

and his subjects. If we are permitted to rule, govern, and control, in the first place we must control our passions until they are in perfect subjection to us. When we have controlled one and got it perfectly mastered, we will be prepared to control two; and if we can properly rule over two, we can reign over two thousand or over millions as well as two.—If you can control one, you are then prepared to control your family; and if you are prepared to control a family, then you are able to control a city; and if a city, then a nation upon the same principle. That is the way that God hath obtained his power, and that is the way that we will obtain power.

A large share of the ingenuity of the world is taxed to invent weapons of war. What a set of fools! I wonder if they think that they will never die, unless they kill one another.—Is there any danger of their living here forever? Not a bit of it. Let the people alone and they will die of themselves, without killing them. But much of the skill, ingenuity, and ability of the Christian nations are now devoted to manufacturing instruments of death. May we be saved from the effects of them. As I often tell you, if we are faithful, the Lord will fight our battles much better than we can ourselves. We would be apt to get nervous in fighting battles, and sometimes get into corners where we might almost have to take a little gunpowder to encourage us—to nerve up our energy—or have to burn some under our noses to become a little used to it. When the Lord fights the battles of the Saints, he does it so effectually that nobody gets nervous but the enemy. We might become nervous and perhaps give way to passion.

We are never going to destroy the enemies of God by the evil passions that are in us, never, no never. When those who profess to be Saints contend against the enemies of God through passion or self will, it is then man against man, evil against evil, the powers of darkness against the powers of darkness. But when men who are sanctified—purified—do anything, they will do it with a coolness as if conversing at their firesides with each other—they will do it with the power of the living God. If they are ever called to wipe out their enemies, they will do it without excitement; they have to do it by the power of the Gods, or not at all. They are not going to do it with wicked hands. Are we prepared to receive the blessings, and let the fighting alone? I do not believe much in fighting, and my faith is to escape such a calamity as to war and fight with either friends or enemies. I want to so have power with God, that he will govern and control and guide and direct the steps of our enemies, until they drive into the ditch. How easy it is for the Almighty to direct the steps of our enemies, until they fall off the precipice and are dashed in pieces, without the efforts of his servants.

Let us be faithful, live our religion, govern our passions, and boast not against our enemies because we live to see the commencement of the fulfillment of this prophecy in our day. The prophecies must be fulfilled. Boast not then over your enemies. One might say, "Is it not a delight for us to speak of fulfillment of prophecy?" Yes. If it delights your soul, speak to the Saints, but do not boast to the wicked and ungodly that the Lord is coming out of his hiding place to vex the nation. They will learn that soon enough. I have heard Joseph say, "You will see the sorrows and misery of the world and the misery that will be upon this land, until you will turn away and pray that your eyes may not be obliged to look upon it." Said he, "There are men in this council that will live to see the affliction that will come upon this nation, until their hearts sink within them." He did not live here to see it, though he will see it. Can you endure the sight of it? No. Boast not over the misery of your fellow men. God will fulfill his purposes.

Be ready at all times and in all places to do your duty, and be the friends of God. Cease to mingle with the wicked. Many of our Elders seem to believe that Christ and Baal can yet be made friends. How many times Elders of Israel try to make me fellowship the devil, or his imps, or his servants; also try to make you fellowship your enemies, to amalgamate the feelings of the saints and the ungodly! It cannot be done; it never was done, and never can be accomplished. Christ and Baal never can be friends. One or the other must reign triumphantly on the earth, and I say that Jesus Christ shall reign and I will help him, and Baal shall not reign here much longer; the devil shall not have power much longer upon the land of Joseph. I will be the friend of God, and his Son Jesus, my Savior. Let the Elders of Israel and all the Saints be the friends of Jesus and our Father in heaven, and cling to them. Now, take one side or the other. Either be for God, or else walk out and show that you are for the devil and believe that he will come off conqueror, and that you are going to stick by him. Here are the two powers on the earth, the evil and the good, not to speak of the ten thousand paths they make through the earth, and the various spirits that go to and fro. It is the good and the evil. Will you have the good and refuse the evil? Then be moral Christians, as we frequently say, and was alluded to this morning. There are moral Christians among the heathen, among the Hindoos, and among all nations. God has laid a plan to save all such; his name be praised.

Can you learn a little, and treasure it up in good and honest hearts? Be honest before God and with yourselves, and let that monitor that God has placed within you take the pre-eminence; and when persons say they are inclined more to evil than to good, tell them it

is a falsehood. Until they sin away the day of grace, there is something in all persons that would delight to rise up and reject the evil and embrace the truth. There is not a person on the earth so vile but, when he looks into his own heart, honors the man of God and the woman of God—the virtuous and holy—and despises his comrades in iniquity who are like himself. There is not a man upon the earth, this side of saving grace—unless he has sinned so far that the Spirit of the Lord has ceased to strive with him and enlighten his mind—but delights in the good, in the truth, and in the virtuous, and despises his own comrades that are with him day by day. Look into the world and into the hearts of the people, and see what they see in their secret reflections, and they will manifest to you that they delight in and reverence that character that lives a virtuous and holy life. "What do you think of your comrades that drink, curse, swear, carouse, and follow all manner of abominations?" "My heart loaths them," will be the reply, though they will not tell this only in a whisper in the ears of their fellow beings. But you speak into their hearts, and there it is; and every time they have the privilege of thinking and holding converse with themselves, there is the good that leads to happiness; the evil and misery you all know.

Let truth bear sway, and true integrity shed a charm around your whole being. Rise up for the right in the strength of your own ability. God has bestowed upon you the power to reject the evil and receive the truth, the good, the light, and the virtuous. Cleave to God with all your hearts, that we may be ready for the day that is fast approaching. May the Lord bless us: Amen.

[From our Extra of the 20th Instant.]

EASTERN NEWS

BY TELEGRAPH AND PONY.

The Pony Express, with Washington dates up to the 12th February, arrived here on Wednesday forenoon, between eleven and twelve o'clock.

On the 8th, Mr. Buchanan sent in a message to both Houses of Congress accompanying the correspondence that had passed between him and Col. Hayne, the Commissioner from South Carolina, which was referred to a select committee of five and ordered to be printed.

Secretary Holt, on the 6th, replied to Col. Hayne, acknowledging the President's reception of the Colonel's communications. Mr. Holt makes a summary of the instructions of Governor Pickens to Col. Hayne, and the announcements made by the latter to the President, of his position "as a legal officer of the State, its Attorney-General, to claim for the State the exercise of its undoubted rights" etc., and then comes to the threat of taking Fort Sumter by force of arms. The Secretary of War expresses the President's surprise at South Carolina's style of doing business—proposing purchase and threatening force in the same breath. The Secretary saw more than the mere transfer of property and that which could not be accomplished or attained by the course of that State. South Carolina could no more assert her right of eminent domain over Fort Sumter than Maryland could over the District of Columbia.

The closing of the Secretary's letter asserts that no reinforcements had been sent to Major Anderson, because he had not asked for any; but should his safety require it, every effort would be made to supply them. The President had done everything to assure South Carolina and the country of his unceasing desire for a peaceful and honorable adjustment with that State of present difficulties; but, "If after all the multiplied proofs of the President's anxiety for peace, the authorities of South Carolina shall assault Fort Sumter and peril the lives of the handful of brave and loyal men shut up within its walls, and thus plunge our common country in the horrors of civil war, then upon them and those that they represent must rest the responsibility."

Col. Hayne, in replying, on the 8th, in substance, says:—

"Although his emphatic refusal of my demand closes the mission. I wish to correct the impression that Carolina wished to purchase Sumter. Carolina would make compensation for injury done to property, but the idea of purchase is entirely inconsistent with the assertion of paramount right in the purchaser. Carolina claims to have dissolved political connection and destroyed all political relations with your government—with everything within her borders. She is a separate and independent government, exercising sovereignty over every foot of soil, except Sumter. The avowed intention to hold Sumter as a military post by a foreign government, leaves the authorities then to determine the proper course to be pursued."

He asks the President if he was aware that the holding of a fortress by a foreign power

against the will of the authorities, is the highest insult he can offer. He says Carolina has not taken Sumter, because of misplaced confidence in the government. It has deceived her, and thinks the reply to his demand, that the occupation of Fort Sumter, is no cause of the irritation, but for the protection of Carolina—ironical—for a grave subject. He concludes that if responsibility rests on South Carolina, that government is unconscious of the fact, and discover the grounds of the latter's refusal to surrender Sumter.

As Col. Hayne had left Washington, his rejoinder was returned to him at Charleston, through the mail. The general opinion is, that Sumter will not be attacked, and further proceedings relating to it, will be discussed at the southern Congress; meantime the authorities of South Carolina will be vigilant, and prevent re-inforcements to Major Anderson. All domestic supplies and mail facilities are to be denied, and all possible means taken to starve out the garrison.

Capt. Tilton, of Maryland, a gentleman who got seriously impressed with the distracted state of the country, had blown out his brains with a pistol.

A Washington dispatch of the 8th, states that the *St. Louis* had been ordered from the Gulf squadron as early as the 22d of December, the *Sabine* on the 9th of January, three days before the surrender of the Pensacola navy yard, leaving the other vessels to compose that squadron—the *Powhattan*, *Pocahontas* and *Cumberland*. To obtain provisions, the store ship *Supply* was sent by order of flag officer Pendergrast to Pensacola, and by Capt. Armstrong, then at that place, was ordered to return to the squadron; but instead of doing so, Capt. Walker, her commander, took on board the paroled officers and men and women from Fort Pickens, and proceeded to New York, for which he has been court-martialled. The *Cumberland* had been ordered to Hampton Roads, and the *Powhattan* to New York. The disaffection reported in the squadron is said to be only in the *Powhattan*, among the officers from the southern States. Eleven vessels of war were reported on the east coast, one at Cuba, one at Tortugas, and the *Macedonian* and *Brooklyn* had arrived in the neighborhood of Fort Pickens.

Horatio King's nomination to the office of Postmaster-General had not been confirmed and would not till the Republican Senators were assured that Mr. King would execute Colfax's bill, relative to postal service in seceding States, which the appointee is said to favor to the utmost extent.

Major Eitchie, of Boston, and Governor Andrews of Massachusetts, had tendered to President Buchanan, twenty-six regiments ready to march at a moment's notice, for the protection of the Capital. A special tender of these troops, it was understood, had been made in consequence of information pointing to the imminent danger of an attack upon Washington prior to the 17th of February.

The \$25,000,000 loan bill had passed both Houses, and had received the President's signature. The amendments to the bill provided that it should be applied to the redemption of treasury notes, and for no other purpose, i. e. not for coercion of seceding States.

Certain distinguished Virginians had telegraphed to Governor Pickens, requiring him still to forbear attacking Sumter, to which the Governor replied courteously, but would be governed greatly by the President's communication.

Alex. W. Russell, D. C., and Samuel Cooley, of Connecticut, had been appointed paymasters in the Navy. Rev. Dabney Ball, of Maryland, chaplain in the navy.

The Southern Congress at Montgomery, on the 9th, unanimously agreed to a Constitution and Provisional government. A strong and vigorous government will go into immediate operation with full powers and ample funds. No proposition for compromise or reconstruction will be entertained. The Congress will remain in session to make all necessary laws.

A Savannah dispatch of the 9th, says, that Governor Brown had seized, on the preceding day, five vessels owned in New York.

The Boston *Traveler* states that the bankers in that city would not take the loans of the new administration, referring doubtless to the \$25,000,000, unless the affairs at the South are satisfactorily settled.

The elections in Tennessee are reported favorable to the union men of that State.

General Scott had ordered all the forces of

the District of Columbia to be ready to perform duty on the 12th, the day previous to the counting of the electoral votes in the House.

Ex-Secretary Floyd was to be shortly in the District of Columbia, to submit himself to the criminal laws of the District. He pronounces all charges against him frivolous and malicious, instigated by Ex-Secretary Thompson, aided by the administration.

A proposition is expected to be offered in the Peace Congress, under republican auspices, proposing an accommodation on the basis of a national convention, for the consideration of amendments to the Constitution, to be called by the States on the recommendation of Congress.

The President elect left his home at Springfield, on the morning of the 11th. After he had shaken hands with a large number of persons, and left his lady behind for a few days, he took position on the platform of his car and made a short and affecting speech. He is reported to have spoke as follows:

"MY FRIENDS:—No one, not in my position, can appreciate the sadness I feel at this parting. To this people I owe all that I am. Here I have lived more than a quarter of a century. Here my children were born, and here one of them is buried. I know not how soon I shall see you again. A duty devolves upon me which is, perhaps, greater than that which has devolved upon any other man since the days of Washington. He never would have succeeded except for the aid of Divine Providence, upon which he at all times relied. I feel that I cannot succeed without the same divine aid which sustained him, and in the same Almighty being I place my reliance for support. I hope you, my friends, will all pray that I may receive divine assistance, without which I can not succeed, but with which, success is certain. Again I bid you all an affectionate farewell."

Loud applause followed, and the more pious shouted "We will pray for you." During the speech, Mr. Lincoln betrayed much emotion, and the people were moved to tears.

The President's suite consisted of J. G. Nicolay, Esq., his private secretary, and between twenty-five and thirty gentlemen, including judges, honorables, colonels, majors, editors and influential men of the State. Mr. Lincoln spoke briefly at several stations, where crowds were ready to greet him on his passage.

In the Montgomery convention, on the 9th there was great excitement on the presentation of two new flags. The ladies of South Carolina had sent a beautiful model flag, which was presented to the convention by one of the members. The flag had a blue cross on a red field, and seven stars. It was much admired. A gentleman from Charleston, had also sent a flag, with a cross and fifteen stars on a field of stripes. A committee was appointed to report on a flag and seal, a coat of arms, and a motto for the Southern Confederacy. The President had been directed to appoint Commissioners on foreign affairs and finance, on military and naval affairs, commerce and on patents. Hon. Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, was then elected president, and Hon. Alex. H. Stephens, of Georgia, vice president of the Southern Confederacy. The vote was unanimous.

The Hon. A. H. Stephens, in acknowledging the compliment of a serenade from the people of Montgomery, that evening, alluded to the assembling of members from different and independent States, but now he could congratulate them upon being once more "citizens of a common country."

A resolution was adopted appointing three Alabama deputies to inquire and report on what terms suitable buildings in Montgomery could be obtained for the use of the several executive departments of the Confederacy, under the Provisional government. An ordinance was passed continuing in force, until repealed or altered by the Southern Congress, all laws of the United States, in force or in use on the first of November last. It is understood that, under this law, a tariff will be laid on all goods brought from the United States. A resolution was adopted authorizing the appointment of a committee to report a constitution, for the permanent government of the Confederacy. The Congress had a secret session of two hours, the rest of the proceedings were conducted openly.

The members of the Montgomery Congress had advised their friends in Washington, that ministers had been appointed to represent the interests of the Southern Confederacy in Europe.

Col. Judge, the commissioner from Alabama, visited Mr. Buchanan on the 10th, but the President, though receiving him as a dis-