

Share pence for the gathering of the poor Saints. They pray and watch; they also fast, believing that their deliverance will come, if they are faithful in putting by a little every week for the purpose of bringing the poor to Zion. You that have been there and passed through the ordeal, know about this better than I do. I understand how anxious they feel to gather with the Saints to these mountain fastnesses, and I will ask how you feel, who have left brothers and sisters in those lands. Do you not think that they feel to long for the hour to come when they can have the blessings which you enjoy in these valleys of the mountains? Do they not long to contribute to the building up of the kingdom of God?

It is a duty incumbent upon this generation of the Saints of God to impart freely of their substance for the gathering of scattered Israel, and also to aid in dispensing the words of life to all nations, that those who sit in darkness may have an opportunity of embracing the gospel of salvation that has been revealed in this dispensation. This gospel must be proclaimed to every creature, that they may receive it, if they see proper, and if they do not, they will be under condemnation. This is an obligation resting upon the Saints of God. Who is there that would not be glad to gather their friends together, and encircle them around them? I mean those whom they know to be as honest as themselves? They would certainly like to have their relatives participate in the same blessings that they themselves enjoy. We all wish our friends to have the privilege of exercising their own agency in regard to the gospel, as well as any other matter. I suppose there are none but what have these feelings for their friends and acquaintances.

We are here living in the midst of the Saints, participating in all the blessings of the kingdom of God. And suppose we do not have all the luxuries we desire, what of that? How often do the Saints abroad go without a meal's victuals for the sake of saving something for the mission, and for the spread of truth? I have heard the Elders say when they were gathering money to assist the brethren to go to India, that many of the poor would go to meeting without anything to eat for the sake of contributing something to help forward the work of the Lord. Who is there here that has done without a meal of victuals for the sake of the gospel? Let us think of these things, brethren and sisters, and do all we can for this, or any other enterprise that may be suggested by our President. Let us see how ready we can be to man the ship Zion, and to push on any enterprise that he has set on foot, and in this way we can test ourselves and see if we are as ready as we were in the first place to assist in the work of the Lord, and to yield of the things of the world and everything else for the cause sake.

Economy and prudence in our deal and management is a thing touched upon by br. Kimball this afternoon. Now you all know that speculation is rife in our midst. What do speculators care about our principles? Nothing whatever. They run here to line their pockets with the golden god in the mountains. Yes, they come one after another to offer their worship at the shrine of the golden god. If this is not idolatry I would like to see it, and to know where it is. Where does this idolatrous worship prevail so much as it does in the Christian world? Among the nations it seems to be the object of both merchants and ministers to get the people's money.

When I have heard that some of the Elders of this church made it their special object to get people's money, and that their preaching has been MONEY, money, money, every day of their ministry I have been grieved in my spirit, and then they would come upon this stand when they returned and misrepresent their labors; I have been ashamed of their conduct. Then again, I have heard the Elders tell that they had to gather money for such and such a fund, and that half their preaching was about money. I have felt anxious to see some change. This movement, then, I hail as a great blessing to the British Saints. What a blessing it will be when they are relieved from this great burden! I rejoice in it, and I trust we shall all feel united in responding to the call.

I will also call your attention to something else in addition to the missionary fund. Let us do something towards emigrating the poor Saints at this end of the route. I feel interested in it. We have had a great many come to us to know how they could manage to get their friends from the old country; many of them are out of employment, and they do not know how to get out of bondage. The friends of such persons come to us and want us to help them, but what have we to assist them with? Who of you have paid your tithing for the last two years? (President Young: They do not know what it means.) You have almost forgotten the meaning of the word; this is through carelessness. Let us rub up a little, and see if we cannot learn what tithing means. Will you rob the Lord of tithes and of offerings?

These are not my words, but they are in the Bible. The Prophet said to the Jews: Will a man rob God? Yet ye have robbed me. But ye say, wherein have we robbed thee? In tithes and offerings. Ye are cursed with a curse: for ye have robbed me, even this whole nation. Bring ye all the tithes into the store house, that there may be meat in mine house, and prove me now herewith, saith the Lord of hosts, if I will not open you the windows of heaven, and pour you out a blessing, that there shall not be room enough to receive it. And

I will rebuke the devourer for your sakes, and he shall not destroy the fruits of your ground: neither shall your vine cast her fruit before the time in the field, saith the Lord of hosts. And all nations shall call you blessed; for ye shall be a delightful land, saith the Lord of hosts.—[Malachi, chap. 3, verses 8 and 12.]

Let us apply these things to ourselves, ponder over them, and seek to do better and live better every day, and strive to increase in our ability to do good.

I have striven diligently to do what I could for this kingdom, and I find that the more I do the more ability the Almighty gives me. I hope ever to be free with what means I have, and the Lord knows that I cherish nothing in this world in comparison with the success and prosperity of this kingdom. When I joined the Church, I joined with all I could control, and I rejoice in the continuation of this feeling within me. Let us all live and feel that it is a duty and privilege for every one of us to be upon the altar, and to do all we can to promote the interests of the kingdom of God upon the earth. In that our interests are combined and circumscribed. If we wish to appeal to a selfish motive, we shall find that motive fully satisfied in pursuing that course in which I have endeavored to direct your minds. The best investments and bargains that you can make, and the best thing you can do for yourselves here while in time, and for eternity is to let the kingdom absorb all your interests, and all that pertains to you. It is the best bargain that any son and daughter of Adam can make, to consecrate their time, their talents and all that they possess to the advancement of the cause of our redeemer, for by it we shall obtain all that is good for us here, and all we desire in the future. Through that channel we shall attain eternal riches, and through that channel we shall preserve our identity before our Father and God, and insure our salvation in his kingdom.

Let us be obedient, and humble, and listen to the whisperings of the Spirit of God. There are not many people in the world, but who hear the whisperings of the Spirit at times, and you Latter Day Saints have a claim upon it constantly, if faithful. I have remembered the whisperings of the Spirit to me for years after they were given, and they have come to my mind at times and seasons when they have been very acceptable. I know that it came to me by the power of the Spirit with regard to the truth of this work.

I can bear the same kind of testimony as br. Pratt, who addressed you this morning, although he has been an apostle for many years, and was one before I was baptized. This causes me to rejoice, because we have all the privilege of receiving a testimony for ourselves.

"This is the gospel of Jesus Christ, go and be baptized for the remission of your sins," was the whispering of the Spirit to me. I soon went forward and embraced it, and I have been thankful ever since that I followed the dictates of the Holy Spirit. It is true I did not think as much of it at that time as I have done since, but I know that it was the whispering of the Spirit of the Lord to me.

Many times when I heard President Joseph Smith teaching the people the principles of the gospel, I have had this same influence whispering to me that what he said was true, and I often desired in my heart that the time might come when I could go forth and be baptized, and dwell with this people, and the Lord has answered my prayer. I feel thankful to him, and I rejoice exceedingly in the work in which I am engaged.

These are good days and glorious times in which we live, and I feel to thank God and give praise to his holy name for the blessings poured out upon me, blessings and honors unexpected and unsought for by me. I can truly say, in this connection, that I feel grateful for the blessings I enjoy and the position I occupy, and I know of no other way to do the will of my Heavenly Father than to do as I am told by my file-leaders. I will throw myself before this people as an example; I have been prospered in all things I have undertaken, and the Lord knows that I have never sought these temporal blessings, but I have been prospered notwithstanding in all things that I have put my hands to in this kingdom; but I have sought his wisdom that I might be useful, and I have tried to be so; this has been the predominating desire of my heart all the day long, and these blessings have come through having that desire, as a reward from the Almighty.

I rejoice as much as any man can rejoice with the same degree of knowledge, in the privilege of laying a good foundation for time and for eternity. I know that my brethren have blest me and prayed for me, and so have the Saints generally, weak and unworthy as I feel. I feel to bow down and weep before the Lord because of my poor ability. I have often felt that I have been required to do things that I thought I had no ability to perform, but my motto has been "O Lord assist me to do this." And my desire has been to see and know and carry out his good will and pleasure. I err a great many times, I doubt not, and wound br. Brigham's feelings, but my desire is to do whatever he desires me to do.

I did not think of talking upon this subject, but I felt led in this peculiar strain, or I should not have pursued it. While I have been standing before you I have been led to advance these ideas, and perhaps it is well for me to say a few words more, and express a few sentiments in regard to how I came in possession of these blessings.

I never look for pay for anything I do, and

I do not care anything about it, but when I have heard the Elders preach about the future reward and enjoyment, I have said that I did not know, neither did I care anything about it, for I have always believed that the Lord would give me all and more than I could desire or receive. I have no trouble or doubt about the reward; I know that I shall not go short, neither will you, or any man who will strive to do the will of his Heavenly Father. It is the duty of all of us to take the right course, to do right in all things; it is the only principle by which any man can stand in this Church. Let people impute a man's motives as much as they please, if he pursues a righteous course, it will bring him out right at last. People may try to injure others as they please, but that son and that daughter that take the right course, and do not do anything to grieve the spirit of the Almighty, will come out right in the end, if they will be faithful. Although dark clouds may be lowering around at times, let the Saints look up, and let them get a character with their God. Remember that you are citizens in the kingdom of God. Citizenship in the United States is highly prized by some, and rightly too, but what is it to be a citizen born in the world, to that of being born in the kingdom of God?

Let me now call the attention of parents for a few moments, for there are doubtless a great many here, and perhaps there are some who are accountable for having put the intoxicating cup to their neighbor's lips, and more especially for having put it to the lips of their sons. It seems to me that there should be some restraining influence thrown around the rising generation, as well as on this practice of men introducing liquor to others. I suppose that a man is responsible who takes liquor into his system, but I would rather it be some one else than me who throws the first temptation in the way of any man. It is my desire to throw around my family and friends a good influence, to instill into their minds something better, higher and nobler. Parents can do this whose minds are steady, and who have the light of truth in them like a well of water springing up unto eternal life. Let us throw around those that have a wild disposition a salutary influence, and endeavor to cause them to forsake the paths of vice, throw something around them that will be calculated to exalt them and bring them into the presence of their father and God. How joyful would that family be if they could save a son! How joyful would they be if they could see their sons taking a wise course, being moral and sober, to see them growing up in this kingdom in righteousness, and to have the assurance that they were raising up families imbued with righteous and holy principles! What encouragement it would be to press on in the paths of virtue, and to shun the path of immorality! How pleasing would it be to see our sons and daughters pursuing the path that leads to life, and avoiding the one that leads to degradation and death. I hope that we shall see an improvement in this respect, in the future.

I will not occupy your time any longer. I feel well, and I rejoice in the gospel of salvation, and I feel to bear my testimony that this is the Church and kingdom of God, and that the servants of God have borne a faithful testimony all the day long. You have had so much of their preaching that you do not appreciate it; you have had it like a surflet; the words seem to bound back; they are like tinkling symbols, as the President remarked. And it will be so unless you have the spirit to appreciate the teachings of the servants of God. A greater blessing could not be poured out upon you, and it comes in such a way that you cannot appreciate it. For instance, it is a common thing for people to say "O I have heard that before," and hence the people pay no attention nor do they give heed to the teachings that are given here; this is because they are blessed with them so frequently. But is that the way to do? It is the way you do do. But I look for a reformation in many things; the work is not going to stop; it is going to be propelled with immense force, and there are sufficient people to make it roll with greater rapidity.

This people have been prospered and blessed, and have got the comforts of life, and if they do not keep them in their possession it is their own fault; it is within the power of every one to get them, they are offered for labor on every hand. Those who can lay up for their families, should do so, and there is no necessity of any one going short of bread; it is offered in the streets for sale very cheap, and the supposed surplus is going out of the Territory. The people can get it for their labor, and they had better keep it, and treasure it up against a time of need.

May the Lord bless us all, and keep us faithful, and enable us to be useful in his kingdom, is my prayer in the name of Jesus: Amen.

—Angry words, and then a fight followed a discussion on personal prowess, near Memphis, Tenn., recently. Jas. Phleat stabbed Jesse Laws, and Laws shot the other in the right side. Both died.

—The whole number of Congregational churches in Maine is 246; ministers, 154; excess of churches over ministers, 92; contributions to benevolent objects, as reported for the past year, \$23,700.

—The largest paper mill in the United States is at Windsor Locks, Connecticut, producing daily seven and a half tons of paper, worth \$1,800, or at the rate of \$500,000 a year.

[From our Extra of the 29th inst.]

## EASTERN NEWS

BY TELEGRAPH AND PONY.

The Pony Express from the east, with advices up to the 22d instant, arrived here last Friday forenoon.

### SENATE.

The resolution of Mr. Douglas, calling on the Secretary of War for information as to the forts in the seceded States; if it was necessary to re-occupy the same, what force would be necessary for that purpose, etc., seems to have become the only subject of interest before the Senate. For several days consecutively, the Senators while considering the resolution, discussed freely the intentions of the Administration towards the South; the general impression evidently prevailing that coercion was entertained by Mr. Lincoln and his Cabinet.

Mr. Breckenridge opposed any adjournment of the Senate, while the country was in such an anxious and distracted condition, without expressing an opinion on the exciting state of affairs and giving some advice tending to allay public apprehension. He was pleased with the general expressions of the Inaugural for harmony and the prevention of bloodshed; but thought that the policy which the President deemed it his duty to pursue, would result in bloodshed, unless essentially modified. He said that the leading idea of the Inaugural very clearly put forth that the President did not recognize in any sense the existence of another Confederacy; but that he regarded all proceedings and acts in the seceded States either insurrection or revolution, and that it was his purpose to the extent of his power to enforce the laws in all the States, including those that had withdrawn. The inference, he said, was irresistible—to whatever extent force or invasion was necessary to collect duty or imports, and to maintain, possess, and occupy the forts, force would be employed by construing it to be his constitutional duty.

Mr. Breckenridge alluded to the President's qualification that he would be governed by changing circumstances with a view to the peaceful solution of national troubles, and the restoration of fraternal sympathies and affections; but he took his qualification to mean that he would not undertake to execute the laws or to hold the forts and other places within the withdrawing States, excepting when circumstances showed his ability to do so, and that he would not undertake to enforce these functions because it would be initiating war, and making the hopes of a peaceful solution more doubtful.

He thought that he was perfectly justified in construing the Inaugural to mean that the President would hold the forts and the other places within the Confederate States and collect the duties on imports to the extent of his power, and, if there was any modification, it would be because there was inability, and not because he would be willing to withdraw the troops for the purpose of producing conciliation and peace in the public mind. He thought the character of the Cabinet was not such as to induce the belief that force would not be used. Every member except one was understood to favor coercion, if it became necessary to reduce the South to subjugation. The very organization of the Senate and opinions cautiously expressed by republicans there showed their purpose was to maintain the authority of the Federal Government in the withdrawing States, by force if necessary. In the formation of the standing committees, there was scarcely a chairman, if any one of them, whose known opinion was not in favor of that policy. The country should not be deceived. What was meant by peace and conciliation? How was it to be maintained? He desired to know as sincerely as he desired the Union of all States. He had seen no measure of practical policy which tended to produce the result. They were in constant danger of collision and bloodshed.

On the 19th, the Douglas resolution was again taken up.

Mr. Clingman thought the policy of the Administration was that of war; but, if the policy was peace, why was it not announced. The silence of the Administration was a settled policy to involve the country soon in civil war. He had no doubt that orders had gone to the Mediterranean and other distant stations recalling ships of war, and asked the reason of collecting such a large armament of navy.