

demolished and used for building private dwellings, etc. I would rather it should thus be destroyed, than remain in the hands of the wicked. If the saints cannot so live as to inherit a temple when it is built, I would rather never see a temple built. God commanded us to build the Nauvoo temple, and we built it, and performed our duty pretty well. There are Elders present here to-day who labored on that house with not a shoe to their feet, or pantaloons that would cover their limbs, or a shirt to cover their arms.

We performed the work, and performed it within the time which the Lord gave us to do it in. Apostates said that we never could perform that work, but through the blessing of God it was completed, and accepted of Him. Apostates never build temples unto God, but the saints are called to do this work.

Do we want to build this temple, or do we not? It shall be as we please. I am just as ready to dismiss every workman that is now laboring on the public works, as you are. I know the people would say, build the temple. Should I ask all the workmen whether they are willing to labor on that work, their reply would be, "yes; the Lord wants our labor, and we are willing that He should have it, although we could get better pay for our labor elsewhere—pay that we cannot get on the public works."

Do you require me, as Trustee in Trust, to pay you better pay than is paid into my hands by the people to sustain the public works? Are you just in your requirements, or are you unjust? Look at it in whatever light you please, no person can justly require more of me than I receive; whether it is right to do so, judge ye.

Has the Lord required of us to pay tithing? He has, namely, one tenth of our increase. Now if we withhold our tithing, and the temple, nevertheless, is completed and ready for the ordinances of the holy priesthood to be performed therein, can those who have withheld their tithing enter that temple to pass through the ordinances of salvation for their dead, and be just before God? If they can, I must confess that I do not understand the nature of God's requirements, nor His justice, nor His truth, nor His mercy.

That temple is to be built; but God forbid that it should ever be built for the hypocrite, the angoly, the apostate, or any other miserably corrupted creature that bears the image of our Creator, to enter into it to pollute it; I would rather never see it built, than that this should transpire. We intend to build and finish it.

If the Lord permits gold mines to be opened here, He will overrule it for the good of His saints and the building up of His kingdom. We have a great many friends who are out of this church—who have not embraced the gospel. We have a great many political friends, moral friends and financial friends; there are thousands of men who are our friends for advantage's sake, for the sake of peace, for the enjoyment of life, for silver and gold, goods and chatties, houses and lands and other possessions on the earth, for they love to live on the earth and enjoy its blessings. There are thousands who see that this people inculcate and live by wholesome moral principles—principles that will sustain their natural lives, to say nothing about principles that take hold of God and eternity.—There are multitudes who desire to live out their days without coming to their end by violence—without being murdered or kidnapped by marauding mobs; they think that the earth is a pretty good place, and they would like to live upon it in peace as long as they can, with their friends and connections. We have a great many friends, and if the Lord suffers gold to be discovered here, I shall be satisfied that it is for the purpose of embellishing and adorning this temple which we contemplate building, and we may use some of it as a circulating medium.

The Lord will not dwell in our hearts, unless they are pure and holy; neither will He enter into a temple that we may build to His name, unless it is sanctified and prepared for His presence. If we could overlay the aisles of the temple with pure gold, for the Lord to walk upon, it would please me, and not suffer them ever to be corrupted by mortal feet.—Gold is one of the purest of elements, and will not be so much changed as some others, though every element that we are acquainted with, will pass through a change. Gold is a pure and precious metal, and the wicked love it through selfishness or an unholy lust, while God and His true people love to pave the streets of Zion with it, to overlay altars and pulpits of temples with it, and to make utensils of it for the use of the priests of the Lord in offering sacrifice to Him, and also for household purposes.

There are some of the sealing ordinances that cannot be administered in the house that we are now using; we can only administer in it some of the first ordinances of the priesthood pertaining to the endowment; there are more advanced ordinances that cannot be administered there, we would, therefore, like a temple, but I am willing to wait a few years for it. I want to see that temple built in a manner that it will endure through the millennium. This is not the only temple we shall build; there will be hundreds of them built and dedicated to the Lord. This temple will be known as the first temple built in the mountains by the Latter Day Saints. And when the millennium is over, and all the sons and daughters of Adam and Eve, down to the

last of their posterity, who come within the reach of the clemency of the gospel, have been redeemed in hundreds of temples through the administration of their children as proxies for them, I want that temple still to stand as a proud monument of the faith, perseverance and industry of the saints of God in the mountains, in the nineteenth century.

I told you, thirteen years ago, that every time we took up our tools to progress with that temple, we should see opposition. Our enemies do not love to see it progress, because we are building it for God, and they do not love Him. If it is necessary, I am willing to drop the work on the temple; but if you require at our hands that the temple be built, you should be as willing to pay your tithing as you are to have us build the temple. Some of us are not dependent on the temple for our endowment blessings, for we have received them under the hands of Joseph the prophet, and know where to go to bestow the same on others. You may ask me whether the leaders of this church have received all their endowment blessings. I think we have got all that you can get in your probation, if you live to be the age of Methuselah; and we can give what we possess to others who are worthy. We want to build that temple as it should be built, that when we present it to the Lord we may not have to cover our faces in shame.

I now wish to present a few questions to the congregation, for I think there is no harm in asking questions to elicit information. Do the government officials in Utah, civil and military, give aid and comfort to and foster persons whose design is to interrupt and disturb the peace of this people? and are they protected and encouraged in this ruinous design by the strong arm of military power, to do what they will, if they will annoy and try to break up the 'Mormon' community? Does the general government, or does it not, sustain this wicked plan? Is there in existence a corruption fund, out of which government jobbers live and pay their traveling expenses while they are engaged in trying to get men and women to apostatize from the truth, to swell their ranks for damnation? Is this so, or is it not so? Those who understand the political trickeries and the political windings of the nation, can see at once that these are political questions. Who feeds and clothes and defrays the expenses of hundreds of men who are engaged in patrolling the mountains and canyons all around us, in search of gold? Who finds supplies for those who are sent here to protect the two great interests—the mail and telegraph lines across the continent—while they are employed ranging over these mountains in search of gold? And who has paid for the multitudes of picks, shovels, spades and other mining tools that they have brought with them? Were they really sent here to protect the mail and telegraph lines, or to discover, if possible, rich diggings in our immediate vicinity, with a view to flood the country with just such a population as they desire, to destroy, if possible, the identity of the 'Mormon' community, and every truth and virtue that remains? Who is it that calls us apostates from our government, deserters, traitors, rebels, secessionists? And who have expressed themselves as being unwilling that the 'Mormons' should have in their possession a little powder and lead? I am merely presenting a few plain questions to the Latter Day Saints, which they or anybody else may answer, or not, just as they please. Who have said that 'Mormons' should not be permitted to hold in their possession fire arms and ammunition? Did a government officer say this, one who was sent here to watch over and protect the interests of the community, without meddling or interfering with the domestic affairs of the people? I can tell you what they have in their hearts, and I know what passes in their secret counsels. Blood and murder are in their hearts, and they wish to extend the work of destruction over the whole face of the land, until there cannot be found a single spot where the angel of peace can repose.

The waste of life in the ruinous war now raging is truly lamentable. Joseph the prophet said that the report of it would sicken the heart, and what is all this for? It is a visitation from heaven because they have killed the prophet of God, Joseph Smith, Jun. Has not the nation consented to his death, and to the utter destruction of the Latter Day Saints, if it could be accomplished? But they found that they could not accomplish that.

Before we left Nauvoo members of Congress made a treaty with the Latter Day Saints, and we agreed to leave the United States entirely. We did so, and came to these mountains, which were then Mexican territory. When we were ready to start upon our pilgrimage west, a certain gentleman, who signed himself "Backwoodsman," wished to know on what conditions we would overcome and settle California. He gave us to understand that he had his authority from headquarters, to treat with us on this matter. I thought that President Polk was our friend at that time; we have thought so since, and we think so now. We agreed to survey and settle California, we drawing the odd numbers, and the government the even numbers; but I think the President was precipitated into the Mexican war, and our prospective calculations fell through, otherwise we should have gone into California and settled it. Many of you were not aware of this.

Joseph said that, if they succeeded in taking his life, which they did, war and confusion would come upon the nation, and they would destroy each other, and there would be

mob upon mob from one end of the country to the other. Have they got through? No, they have only just commenced the work of wasting life and property. They will burn up every steamboat, every village, every town, every house of their enemies that comes within their reach; they will waste and destroy food and clothing that should feed and comfort women and children, and leave them destitute and beggars, without homes and without protectors, to perish upon the face of all the land, and all to satiate their unbalanced and hellish appetite for blood; and this awful tornado of suffering, destruction, woe and lamentation they would hurl upon us, if they could, but they cannot, and I say in the name of Israel's God, they never shall do it. We will have peace, if we have to fight for it. They have not power to destroy Israel, neither will they have. The time will come when he who will not take up his sword against his neighbor, must flee to Zion.

We have been preached to a great deal during this conference, and how do we appear before God, as Latter Day Saints, when there are among us confusion, covetousness, bickering, selfishness, unthankfulness? May God help us to search our own hearts, to find out whether we are obedient or disobedient, and whether we love the things of God better than any earthly consideration. Will we, from this time henceforth, listen to and pay attention to the whisperings of the Good Spirit, and devote every hour of our time to the welfare of the kingdom of God upon the earth, and let the enemies of this kingdom do what they please? For God will overrule all things for the special benefit of his people. May the Lord help us to be Saints.

I will now make a requirement at the hands of the bishops, both those who are here and those who are not here, and which every individual must see is necessary and just; and that is for them to see that there is sufficient bread stuff in their respective wards to last the members of their wards until another harvest; and, if you have not sufficient on hand, we shall require you to secure it and hold it in such a way that the poor can obtain it by paying for it. There are persons who would part with every mouthful of breadstuff they have for that which does not profit them, and bring starvation upon the community. I wish the bishops to have an eye to this, and to devise employment, that the new comers and strangers that may be among us may have a chance to earn their bread. Let sufficient wheat be held in reserve, by those who have it or are able to buy it, for this purpose, that none may suffer.

Again I request of the bishops to be certain that the members of their wards have their supply of breadstuffs in reserve to last them until another harvest; and we will trust in God for the coming year. Be not so unwise as to sell the bread that you and your children need; preserve enough to sustain your own lives, and we are willing you should sell all the rest of it as you please; and remember that you cannot buy any from me, unless you pay a fair price for it. Last week a man wanted to buy some flour of me, and I partly consented to let him have some at six dollars a hundred in gold dust; he thought he could buy it cheaper, and went away. I was very willing not to sell it to him; for when women and children are suffering for bread I do not want it said that I sold flour. I shall feel much better, and I can say in truth, that I have not sold flour, when a prospect of scarcity could be seen in the future. I am willing to pay flour to my workmen, and am willing to hire more workmen; and I will sell them flour for six dollars a hundred; but I am not willing to sell it to go out of the country, and to strangers, if it is needed to sustain those who make their homes with us.

I will conclude my remarks, and pray God to bless his people everywhere. Amen.

With this last discourse, the Conference terminated shortly after 1 o'clock p.m. on Friday. A more spirited and united conference was probably never held here or elsewhere among men. From the opening to the close, there was a feeling of confidence and assurance in the triumph of the Latter Day work, everywhere manifest in speakers and in hearers which must in the natural course of events be productive of great good. The glees and anthems sung, in addition to the usual hymns, by the choir contributed much to the agreeableness of the meetings and spoke a volume of commendation for Professor Thomas their conductor.

THE CONCERT.—We have received a lengthy critique on the D. M. A. Concert given in the Theatre last Wednesday evening, from the pen of Mr. Tullidge, Sen., who has just arrived in the mountains; but the very limited space this week at our disposal, forces us to leave it for another occasion.

It was with great bodily suffering that Mr. Calder could rise from his seat to conduct the singing of his pupils, and we regret to add that he is still severely indisposed. His illness preceding the evening of the concert prevented the rehearsals necessary to appearing before the public; but rather than disappoint his friends, he met his engagement and was successful.

THE THEATRE.

We were prevented from attending this place of entertainment on Saturday evening; but through persons who were present, we have learned, with great satisfaction, that the nut selling and nut cracking nuisance of the preceding Saturday evening was completely abated. We are obliged to the management for this timely squelching low, vulgar practice. We looked forward to the building of the theatre in this city with kindly interest as an institution that was to edify, instruct and amuse—we should now dislike to get dissatisfied with it. In appearance, in comfort, in richness, in decoration, in appointments and in scenery, there are probably not half a dozen theatres in the United States equal to it, and not half that number superior to it. It is going to be, in our way of looking at it, a gem of beauty, and is the admiration of every stranger who comes into the Territory. In brief, we feel a little proud of it, and want to see it preserved in all its beauty and comeliness.

It gives us pleasure to notice that Mr. Clawson assumes the management of the whole house, as his personal supervision cannot fail to discover the advantages of certain changes, and his good taste will readily point out the agreeableness of certain attentions always looked for at a first class theatre.—There has been too much noise in the building, and too much noise in the operations of those whose business it has been to abate it. We want to see the public in every part of that building enjoying the performances for which they pay, without being annoyed by others who either take no interest in what is passing, or have not sense enough to behave themselves in public. Smoking is not permitted; spirituous liquors are denied admission, because the uses of them are justly denounced as vicious habits more fit for the obscurity of a cellar than for a place of public resort. That whistling, yelling and frantic demonstrations are no less disagreeable to the mass of the people and should be stopped. No person desires to see a congregation of quakers in a theatre and that extreme need not be aimed at to remedy the present disorder; but a change in that direction will be very acceptable.

In the announcement of this evening's play, we are glad to see that Special Notice, which objects to the admission of persons carrying firearms or other weapons, and no gentleman, we think, can object to such a request—especially as the management has made provision for the arms to be deposited with the Treasurer at the Box Office, and where, on presentation of check, the arms will be returned. Ladies and children will enjoy more, hereafter, their visit to the Theatre, and while the management requests the co-operation of their patrons in the preservation of order, they desire that any lack of civility on the part of the employees of the establishment be reported.

MISSING LETTERS AND PAPERS.—We hear many persons in this city complain of not receiving letters addressed to them from the southern settlements, and the same complaint is, we are told, made in the south of not receiving in due course of mail, and sometimes not at all, letters sent to them from here. If what we learn be true on that southern route, this grievance can easily be remedied. No person but postmasters or their assistants have any right to touch mail matter, and no postmaster can open a letter package addressed to another office than to his own, without violation of his sacred oath and obligation to the Government and to the public. Any such offense is sufficient cause for removal from office, and any person who can furnish the Mail Agent of this Territory with the evidence of such a practice at any office will be serving the general public and visiting with judgment an unexcusable crime. There are plenty of persons passing to and fro over the mail routes in this Territory to abate such meddling nuisances. See to it.

TREATIES WITH THE INDIANS.—Governor Doty, in concert with Governor Nye, of Nevada Territory, made a treaty with the Indians at Ruby Valley, on the 1st inst., allowing them hereafter an annuity of \$3,000.—Governor Doty returned here last week and went north to join Genl. Connor, about Soda Springs, where they expected to meet, on Monday last, with northern Indians and secure their ratification of the Bridger treaty.