

and constitution of the human frame. If this is so why do not the Christian world believe in it? The Latter-day Saints do believe enough of it to try and carry it out in their practice.

What do we believe about the faith that Jesus revealed? He said a great deal with regard to life and salvation. His apostles wrote and taught after Him, and the gospel was among the children of men from the days of Adam until the coming of the Messiah: this gospel of Christ is from the beginning to the end. Then why was the law of Moses given? Just answer the question! In consequence of the disobedience of the children of Israel, the elect of God; the very seed that He had selected to be His people, and upon whom He said He would place His name. This seed of Abraham so rebelled against Him and His commands that the Lord said to Moses "I will give you a law which shall be a school-master to bring them to Christ." But this law is grievous; it is a law of carnal commandments. Still it will be hard for any divine that now lives to draw the line between the law of carnal commandments and the law of divine commandments. I have not seen them who can do it.

I ask what is the nature of our religion? Why, it is "peace on earth and good will to men" in every particular; and if its precepts be observed it will fill society with peace, joy, wealth, beauty and excellence; it lifts man above the things of earth, gives him the philosophy of eternity and shows the works of God in all their glory and magnitude, and leads the mind of the creature to admire and worship the Creator. Is this the fact? Certainly it is. I have not found anything in my religion that will do harm to any creature on the face of the earth. I have not found errors in our religion. Are there errors in the people? O yes, plenty of them. I recollect a gentleman from Philadelphia who was tarrying in this city for the benefit of his health, but was called home on business, who said he believed the Bible and believed all, as far as he had learned, with regard to the doctrines of the Latter-day Saints. Said he, one day, when visiting me for the last time, "Mr. Young, am I to understand that you consider yourselves perfect?" I said to him, such an idea with regard to us is a mistaken one, and if you entertain it you have not got the matter placed correctly in your mind. Let me correct you, so that when at home you may meditate upon it. The doctrine that we preach is perfect; but our lives are very imperfect. To say that a human being is perfect, that he has no errors, would say that he is divine,—a God or an holy angel. But we are in a world of sin and darkness, a world that knows not God; in a world where error dwells and reigns supreme. "Now," said I, "remember this. The doctrine that we preach is from God; this doctrine is pure and holy; it is without spot or blemish; and it is the doctrine of the Son of God, the Savior of the world." Is it good for man here? Certainly it is,—the best that can be given to any beings on the earth; to organize a society, to rule a family, to dictate and control scholars at school, to rule, govern and control an individual, a community, a nation or kingdom, it is the very best code of principles and laws ever delivered to the children of men. In all my researches into the doctrine of Jesus, I have never found an error.

It has been observed here this morning that we are called fanatics. Bless me! That is nothing. Who has not been called a fanatic who has discovered anything new in philosophy or science. We have all read of Galileo the astronomer who, contrary to the system of astronomy that had been received for ages before his day, taught that the sun, and not the earth was the centre of our planetary system? For this the learned astronomer was called "fanatic" and subjected to persecution and imprisonment of the most rigorous character. So it has been with others who have discovered and explained new truths in science and philosophy which have been in opposition to long established theories; and the opposition they have encountered has endured until the truth of their discoveries have demonstrated by time. The term "fanatic" is not applied to professors of religion only. How was it with Dr. Morse, when shut up in the attic of an old building in Baltimore for more than a year, with a little wire stretched round the room, experimenting upon it with his battery, he told a friend that by means of that he could sit there and talk to Congress in Washington? Was he not considered a fanatic, and wild, and crazy? Certainly he was; and so it was with Robert Fulton, when he was conducting his experiments with steam and endeavoring to apply it so as to propel a vessel through the water. And all great discoverers in art, science, or mechanism have been denounced as fanatics and crazy; and it has been declared by their cotemporaries that they did not know what they were saying, and they were thought to be almost as wild and incoherent as the generality of the people now think George Francis Train to be.

I will tell you who the real fanatics are: they are they who adopt false principles and ideas as facts, and try to establish a superstructure upon a false foundation. They are the fanatics; and however ardent and zealous they may be, they may reason or argue on false premises till doomsday, and the result will be false. If our religion is of this character we want to know it; we would like to find a philosopher who can prove it to us. We are called ignorant; so

we are; but what of it? Are not all ignorant? I rather think so. Who can tell us of the inhabitants of this little planet that shines of an evening, called the moon? When we view its face we may see what is termed "the man in the moon," and, what some philosophers declare are, the shadows of mountains. But these sayings are very vague, and amount to nothing; and when you inquire about the inhabitants of that sphere you find that the most learned are as ignorant in regard to them as the most ignorant of their fellows. So it is with regard to the inhabitants of the sun. Do you think it is inhabited? I rather think it is. Do you think there is any life there? No question of it; it was not made in vain. It was made to give light to those who dwell upon it, and to other planets; and so will this earth when it is celestialized. Every planet in its first rude, organic state receives not the glory of God upon it, but is opaque; but when celestialized, every planet that God brings into existence is a body of light, but not till then. Christ is the light of this planet. God gives light to our eyes. Did you ever think who gave you the power of seeing? who organized these little globules in our heads, and formed the nerves running to the brain, and gave us the power of distinguishing a circle from a square, an upright from a level, large from small, white from black, brown from gray and so on? Did you acquire this faculty by your own power? Did any of you impart this power to me or I to you? Not at all. Then where did we get it from? From a superior Being. When I think of these few little things with regard to the organization of the earth and the people of the earth, how curious and singular it is! And yet how harmonious and beautiful are Nature's laws! And the work of God goes forward, and who can hinder it, or who can stay His hand now that He has commenced His Kingdom?

This brings us right back to this gospel. God has commenced His Kingdom on the earth. How intricate it is, and how difficult for a man to understand if he be not enlightened by the Spirit of God! How can we understand it? O, we have nothing to do but to humble ourselves and get the spirit of the Lord by being born of the water and of the spirit; then we can enter into it. How is it if we are not born of the spirit? Can the natural man behold the things of God? He can not, for they are discerned spiritually,—by the spirit of the Almighty, and if we have not this spirit within us we cannot understand the things of God. But the most simple thing in the world to understand is the work of the Lord. What shall we do? Divest ourselves of great, big "Mr. I." Let him fall at the feet of good sound reason. What next? Humble ourselves before the Lord and receive the truth as He has revealed it, then we will be born of the spirit. Then if we wish further blessings, be born of the water; then, if we wish further blessings, receive the laying on of hands for the reception of the Holy Ghost; and if we wish still further blessings live by every word that proceeds out of His mouth, that is spoken from the heavens, then things will be brought to our remembrance by the Comforter that Jesus promised His disciple, which should show them things past, present and to come.

This is the gospel as we believe it. Is there any harm in it? Not the least in the world. Should we not obey it? We should. Should we not obey the requirements of Heaven? Certainly we should. Would it be the least injurious to the human family to receive the gospel of the Son of God, and to have the man Christ Jesus to rule over them? Not at all; but on the contrary it would fill them with peace, joy, love, kindness and intelligence. Would the principles of the gospel, if obeyed, teach us to control ourselves? They would. They will teach men and women to govern and control their own passions. You very frequently hear it said "Such a man or woman has too much temper." This is a mistaken idea. No person on earth has too much of this article. But do we not frequently see the evil conduct of people through allowing their passions and tempers to have full control of them? Certainly we do. What is the difficulty? We want the spirit, knowledge, power and principle within us to govern and control our tempers; there is no danger of having too much if we will only control them by the spirit of the Almighty. Every intelligent being on the earth is tempered for glory, beauty, excellency and knowledge here, and for immortality and eternal lives in the worlds to come. But every being who attains to this must be sanctified before God and be completely under the control of His Spirit. If I am thus controlled by the spirit of the Most High I am a king, I am supreme so far as the control of self is concerned; and it also enables me to control my wives and children. And when they see that I am thus under the government and control of the Good Spirit, they will be perfectly submissive to my dictates. They feel and say, "Yes, father, or husband, certainly, you never require anything that is wrong; I have learned that long ago. Your judgment, and discretion and the power of thought and reflection in you are sufficient; you know what is right." And if I could extend this power I could reign supreme, not only over my family and friends, but also over my neighbors and the people all around me. Could the spirit of error, hatred and wickedness perform this? No, it can be accomplished only by means of the meek and humble spirit of the Lord Jesus. If

an individual is filled with that, it makes him a perfect monarch over himself, and it will give him influence over all who will hearken to his counsel. What a pity it would be, in the estimation of the wicked and corrupt, if any man on the earth really did possess this power! Suppose that Napoleon, for instance, was actually filled with the power of God to that degree that the whole people of France would love him as much as a child ever loved a parent, because they knew every word he uttered was full of wisdom and would produce health, wealth, joy and peace among all classes; would elevate the suffering poor,—those in need and distress, fill them with knowledge and wisdom and give them the good things of life, why, there would be a general out-cry against him, and he would be denounced because of the exercise of the "one man power!" But let him be a devil and rule with an iron rod, a tyrant's hand, and take off heads every day by the score or hundred and there would not be a word said against him! Let the good I have referred to be brought about, as it would be, under the rule and government of Heaven, and the ruler would be called a tyrant. But this is the way to rule, no matter what the inhabitants, and the wise men and philosophers of the earth think; and the time will come when this earth will be revolutionized by these principles and when through their influence war, dissension, hatred, malice, and persecution will cease among the children of men and when there will be a universal reign of peace and righteousness. Suppose we live to see it! We shall all be of heart and one mind, shall we not? I will here ask, for my own satisfaction, what will you do, Mr. Politician, when there is no division at the polls, but when the cry will be, from one end of the earth to the other, "we want one man only, but the best that can be found for this office; this is the only man we want?" Your occupation will be gone about that time. Will there be wars in those days? No, they will be done away. Any contentions then? No, all will be peace. Bickering and strife will have passed away, and a better spirit will have taken possession of the minds of the people, and they, will be peaceful, joyous, kind and full of benevolence, and the general feeling will be "Friend, what can I do for you? Brother, how can I do you good? or Sister, can I add to your comfort, or make any addition to your joy and peace here on the earth?" You and I are looking for this day. Let me ask the poor miserable apostate, the hater of God and righteousness, Do you not think that will be one-man power? I reckon it will. That is what leading men everywhere are after now, not only in this country, but in every other; they are all scrambling after it, and they are mad because they can not get it.

I think I will take the liberty of relating a little circumstance, which was related to me; whether it is a fact or not I cannot say. Some of our good government officers here inquired of a man from the Southern part of the Territory: "Do you know Brigham?" "Yes, I know him very well." "Do you not know that he is trying to influence the election?" "No, I never heard anything about it." "Can't you make oath that he has always guided and influenced the elections in this Territory?" The man said "No, I am not well enough acquainted with him nor with politics to know anything about it." I laughed heartily inside at the poor miserable fools when I heard this. Why, yes, I would govern and control the elections of the earth if I desired to and could; certainly I would, and help yourselves the best way you can! Bless my heart who don't do it? The poor creatures! Isn't that what they are after? Would not they do it if they could? I can govern and control the Latter-day Saints, not by the iron hand, but by the principles of true government,—the principles of our religion, which, in their very nature, are bound to make those who will be guided by them healthy, wealthy and wise. I think we are doing our best at it; and I also think that we will go on and be successful in this good work in spite of earth and hell. I say God speed everybody that is for freedom and equal rights! I am with you. Whom do we want to fill our public offices? We want the best men that we can find for government, president and statesmen and for every other office of trust and responsibility; and when we have obtained them, we will pray for them and give them our faith and influence to do the will of God and to preserve themselves and the people in truth and righteousness. I have talked as long as time will allow. God bless you, Amen.

LOCAL AND OTHER MATTERS.

FROM FRIDAY'S DAILY

THE WAR NEWS.—We may now expect to have interesting dispatches from the seat of war. To-day our readers will find that the bloody work has begun in earnest. The affair at Saarbrücken was a slight matter; but the French were victorious. The storming of Weissenburg, a town on the frontiers, is quite a different thing. A division of McMahon's corps, on the side of the French, and several regiments of Prussians were engaged, and the result, if the dispatches are reliable, was victory to the Prussians, who captured several hundred prisoners, and gained possession of the French camp. This is the first fight of any importance since the declaration of war,

and this taste of blood will whet the appetites of the contending forces, and make them more eager for that "big battle on the Rhine" which is so anxiously awaited.

ARRIVED.—The company of immigrating Saints, who came by the S.S. *Manhattan*, arrived at Ogden at thirty-five minutes past one this afternoon. They started for this city, switching at Kaysville to permit the train that leaves Salt Lake at 2.45 to pass. They will probably reach here about five o'clock this afternoon.

MORE TWENTY-FOURTH CELEBRATIONS.—We have received an account of the celebration at Virgin City, Kane County, and Beaver City, Beaver County.

The festivities at Virgin consisted of a procession, speeches, singing and music, and terminated with a dance, which was participated in by the people generally. The committee of arrangements was composed of Charles Hilton, S. Bradehaw and Hugh Hilton; Marshal of the day, C. Hilton.

At Beaver the citizens had a magnificent time, the celebration being made up of salutes of artillery and a grand procession. The orator of the day was Wm. Fotheringham, Esq., who delivered a magnificent oration. But the feature of the day was a speech composed and read by Miss Julia, daughter of President Murdock, a young lady, 17 years of age. We have received a copy of the speech, which we consider highly creditable to its author. We should have been glad to insert both the speech and the account of the celebration in the News, but they are too far behind. The committee of arrangements consisted of O. C. Murdock, John Hughes, A. M. Farnsworth, Wm. P. Jones and C. J. Thomas; C. J. Thomas, reporter.

THE EMIGRATION.—It will be seen by another item in the local column that the first instalment of the present season's emigration from Europe arrived at the Terminus at Ogden to-day and in this city this afternoon. Others will doubtless shortly arrive; but the emigration this season, unfortunately, is not likely to be large on account of the poverty of the Saints in Europe. This poverty and its consequent hardships will be almost sure to be increased by the war now commencing. The perusal of the letter of President Joseph Young, in yesterday's news, will show that the condition of our co-religionists in England is deplorable; and many of us here know how faithful and true is that description, for we have lived there and experienced it. If their condition is made worse by the present excitement, as it is almost sure to be, it will be unbearable. In view of this how desirable it is that all who can possibly do so should lend a helping hand to gather to Zion those who cannot gather without assistance; and especially should this be the case with all who are indebted to the poor there. They should feel that the discharge of such obligations is one of the very first duties they owe to God, themselves and their brethren.

FROM SATURDAY'S DAILY.

RETURNED MISSIONARIES.—Elders Karl G. Maeser, H. B. Clemons, Levi Garrett, Thomas Rogers, Joseph S. Richards, C. Shumway, H. O. Spencer and L. M. Grant reached this city yesterday afternoon, in company with the first arrival of Saints from Europe. Other brethren, we understand, crossed the ocean on the same ship, but stayed back to visit friends in the States. The company numbered 260 persons, and left Liverpool on the 13th of July. There were two births and one death while crossing the Atlantic, and one death while en route from Omaha to the terminus.

ANOTHER ATTACK ON THE MAIL.—T. F. Tracy, Esq., agent of Wells, Fargo & Co., in this city, informs us that on Thursday night last, the coach was again attacked at about the same place as the week previous, near Pleasant Valley; this time the robbers were thwarted without having recourse to shooting. The passenger who was so severely wounded in the former attack is progressing finely, and, contrary to expectation, his recovery is now considered sure.

MAIL COMPLAINTS FROM CACHE.—We are in receipt of numerous letters from various parts of Cache county, complaining of the non-arrival of the News during the last three weeks. This morning we received the following from Richmond, dated 1st inst.:

"Editor News:—For the last three weeks the WEEKLY NEWS has not arrived until a week after publication, and last week we received no SEMI-WEEKLIES. Papers sent in single wrappers come regularly, but it is not so with the package."

The following, on the same subject, also received this morning, is from Smithfield, and was dated the 30th ult.:

"Editor Deseret News:—Dear Sir,—For the last three weeks we have not had our DESERET NEWS Weekly at its proper time. The paper that ought to arrive here on Friday does not arrive here till the Tuesday after. Thus we do not receive our papers until six days after publication."

We submitted the above to Col. Wickizer, Special Mail Agent, informing him that we were in receipt of several others to the same purport. We learned from him that he had changed the time of carrying the mails to oblige mail carriers; but as the change was a cause of delay and annoyance to the peo-