men, and surprise is frequently expressed at our improvements and at the wisdom and intelligence that have governed, managed and controlled our affairs; they do not know where they came from. We do—they come from God through the medium of his servants.

What next? God having given us a President inspired by his Holy Spirit, we are required to vote for him—will we have him or will we reject him? We lift up our hands and say, "Yes, we will receive him." The world say this is despotism, being governed by one man. Is it despotism for every man and every woman to have a voice in the selection of those who rule over them? Is that despotism, tyranny or oppression? If it is I do not know what the terms mean. There are no people on the face of the earth today who have to undergo so severe a criticism as the President and priesthood of this church before the people, and why is it that the people vote unanimously for them? "Well," say the world, "there is a kind of influence, we hardly know what, we wish it did not exist, for we do not like this one man power." I know you do not, for it is one thousand men, ten thousand men power, it is the power of the kingdom of God on the earth, and the power of God united with it, that is what it is. As I have already said, it is not only the President of the church who has to undergo this test, but the Twelve, the Seventies, and all the presiding officers of the church have to go through the same ordeal.

I will now go back to my text. I have been a long way from it, but you know it is usual to preach from the text. I have been from mine awhile, now I am coming back to it. Jesus says, "Take my yoke upon you and learn of me, for I am meek and lowly of heart, and you shall find rest to your souls." What was the yoke placed upon the followers of Jesus? Precisely the same as that placed upon you. What did he tell his disciples to do? To go forth and baptize the people in the name of the Father, Son and Holy Ghost, and it was promised that certain signs should follow them that believed. In his name they should cast out devils, speak with new tongues, if they drank any deadly thing it should not hurt them, and if they laid hands on the sick they should recover. The word was: Go forth in my name and with my authority, and my Spirit shall accompany you. And it did, and the people became one in faith, doctrine and principle, just as the Scriptures say. "Take my yoke upon you." What was it? Said he, "Blessed are the meek, for they shall inherit the earth; blessed are the pure in heart for they shall see God; blessed are they that hunger and thirst after righteousness for they shall be filled." This was the kind of yoke Jesus put upon them, and this is the kind that is put upon you—to love righteousness, keep the commands of God, live your religion and obey the principles of truth, is this a hard yoke? This is what is required of Latter-day Saints. "Take my yoke upon you and learn of me!" And how did he do it? He obeyed the will of his Father, and then he expected his disciples to obey his will. Said he, "Father, I pray for them, that they may be one"—a good deal of this one-man power there, was there not? "I pray for them, that they may be one, even as the Father and I are one, that they may be one in us;" and in his mind, looking to the universal expansion of this heavenly principle, said he, "Neither pray I for these alone, but for all them that shall believe on me through their word, that they all may be one, even as I and the Father are one, that the world may know that thou hast sent me." This was the kind of principle the Savior taught to his followers, and this is the kind that is taught to us.

Now let me ask is it right for a Methodist to obey the Methodist discipline? Yes, or else leave them, he has the privilege to do which he pleases. Is it right for a Presbyterian to obey the Presbyterian doctrine and principles? Yes, or leave them. Is it right for a Roman Catholic to obey their principles? Yes, or leave them. Is it right for a Latter-day Saint to obey their principles? Yes, or leave them, one of the two. Do not try to drag in something else, do not make Methodists of us for instance, nor Presbyterians. Do not try to make Catholics of us, if you do not like "Mormonism" leave it. That is honest, straightforward and upright, and good doctrine, and according to the principles which are acknowledged to be correct everywhere. "Well," says one, "I think that things could be improved a little." Well then, go out somewhere and make your improvements, here is a big continent, go north or south, or where you please. Get as many to follow you as you can, and teach them what principles you please, and if you can build up a better system than ours all right, but do not start it here. This is the kind of faith that Paul spoke of when he said, "If thou hast faith have it to thyself." If you do not have it to yourselves take as many with you as you can get. That is right, the world is open, plenty of room in every direction, go and try your hand and see how you will succeed.

The same principle is true in relation to other things as well as to religion. I might apply it to things political. Some people say, "You folks always vote together," we would be poor coots if we did not, and just as bad as the rest of you. Some folks here, a short time ago, got up a little political operation, and tried how it would answer to run one against another; but it did not work well and they had to quit. We believe in oneness, and our outside friends say, "We do not." Yes you do, y-e-s-y-o-u-d-o. Now all you gentlemen who go in for General Grant would you not like to elect him? Yes you would, and you will use all the influence that you have to do so, and if he is not elected it will be because you can not do it, because you have not influence enough to elect him. On the other hand, you who are in favor of Horace Greeley, how you would like to have him elected, would you not? Yes you would. And will you not get all to vote for him that you possibly can? Yes, and if all do not vote for him it will not be your fault. Well, if the people do not vote as we want them it will not be our fault, and the only difference, in this respect, between you and President Young, is that he has a little more influence than you, therefore do not grunt about it, these things are fair and straightforward. When men talk about oppression they talk about what they do not understand, and the same when they talk about the one-man power and the bondage of the people. Is it not horrible bondage for the whole people to have the privilege of voting for whom they please? Terrible, let us get out of it, shall we not, and go somewhere where they will not let us do as we please, and have some of that liberty that would put shackles upon us, and bind us down? But we Latter-day Saints do not want that, we want to be delivered from that, and to walk according to the light of truth. Well let us take the yoke of Christ upon us, and learn of him, and keep the commandments of God. And if we vote for a bishop somewhere over yonder, let us sustain him as long as he is in office, and if he does not do what is right we will vote him out. And if we have presidents or apostles or anybody that we do not like, let us vote them out, and be free men, and cultivate and cherish in our bosoms the principles of liberty. But let us be careful that we do not grieve the Spirit of the Lord, and while we are looking at these things let us look at our own eternal interests, and lean upon God for wisdom and instruction, that his Spirit may lead us in the paths of life, that we may comprehend true principles, and be one as Jesus was and is one with the Father.

May God help us to be faithful, in the name of Jesus. Amen.

BY TELEGRAPH.

EASTERN DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, 27.—General Francis A. Walder has tendered the President his resignation as commissioner of Indian affairs, to take effect on the first of January next. It is understood his resignation has been accepted, but his successor will not be appointed until after the return of Secretary Delano from Cuba.

POUGHKEEPSIE.—The Montreal express, which left New York at 4 p.m. yesterday, arrived here at 5-30 this morning, with four locomotives, and at 7-45 proceeded north. A locomotive went south to help trains between here and New York.

Over 700 passengers are snow bound between here and Peekskill, but it is thought all will get through to New York sometime today.

AUGUSTA, Me.—The snow storm continues here, with no sign of abating.

BOSTON.—This afternoon a fire broke out among the freight sheds on the south side of Long wharf, adjoining the Philadelphia steamboat pier. Losses estimated at \$100,000.

BUFFALO.—The water panic is over and the city is now supplied with the usual quantity.

PHILADELPHIA.—The snow has blocked all the highways, and temporarily suspended traffic, except the delivery of merchandise.

NEW YORK.—The weather is clearing. A few local trains from the immediate vicinity in New Jersey have arrived since ten o'clock, but only by the aid of several extra locomotives. There is considerable suffering among the poor people by reason of the absence of the usual supplies of bread and milk, none being received by the trains and locomotion by bakers' teams on the streets is almost impossible. A large force of laborers are clearing Broadway of snow.

The debris of the great Centre Street fire is still covered with snow and ice, untouched by shovel or pick. The owner of the building, Robert Craigh, residing at Yonkers House, has been telegraphed several times, but he has made no reply. The police have no authority to touch the burnt premises

without the sanction of the owner, and besides they are afraid to employ laborers for the purpose lest the comptroller should refuse to pay the bill. Mean time the police headquarters and the sixth precinct station house are daily besieged by relations of the unfortunate dead, demanding that search be commenced and eagerly offering assistance. Coroner Herrman this p.m. officially requested superintendent Kelso to evacuate the ruins, expressing the belief that the board of police commissioners or the department of public works have power to order the work performed, and saying that no red tape ought to be allowed to interfere with a humane duty. This appeal it is expected will be successful. A formal investigation into the causes of the fire will commence after the search has been made for the bodies.

A fire broke out this morning in a building at 158 Mercer street, a tenement house, and rapidly spread to numbers 160 and 162, one of which is also a tenement house. All three were burned, rendering a number of families homeless. The fire spread to numbers 619 and 621, Broadway, occupied by Maillord's hotel and confectionery, which was completely gutted. The greatest consternation prevailed among the lodgers on the upper floors, and a number were nearly suffocated when rescued.

Three persons were badly frozen in Brooklyn last night, two fatally.

The mails, almost without exception, are still behind time.

The Boston express due at 5 30 p. m. yesterday, arrived at 11 to day. The Central railroad Chicago trains, due yesterday morning, arrived to-day. The Washington road has all trains on time.

In the Stokes case to-day the prisoner told his story of the shooting, and admitted that he shot Fisk, but did not intend to kill him, and averred that the shooting was in self defence, Fisk having drawn his pistol to shoot him. He had been, he said, in constant fear of personal violence from the emissaries of Fisk. Stokes contradicted the evidence of Parker, given yesterday, and denied that he had ever called Fisk a blackmailer, or threatened to shoot him.

WILMINGTON, 27.—Two residences, three stores, and other smaller buildings were burned last night. Loss \$40,000.

WASHINGTON.—The New York train, due last night, arrived at 8 this morning. The Potomac is frozen over.

NEW YORK.—Thirteen bids, amounting to three millions, for gold to-day. Government selling one million at 125-100, 12 21-100.

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Mitchell, acting financial agent for the State, left this city a few days ago to negotiate about bonds issued by the Court Room Legislature. It is thought he will not stop at New York, but go to Europe.

BOSTON.—The ship *Peruvian*, lost off Cape Cod, with all hands, was owned by Wm. F. Wild & Co., of this city. Insured for \$400,000, mostly Boston Companies.

Edward C. Bates, a well-known Boston merchant, died in a railway station at Swampscott last night.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—The city is entirely out of coal.

WASHINGTON.—Ice in the Potomac is six inches thick.

NEW YORK, 27.—The second annual reception given to the ladies of the New England Society was one of the most brilliant affairs this season. Among the guests were the Hon. E. B. Washburne, Gen. Hancock, W. M. Everts, Chief Justice Daly, Ex-Gov. McCormick, of Arizona, and Gen. Burnside.

The eastern roads are now clear, but the western mails are a day behind.

ST LOUIS.—The large tobacco warehouse of Liggett & Dousman, corner Second and Walnut streets, was burned to-night, with the adjoining tobacco store of J. C. Tie Meyer. Loss of the former on the building, machinery and stock nearly \$100,000; insurance about \$65,000. Tie Meyer's loss is \$75,000, nearly covered by insurance.

CINCINNATI.—The south bound train on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad was thrown from the track by a broken rail, last night. The entire train went down the embankment, 15 feet, and caught fire, which was extinguished with a loss of the baggage car. A number of passengers were injured seriously, none reported killed.

MEMPHIS, 27.—The ice gorge above broke loose this morning and came down with terrific force, crushing dry docks, wharf boats and steamers lying at the levee, some seven or eight of which were totally wrecked. Some cargoes will prove a total loss. Ten barges of

coal were swept away and sunk. Loss of coal, \$130,000. Only three days' supply is left in the hands of the dealers, the Memphis gas works, which supply the city, being without a day's supply. The coal dealers have advanced the price to two dollars per barrel, which will cause great suffering among the poor. Total loss will not exceed \$200,000. Two or three persons were injured in escaping from the sinking craft.

PHILADELPHIA, 27.—The Fairkill rolling mill was burned this morning, machinery ruined. Loss \$30,000.

NEW YORK.—Among the buildings burned this morning in Mercer street were two tenement houses. Several families are rendered homeless. Total losses said to be not less than \$250,000.

BOSTON.—The bark *Kadosh*, of Boston, from Manila for this port, ran ashore last night at Point Alderton, between the bars. The boats in getting ashore capsized. The captain and six men were drowned and eight of the crew were saved.

Lewes, Del., harbor is frozen over. Vessels are slowly drifting out to sea in the ice.

SAN FRANCISCO, 27.—The shaft of the steamer *Great Republic* is being repaired. The *China* will sail Jan. 5. The *Great Republic* is advertised for Jan. 16.

WILMINGTON, N. C., 28.—Andrew Strong, one of the Notorious Lowry gang, of outlaws, was shot and killed by a young man named Wilson, who had been warned by Strong to leave the country. Steve Lowry is the only one of the gang left alive.

NEW YORK.—A Washington special says Sumner's health is precarious, his physician visiting him twice a day.

A special says Wheeler, of New York, has withdrawn from the contest for the speakership in favor of Blaine.

Lawes' sash factory at Brooklyn was burned last night, with two tenement houses. Loss \$10,000. Considerable suffering by occupants of tenements thus turned out.

A fire in Goldsmith's lager beer saloon, First Avenue, this morning, caused damage, \$28,000.

The sub-committee of Louisianians yesterday waited upon many prominent merchants with a view to enlist their sympathies in matters in that State.

On inspection of the theatres of the city by the fire marshal, he reports but few of them in anything like an unsafe condition, and in the cases of those few orders were given and carried out for the requisite fire precautions.

The steamship *Adriatic* sailed to-day with only one whole and two-thirds of another blade of her propellers, not having replaced those lost on her late perilous trip from Liverpool to this port. Among the passengers is Froude.

CINCINNATI, O., 27.—At the iron works, Worton, Ohio, yesterday, Ellis Moore, James Venters and Robert Diles entered three boilers which had been disconnected from the rest of the battery for the purpose of cleaning them. They opened the mud valve and allowed the water to escape, and neglected to close it. The engineer, who did not know of the connection between this valve, turned on the steam from the latter, instantly filling the empty boilers through the connection pipe. Venters and Diles managed to crawl out so badly scalded as to cause the death of both in a few hours. Moore heard the steam coming and retreated to the further end of the boiler and escaped unhurt.

Ship *Benares*, Captain Anderson, from Hong Kong for San Francisco, wrecked on Leo Choo Islands, all the crew drowned except five.

TROY, N. Y.—Arnold & Co.'s extensive print works, North Adams, Mass., were burned yesterday. Loss \$150,000; insurance \$100,000; two hundred hands thrown out of employment.

INDIANAPOLIS.—Isaac Davis & Co.'s fur and hat store was robbed last night of between \$4,000 and \$5,000 worth fine furs.

Theodore Jones, living a few miles from this city, killed his wife by a blow with his fist last night.

Theodore Brown, a farmer living in Hendricks county, killed his third wife on Thursday last, striking her on the head with a cleaver, while under the influence of liquor.

CHICAGO.—A fire at Abington destroyed four business houses. Loss \$15,000.

ST. LOUIS, 28.—A dispatch from Fort Gibson says the epizootic has appeared there and nearly all the government animals have got it.

PARIS, 27.—Specie in the Bank of France decreased 50,000 francs the past week.