

REMARKS

By PRESIDENT BRIGHAM YOUNG, Bowery, G. S. L. City, Sunday p. m. July 17, 1864.

[REPORTED BY E. L. SLOAN.]

It is some time since I have spoken to the people in this place. The congregations are very large, and when I have met such congregations as we have here, in former years, and they were a little noisy, with babies crying, I have said "cry on, I can talk louder than you can cry," but I cannot do so now. I wish to favor myself, for there are many things to be said to the Latter-day Saints, as well as to those who do not believe the gospel, and I desire to live to be able to speak to the people.

I have learned that I can receive and treasure up but little knowledge at a time, and I have learned that this is the case with others. If the people had the whole catalogue of the law to govern them spiritually and temporally repeated to them to-day, they would need it repeated to them again next week. It is necessary to constantly teach the people.

We are among the happy number of those who have the privilege of having their names cast out as evil by the wicked. We have the privilege of purifying and sanctifying ourselves, and preparing ourselves for the day of the coming of the Son of Man. Others might enjoy the same privilege, if they were so disposed, but they are not.

Our situation is peculiar at the present time. Has it not been peculiar ever since Joseph found the plates? The circumstances that surrounded him when he found the plates were singular and strange. He passed a short life of sorrow and trouble, surrounded by enemies who sought day and night to destroy him. If a thousand hounds were on this Temple Block, let loose on one rabbit, it would not be a bad illustration of the situation at times of the Prophet Joseph. He was hunted unremittingly. We have the privilege of believing the same gospel that Joseph taught, and with him, of being numbered with those whose names are cast out as evil.

The Lord has brought us here, and sustains us. Some people think that the cunning of man has made the characteristics that mark the history of this people. It is not so, the Lord has done it. He suffered our enemies to drive us from our homes. He knew the reason why he permitted it, though at the time we did not. As br. George A. Smith said, we came here willingly because we were obliged to; and were it possible for our enemies to gain power to drive us from these mountains, which I trust they will never do, there is no other place on the earth, that we know of, where we could enjoy the safety and security we do here. We are here, and the Lord has sustained us.

In reflecting upon the conduct of the world it appears that the wisdom of the wise has perished and the understanding of the prudent is hid. You will see that the wisdom of the wise among the nations will perish and be taken from them. They will fall into difficulties, and they will not be able to tell the reason nor point a way to avert them any more than they can now in this land. They can fight, quarrel, contend and destroy each other, but they do not know how to make peace. So it will be with the inhabitants of the earth.

We see men laboring and toiling to gather around them the luxuries of life, to become possessed of fine houses, orchards, gardens, and that which adorns and makes beautiful, and in many instances we see such property left to those who have not wisdom to take care of it—left to fools. How quickly the house becomes old, dilapidated and unfit for a home for any person; the garden and orchard become a desolation, because the occupants have not wisdom to keep them in order. We can see boys, foolish, wicked boys, gathering around them a few associates and going into a man's garden, stealing the fruit, cutting down the trees, destroying, perhaps, the labor of years, and they think this makes men of them.

Look at the world. The feeling among mankind is, "we will rule or ruin." An architect may build a splendid habitation, and in so doing do a good work, but a poor fool can come along and with the touch of a torch destroy it. Which does the better work? We see that people can build beautiful cities, make fine roads and walks, and raise lofty buildings, but an idiot can burn and destroy them. Let a few incendiaries go through a city and put the torch here and there, and the city is destroyed—the labor of years, perhaps of centuries, is wasted. Does this make great men of them? Perhaps they think so. If they can destroy a city or a nation they think they will get a great name. They will not. It takes a wise man to build a city, to found a nation, though a fool can destroy either, and thinks he is a great man. How mistaken he is!

I wish you to hearken to the counsel given you on the temporal affairs that have been spoken of, for I realize its importance, as also does br. Kimball and the Twelve. We realize that we gather together a class of men with little or no judgment in taking care of themselves. A great many of them have no knowledge of agriculture, or how to acquire and preserve property of any kind, and it is necessary that we should teach them constantly, till they can learn to take care of themselves. They that hearken to the counsel of the Elders soon begin to gather around them the necessities of life, make fields and gardens, build good houses, etc. Fools will come along and

say "You are wrong, don't you see that you are slaves?" Is not this said to this very community? Who are you slaves to? Not to sin, I hope. But unless the world can see us slaves to sin, they will call us slaves. We are servants to God, to whom we are indebted for every blessing we enjoy, to whom we look for succor and from whom we have received it, and we are indebted to nobody else, for the wicked have done us no good. They have had the pleasure of driving me five times from my comfortable home; that is nothing. "The earth is the Lord's and the fullness thereof." But what glory and honor is there in having and using power to destroy? This is the work of the devil, not of Jesus. His labor is to build up, not to destroy; to gather together, not to scatter abroad; to make the ignorant and lead them to wisdom; to pick up the poor and bring them to comfortable circumstances. This is our labor—what we have to do.

We are wiser than we were, and can see that we have received a little, and we are able to teach this to others; and instead of taking those who are ignorant and making slaves of them, we wish to make them honorable, to give them the knowledge and wisdom revealed to man from the heavens, as fast as they are capacitated to receive them, and bring them up to our standard. This is our labor. We are here, and it is our duty to sustain ourselves, and then prepare for the strangers that will come here, and with them many of our connections who are not now with us. Where are they? In peace? No. Were we to relate to you the facts, as reported to us, with regard to many of the towns, villages, farms, and country seats in many parts of our native land, the picture would cause your hearts to mourn. We understand that in many of our Eastern neighborhoods, where there were plenty of young men, and the young ladies had nothing to do but sit at the piano, go visiting, or amuse themselves as they pleased, many young ladies are now compelled to go into the fields and labor. This is true of young girls and their mothers who never before did such work. Where is the brother? Where is the husband and the father? Slain, or before the enemy. What is the situation of our once happy country? It is written here, almost daily—"You know not the state of the inhabitants of this country, and the circumstances in which they are placed."

What are our circumstances? We have no poorer people in this Territory than there are now in this Bowry. Are any of you suffering? Since we came into this Territory, nearly 17 years ago, it is true we have fared hard. A little wolf meat once tasted good, but since we began to gather the poor from foreign nations was there ever a man or woman in our community that had to ask the second time for bread, if the family where they asked had it? Not one, I believe. Is this the case in other cities in other parts of the nation? In New York, in Philadelphia—the city of brotherly love and so on? No. True there are a few societies that sustain their own poor, but take a community picked up as this one is, and have you ever seen or read of such a community, except one or two named in the scriptures? The very passage of scripture that brother Geo. A. Smith quoted, concerning the reapers leaving a little grain in the corners of the field, and, if they should pass by a bundle, not to go back for it, but leave it for the benefit of the gleaners, shows that, though Moses and the Elders of Israel talked with the people day by day, there was not the same amount of charity manifested by them that there is by this people.

I say to you, as I have always said, the Kingdom of God or nothing." We are in the Kingdom of God, and we will trust in the Lord Almighty to bear us off conquerors, no matter who is against us. All are in the hands of the Almighty; He has preserved us.

Now, Latter-day Saints, mingle not with the wicked. Preserve yourselves in the faith of the Gospel and trust in the Lord, and He will bear us off conquerors. Love your religion. We are agreed in the matter of our religion, and we must be agreed in temporal matters. If we cannot become of one mind in all things, we shall not be that people called the people of the Lord. Let us treasure up wisdom in our hearts. The Lord gave Joseph a revelation thirty years ago, in which he said "You know not the hearts of your neighbors;" we did not then know what was in the minds of the people, but now we begin to understand.

Brethren and sisters, hearken to the words of the Lord. We are laboring for your preservation and salvation, will you consider us tyrannical? If so, your hearts are not right before God, and those who do so will sooner or later apostatize and go down to hell. Let each of us be careful that we will not be of those who take a wicked course. Let us so live that we can save ourselves. I cannot save you. I can tell you how to save yourselves, but you must do the will of God. I have enjoyed the privilege of preaching to the people at times when a stream of revelation has been poured out that would furnish knowledge to save every son and daughter of Adam if they had believed. But when they began to manifest a spirit of opposition and have rejected the teachings of the spirit, I have said I am not compelled to make you believe the truth.

I have spoken this afternoon that you may see that I am living and in good health; and I intend to live, if I can, until the Zion of our God is established upon the earth, and until all wickedness is swept from the land.

God bless you: Amen.

—Marriage is a feast where the grace is sometimes better than the dinner.

GREAT BATTLES.

While our minds are so intent upon the fierce Virginia fights, and of speculation upon their probable consequences, it will be useful to remember the facts of other great historic battles.

The details of the old Greek and Persian and Roman contests are of course more or less beautiful, but they doubtless indicate the relative forces. At Marathon the Athenians are said to have had 10,000; the Persians 110,000. The Athenians lost 192; the Persians 6,400, and were defeated. Then came Xerxes with his fabulous army, which is given in detail horse and foot, fleet, army, and followers, at 2,500,000. Against this invasion 7,000 Greeks held the Pass of Thermopylae, and upon the marble lion of Leonidas was the inscription: "Here 4,000 Peloponnesians fought with 3,000,000 of foes." Herodotus, who loves a generous measure, says there were 5,000,000. At Arbelia the tradition makes Alexander the Great with 47,000 horse and foot defeat 1,040,000 Persians. At Cannae Hannibal had 50,000, and of the 80,000 Romans destroyed 50,000, so that only fragments of the Roman force escaped. At Pharsalia Julius Caesar with 22,000 routed Pompey with 52,000.

In later times Gustavus Vasa, at Lutzen with 18,500 foot and horse defeated Wallenstein with 150,000. At Blenheim, one of the pivotal battles in European history, the final check to Louis the Fourteenth's ambition, the French and Bavarians under Tallard were 60,000 with 61 guns; the Allies under Marlborough and Prince Eugene were 56,000 with 52 guns. The battle wavered at intervals during the day, but at last with a loss of 5,000 killed and 8,000 wounded, Marlborough almost destroyed the French army, which lost 12,000 killed and fourteen thousand prisoners, all its guns, with its General and twelve thousand officers. Not more than twenty thousand of its effective men ever reassembled. At Pultowa Charles the Twelfth with twenty-four thousand men fought nearly sixty thousand Russians. Charles was defeated and lost nearly half of his army.

The Napoleon campaigns are the story of the most sanguinary battles. Yet in Egypt at the famous battle of the Pyramids at the beginning of his career, Napoleon with ten thousand French under Kleber, routed eighty thousand Egyptians and destroyed the Mamelukes; and the French loss, according to Paton, the latest authority, was no more than ten killed and thirty wounded. At Marengo Napoleon with twenty-eight thousand, defeated thirty-one thousand Austrians, killing seven thousand and capturing three with artillery and standards, and losing about seven thousand. At Austerlitz the Allies were seventy-five thousand strong, Napoleon eighty thousand. The Allies were overwhelmed, losing ten thousand killed, twenty thousand prisoners, 185 guns, four hundred caissons, and 45 standards. At Wagram Napoleon had a magnificent army of one hundred and fifty thousand foot, thirty thousand cavalry and 750 guns. The Allies brought into action more than one hundred and forty thousand. The battle was indecisive. The loss on each side was about twenty-five thousand, and the French captured a few guns. At Borodino the French counted one hundred and twenty-five thousand, the Russians one hundred and thirty thousand. The latter lost fifty-two thousand, the former thirty thousand. In the whole Russian campaign, of an army which is roundly reckoned at five hundred thousand, Napoleon lost one hundred and twenty-five thousand killed, one hundred and ninety three thousand captured, and one hundred and thirty-two thousand dead of hunger, disease and exposure. Yet the next year he crossed the Rhine again with an army of three hundred and fifty thousand. At Leipsic, with one hundred and seventy-five thousand men and seven hundred and fifty guns, he was defeated by the Allies with nearly 300,000 men and more than 1300 guns. The battle raged for three days, and one of the most fiercely contested ever known. The French lost more than sixty thousand, the Allies more than forty thousand. The tough old Tory Alison says that it was this battle which "delivered Europe from French bondage." But Napoleon made one more and final effort. He began the four days' campaign of Waterloo with one hundred and thirty thousand men. Upon the actual field the best authorities give the English 49,608 foot, 12,412 horse, 5,645 artillery with 156 guns; in all, 67,655, of which about twenty-four thousand were British. The French had 48,950 foot, 15,765 horse, 7232 artillery, with 246 guns; in all, 71,947. The battle lasted for eight hours. The British loss was 15,000 killed and wounded. The French army was virtually destroyed, and Napoleon Bonaparte with it.

The battles of our Revolution were hardly more than skirmishes. On Long Island the Americans had about 5,000 men and forty guns. Their loss was about 400. At Trenton we had about 2,400 engaged with one thousand five hundred Hessians. They lost 36 and we 4. At Monmouth the forces were about 12,000 on each side. The Americans lost two hundred killed and wounded, the British about 300. In the battle of the Brandywine Washington had about 11,000 effective men, Lord Howe about eighteen thousand. The British lost about six hundred killed and wounded. The American loss was greater, but no exact returns were ever made. At Saratoga, perhaps the most decisive battle of the Revolution, our force was twelve thousand militia and regulars, and

Burgoyne's not more than six thousand. At Camden Cornwallis, with a little more than two thousand regulars, routed our miscellaneous force of six thousand. We lost nine hundred killed and as many prisoners; the British lost in all 325. In the Revolutionary siege of Yorktown the Americans and French were sixteen thousand, the British eight thousand. During the siege our loss was about three hundred killed and wounded, the British about 550.

Of all these contests those of Marathon, Arbelia, Pultowa, Blenheim, Waterloo, and Saratoga are ranked by Professor Creasy as among "the decisive battles of the world." If the great campaign of this spring in this country shall result in a full triumph of the national arms, it will not be the least of the decisive battles.

THE FLORIDA OFF THE COAST.

FIVE VESSELS DESTROYED NEAR THE MOUTH OF THE CHESAPEAKE.

Cape May, July 11.—The captain and crew of the bark Golconda, 18 in all; also of the bark Berry, 13 in all; also of bark Greenland, 13 in all; also of bark Selinda, 12 in all, left here at 12 o'clock to-day for Philadelphia, to be followed by five of another vessel. All of these vessels were captured and burned since Friday last by the pirate Florida, off Capes Henry and Charles.

[Capes Henry and Charles are headlands situated respectively at the north and south sides of the entrance to Chesapeake Bay. The object of the Florida is evidently to act in connection with the invasion of Pennsylvania, by preventing unarmed transports from approaching Washington, either from the North or from General Grant's headquarters on the James river. The navy, however, is likely to spoil this game and bring the Florida to as much grief as the Alabama. Movements have already been put on foot by the Navy Department, to which, for obvious reasons, it would be improper to give publicity, which will bring the career of the Florida to a swift conclusion.—[Ed. Sun.

DETAILS OF THE CAPTURES.

Philadelphia, July 11.—Sixty-two men came ashore at Cape Island, N. J., being the crew of the schooners Margaret N. Davies, from Port Royal, for New York, and four barks—the Greenland, loaded with coal, bound to Pensacola; the Gen. Perry, for Fort Monroe, with hay; the Zealand, in ballast, from New Orleans for Philadelphia. All the men were brought by the schooner Howard, freighted with fruit for New York. She was released by giving bonds for \$6,000, and bringing the captured men to Cape Island. The bark Golconda, Capt. Winslow, of New Bedford, left Talmahani, Chili, April 14th, bound home, with 1,800 barrels of oil; principally on freight. She was captured by the Florida on the evening of July 8th, in lat. 37. 30, long. 72. 15. All hands were taken on the Florida, and the vessel burned. An hour afterwards the Florida spoke the French bark Donquerera bound to New York. Captain Morris of the Florida sent a boat alongside requesting the bark to carry us into port, but it was refused. That night all hands of us slept on the quarter deck, with an old sail for our covering. Early next morning, July 9th, the Florida captured the schooner Margaret N. Davis, Captain West, from Port Royal for New York, in latitude 38, longitude 71.40, took the crew on board, and burned the vessel. About 11 o'clock the same morning, he placed Captain Winslow and Captain West, with their mates and one boat-swain, on a small English schooner which was bound to Nassau.

A CHALLENGE TO PRESIDENT LINCOLN AND ADMIRAL FARRAGUT.

The Florida now carries 130 men. Captain Morris sent a letter to President Lincoln, and another to Admiral Farragut, stating that he was ready for the gunboats.

DESTRUCTION OF THE BARK GREENLAND.

Philadelphia, July 11.—Capt. Verden, of the steam tug America, has arrived here, and reports that on Friday last he towed to sea the bark Greenland, Capt. Everett, bound to Pensacola with coal, on Government account. When a short distance from Cape Henlopen, the pirate Florida appeared in sight, and commenced firing on the tug and bark. The former cut loose and made the best of her way to Cape May, from which place she brought a portion of the crew of the bark, who had been sent ashore after the destruction of the vessel.

OTHER ACCOUNTS.

Salem, July 11.—The schooner Galena, from Cayenne, has arrived here, and makes the following report: On July 3d, a little south of Bermuda, saw a full-rigged brig, laden with lumber, on fire. Picked up some of the articles, marked "Portland."

New York City, July 11.—The French bark S. H., arrived at this port, reports June 7th, in lat. 37 24 lon. 75 40, saw Confederate steamship Florida. She has burned an American whaleship having on board 700 bbis. During the night saw another vessel showing six lights.

Fort Monroe, July 10.—About daylight this morning, the rebel privateer Florida captured and burnt a bark, name not as yet ascertained, whilst in tow of the steam-tug America, just outside of Cape Henry. The crew of the bark escaped on board of the tug, and have just reached here. At 10 o'clock this morning, three gunboats—the Monticello, Mount Vernon and Ino—started from Hampton Roads in pursuit of the privateer.—[N. Y. Sun, July 12th.