DESERET EVENING NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

VOL. VIII. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY, FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 23, 1875. NO. 205.

ZION'S
SAVINGS BANK
AND
TRUST CO.
East Temple St., Salt Lake City,
UTAH.

OPEN FOR THE TRANSACTION OF business from
9 a.m. to 4 p.m., Daily,
And, in addition, on
SATURDAYS,
From 6 to 9 p.m.

Deposits will be received from ONE DOLLAR and upwards.

terest at the rate of TEN PER CENT. per annum, allowed on the 1st day of January and July.

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A Splendid Glass of Soda, Cool from the Fountain; The Best Candy made in Town, wholesale and retail; Oregon Champagne Cider; Fresh Cakes, Bread and Buns; Hand and Machine Crackers; A fine stock of all kinds of Staple and Fancy Groceries, fresh Figs, Raisins, Nuts, Etc., Etc. Sold on Fair Dealing Principles and delivered Free of Charge by
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90
EAST TEMPLE STREET.

To Suit The Times!
WHEAT, BARLEY, Oats, Corn, Flour & Provisions
AT BED ROCK PRICES FOR CASH!
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GEO. H. KNOWLDEN'S,
OPPOSITE WELLS, FARGO'S. d185

H. H. WADMAN, M. D.,
Can be Consulted at all Hours.
OFFICE, at the residence of RICHARD MATTHEWS, North Temple, between West and First West Streets., 17th Ward, Salt Lake City.
Or by letter, Lock Box 1126. d176

DR. SAMUEL L. NEWTON,
Office, No. 57 East Temple St.
Opposite Wells, Fargo's Office.
Residence, Second South, between Third and Fourth East Streets. d96

TOWNSEND HOUSE,
SALT LAKE CITY.
James Townsend, - - Proprietor.
d181

THIRD TIME
OF
FILLING UP!
SINCE
April, 1875.
We have opened a
LARGE STOCK
OF
STAPLE DRY GOODS!
Ten Days from the Factories,
AT FEARFUL
LOW PRICES!
Brown Muslins at 8½c.
Dark Mourning Prints at 12½c.
Common 12 yds. for $1.00.
H. E. Phelps.
d184

D. COOPER,
ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR,
Office,
Over Mrs. Goldbrook's Millinery Store, East Temple Street.

JOHN H. McCUTCHEN,
Attorney-at-Law,
(Late of Washington, D. C.)
Office on Main Street, four doors north of the Post Office.

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Sutherland & Bates,
COUNSELORS-AT-LAW,
Fifth Door East of Deseret Bank,
SALT LAKE CITY.....UTAH

A. MINER,
Attorney and Counselor
Office of the Real Estate Agency of Salt Lake City,
EAST TEMPLE STREET. d261 tf

WANTED.
WOOD-CHOPPERS and Wood Haulers on and after June 5th, on line of Hilliard Thorne and Lumber Co's Flume. Good wages paid for work. For information apply to H. F. & L. Co.'s Store, Hilliard, U. P. R. R. A. Toponce & Co., Contractors. d 157 tf.

THE
DESERET NATIONAL BANK
Of Salt Lake City, Utah.
Paid up Capital, - - - $200,000
Authorized Capital, - - $1,000,000
WM. H. HOOPER, President,
H. S. ELDREDGE, Vice-Pres't.,
BRIGHAM YOUNG,
WM. JENNINGS,
JOHN SHARP,
FERAMORZ LITTLE,
L. S. HILLS, Cashier. } *Directors.*
Deals in Exchange, Coin, Gold Dust, College Scrip, etc.
Collections made and promptly remitted.
FOREIGN EXCHANGE FOR SALE.
Interest paid on Savings' Deposits.
d257 tf

FRED. J. MAY
Is Selling First-class
Home-fed Beef, MUTTON, VEAL & LAMB,
At Prices that Defy Competition.
"WASATH" MEAT MARKET,
OPPOSITE RETAIL CO-OP.
d131

IF YOU WANT
FURNITURE
CALL AT
J. M. JOELSON'S,
Groesbeck Block,
SECOND SOUTH ST.,
SALT LAKE CIT

Which is the Best Weber Coal
IN THE MARKET?
Why the ROBINSON, of course, everybody acknowledges that.
$8.50 *per ton at Depot*
$9.50 " " *delivered.*
Special Rates by the Car Load.
Orders promptly attended to. Leave orders at Teasdel & Co's, Savage's Photo. Gallery, Squire's Barber Shop, and Post Office Box 1156.
d10 WM. SALMON, Sole Agent.

WASHINGTON HOUSE!
THIRD SOUTH STREET,
Between Main Street and State Road,
Salt Lake City,
Renovated and Refitted, is opened as a
Select Boarding & Lodging House.
Meals, 25c.; Beds, 25c.; Rooms, 50c.
Special Rates for Families and Weekly Boarders.
A Quiet Place for Quiet People.
d159 J. M. WHEELER, Lessee.

O'NEIL & CO.,
PROPRIETORS
Salt Lake Shops,
ONE BLOCK WEST OF WALKER BROS.,
BLACKSMITHING
AND

Wagon Work
OF ALL KINDS.
CARRIAGE PAINTING
And TRIMMING Neatly and Promptly Done.
Horse-Shoeing a Specialty.

CINCINNATI TRADE.
Grand Medal of Merit!
VIENNA WORLD'S FAIR. 1873.
AWARDED TO TH
FOR COAL AND WOOD

TRADE MARK.
The best Bituminous Coal Cooking Stove in the World!
THE MONITOR has gained a far-famed reputation. No higher encomium can be bestowed upon a Cooking Stove than to say that every house-wife who uses it speaks in its praise and recommends it to her neighbors and friends, for economy, cleanliness, and reliability in all its operations.
47,864 MONITORS NOW IN USE!
All our Stoves are kept For Sale by Z. C. M. I. and all its Branch Stores; also by all the Co-operative Stores in the Territory.
—MANUFACTURED BY—
Wm. RESOR & Co., Cincinnati, O.
d193

BEFORE
SPENDING MONEY FOOLISHLY
Everybody should treat themselves and families to an outfit of the *handsome, serviceable,* and *cheap* Boots and Shoes made by the WORKINGMEN'S CO-OP., Town Clock Store, 87, Main Street.
N. B. If you can not afford, these dull times, to buy new Boots or Shoes, we will repair your old ones, and make them as good as new, almost.
That worthy class of people who labor for the good of men's *soles* can procure from us the necessary supplies of **Leather, Findings,** and **Kit** at moderate prices.
S. P. Crompton, Sup't.
d177

Taylor & Cutler
Have Received this day a Lot of
SPRING SHAWLS, $1.75 TO $9.00 EACH
The Cheapest ever brought to the Territory.
COTTON & SILK PARASOLS,
JUST REDUCED IN PRICE.
A Large Stock of
Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes,
HATS, Etc., Etc., on hand.
PRICES GUARANTEED AS LOW AS ANY HOUSE IN TOWN.

Appleton, Noyes, & Co.
525 Main St., & 110 Washington Ave.,
ST. LOUIS, MO.
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
BOOTS & SHOES
Manufacturers of the celebrated
ST. LOUIS CUSTOM BOOTS.
EVERY PAIR WARRANTED. d268 1y

Pure Dixie Port Wine from the vineyard of J.C. Naile, Toquerville, for medical and family use. On sale at Z.C.M.I. Drug Dept.
d184

EMPIRE LIME KILNS!
I AM now prepared to fill any amount of orders with the
BEST LIME IN THE MARKET
Good for every purpose, to any part of Salt Lake City, for
30 cts. per Bushel
By the load for cash, and also very cheap at my kilns. Bring your cash and teams and see what I will do, or leave your orders at my depot, Market Square.
d138 GEO. B. JONES.

NOTICE.
THE annual meeting of the Stockholders of the United Order of Tailors will be held at their office, Salt Lake City, at one o'clock p. m., Monday, July 19th, 1875, for the election of Officers for the ensuing year.
JOHN HAGMAN,
Secretary.
Salt Lake City, July 7th, 1875.

HOME MANUFACTURE!
WASATCH WOOLEN MILLS.
I AM CONTINUING TO PURCHASE and paying the
Highest Price for Wool.
And for the better accommodation of my customers, I have opened an office opposite the north side of the Townsend House, Salt Lake City, where I will try and keep on hand Blankets, Jeans, Flannels, Blankets, Repellants, Tweeds, Meltons, Linseys, Sheeting, Plain Cassimeres, Doeskin and Triple Yarns.
Parties having WOOL to sell will do well to call and examine our CLOTH and PRICES. Samples mailed on application. Wool Sacks furnished.
d251 tf JAMES McGHIE, Lessee.

H. MYERS.
MERCHANT TAILOR
And Woolen Draper,
BEGS leave to inform his many friends and the Public in general that he has Removed from Kimball Block to Main St., two doors north of the Elephant Corner, where he will open on Saturday, April 3, with a Fine and Selected Stock of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, etc.; also a fine assortment of Gents' Furnishing Goods, Hats, Caps, Umbrellas and Satchels.
Special Specialty made in Tailor's Trimmings.
Thanking his many friends for their past patronage and hopes for a continuance of the same.
d114

T. W. IRELAND. C. W. WATSON
IRELAND & WATSON,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers IN
China, Crockery,
GLASS,
AND
BARWARE,
LAMPS and LAMP FIXTURES,
COAL OILS, FLUIDS, &c.
Agents in Utah
For the sale of
Cass' Improved Meat Holders
Orders from the Country promptly filled.
Free delivery to all parts of the City.
NO. 87 FIRST SOUTH ST
d22

NOTICE.
NOTICE is hereby given to James M. Hardie, that the Utah Southern Railroad Company, on the 26th day of June, A. D. 1875, filed a petition in the Probate Court of Salt Lake County, Territory of Utah; the object thereof is to have a certain piece of land belonging to you condemned for Railroad purposes, for said Company; said land so sought to be condemned and appropriated is bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at the north-east corner of lot No. one, block No. eighty, plot A, Salt Lake City survey; thence south (12) rods, thence west ten (10) rods, thence north twelve (12) rods, thence east ten (10) rods to the place of beginning, in the County of Salt Lake, Territory of Utah.
Said petition will be heard, by order of said Court, at 10 o'clock a.m., on the third day of August, A. D. 1875, at the County Court House of Salt Lake County, Territory of Utah.
GEORGE SWAN, SECRETARY,
d187 Utah Southern R. R. Co.

EXCELSIOR
Steam Planing Mill,
SASH, DOOR AND
BOX FACTORY.
Planing, Flooring, Making Feather Edged Siding, Ripping, Splitting and Cross-cutting all Sizes of Lumber, Door and Window Frames at Cheap Rates, Wood Turning in Every Variety, Kindling and Stove Wood cross-cut.
THOMAS OAKEY,
Proprietor.
FACTORY—First East Street, between Third and Fourth South Streets, Salt Lake City.
Post Office Box 167. d102

DAVIS, HOWE & CO.,
FOUNDRY & MACHINE SHOP,
SUCCESSORS TO
Nathan Davis & Sons.
All kinds of Milling and Mining Machinery, Wrought and Cast Ironwork, manufactured to order.
WATER JACKETS, TUYERS, SLAG POTS AND CASTS; BULLION MOLDS, FURNACE PLATES, HOISTING MACHINERY, CAR WHEELS and AXLES, ETC., ETC.
Also Brass Work of all descriptions.
First West Street,
Near North Temple Street,
d167ly SALT LAKE CITY.

NOTICE.
HAVING this day purchased and taken possession of the Utah Cracker Manufactory, lately owned by Henry Brunton, we would respectfully announce to the purchasers and consumers of Crackers in Salt Lake City and vicinity, that we shall continue the business at the old stand, and in the course of a few weeks will add the latest improved machinery, together with Steam Power, Revolving Oven, and appurtenances for running a first-class Steam Cracker Manufactory, capable of producing as good goods as those imported from the East or San Francisco. Strict attention to orders and customers.
RENDALL & DARLING,
Proprietors.
Utah Steam Cracker Manufactory,
September 30th, 1874. d289 1y

Benedict, Ball & Co.,
BOOTS and SHOES,
No. 124 and 126 GRAND ST.,
Corner Crosby,
d154 tf NEW YORK.

DISCOURSE
BY
ELDER ORSON PRATT,
DELIVERED
In the New Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, Sunday Afternoon, September 20, 1874.
REPORTED BY DAVID W. EVANS.

I WILL read the 3rd and 4th verses of the 29th chapter of Isaiah:

And I will camp against thee round about, and will lay siege against thee with a mount, and I will raise forts against thee.

And thou shalt be brought down, and shalt speak out of the ground, and thy speech shall be low out of the dust, and thy voice shall be, as of one that hath a familiar spirit, out of the ground, and thy speech shall whisper out of the dust.

[The speaker also read the 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, and 18th verses of the same chapter.]

It will be forty-seven years the day after to-morrow since the plates, from which the Book of Mormon was translated, were obtained by the prophet Joseph Smith, and as there may be persons in this assembly who are unacquainted with the circumstances of the finding of this book, I will relate some circumstances in relation to the beginning of this great and marvelous work.

Joseph Smith, generally known in the world as "Old Joe Smith," was a boy about fourteen years of age at the time the Lord first revealed himself in a very marvelous manner to him. The circumstances were these: This boy, in attending religious meetings that were held in his neighborhood, seemed to be wrought upon in a very wonderful manner, and he felt great concern in relation to the salvation of his soul. Many young people were wrought upon by the same spirit, and they commenced seeking the Lord, and professed to be converted. Among this number were several of the Smith family, who united themselves with the Presbyterians. During the progress of this revival a sort of rivalry sprang up among the ministers of the various denominations, and each one seemed determined to obtain as many of the converts as possible, and have them unite with his particular religious order. This boy, Joseph Smith, was solicited and advised to unite himself with some of the religious denominations in that vicinity, but being of a reflecting turn of mind, he inquired in his own heart which among these several religious bodies was right. I presume that many of you, at some period of your existence, have been wrought upon in the same manner, because you have been anxious to join yourselves to the true church of God if you could only find which was God's church. It was not, therefore, at all strange that this young man should have these ideas passing through his mind; but how to satisfy himself he did not know. If he went to one denomination they would say, "We are right, and the others are wrong;" and so said all the others. Like most boys of his age Joseph had never read the Bible to any great extent, hence he was unable to decide in his own mind as to which was the true church. When he saw several denominations contending one with the other, he naturally enough supposed that some of them must be wrong. He began to search the Bible in his leisure time after his work was done upon the farm; and in perusing the New Testament, he came across a passage which is very familiar indeed to most of my hearers; the passage reads thus—"If any man lack wisdom let him ask of God, who giveth to all men liberally and upbraideth not." Mr. Smith really believed this passage. He did not read it as one would read a novel, thinking that it was all imaginary; but, from his heart, he believed that it meant what it said, and he said to himself—"I certainly lack wisdom in relation to my duty. I do not know which of these denominations is correct, and which is the church of Christ. I desire to know, with all my heart, and I will go before the Lord, and call upon his name, claiming his promise." He therefore retired a short distance from his father's house, into a little grove of timber, and called upon the Lord, claiming this promise, desiring to know his duty and to be informed where the true church of Christ was. While thus praying, with all his heart, he discovered in the heavens above him, a very bright and glorious light, which gradually descended towards the earth, and when it reached the tops of the trees which overshadowed him, the brightness was so great that he expected to see the leaves of the trees consumed by it; but when he saw that they were not consumed he received courage. Finally the light rested down upon and overwhelmed him in the midst of it, and his mind at the same time seemed to be caught away from surrounding objects, and he saw nothing excepting the light and two glorious personages standing before him in the midst of this light. One of these personages, pointing to the other, said—"Behold my beloved Son, hear ye him." After this, power was given Mr. Smith to speak, and, in answer to an inquiry by the Lord as to what he desired, he said that he desired to know which was the true church, that he might be united thereunto. He was immediately told, that there was no true church of Christ on the earth, that all had gone astray, and had framed doctrines, and dogmas, and creeds by human wisdom, and that the authority to administer in the holy ordinances of the gospel was not among men upon the earth, and he was strictly commanded to go not after any of them, but to keep aleof from the whole of them. He was also informed that, in due time, if he would be faithful in serving the Lord, according to the best of his knowledge and ability, God would reveal to him still further, and make known to him the true gospel, the plan of salvation, in its fulness.

Mr. Smith had this vision before he was fifteen years old, and, immediately after receiving it, he began to relate it to some of his nearest friends, and he was told by some of the ministers who came to him to enquire about it, that there was no such thing as the visitation of heavenly messengers, that God gave no new revelation, and that no visions could be given to the children of men in this age. This was like telling him that there was no such thing as seeing, or feeling, or hearing, or tasting, or smelling. Why? Because he knew positively to the contrary, he knew that he had seen this light, that he had beheld these two personages, and that he had heard the voice of one of them; he also knew that he had received instruction from them, and, therefore, to be told that there was no such thing as revelation or vision in these days, was like telling him that the sun did not shine in these days. He knew to the contrary, and he continued to testify that God had made himself manifest to him; and in consequence of this, the prejudices of the different denominations were aroused against him.

Why should they feel such concern and anxiety in relation to his testimony as to persecute him, a boy not quite fifteen years of age? The reason was obvious—if that testimony was true, not one of their churches was the true church of Christ. No wonder, then, that they began to persecute, point the finger of scorn, and say—"There goes the visionary boy."

In the year 1823, Mr. Smith, being not quite eighteen years old, was meditating in his heart concerning the former vision, and was feeling great anxiety that the promise might be fulfilled to him, that he should, at some future time, have revealed to him the gospel in all its fulness. He retired to his room one Sunday evening, in September (1823,) and commenced to pray with all the earnestness and faith that he could possibly obtain, that the Lord would fulfill the promise that he had made to him. While thus praying, he discovered that a light seemed to be breaking into his room, growing brighter by degrees, until he saw a personage, apparently an angel, standing before him. This personage wore a white robe, and his countenance had the appearance of lightning, but yet appeared of an innocent expression. This personage did not stand upon the floor of the room, but his feet were a short distance above the floor. He informed this boy that the Lord had sent him as a messenger, in answer to his prayer, in order to impart unto him further information. And then he commenced telling him that this great American continent was once occupied by a numerous people, the descendants of the house of Israel, most of them the descendants of a remnant of the tribe of Joseph; that they came here from Jerusalem by the direct guidance of the Almighty, some six centuries before Christ; that in a vessel, which they built by the command of God, they came round by the Gulf of Arabia, crossed the Great Pacific Ocean, and landed on the western coast of South America; that the descendants of these people had many prophets among them, and that after they had been on this continent about a thousand years, during the progress of which they had become divided into two distinct nations, they fell into great wickedness, and that God threatened them with overthrow; the people of one of these nations were called Lamanites, from Laman, one of the colony which came out of Jerusalem; that the people of the other nation were called Nephites, taking their name from Nephi, the brother of Laman; that between three and four centuries after Christ these two nations occupied the two great wings of this continent, the Lamanites occupying South America, and the Nephites North America; but the Nephites, at that time, having apostatized from the religion of their fathers, and many of them having become exceedingly wicked, the Lord threatened them with an overthrow. And he commanded one of the last prophets, named Mormon, to make an abridgment of all the records of former prophets who had been raised up on this land, an abridgment of the history of the nation from the time that they left Jerusalem until that time. He did so, and committed the abridged record, written on plates of gold, into the hands of another prophet, his son Moroni. The original records, from which the abridgment was made, were hid up by Mormon in a hill called Cumorah. In the interior of what is now called the State of New York, but the abridgment was still in possession of the prophet Moroni. About this time, or a little before this time, there had been a fifty years war between the inhabitants of North and South America; and finally the Lamanites of South America drove the Nephites from the Isthmus, and continued to burn their towns, cities and villages, and they destroyed hundreds and thousands of the Nephites; and ultimately they were driven into what we now call the State of New York. Three hundred and eighty years after the birth of Christ they entered into terms of peace, or, in other words, an armistice, for the space of four years, during which time the two nations gathered together all their forces into one vicinity, near the hill Cumorah. And when the four years of peace, or armistice, had expired, they came together in battle, in which the Nephites were overpowered, and hundreds of thousands of them killed, including women and children. Moroni, who was among the few Nephites who were spared, and in whose possession was the abridgment which had been made by his father, Mormon, was commanded to hide up that abridgment in the hill Cumorah, near the town of Manchester, Ontario County, State of New York. The Lord commanded him not only to hide up the record, but also to deposit with it the Urim and Thummim, an instrument used by the ancient seers who dwelt on this Continent. The Lord promised Moroni that, in the latter days, he would bring forth that book out of the ground, that it should whisper out of the dust, that it should speak unto the living as if it were from the dead, and that when he should bring it forth this Urim and Thummim, deposited with it, should enable the finder to translate it into the language of the people who should then inherit the land.

I have now given you a brief statement of these things, in substance, as they were taught by the angel of God who administered to Joseph Smith in September, 1823. After giving this instruction the angel disappeared; and as Mr. Smith continued to pray and call upon the name of the Lord, the angel appeared the second time, and made the same narration in relation to the Lamanites and Nephites as he made on his first visit. When conversing with Mr. Smith about these records, the vision of his mind was opened so that he was enabled to see where the records were deposited, and he was told by the angel that if he would be faithful and do according to the commandments of the Lord his God, he, in due time, should have the privilege of bringing the records forth, and that he should translate them for the benefit of the people.

The angel again departed, and Mr. Smith, being unable to go to sleep, continued to pray, and the visions manifested again; the angel, on his third visit, not only reiterating his previous statement, but also declaring many things that were then in the future in relation to the marvellous work and wonder which the Lord was about to perform upon the earth.

When he had withdrawn for the third time, daylight began to appear in the east, and Mr. Smith had not slept the whole night, but he nevertheless went to work with his father in the field, at their usual early hour. But the visions of the night prompted upon his mind to that degree, that his natural strength began to fail, and his father, noticing that he looked pale, advised him to return at once to the house. He started to do so, but had only gone part of the way, when he again saw the light in the heavens, and the angel of God came down and stood before him, and commanded him to return to his father, and relate the visions of the previous night to him. He did so; and the old man commanded his son to be obedient to the heavenly messenger, believing with all his heart that the vision was from the Almighty. On this last occasion the angel told Mr. Smith to go to the hill Cumorah, which had been shown to him in vision the previous night, which was about three miles from his father's house, and there he should have the privilege of beholding the records. He, after having spoken to his father, accordingly went, and beheld the records. He knew the place as soon as he saw it. He saw the crowning stone of the stone box that covered the records. It was oval in form, and was partially bare, the edges being under the sod. He immediately removed the turf that covered the edges of this stone, and, with a lever, succeeded in lifting off the upper stone, which was cemented to four others, in the form of a box, within which he saw the plates and the Urim and Thummim. He was about to put forth his hand to take the plates, when lo! the angel of God appeared again, and told him that the time had not fully come for these records to come forth; that he (Joseph) was yet inexperienced, and needed strength, and that if he would be obedient to the commands which he would give to him, and which the Lord would impart from time to time, he should, in due time, be permitted to receive these records, commanding him at the same time to come there one year from that date, and that he would appear again to him, and give him further instructions; and thus he should do from year to year, until he should receive the plates, provided that he should prove himself worthy before God; for the angel said unto him, that those plates could not be obtained by any person for speculative purposes; that they contained records that were sacred, prophecies and doctrines that were written by ancient prophets, and that the Lord God had promised that these prophecies and revelations should go forth to all people, nations and tongues, and that they could not be entrusted with any one to get gain.

From that time, Mr. Smith, on the 22nd of September each year, continued to visit this place, until the year 1827, he being then not quite twenty-two years old. On the morning of the 22nd of September, in the year 1827, the angel of the Lord permitted him to take these records, with the Urim and Thummim, and he carried them to his father's house. The people in this neighborhood, having learned about these things, sought by every means in their power—by persecution, mobs, and every other means that they could bring to bear, to find these plates and take them from him. But the Lord gave him directions, through the Urim and Thummim what he should do with the plates, where he should hide them, and gave him all the information that was necessary to keep them out of the hands of the mobs.

Finally the persecution became so great, that this young man was obliged to leave his father's house, and proceed to the Susquehanna river, in Pennsylvania, and there he commenced to transcribe or make a fac-simile of some of the characters or words that were written on these metallic plates; and the transcript, then made, was taken by a man named Martin Harris to the city of New York, and exhibited to the learned, to see if they could translate them. Remember, it was not the plates that were taken to the learned, but it was the words of the book, transcribed from the plates, and the learned were requested to read them. But Mr. Harris could not succeed in finding any person who was able to translate them; although he found one man—Professor Anthon—well known through the United States, and in European nations, as a great linguist, who said that he would assist, according to his best ability and judgment, in translating the transcript presented to him by Mr. Harris, and he gave a written promise to that effect. "But," said he, "where did you get these records?" Mr. Harris informed him that they had been revealed by an angel of God to a young man named Joseph Smith. Mr. Anthon then said to Mr. Harris—"Give me that paper I have given you." Mr. Harris handed it back to him, and he tore it in pieces, saying—"There is no such thing as the ministering of angels in these days, but bring the record here, and he will see what we can do in relation to assisting in translating it." Mr. Harris replied that a part of the record was sealed, and that only one portion of it was permitted to be translated at the present time. This learned man said—"I can not read a sealed book," thus fulfilling the words I have read—"And the vision of all is become unto you as the words of a book that is sealed, which men deliver to one that is learned, saying—'Read this I pray thee,' and he saith, 'I can not for it is sealed, I can not read a sealed book.'" The next verse says—"And the book is delivered to him that is not learned, saying—'Read this I pray thee,' and he saith—'I am not learned.'"

When Martin Harris reported to this boy, what the learned had said, and how they had proceeded in relation to this matter, the Lord God commanded this young man to translate the record himself, through the aid of the Urim and Thummim. But he made this excuse—"I am not learned." And the Lord answered him in the next verse—"Wherefore the Lord said, inasmuch as this people draw near me with their mouth, and with their lips do honor me, and have removed their hearts far from me, and their fear toward me is taught by the precepts of men, therefore, behold, I will proceed to do a marvellous work among this people, even a marvellous work and a wonder, for the wisdom of their wise men shall perish, and the understanding of their prudent men shall be hid." That is the answer that the Lord made this young man, commanding him to read the book.

It was marvellous that a man who did not possess the ordinary education, obtained in the common schools of the country, and who could barely read, and could write but very little; a man who had only read the Bible a very little, and who knew but little about the principles, or doctrines of the day, I say that for such a man to be called of the Lord God, and commanded to translate from an ancient record and to bring forth a book for the benefit of all nations, kindreds, tongues and peoples, was marvellous in the extreme, and it did literally cause the wisdom of the wise to perish, and the understanding of the prudent to be hid. And it will take forts against them, they shall be brought down, and shall speak out of the ground, and thy speech shall be low out of the dust," &c.

Now this record is as if one spoke from the dead; it is the voice of the ancient dead prophets who once inhabited this great continent; it is the voice of the dead to the living, a warning voice, the everlasting gospel in all its plainness and purity, spoken out of the ground, whispering out of the dust, just as this passage of Scripture declares. Not the book, but the words of the book, were sent to the learned; and lastly, the book itself was commanded to be translated by the unlearned. All this is marvellous.

The eighteenth verse, which I read, says "And in that day shall the deaf hear the words of the book." What book? We answer, the one that the prophet had been speaking of, the one that was to speak out of the ground, and that was to be translated by the unlearned. "In that day shall the deaf hear the words of the book, and the eyes of the blind shall see out of obscurity and out of darkness. The meek also shall increase their joy in the Lord, and the poor among men shall rejoice in the Holy One of Israel."

This book, that has thus been marvellously translated, is for the benefit of the meek and the poor among men. When Jesus came in ancient days, and preached the gospel to the learned, and the unlearned, he was not to one portion, but the disciples of Jesus came and asked him if he was the true Messiah, or should they look for another? And he said unto them—"Go and tell John that the dead are raised, that the blind see, and that the poor have the gospel preached to them." So, in these latter days, when the Lord God causes a book to come forth out of the ground, and to whisper from the dust, it is for the benefit of the poor among men, and they are to rejoice in the Holy One of Israel.

Has this ever been fulfilled literally? It has. We have lived up on views for forty-four years and upwards among the inhabitants of this nation, and also for many years among the inhabitants of other nations, bearing testimony to all people that the Lord God has sent the angel, according to the promise made by the fourteenth chapter of the Revelations of St. John, flying through the midst of heaven, having the everlasting gospel to