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JESUS.

He stood before his judges—he, whose hand
Had power to beckon lightnings from the sky
Or send them trembling back at his command—
And bent his knee, to suffer and to die.
He laid his power-wreathed hand upon his breast,
And raised his eyes, as calmly and as meek
As though he had not strength to stay the blow
That left its impress burning on his cheek.
His forehead slept beneath its thorny crown,
Pure as if molded by the hand of prayer!
Unscathed by the shadow of a frown,
Though drops of crimson life were quivering there.
Calmly and silently his gaze looked down,
From its high spirit-throne, upon the strife
Of angry passions struggling in the hearts,
Whose poisoned fountains gushed to drink his life.
Nor did he say “I suffer!” when he bent
His lips to taste the bitter cup they gave;
Pure, as the flowers his footsteps crushed, he went
From the ungrateful world he died to save!
And, oh! when all was past, when agony
Turned from the stainless fibers she had wrung,
When the last sigh had soared from his pale lip
To meet the anthems that the angels sung!
When Hatred paused and Jealousy stood still
To gaze upon the wrong that they had wrought,
And Murder raised her crimson hand to show
Her dripping fingers to the shuddering thought,
When the pale stars came trembling to fill
Their stations in that far, blue dome above
The earthly sepulcher that held the form,
Whose life lay bleeding on the shrine of love,
Even then, that high, pure soul looked back to where
The shades of night, o’er earth’s hushed millions, fell,
And breathed, for those poor, blinded ones, a prayer,
And wove a pardon with its sad farewell.

S. E. CARMICHAEL.

REMARKS

By Prest. HEBER C. KIMBALL, Tabernacle,
Sunday morning, February 17, 1861.

[REPORTED BY J. V. LONG.]

You have all heard what has been said by
br. Joseph W. Young, and you know it to be
true, just as well as I do; you also know
that it is necessary for us to observe and
practise, in order that we may become Saints.
He has told us a great many things, and they
are all very good.

If all the people would magnify their call-
ings and honor the positions for which they
were created, they would do a great deal bet-
ter than they do. This is considered by some
to be but a small matter, but still there is a
great deal contained in the expression.

Man is an independent creature, as you
were told this forenoon, but every man is ac-
countable for his own acts; every debt you
contract you have got to pay. I shall never
pay any of your debts, except I order you to
contract them. If you will take counsel and
do as you are told, you never will contract
any debts that will effect you much. Every
sin that I commit while in this tabernacle of
flesh, I have got to settle; and, if any debt is
not settled while I am in the flesh, I shall
have to pay it hereafter. This will apply to
you as well as me, and therefore you need not
try to avoid it, for you will have to meet all
your accounts.

We are considered to be the Saviors of men,
we are appointed to save and not to destroy;
we are gathered here in the mountains; some
have gathered themselves by the help of God;
others have been gathered by the church
funds. It is not every man that has got the
ability to manage his own emigration, though
he may have the means, for some men are not
capacitated for that kind of business.

Perhaps you will now refer to the Bible to
prove that the time is to come when the kings
of the earth will gather the Saints together,
and when they will bring the sons and
daughters of God from afar, and when they
will protect and sustain them; when the
queens of the earth will have them by their
sides and become nursing mothers unto them.
We shall not send queens from here to the
nations of the earth to teach the people, but
the people have got to be brought here, up to
the heights of Zion; then the kings and queens
will instruct them and nurse them, when we
have them gathered together.

Now a great many suppose that this ap-
plies to the kings and queens of the various
nations, but I can tell you that the kings and
queens of the gentiles will never gather the
Saints. I want to know how many of the
Latter Day Saints were gathered to these
mountains by King James Buchanan—(Prest.
B. Young: There were a few teamsters came
with the army.) How many did Tom Benton
gather? The most of us; that is to say, he
was the means of driving us from our homes
into this place, which was then a wilderness,
but he never helped us. James Buchanan
never put forth his hands to aid this people.
Will he ever strive to restore this people and
to make right that which he has made wrong?
I don't suppose he ever will, but as the Lord

God liveth, he will have to pay the debt that
he has contracted with this people—(A voice
in the stand: It will take him a great while
to do it). If you wait for him, or for any of
the wicked, to take you back to Jackson
County, Missouri, you will have to wait
some millions of years. And, if we should
wait for the rotten-hearted kings and queens
of the wicked nations to gather us home, we
shall have to wait a long time. Possibly
some of them may come and look at the place,
but they will never come to stay and assist in
building up Zion. Many of them will yet
drive the Saints from their lands and homes,
just as the wicked have driven us from the
United States into these mountains of Des-
eret.

Then who is to gather the people of God?
You all say that we are to become a king-
dom of kings and priests, of queens and
priestesses, and the Bible supports this doc-
trine. Now the truth is, you are the very
kings and priests that have got to gather the
Saints, and your wives have got to school them
and nurse them. I might put this in different
language, but this will answer the purpose,
and convey to you the true meaning of the
text.

We are informed in the Bible that in the
lost days the sons of God shall be brought
from afar, and his daughters from the end of
the earth, and also that the elect will be gathered
from the four quarters of the globe.—
Now this will most assuredly be fulfilled, and
this is the work which you and I have got to
perform. How shall we bring them together?
The scriptures say they shall come upon
swift beasts and dromedaries, and I will add
mules and oxen.

I tell you honestly that I do not believe that
the corrupt kings and queens of the earth
will ever gather the Saints of God; but still
I acknowledge that they cannot do anything
but what will tend to promote the interests of
the kingdom of God, any more than James
Buchanan could. Every step he took tended
to promote this cause, and to give influence to
this people. That very expedition has open-
ed your eyes, so that you can see a great deal
farther than you could before, and your per-
ception will increase with your experience.
Now brethren, if you could see the thing just
as it is, there is not one of you but what
put forth your means, your hands and your
minds like men, and like saviors upon Mount
Zion. It is as brother Joseph said, if you
have the right spirit, you will be ready to
tend your ability towards the gathering of
Israel.

The scriptures say with what measure ye
mete, it shall be measured to you again.—
Then let us all sow good seeds, let us strive to
do good, learn to be one, and to be firmly con-
nected to the Church and Kingdom of God,
every member partaking of His attributes,
and of the spirit of those men who lead us.
By pursuing this course, we shall be prosper-
ed and blest in all things.

You need not wait for any of the kings to
gather Israel; you need not wait for anybody
else to perform the duties that devolve upon
you. We have got to gather the people, and
our wives and sisters will become the nursing
mothers, for they are the queens spoken of in
scripture. If we will all take this course we
shall be blest of the Almighty, His spirit will
be with us, to impart joy and consolation con-
tinually.

There is one thing that br. Joseph omitted
to tell you; it was presented to his mind but
he did not like to say it, but I will say it.
Have your rifles and muskets ready. Keep
your powder dry, have your balls and buck-
shots ready, for you know not what a day
may bring forth. It is our duty to be ready
for every change and for every attack of the
enemy, for the Lord's people were always
subject to opposition and persecution from
their enemies, and they will continue to be so
until the Kingdom of God triumphs.

Br. Joseph W. is going to the Missouri
river to fetch the people who are gathering
from Europe and various parts of the United
States. I intend to do everything I can for the
accomplishment of this laudable enterprise;
if I could raise oxen sufficient I would send
ten teams and wagons, and if I cannot do this
I will at least send three or four. It is far
better to do this than to let the Indians steal
your cattle, and then you waste your time and
property in hunting for them.

When I say anything of myself, there are
some people who think it is egotism, but I
have always been accustomed, since I came
into this Church to do all I could for its ad-
vancement. I am always willing to give any-
thing that is required of me for this Kingdom.
I have lived in this Church almost thirty
years, and I have never been in any situation,
however difficult, but the way has been open-
ed for me; I never failed to accomplish any-
thing I set about, and I never shall if I con-
tinue to pursue this course.

I am speaking this by way of encourage-
ment, and br. Brigham knows that I am tel-
ling the truth, for when we have been poor the

Almighty has placed means in our hands, and
oftentimes so mysteriously that we did not
know where it came from. For instance, in
Nauvoo, we were commanded to build the
Temple, and in order to accomplish that, we
had to build a great many big houses. Br.
Brigham told me to go and build a good house.
I had scarcely anything to begin with, but
when I got through building I had a span of
horses, a wagon and a yoke of oxen. I could
prove this if it were necessary, for many
others did similar things, and the more we
build the more means we had to build the
temple with. In the following February we
left. My house was sold for seventeen hun-
dred dollars, intended to be used to help to
gather the Saints, but Almon W. Babbitt put
it in his pocket, I suppose. I have still got
some buildings in Kirtland, and in some other
places, and if I don't have them again, those
who drove me from them will have to pay a
high price for them.

Brethren, I shall go to Jackson county with
thousands of this people who will be faithful
to their integrity, but we cannot go back until
we have built some good houses. Let us
honor the plan of salvation, that we may be-
come one; my constant prayer is that the spirit
of oneness may descend upon this people, first
upon the Presidency of this church, and then
upon every quorum and authority thereof.

How is it with a tree? Does it not all pa-
take of the same nourishment, and that sap
go to every limb, branch, fibre and leaf.
It does; and it should be so with every man
and woman in the church and kingdom of
God.

Let us gather up the Saints then; let us also
build some good houses. We want to build
the Seventies' Hall, and several other large
buildings the present season; we also want to
devote a portion of our means to the building
of the Temple, that thereby we may have an
increase in the blessings of the heavens and
of the earth.

I feel very cheerful and happy to-day; I do
not feel any of that contractedness of mind
that makes men selfish, penurious, cold heart-
ed and of a sad countenance. I find that the
more I have of the Spirit of God the more
cheerful I am, and it is so with all men of
God. I know that those prophets who have
lived in my day loved to tell stories and be
cheerful; they delighted in a glad heart and a
cheerful countenance. Father Smith was one
of the most cheerful men I ever saw, and he
was harmless as a child. Amen.

Repudiating Proclamation of Governor Brown.

Whereas, by the oppressive and wicked con-
duct of the Government and people of that
part of the late United States of America
known as the Anti-Slavery States, war ac-
tually exists between them and the people of
the Southern States; and, whereas, the Presi-
dent of the United States has issued his pro-
clamation, declaring his determination to
blockade the ports of the Southern States, and
is now collecting Federal troops upon South-
ern soil for the purpose of subjugating and
enslaving us; and, whereas, property belong-
ing to the citizens of the State of Georgia,
wherever found within the Anti-Slavery
States, is seized and forcibly taken from its
owners; and whereas all contracts made with
the enemy during the existence of hostilities
are, by the law of nations, illegal and void,
and all remedies for the enforcement of con-
tracts in our courts between citizens of this
State and citizens of the States now making
war upon us, which were made prior to the
commencement of hostilities, are suspended
till the termination of the war; and whereas,
in the language of the law of nations, “the
purchase of bills on the enemy's country or
the remission and deposit of funds there, is a
dangerous and illegal act, because it may be
cherishing the resources and relieving the
wants of the enemy, and the remission of
funds in money or bills to subjects of the
enemy is unlawful;” and whereas, sound policy,
as well as international law, absolutely for-
bids that any citizen of this State shall, un-
der any pretext whatever, assist the enemy
by remitting, paying or furnishing any money
or other things of value, during the continu-
ance of hostilities, to the Government or peo-
ple of the States which have waged and are
maintaining a most unnatural and wicked
war against us; and whereas, justice requires
that all sums due from citizens of this State
to individuals in such hostile States, who do
not uphold and sustain in the savage and
cruel warfare inaugurated by their Govern-
ment, should be promptly paid so soon as hos-
tilities have ceased, and the independence of
the Confederate States is recognized by the
Government of the United States;

Therefore, in view of these considerations,
I, Joseph E. Brown, Governor and Comman-
der-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the
State of Georgia, do issue this, my proclama-
tion, commanding and enjoining upon each
citizen or inhabitant of this State that he ab-

stain absolutely from all violations of the law
above recited, and that he do not, under any
pretext whatever, remit, transfer or pay to
the Government of the United States, or any
one of the States composing said Government,
which is known as a free-soil State, including
among others the States of Massachusetts,
Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New
Jersey, Pennsylvania and Ohio; or to any citi-
zen or inhabitant of any such State, any
money, bills, drafts or other things of value,
either in payment of any debt due or here-
after to become due, or for or on account of,
any other cause whatever, until the termina-
tion of hostilities.

And I hereby invite each citizen or inhabi-
tant of this State who is indebted to said
Government or either of said States, or any
citizen or inhabitant thereof, to pay the amount
of such indebtedness, whenever due, into the
treasury of Georgia, in any funds bankable
in Augusta or Savannah, or to deposit the
same subject to the order of the Treasurer of
this State, in any one of the solvent banks of
either of said cities, or in any legally author-
ized agency of either of said banks; and upon
the making of any such deposit at the Treas-
ury; or upon presentation of any such certi-
ficate of deposit, the Treasurer of this State is
hereby directed and required to deliver to
such person a certificate specifying the sum
so deposited, which, I hereby declare, the
faith and credit of this State will be pledged
to repay to such depositor in funds bankable
in Augusta and Savannah, with seven per
cent interest from the date of the deposit, so
soon as hostilities shall have ceased, and it
shall again be lawful for debtors to pay the
same to creditors in the hostile States above
mentioned. This will not only afford to such
of our citizens as owe money to Northern
creditors—which international law and public
policy forbid them at present to pay—a safe
investment and the highest security for its re-
turn to them at the end of the war, but it will
enable them, in the mean time, to perform a
patriotic duty, and to assist the State, and
through her the Confederate States, in raising
the funds necessary to the successful defense
of our homes, our firesides and our altars.

And I further command and strictly enjoin
upon all and every chartered bank in this
State, which may be in possession of any
note, bill, draft or other paper, binding any
citizen of this State to pay money to any one
of the said hostile States, or any inhabitant
or corporation thereof, or belonging to any
such State or person, to abstain from protest-
ing any such draft, bill, note or other paper,
provided the person liable on such bill, draft,
note or other paper, will exhibit to such bank
or any of its agencies, having such paper in
possession, a certificate, showing that he has
deposited the amount due on such paper, in
the Treasury of this State, or in any of the
banks above mentioned, to the credit of the
Treasurer, or will at the time such paper be-
comes due, make such deposit. And I further
command and require all Notaries Public in
this State to abstain absolutely from the per-
formance of any official act for the protest of
any paper of the character above mentioned,
under such circumstances as are hereinbefore
specified.

Given under my hand and the great seal of
this State, at the Capitol in Milledgeville,
this twenty-sixth day of April, in the year of
our Lord eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and
of the independence of the Confederate States
of America the first.

By the Governor,
JOSEPH E. BROWN.
E. P. WATKINS, Secretary of State.

SABBATH MEETINGS.

Sunday, June 9, 10 a.m., in the Bowery.

President Brigham Young gave a very in-
teresting historical sketch of his late visit to
the extreme southern settlements of the Terr-
itory, and interspersed his remarks with suit-
able instructions on the practicability of the
brethren producing their own sugar, tobacco,
wine, cotton cloth, etc., in the south.

President D. H. Wells occupied the remain-
der of the forenoon with appropriate remarks
upon the necessity of the Latter Day Saints
devoting their whole energies for the build-
ing up of the kingdom of God on the earth, and
said that instead of Saints using their means
to enrich gentiles and to build up Gentile
cities, every one should obey the counsel of
President Young and do nothing but that
which would tend to build up the temporal
kingdom of our God, for that is our business
now, and in this we should be one. For the
accomplishment of this object we should con-
centrate our strength, our faith, our works,
our means, leaving Gentile cities and institu-
tions to be reared by those who have the most
interest in them.

Afternoon; Tabernacle.

The meeting was addressed by Bishops E.
D. Woolley and Edward Hunter and Presi-
dent Wells, on various subjects of importance
to the Saints.