

ent time; they are too far steeped in the follies and wickedness of the world to confess that God has thwarted their designs. Many, perhaps, do see it, but the pride of life and their own wicked desires may prevent them from acknowledging the hand of God in the midst of this people.

We have been sent forth into the world to preach the gospel, and the Almighty has been with us to take care of us. We need not fear when nations are crumbling to pieces; we need only press on in the way of our duty, and their will always be sufficient light given in this kingdom, to lead every Saint of God in the path of duty and of right. It is then for every soul to cleave to God, walk in the way of righteousness, to be united in doing good, to be one in heart and in mind, one in purpose and in faith, to live our holy religion and let outside things take their course; and let us be true to the cause we have espoused and be ready at a moment's notice to do anything that may be required of us. Let our hearts and minds swell with thanksgiving to God, strive to obtain his spirit and we shall see the propriety of his working among the children of men.

Did any of you ever do anything contrary to your own feelings because you were set to do it? I have one request to make, which is that when he whom we have all know to be the chosen of God, to lead this people, requires anything at our hands, let us not only do it, but strive to see a propriety and a consistency in all his plans, that we may thereby increase in our faith to work with his for the redemption of Israel; and we will soon see the benefit and beauty of doing things with our whole heart. It is very easy to find fault with an enterprise, much more so than to introduce one that would be better; it is much easier to object than to originate. There is evil growing out of this, it breeds division, encourages contention and hence the necessity of striving to get a right conception of all things.

Let us seek for light from on high that our actions may be more productive of union.—Do you not know that when the earth is redeemed from sin and iniquity, and from the degradation that desolates the whole face thereof, that this people have the promise of inheriting it for ever? And that they have now the privilege of establishing the principles of truth upon a firm foundation, never again to be thrown down? Do you not know that it is the privilege of the Saints to take the kingdom and possess it as an everlasting inheritance? And how is this to be done? Is it to be by going forth in martial array, and taking it by force of arms? No, not so fast, wait a little, it is to be done by snatching from the devil every inch of ground that we can, and then keeping it. It is to be brought about by observing the principles of salvation which have been revealed from the heavens for the exaltation of the people; it is to be by uniting together that we may become a mighty phalanx against which the surges of iniquity may strike in vain.

I always feel happy by going into a settlement and seeing a few faithful Saints, they are more precious to me than would be the crowns of nations. All this fearful and dark influence that is being gathered together among the wicked, for the purpose of destroying God's kingdom, is going to be rolled back upon the wicked nations that dwell upon the earth's surface, and they will be swept off, and the light of truth and the knowledge of God will increase among the faithful inhabitants that remain, until the whole earth will be illuminated by the righteousness of the Saints, and the elect of God will enjoy all the benefits of redemption, unmolested for a thousand years. This then is a great and a glorious work, one that will cheer the heart of man, and there is nothing that a man can be engaged in that will at all compare with it.

Let us be faithful before the Lord our God; let us live our holy religion and be cheered with these heavenly ideas, and with this influence that emanates from our Father and God. Let us go on our way rejoicing; let us be faithful and true, virtuous and holy; and let us, above all things that we do upon the earth, strive with all our power and might to advance the interests of the kingdom of our God. That this may be our purpose, and that, in the end of our probation, we may be found worthy of the society of the sanctified and redeemed of all ages and nations, is my prayer in the name of Jesus: Amen.

THE SABBATH DESECRATED BY WAR.—There are numerous instances on record in which the Sabbath has been desecrated by warfare. The Peninsular was fruitful in Sunday fighting. The second battle in Portugal, that in Vimiars, was fought on Sunday, 21st August, 1813. The battle of Fuentes d'Onor was gained on Sunday, the 5th of May, 1811. On Sunday evening, 18th of Jan., 1812, Wellington issued the brief but determined order, "Ciudad Rodrigo must be carried by assault this evening at seven o'clock." The battle of Orthes was fought on Sunday, the 27th of February, 1814, and that of Toulouse—the last general action of the Peninsular War—occurred on Easter Sunday, the 10th of April following. The battle of Waterloo was also decided on Sunday, the 18th of June, 1815. The second Burmese war afforded two examples: Easter Sunday, 1852, the attack on the lines of defense at Rangoon, and the attack and capture of Pegu, on Sunday the 21st of November, 1852. The victory of Inkermann was achieved on Sunday the 5th of November, 1854. And to crown the whole, it was on Sunday the 10th of May, 1857, that the terrible Indian mutiny broke out at Meerut.

[From our Extra of the 18th inst.]

EASTERN NEWS

BY TELEGRAPH AND PONY.

The Pony Express from the east arrived in the city last evening, after ten o'clock, with dispatches from Kearney up to the evening of the 12th. The general tenor of the dispatches is very warlike.

SOUTHERN PORTS.

A Charleston dispatch of the 7th states that Gen. Beauregard had that morning issued an order and sent a special messenger to Major Anderson, giving him an official notification that all intercourse between Fort Sumter and the city would be prohibited from that date. All the posts had been strengthened and two additional regiments were expected from the interior.

The New York *Herald's* Charleston dispatch of the 6th says, reliable information had been received from the north, that re-inforcements had been ordered to Sumter accompanied by a squadron under Capt. Stringham. Five thousand Southern men, in addition to those now in the fortifications, were ready to take the field in twenty-four hours. The ultimatum of a siege or surrender, had not yet been sent to Major Anderson, but with the supplies that day, he was notified by Gen. Beauregard that they were the last he would receive, which was equivalent to a declaration of hostilities. This, says the dispatch, was positive.

Troops had been ordered to the rendezvous, at points remote from Charleston, but within supporting distance, to watch the movements of the enemy.

Governor Pickens was inspecting the batteries, accompanied by his Council and senior officers. Bloodshed was regarded as inevitable. A formal demand for the surrender of Fort Sumter had not then been made.

The troops in the neighborhood of Pickens, on board the United States vessels, were considered sufficient in number to re-inforce that fort, if that design had not already been consummated.

The *Herald's* special dispatch from Washington says that high officials of the government left that day, for Montgomery, on a mission to the government of the Confederate States. Lieut. Talbot carried an order for the evacuation of Fort Sumter.

Dispatches from Montgomery rendered it perfectly certain that there would be an attack on Pickens or Sumter. Another dispatch to the *Herald* of the 6th says, an officer of the army stated that day, that the first collision would probably occur in Charleston harbor. He says the government having decided to evacuate Sumter, they were about to send an order how it should be done; but Beauregard refused to accept the plan of evacuation. What the order, or plan proposed, was not fully known. It was understood that the government wished to leave a small force to protect the property of the United States, which the Carolinians peremptorily refused. They demanded the unconditional surrender of the post. These facts were laid before the President who decided that unless they at once accepted the order or plan, the fort would not be evacuated. When the ball was opened he would blockade every principal port in the Confederate States; commencing at Charleston, and ending at the mouth of the Mississippi. It was said, if an attack was made on Sumter, an attempt would then be made to throw re-inforcements into it. They did not expect to succeed but would make an effort.

Fort Pickens they intended to hold at all hazards.

The *Tribune's* dispatch says that Anderson was not to be withdrawn and would be provisioned. Lieut. Talbot was to reach Charleston the following day with the President's conclusive decision. The responsibility rested with South Carolina entirely.

Charleston dispatches of the 8th state that Major Anderson's mails had not been stopped, but his supplies only. Vessels were reported to have been ordered out of range of Sumter and Sullivan's Island, and the floating battery was removed on the morning of the 8th to a point near Sumter.

The Pawnee was to sail from Norfolk on the 9th for the South, with sealed orders. It was stated that she landed 250 troops at Fort Monroe. A letter to the N. Y. *Times*, from on board the Brooklyn, says that the commander at Fort Taylor, at Key West, compelled the inhabitants to haul down the Confederate States' flag, with the polite intimation that the different nationalities could not rule in the

same place. The rumor that the Brooklyn landed men at Pickens proved untrue. The *Times'* correspondent reiterates that an attempt would be made to provision Sumter by an armed vessel. If the secessionists fired on her, they would initiate whatever trouble followed.

The regular New York dispatch of the 7th, states that large quantities of ordnance, ammunition, etc., had been transported on the 8th from Governor's Island to the steamship Baltic, including eleven gun carriages for large columbiads, marked Fort Pickens. She sailed at seven o'clock that evening.

The steamer Illinois had taken on board 2,000 barrels assorted stores, five cases of muskets, a large quantity of ammunition, and two parks of artillery, with a number of gun carriages, and seventy thousand dollars in specie. She was to sail on the following morning. The Harriet Lane had sailed, having changed the revenue flag for the American. Large quantities of army stores had been shipped on board the steamers Baltic and Illinois.

A St. Louis dispatch of the 10th states that a special dispatch from Charleston, to the New York *Herald*, asserted that the authorities had received official notification, that supplies would be furnished to Major Anderson, at any hazard. Immense preparations were immediately commenced. Orders were issued for the entire military reserve to proceed to their stations.

Four regiments of 1,000 each had been telegraphed for, from the country. Ambulances and other preparations for the wounded were being made. At midnight seven guns from the citadel was the signal for the assembling of all the reserves, and the city was thrown into the greatest excitement. Seventeen regiments 800 strong, assembled in an hour, and left for the fortifications at 3 o'clock in the morning. All the vessels in the harbor, necessary for transportation, were to be put in service by noon. Major Anderson displayed signal lights during the night from the walls of Sumter. It was believed that the fight would commence at Stone, 25 miles southward—the batteries along the coast being silenced in turn and after clearing Morris Island the government forces would cross to Sumter, while Anderson engaged Fort Moultrie.

Lieut. Talbot was denied admission to Sumter by the authorities. R. S. Chew brought dispatches from Washington to Governor Pickens, and, in company with Lieut. Talbot, left for Washington at 11 o'clock on the night of Monday the 8th.

A special dispatch to the *Herald* says that offers of volunteers from the border States continued to be sent to Montgomery, and tenders of 7,000 men, and 2,000 Indian warriors, had been received from the west. It is estimated that 5,000 men were stationed on Sullivan and Morris Islands, and the coast.

A dispatch from New Orleans of the 9th, says, the news of the appearance of war vessels off Charleston harbor, had produced unusual excitement there. General Bragg had telegraphed there from Pensacola for 1500 additional troops, and two more companies of Zouaves were about leaving for that place.

A dispatch of the 9th from Montgomery states that Jeff. Davis had made a requisition on the Governor of Alabama for 8,000 troops.

Eighteen hundred Mississippians arrived at Pensacola on the 7th. The regular Washington dispatches of the 9th, state positively that the recent preparations were for defensive purposes, and nothing was intended not strictly justified by the laws, which it is the duty of the President to enforce to the extent of his ability. If resistance was made and blood shed the responsibility must fall on those who provoked hostilities. The assurance of the inaugural was repeated that the Administration would not be the aggressor.

An editorial in the New York *Tribune* of the 10th, states positively the principal object of the expedition which sailed from that place within the last four days preceding, was Fort Sumter.

About 2000 men were to arrive off Charleston that night, or on the morrow, under command of Lieutenant-Col. Harvey Brown, of 2d artillery. A small steamer would be sent in with supplies and if repelled, the *Tribune* says, the rebels would be taught without unnecessary delay that there was still a power in the United States, and that that power could not well be insulted with impunity.

The *Tribune's* correspondence says that dispatches had been received from Lieutenant Slemmer, at Pickens, explaining that the reason why the troops were not landed from the Brooklyn was that he had already sufficient to hold the fort against any army the rebels could bring against him. He states that he had four months provisions, and he adds, that the troops could be landed at any time if needed.

The *Herald's* Washington correspondent says, that orders had left that day, to have the Wabash, Vincennes, and Savannah at New York, and the Jamestown at Philadelphia detailed for immediate service. The South Carolina mails would be stopped upon the first sign of hostilities to the fleet of relief. The Washington correspondent of the *Times* was entirely satisfied that the Baltic had gone to Fort Sumter where she would land supplies in small boats.

A Charleston dispatch of the 10th says, that Wigfall, Chesnut and other Southern politicians had received appointments on Beauregard's staff. A large number of the members of the convention after adjournment volunteered as privates. About 7,000 troops were at the fortifications. The floating battery was in position to command the Barbette guns of Fort Sumter. It carries two thirty-four pounders, and two forty-two pounders and sixty-four men.

A Charleston dispatch of the 10th, says the convention passed resolutions approving of Gen. Twiggs behavior, and adjourned, subject to the call of the president. On the same day, one thousand troops were sent to the fortifications.

Dispatches from Montgomery say, that Jeff Davis was considering the propriety of going to Charleston.

A dispatch of the 11th, from Washington, says, five companies marched to the war department that day, and took the army oath. Previous to taking the oath they were informed that the obligation was for three months. Col. Ellsworth had been tendered the command of a Zouave corps, but had not accepted it, though he would give them the benefit of his experience. The *Herald's* dispatch of the same date says that the President told a visitor that day that decisive events need not be looked for before the last day of that week. He remarked "we will see then whether they dare to fire upon an unarmed vessel sent to provision our starving soldiers." He expressed but little hope of preservation of peace; but evinced a decided determination to relieve Anderson, and to hold the other Southern forts at all hazards.

A Montgomery dispatch says—over 7,000 men had been offered from the border States.

Advices from Pensacola state that from the navy yard to the light house, two miles and a half, guns were ranged to bear on Fort Pickens and command the channel.

Orders were issued at Savannah on the 10th, prohibiting vessels passing Fort Pulaski, without previous information of their pacific character. Vessels were required to stop and send a boat to the wharf at Cockspur Island, to convey commissioned officers aboard, to make an examination.

All the officers at the Philadelphia navy yard had been ordered to be ready for active service within ten days, and to report to the frigates Minnesota and the Mississippi, on the 13th of May. The New York *Commercial* says—the report that Jeff. Davis had telegraphed to Charleston not to fire on vessels carrying mere supplies to Sumter, was confirmed by a dispatch from Charleston to a shipping house in that city.

The *Post* says the reported agents of the Confederate States received the cold shoulder, in unmistakable terms, by several of our largest capitalists in the matter of the loan of the seceded States.

Three companies of infantry left New Orleans for Pensacola on the 11th.

The board of assistant aldermen of New Orleans had referred an appropriation of \$100,000, for protection of the city against invasion, to a committee.

Extensive ordnance and ordnance stores had been landed at Fort Taylor by the schooner, Mary P. Hudson, from New York.

Governor Hicks, of Maryland, had been in consultation with the President for several hours. He came there with feelings of regret at the course of the Administration in its seeming coercive policy; but when the Governor heard the reasons for the present course of the President and his advisers, and