

are better prepared for the things that are coming on the earth than we were ten, fifteen, twenty or twenty-five years ago to know how to be useful, to know how to do things as they should be done.

A man may be a very good man, and yet not have wisdom to do things right, but we have got the spirit that will enable us to know how to put them in the best channel, so that they will be the best calculated to roll on the kingdom of God; to make us happy and prepare us for the scenes that lie before us. Is not the gospel a good thing? Is it not worthy of a man losing his substance and even his life to gain the blessings that are promised to the faithful in Israel. The man who has the priesthood, who is filled with the Holy Ghost, is to be guided and dictated by it in the way of happiness and life. It is very necessary for us to have these things laid before us frequently, that we may be put in remembrance of our duties.

The organized spirit which God gave us is the one which conceives through the revelations that are given from on high. The nature and the character of those teachings that come from the priesthood, are such that we comprehend them, the spirit manifests them unto us as they are; by it we learn our duties to God and man. We are taught by it to shun the evil and cleave unto that which is good. We understand this, if we are in the path of duty. It is not miracles that produce within us that living faith, of which Prest. Young so frequently speaks; but we learn the nature and character of our religion, we learn that which is calculated to enable us to shun all evil power, and to make us happy.

When a man receives knowledge, he is prompted to impart it to others; when a man becomes happy, the spirit that surrounds him teaches him to strive to make others happy. It is not so in the gentile world. If a man attains to any important position, he does not strive to elevate others to participate, in the same blessings. In this respect there is a great difference between the Latter Day Saints and the world of mankind. The object of the priesthood is to make all men happy, to diffuse information, to make all partakers of the same blessings in their turn. Is there any chance of a man becoming happy without a knowledge of the gospel of Christ? A man may make the thunders roll, the lightnings flash, but what has that to do with making a man happy? Nothing; though in the world they try to make themselves happy, still they are not successful in what they strive to accomplish. They cannot be happy, except upon one principle, and that is by embracing the fulness of the gospel, which teaches us not to wait till we get into eternity before we begin to make ourselves happy, but it teaches us to strive here to make ourselves and those around us rejoice in the blessings of the Almighty.

This, then, should be our aim and object: to learn to make ourselves useful; to be saviors to our fellow man; to learn how to save them; to communicate to them a knowledge of the principles that are necessary to raise them to the same degree of intelligence that we have ourselves.

Men may be very good, and yet they may not be very wise, nor so useful as they might be, but the gospel is given to make us wise, and to enable us to get those things in our minds that are calculated to make us happy. The time that we have to meet together here and compare ourselves with the principles of our profession is a great blessing.

We are a Territory, we have our own government, we have our own dispenser of light and knowledge, who is supported by our united faith, and the spirit within us teaches us to sanction their proceedings, and how to walk in the path of life.

I dare say that some of us do not sufficiently reflect upon the good things that are in our minds, neither do we have that gratitude that we ought to have to our Heavenly Father.

I see some of my brethren around me who hold the holy priesthood that has descended out of the heavens in these last days; I behold their faces multiplied around me; I see them appointed to become saviors among men—to be always on hand to officiate in the priesthood. They are destined to become saviors on the earth, rulers among the children of men; to teach mankind how to increase in the principles and likeness of deity—how to increase in those principles of power that will enable them constantly to ascend in the path of eternal life; to be like the child that grows when in infancy, gradually increasing in the knowledge of God.

This is the condition in which they are placed, if they are acting in their proper positions, and if they are upholding and sustaining those who are in our midst, and who are appointed to lead and guide this people to eternal life and exaltation. We may increase in knowledge and power, and in our ability to build up the kingdom of God upon the earth, and that, too, by our diligence, our humility and faithfulness to the covenants we have made. We do not require miracles to enable us to perform the duties of to-day. We know from defending the teachings of the servants of God that we are right—that the spirit from on high accompanies us; we know that we are right as well as the Lord does. How do we know this? Because deity is within us, and that Spirit of deity that is within us teaches us that we are the sons of God; it teaches the sisters that they are the daughters of God, and by it we are all taught that we are the children of our Father in heaven. Therefore, we know if we are in the line of our duty, for the spirit of the gospel teaches

every man who lives in the line of his duty that he is in the path of right, and so it does every woman; by it she knows she is walking in the path of truth and life. It is this Spirit which teaches the sisters as well as the brethren the right from the wrong, and she has a perfect right to know the truth of her religion, to have a knowledge for herself that the principles of her profession are divine. Is there anything wrong or mysterious in this? No, it is because she is a child of God, and therefore she is capacitated to know as he knows, to comprehend the principles of her religion, its divine origin, and its tendency onward and upward.

This is a good and a glorious principle, and we are uniting ourselves together, and continually striving to form a nucleus of power, and getting round us that support that will endure for ever, and we will stand shoulder to shoulder and break in pieces and subdue that which would strive to overcome us, and then plant the principles of righteousness over all the earth. This we will accomplish, for it is given to us to do, and this is the period in which it is to be done, and we will do it. We will gird up our loins and rejoice in the work given unto us, and in creating constantly around us that which will enable us to increase in wisdom, in experience and in the knowledge of God.

Brethren and sisters, short sermons is the doctrine of the day, therefore I say the Lord bless you, and I bless you with all the power that I possess. Prest. Young blesses you, his counsellors bless you, the Twelve Apostles bless you, the Seventies bless you, the High Priests bless you, and we all bless each other, and hence we are a blessed people, inasmuch as we live for each others good, and the building up of the kingdom of God.

Brethren, who can overcome us? Who can place a stumbling block in the way of our feet as we are wending our way to celestial glory? Is there any need of tears? No, not much. Need we have any fear of the result? No, there is no need of crying and mourning, for we are the saviors of men, appointed to be the kings and queens of the earth. We cannot always do what we would like to do, but we shall have the power to do that which we should do. The Lord will give us the power to do this.

The Lord bless you: Amen.

[From our Extra of the 8th Inst.]

## EASTERN NEWS

BY TELEGRAPH AND PONY.

### A THOUSAND MEN REPORTED KILLED AT THE BOMBARDMENT OF SUMTER.

### NORTH CAROLINA FURNISHING TROOPS FOR THE SOUTH.

### VIRGINIA EXPECTED TO BE LARGE IN FAVOR OF SECESSION.

### MARYLAND LEGISLATURE FOR THE UNION.

#### INTERESTING FOREIGN NEWS.

The Pony Express, with eastern advices up to the 2d of May, arrived in the city this afternoon. No particularly new aggressive steps had been taken by either the North or South, since the date of last dispatches. The rumors from the South were uniform in representing troops marching towards Washington, and the North was as enthusiastic in marching there her choice regiments. From everything in the movements of Mr. Lincoln, it is evident his measures are intended to overawe the South and to make any projected aggression seem hopeless.

Telegraphic connection was still cut off in Maryland, rendering it impossible to receive telegraphic reports from the South. The lines via Louisville, Nashville, and New Orleans were in operation; but no news of Southern movements was permitted to come North.

#### A THOUSAND PERSONS REPORTED KILLED AT THE SOUTHERN BATTERIES.

The first dispatches relating the attack upon Fort Sumter, made no mention of any particular loss on the side of the South Carolinians, and perfectly ignored the death of any of the attacking parties. In the present dispatches, from different persons and at different places, there are statements made which lead to the conclusion that there must have been a heavy loss at Fort Moultrie and other attacking batteries.

A dispatch of the 30th states that, by the arrival at New York of a person who had been forced to serve in the Confederate army and who had subsequently escaped, they learn that at least a thousand "rebels" were killed. At Moultrie, four hundred were killed—thirty by Major Anderson's first discharge.

Another soldier, who had also "escaped" from Charleston, and who had served at the guns during the fight at Moultrie, says that nearly every shot from Sumter killed somebody. Between three hundred and four hundred were killed and a large number wounded during the siege.

The killed were interred at night, in Potter's field; many, also, were killed in dwellings outside the fort. The soldiers were threatened with death if they disclosed the facts about the killed. People were constantly inquiring for friends, and were assured that they were at Sullivan's Island.

Another, who was at Morris' Island, says one hundred and fifty men were killed there, and forty at Sullivan's Island; the same statement is made relative to the dead being buried at night. They also state that the negroes only wanted their leaders to give the word, when the slaughter would be terrible.

Captain Carson, of the schooner R. B. Pitts, from Charleston, at New York, states that he was at the wharf, near Fort Moultrie, during the Sumter bombardment, and says that on Sunday night, sixty dead bodies were carried across his track to land, and on Monday night forty more were carried out at one time, and sixty at another. Captain Carson and mate saw and counted all the bodies, and also say that all the soldiers were sworn to deny any loss of life.

#### FORT PICKENS.

A Chicago dispatch of the 28th states that hundreds of men who had gone to Pensacola, to take Pickens, were returning home daily, disgusted, and satisfied that it was impossible for the Confederate States to capture the Fort. A large number of troops at Pensacola were sick and dying in the hospitals from the effects of fatigue, exposure and hunger.

The gentleman who reports the above adds that the people of Alabama and Mississippi were almost crazy with excitement; that the mob spirit was rampant everywhere, and rendered daily more desperate in some localities, threatened by famine and starvation.

#### NORTH CAROLINA.

Governor Ellis had called for thirty thousand volunteers additional to the regular militia, and all organized corps were commanded to be in readiness at an hour's notice.

A Philadelphia dispatch to the *Herald* says that passengers from Richmond state that Gen. Greene, of North Carolina, had arrived there and tendered 30,000 North Carolina troops.

A dispatch to the same paper of the 30th, on the authority of a gentleman at Philadelphia, just from Wilmington, states that the people of North Carolina were all up in arms, and were preparing to come North with several thousand troops, for the purpose, as Governor Ellis informed him, of making an attack on Washington. The day he left, the Governor showed a dispatch which he had just received, from Montgomery, stating that some fifty thousand troops were on their way to join those of North Carolina, about to leave for Richmond, and that it was the purpose of the Confederate Government to make an attack, without a moment's delay. That if they were to attack Washington it must be done before the Federal Government had concentrated a large force in the city.

He further stated that Governor Ellis had showed him a dispatch from Pensacola, dated the 26th, from General Bragg, stating that no attack on Pickens up to that time had been made, and it was not his purpose to attack it for some time.

He had conversed with Governor Letcher on the 27th, and the Governor told him that it was the purpose of the Southern States to attack Washington at once. He, Letcher, had advised against it; but the Confederate Government was for instant attack. He says that he had no doubt that the attack would be made very soon, at several points at the same time. Every little village was bristling with bayonets, and the people were perfectly frantic.

Information had been received from Wilmington, to the effect that the secessionists had the entire control there. Two vessels had been compelled to discharge their cargo of rice, on account of the scarcity of provisions. Troops were arriving daily.

The Chief Justice of Vermont, who had resided in North Carolina for the past two months, arrived at Harrisburg on the 29th. He came with passes from Governors Letcher and Ellis, and says that North Carolina was almost unanimous for secession.

Correspondence from the South represented that North Carolina would go out of the Union by acclamation.

#### MARYLAND.

Senator Mason was serenaded at Frederick, on the evening of the 27th. In his response he said that he was there accidentally, and could not with propriety speak of Maryland politics, but could speak only of Virginia. He could say the reconstruction of the Union was an impossibility. Virginia sympathized with Maryland, and he indicated that Virginia was disposed to exhibit her sympathy practically.

Hon. Reverdy Johnson was said to have in his possession a letter from Prest. Lincoln, suggesting that Maryland, through its legislature, should agree to an armistice with the General Government for six days. Other dispatches say sixty days.

A courier had arrived at Frederick, from Virginia, and communicated the fact that Virginia had united herself with the Southern Confederacy.

A special dispatch to the *New York Post* says the presence of Sherman's battery at Elkton, changed the community from secessionists to Union men. Troops were concentrating around Baltimore.

A private dispatch from Baltimore, says secession was defunct there, and that the Unionists were again triumphant. The re-

action was overwhelming in all parts of the State. Secession flags had disappeared.

A spontaneous union meeting had been held in Baltimore, on the night of the 29th, about twenty thousand people attended.

Union sentiment was said to be in the ascendant. Meetings had been held and resolutions passed in favor of sustaining the Government and maintaining the honor of the stars and stripes. The American flag had been raised over the Post-office and Custom-house by order of the newly-appointed officials.

A St. Louis dispatch of May 2d states that Judge Bond of the Baltimore Criminal court, had charged the grand jury on the preceding day. He called attention particularly to the attack of the mob upon the military, on the 19th of April, that the guilty might be brought to punishment.

A man named George Loren, in the uniform of the Maryland guards, had deliberately cut down the American flag which had fallen into the hands of a by-stander. He was immediately arrested by a deputy sheriff and with some difficulty was saved from the wrath of the few Union men present, and conveyed to the police station, where he awaited his examination.

A circular to the Government at Washington, had been extensively signed by the Baltimoreans, expressing the opinion that military forces or stores ought to pass through Baltimore without hindrance, and they would use their best efforts to prevent obstructions.

A memorial to the Legislature asked for the rebuilding of bridges and repairing all lines of communication.

Resolutions were offered and referred to a select committee, saying that more troops, if necessary to defend the capital, might be transported over the Maryland railroads.

Resolutions were adopted to appoint a committee to wait upon President Davis and Gov. Letcher, to bring about an understanding, whereby civil war might be avoided. An American flag was to be presented to the home guards by the ladies of Frederick.

The *National Intelligencer* states that both Houses of the legislature had passed resolutions, affirming the right of the General Government to march troops through Maryland, without hindrance, to defend Washington.

The police commissioners had removed the restrictions on the exportation of breadstuffs.

A private letter from Annapolis states that the brig *Caledonia* had two men hanging from her yard-arm; one for smuggling powder and provisions to Charleston; the other for piloting the seventh regiment on to Chesapeake Bay, with the intention that the Baltimore secessionists should capture Annapolis before the seventh reached there.

A letter from the seventh regiment says that six secessionists were caught on the 27th, and two of them shot on the morning of the 28th. Another was to be shot on the next morning. Several had been arrested for tearing up the rails.

The *Times'* special, from Frederick, says that a direct vote on secession in the house stood fifty-three against secession, and thirteen for it. The Senate had published an address, denying any intention to pass a secession ordinance.

Trains were running from Baltimore to Weeeling, but were searched at Harper's Ferry, by secessionists, who were all along the route.

Annapolis dispatches say that fortifications commanding Annapolis railroad and the country for two miles around had been thrown up. All the movements were as secret as possible. Orders had been given to arrest all newspaper correspondents. Something important was going on.

#### VIRGINIA.

Troops were reported continually passing through Wilmington from South Carolina and Georgia for Richmond. General Bonham and staff had arrived at Richmond.

Richmond papers contain the proclamation of Governor Letcher, ordering the return of all vessels excepting the steamers Jamestown and Yorktown, to their owners; appeals to the people not to interfere; discountenances all seizures without legal authority, and appoints officers for the different rivers to see that the proclamation was carried into effect.

The *New York Herald's* dispatch of April 29th states that General Lane was guarding the navy yard against resigned incendiary naval officers, and had made several scouting expeditions into Virginia, during one of which he captured a secession flag.

Floyd had had an interview with Governor Letcher. The former had armed and equipped 1500 men. Hundreds of troops were arriving from South Carolina and Georgia.

All the union men were leaving Eastern Virginia, where heavy depredations were made on private property by an armed rabble. An armed secession corps had been pronounced by a State Judge illegal, and the sheriff directed to take their arms from them.

From reliable information received at Annapolis, it appears that ten thousand troops, from the Southern Confederacy, were then in Virginia, and more were pouring in. The administration had notified Governor Letcher that one step of advance from Richmond would cause a speedy invasion of Virginia, and would be the signal for an instant attack on Richmond and Norfolk.

Senator Hunter, W. C. Rives, W. D. Preston, and Judges Camden and Breckenborough had been appointed by the Virginia Convention as delegates to the Southern Congress.

The Virginia Convention had passed an ordinance establishing the navy of Virginia,