

REMARKS

By ELDER ORSON PRATT, delivered
in the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City,
February 19th, 1871.

REPORTED BY JOHN Q. CANNON.

I WILL call the attention of the congregation to a portion of the word of the Lord contained in the 8d chapter of Deuteronomy, commencing at the 13th verse. What I am about to read is the word of the Lord through Moses, "And of Joseph he said, Blessed of the Lord be his land, for the precious things of heaven, for the dew, and for the deep that coucheth beneath, and for the precious fruits brought forth by the sun, and for the precious things put forth by the moon, and for the chief things of the ancient mountains, and for the precious things of the everlasting hills, and for the precious things of the earth, and the fullness thereof, and for the good will of him that dwelt in the bush; let the blessing come upon the head of Joseph, and upon the top of the head of him that was separated from his brethren. His glory is like the firstling of his bullock, and his horns are like the horns of unicorns; with them he shall push the people together to the ends of the earth; and they are the ten thousands of Ephraim, and they are the thousands of Manasseh."

These words occurred to me after rising to my feet, as the blessing of Moses upon one of the tribes of Israel. The Latter-day Saints are aware that in ancient times men of God were led by the spirit of inspiration to bless with prophetic blessings. Such was the case in the days of Noah, such was the case in the days of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, and such was the case in the days of Moses. Being prophets, the Lord inspired them to know and understand the future, to know what He intended to perform and accomplish on the earth. They understood by the spirit of prophecy the blessings that would come upon the righteous and the curses that would come upon the wicked. They understood that the Lord would bestow blessings bountifully upon those who would serve Him and keep His commandments. Hence they predicted blessings upon them, not only of a spiritual nature but of a temporal nature, among which farms were given to them, kingdoms, thrones, and a great variety of blessings of a temporal nature were oftentimes conferred by the spirit of prophecy upon the descendants of those whom the Lord delighted in. Many prophecies are recorded in the book of Deuteronomy, pertaining to the twelve tribes; among which were certain cursings if they did not keep the commandments of the Lord, and certain blessings inasmuch as they would keep His commandments. Indeed, six of the tribes of Israel, or men out of six tribes, representing six of the tribes, were commanded to go upon a certain mountain, and representatives out of the other six tribes were commanded to get upon another mountain. The representatives on one of these mountains were to pronounce blessings on conditions, while the others were to pronounce curses also on conditions. Israel were to be blessed in their basket and in their store; in their goings out and in their comings in; blessed with all the blessings of the earth in the land of Palestine; blessed with the comforts and consolations of the spirit; with revelations, with prophets, with all the blessings that had been enjoyed by their forefathers in the days of their righteousness; but if they would not do this, the others upon the other hill were to curse them; they were to be cursed in their basket and in their store; in the increase of their fields and in their flocks; cursed with all the plagues of Egypt. Their enemies, though few in number, should come against them, and they, though many, should flee before them. They should be dispersed until the latter-days. In the latter days the Lord would again stretch forth His hand and would bring them from all the nations of the earth, where they have been scattered, to their own land of Canaan. Almost the last thing that Moses did among the children of Israel was to pronounce separate blessings upon each tribe, commencing with the first-born, Reuben, taking them according to their ages, pronouncing a variety of blessings, spiritual and temporal upon the twelve tribes, until he comes down to Joseph. The words which I have read were the blessings upon that tribe: "Blessed of the Lord be his land." It was a temporal blessing then; it did not particularly have reference to those spiritual blessings that pertain to eternity, but it was a temporal blessing. "Blessed of the Lord be his land, for the precious things of the earth, the precious things of heaven, for the dew and for the deep that coucheth beneath. For the precious fruits brought forth by the sun, and for the precious things put forth by the moon; and the chief things of the ancient mountains and for the precious things of the everlasting hills and for the precious things of the earth and the fullness thereof, and for the good will of him that dwelt in the bush; let the blessing come upon the head of Joseph and upon the top of the head of him that was separated from his brethren." You perceive, then, that this blessing was of a temporal nature.

Now when Joseph entered the land of Palestine he received an inheritance with

the rest of the tribes. Both Ephraim and Manasseh received their inheritances; one of them received an inheritance on the east side of Jordan, the other, Ephraim, received an inheritance on the west of Jordan in connection with the rest of the tribes. "Blessed of the Lord be his land;" and among the precious things that were to be given were the precious things of the earth and the fullness thereof. What are we to understand by the fullness of the earth? I understand it to mean the products of all climates. Palestine is in the temperate zone, and therefore produces fruits that are adapted to a temperate climate. Let me refer you to the blessing of Jacob, the father of Joseph, upon Ephraim and Manasseh. In the 48th chapter of Genesis we read that Joseph brought up his two sons to Jacob to receive his last blessing. Jacob was blind, and when Ephraim and Manasseh were brought before him, Manasseh being the oldest was brought before the old Patriarch in such a way that the old man would place his right hand upon the first-born, and his left hand upon the younger, that the first-born might receive the prophetic blessing. Being guided by the spirit of inspiration the old Patriarch crossed his hands and laid his right hand upon the head of the younger and his left hand upon the head of Manasseh and pronounced his blessing. He said that these two sons of Joseph should become a great people and a multitude of nations in the midst of the earth. Now it would be very difficult for us to find the descendants of Joseph—a multitude of nations, anywhere on the eastern continent. If we go among the nations of Asia, the Chinese, the Hindoos, &c., we can trace back their history to early ages, and there is no evidence that they are the descendants of Joseph. If we go into the northern portions of Europe, to Russia and other countries, we find no evidence that they are his descendants. If we go among the various eastern nations, we have no evidence that they are the descendants of him. I don't know any portion of the eastern continent, in Europe, Asia, Africa, or Australia where we can find a multitude of nations. When we come to America, we have a large country, with every variety of climate, temperate, torrid and arctic, and every variety of temperature. Jacob not only predicted that his tribes should become a great people,—a multitude of nations, but that they should be blest in a variety of ways. The great Prophet Jacob also pronounced these remarkable words uttered by inspiration: "Joseph is a fruitful bough, even a fruitful bough by a well, for his branches shall run over the wall." What a great prediction about the tribe of Joseph!

There are several things to be understood in the prophecy. First, he should become a multitude of nations; we understand what this means. In the second place, his branches should run over the wall. Now what does this mean? The Lord, in ancient times had a meaning for everything. It means that his tribe should become so numerous that they would take up more room than one small inheritance in Canaan, that they would spread out and go to some land at a great distance. You recollect that the Lord told Abraham to get upon a hill and look forth to the east and then to the west, then to the north and to the south. For, said the Lord, "all the land thou seest I will give to thee and thy seed for an inheritance, for an everlasting possession." That was the blessing conferred upon one of Jacob's progenitors. Isaac had also the same blessing. Here Jacob wrestled with God or the angel near to the brook Jabbok. It will be recollected, how Jacob sent his wives over the brook and stayed behind to wrestle with the angel, and they wrestled all night just as two men would wrestle. The angel not being able to overpower him by physical strength alone, but by miracle, touched the hollow of Jacob's thigh and it was withered, and in this way he was able to overpower him. The Lord pronounced great blessings upon his head, greater than those of his progenitors. This is the time that some say that Jacob received his conversion; but he did not repent of having more wives than one. What! was he a holy man of God and had more wives than one? Yes; and instead of turning them off, he arranged them to go and meet his brother Esau; the first wife and her children, then the second with hers, and so on, and when Esau saw them, he enquired who they were? Jacob replied, "these are they whom God hath graciously given to thy servant." We have deviated a little from our subject but we will return to it.

Joseph's peculiar blessing, which I have just read to you, was that he should enjoy possessions above Jacob's progenitors to the utmost bounds of the everlasting hills. This would seem to indicate a very distant land, from Palestine. The old patriarch said: "I bestow this blessing upon the head of him that was separated from his brethren." Of course such a land must be large to contain a multitude of nations. It was to be adapted to the fruits, vegetables and grains of all climates; the precious things of the earth and the fullness thereof. We may learn then, from these facts, that the land was at a great distance from the land of Palestine. Where can we find a people who fulfil the terms of this prophecy as well as the American Indians? Here are a great number of nations. Go into the arctic regions and you find nations; in British America you find them scattered over a vast area of country; in the United States there is a multitude of nations, being driven west by the white men. Go

farther south into the provinces of Mexico; go through the Isthmus into South America and you find still numerous nations of Indians. They have different languages, but the roots of each language indicate that they have all sprung from the same origin. How do you know that they have sprung from one race of people, or are of the same origin? Because learned men have studied into the antiquities of our country. Societies have been formed, among which is the Antiquarian Society, afterwards called the Etymological Society, which discovered that the roots of all the different languages have a very close resemblance to the Hebrew. But there is another thing that will prove still further their origin. When our fathers first settled the New England States and penetrated into the country they discovered that the Indians had certain rites and ceremonies which they observed; such as the new moon sacrifices, &c. From these proofs we conclude that they must have been descendants of the Israelitish nation. Lord Kingsbury, a man who was once very wealthy, expended about £80,000 sterling in getting up nine large volumes giving accounts of these antiquities. He had agents searching in all the large libraries of Europe. Imagine the immense amount of manuscript writing, so voluminous as to fill nine large volumes! In these volumes he brought forth all the testimony in his power to prove that the American Indians were Israelites. But there was one thing that he could not understand; he found that the ancient Indians understood something about the Lord Jesus Christ. If he had consulted the Book of Mormon, he would have known why they knew about Jesus.

Let me here observe that the Book of Mormon, which has been published for forty-one years, gives an account of the first settlement of this country by these inhabitants, showing that they are not the ten tribes, but they are the descendants of one tribe, and they came to this country about six hundred years before Christ. The people when they first landed consisted of only two or three families; and instead of landing on the north-west coast of North America, they landed on the south-west coast of South America. A history of the escape of these few families from Jerusalem is contained in the Book of Mormon. How they traveled on the eastern borders of the Red Sea, and how they built a vessel or ship to cross the Indian and Pacific oceans; they were instructed how to build this vessel, and when they had embarked on it, they were brought by the special direction of the Lord to this land. He guided their vessel, or instructed them how to guide it, until they landed on the west coast of South America. One portion had become wicked and had apostatized from the religion of their fathers and sought the destruction of the righteous portion. The righteous portion of these families left the first settlement and traveled several hundred miles to the north, and formed settlements, and became a powerful nation. The others—the wicked portion—became a powerful nation. About fifty years before Christ the Nephites, as the righteous portion was called, sent forth numerous colonies into North America. Among these colonies there was one that came and settled on the southern borders of our great lakes. Both nations became very wicked notwithstanding their prophets foretold great destruction if they would not repent. They predicted that at the time of the crucifixion darkness, earthquakes and great destruction of cities should transpire. While they were standing near their temple, conversing about this sign which had been given them of the crucifixion, they heard a voice in the heavens and they looked up and beheld their Messiah descending. He came down and stood in their midst, and showed them the scars in his hands and feet, and in his side; and after visiting them for several days successively, he told them that he was going to the ten tribes of Israel. He also chose twelve disciples to administer his gospel on this land and for the ministration of the Holy Ghost. The twelve disciples went forth and preached the gospel, commencing in South America, and then went into North America, until all the people both in North and South America were converted, receiving the principles of the gospel, namely baptism, and the laying on of hands, and all the other principles as preached in our day. About two centuries after this, the Nephites fell into wickedness; the Lamanites, who dwelt in the Southern portion of South America, also apostatized; and they began to wage war with the Nephites, who were their enemies; and being exceedingly strong they drove all the Nephites out of South America and followed them with their armies up into the north country, and finally overpowered them. They were gathered together south of the great lakes in the country which we term New York. The Lord ordered that the plates on which the records were kept should be hid, and one of the prophets knowing that it was the last struggle of his nation, hid them in the hill Cumorrah in Ontario county, in the State of New York, with the exception of those which his son Moroni, who was also a prophet, had. The last account that we have is furnished to us by Moroni who states, that after keeping himself hid for several years, and being commanded of the Lord, he hid away the records, about 420 years after Christ. Thus, I have given you a very brief history of the settlement of our country.

In the year 1827 Joseph Smith, then a young man, took these records from their

place of concealment and, by the aid of the Urim and Thummim, translated them. In the presence of three witnesses, the angel took the plates and turned them over, leaf after leaf, showing them the characters thereon, and told them that they had been translated correctly. They were also seen by eight other men, making twelve men in all including himself. Joseph Smith being inspired from on high was commanded to organize a church, which he did on the 6th day of April, 1830. It was composed at first of six members. Witnesses and preachers went forth into the States of this Union to preach the gospel, and many were led to join the church. It has steadily progressed since the time of its first organization until the present. The Saints were driven from State to State until they finally crossed the Missouri river and came to these valleys. Thus I have endeavored to give you a very brief sketch of the organization of this church, and it has been very brief indeed.

I see the time is up; much more might be said from the holy Bible in relation to this great Latter-day work, but time will not permit. Amen.

A JANUARY number of the *Kansas Statesman* is responsible for one of the most tremendous snake stories on record. For a period of two years there have appeared occasional notices of an enormous serpent of the boa constrictor class, which it was said had been seen in some of the hollow places or caverns in the eastern mound at Fredonia, in that State. Sheep and calves had suddenly disappeared from the neighborhood of the mound, and as no clue could be obtained of what had become of them, the opinion gained ground that they had fallen a prey to the scaly denizen of the mound; and several ineffectual attempts were made to destroy him. One day, early in January, unusually warm and fine for the season of the year, the snake came out of his retreat, but the weather was too cool for him, and while in a semi-torpid condition occasioned by the cold, he was captured and killed, and his skin stuffed and forwarded to Wood's Museum, Chicago. It was 37 feet 9 inches in length, and around its thickest part measured 43 inches. It was of a peculiar spotted color, between a blue and a black, with deep dark yellow spots and large scales.

The *Statesman* says:

"This is a snake story, but a true one, and if any of our readers ever visit Wood's Museum, if they will inquire for the Twin Mound (Kansas) snake, they will rest assured they will be shown the monster's skin. It is there, a stuffed reality."

MORE ABOUT THE SAGE HAIR TONIC.—The various advertised hair invigorators and restorers, upon analization, are found to contain more or less virulent poisons, and their use is attended with danger. But if wild sage possesses the properties with which it is credited by a western contemporary, it furnishes a hair restorer free from all deleterious qualities. The following, in relation to the subject, which appears in the *Atta California* of the 18th inst., may afford comfort and aid to some of our readers:

"VALLEJO, Feb. 16, 1871.

Editors *Atta*.—In your paper of yesterday, you have an extract from the *Elko Independent*, on the subject of "Sage as a Hair Wash." The following receipt for a hair tonic is from the *London Dispatch* of Jan. 22d, which may be of service to some of your subscribers.

Take one pint of boiling water, pour it upon a dozen large bunches of fresh sage, (or a large handful of dried sage leaves) and cover it tightly for an hour. Put into a bottle one ounce of iron filings, nails, or any bits of iron, also a piece of borax as large as a walnut, turn the sage tea upon it; in two or three days it is ready for use.

A RICH DRINK.—The following is from the *Ogden Junction*, of last Saturday:

"Dr. Allen is attending on a sick man at the Traveler's Rest. He uses alcohol to wash the sick man's body. A few evenings ago the attendant, after pouring some of the spirits into a wash bowl and sponging the patient with it, squeezed out the sponge and returned the remainder to the bottle, leaving it on the table. In the morning when he took up the bottle to prepare for another ablution, he found that it was empty; some one, with a throat of brass and a stomach of leather, had gone into the room in the night and drank the washings of the sick man's body. We hope it will do the drink-ist the good he deserves."

A young lady at Indianapolis was endeavoring to impress upon the minds of her Sunday School Scholars, the sin and terrible punishment of Nebuchadnezzar, and when she said that for seven years he ate grass like a cow, she was astonished by a little girl who asked, "Did he give milk?"