

## NEW JERSEY.

Ezra T. Benson 1st John Pack

## PENNSYLVANIA.

David D. Yearsley 1st William P. McIntyre  
Edson Whipple 2nd Jacob Zundall  
John Duncan Orin D. Farlin  
Stephen Post Henry Mouer  
G. W. Crouse George Chamberlain  
Jacob Shoemaker Thomas Hess  
Stephen Winchester A. J. Glaefke  
Hyrum Nyman Henry Dean  
J. M. Cole James Downing  
Charles Warner

## DELAWARE.

John Jones Jonathan O. Duke  
Warren Snow Justus Morse

## MARYLAND.

Jacob Hamblin Patrick Norris  
Lyman Stoddard

## VIRGINIA.

Benj. Winchester 1st James Park  
Seabert C. Shelton 2nd A. W. Whitney  
Geo. D. Watt 3rd Pleasant Ewell  
Chapman Duncan W. E. Higginbottom  
Joseph King John F. Betts  
Peter Fife Alfred B. Lambson  
Robert Hamilton David Evans

## NORTH CAROLINA.

A. McRae 1st John Holt  
Aaron Razer 2nd John Houstoun  
Thomas Gaymon James Sanderson  
George Watt

## SOUTH CAROLINA.

Alonzo Le Baron 1st Ekells Truly  
John M. Emell William Smith  
William D. Lyman

## GEORGIA.

Morgan L. Gardner Miles Anderson  
Isaac Beebee S. E. Carpenter

## KENTUCKY.

John D. Lee 1st D. D. Hunt  
D. H. Rogers M. B. Welton  
Samuel B. Frost Horace B. Owens  
John O. Angus Joseph Holbrook  
Charles Spry Hiram W. Mikesell  
John H. Reid Garret W. Mikesell  
William Watkins

## TENNESSEE.

A. O. Smoot 1st J. J. Casteel  
Alphonzo Young 2nd Joseph A. Kelting  
W. W. Riley Jonathan Hampton  
Amos Davis Alfred Bell  
Libeus T. Coon Armstead Moffit  
Jackson-Smith David P. Rainey  
William P. Vance James Holt  
H. D. Buys Warren Smith  
Alfred D. Young John J. Sasnett  
Joseph Younger Henry B. Jacobs  
George W. Langley John L. Fullmer  
George Penn Joseph Mount

## ALABAMA.

Benjamin L. Clapp 1st Lorenzo D. Butler  
George W. Brandon Thomas J. Brandon

## MISSISSIPPI.

John B. Walker Daniel Tyler  
Ethan Barrus

## LOUISIANA.

J. B. Bosworth 1st John Kelly  
Henry H. Wilson George Pew  
William Nelson Lorenzo Moore

## ARKANSAS.

Andrew A. Simmons John A. McIntosh  
Darwin Chase Nathaniel Leavitt

## OHIO.

Lorenzo Snow 1st William Batson  
Lester Brooks 2nd George C. Riser  
Alfred Brown Clark Lewis  
John J. Riser B. W. Wilson  
James Carroll A. W. Condit  
L. O. Littlefield Loren Babbitt  
John M. Powers Elijah Newman  
Milo Andrus Milton Stow  
John Lovelace Edson Barney  
William H. Folsom Hiram Dayton  
John Cooper Jacob Morris  
Simeon Carter Ezra Strong  
John Nichols J. M. Emmett  
David Jones Allen Tulley  
Nathaniel Childs Phineas H. Young  
Jesse Johnson S. P. Hutchins  
John A. Casper Joseph H. Foster  
Joseph Rose Nathan T. Porter  
William Brothers Ezra Vincent  
Jared Porter Lysander Dayton  
John W. Roberts

## INDIANA.

Amasa Lyman 1st Urban V. Stewart  
George P. Dykes 2nd Washington Lemon  
A. L. Lamoreaux Edward Carlin  
Charles Hopkins Lorenzo D. Young  
F. M. Edwards William Snow  
Salmon Warner Nathan Tanner  
Franklin D. Richards William Martindale  
Samuel W. Richards Henry Elliott  
John Mackley Aaron F. Farr  
James Newberry John Jones  
Abraham Palmer Frederick Ott  
John G. Smith

## MICHIGAN.

Charles C. Rich 1st William Savage  
Harvey Green 2nd David Savage  
Thomas Dunn Graham Coltrin  
R. C. Sprague Samuel Parker  
Joseph Curtis Jeremiah Curtis  
Zebedee Coltrin Charles W. Hubbard  
Reuben W. Strong Stephen D. Willard  
Levi N. Kendall William Gribble

## ILLINOIS.

Elisha H. Groves 1st John Vance  
Morris Phelps 2nd Samuel Mulliner  
H. Olmstead Gale John Gould  
H. W. Barnes na Zenos H. Gurley

Hiram Mott  
David Candland  
W. A. Duncan  
William O. Clark  
Almon Bathrick  
Philip H. Buzzard  
Zachariah Hardy  
John Hammond  
George W. Hickerson  
Daniel Allen  
David Judah  
Thomas Dobson  
James Nelson  
David Lewis

## MISSOURI.

Andrew H. Perkins 1st William Coray  
John Lowry 2nd O. M. Allen  
William G. Rule William H. Jordan

## WISCONSIN TERRITORY.

## S. H. Briggs.

## FREE.

F. Nickerson 1st L. S. Nickerson  
A. C. Nickerson

Those Elders who are numbered in the foregoing list to preside over the different States will appoint conferences in all places in their several States where opportunities present, and will attend all the conferences, or send experienced and able Elders, who will preach the truth in righteousness, and present before the people "General Smith's views of the powers and policy of the General Government," and seek diligently to get up electors who will go for him for the presidency. All the Elders will be faithful in preaching the gospel in its simplicity and beauty, in all meekness, humility, long suffering and prayerfulness; and the Twelve will devote the season to traveling and will attend as many conferences as possible.

Elder B. Winchester is instructed to pass through Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, North and South Carolina, and Virginia, to visit the churches, hold conferences and preside over them.

BRIGHAM YOUNG, Pres.

W. RICHARDS, Clerk of the Quorum of the Twelve.  
I copy from the Washington Globe of 14th March:—

"A NEW ADVOCATE FOR A NATIONAL BANK.—We have cast our eyes hastily over General Smith's (Mormon Joe) 'Views of the powers and policy of the Government of the United States. Nauvoo, 1844.' This illustrious individual 'goes the whole figure' with Messrs. Clay, Webster, Sargeant, and the whig party in general, for a national bank. After this, who can doubt the propriety of such an institution? Here is Joe's plan for a 'fiscal agent,' which is quite as sensible, both in nature and object, as the famous fiscalities.

For the accommodation of the people in every State and Territory, let Congress show their wisdom by granting a national bank, with branches in each State and Territory, where the capital stock shall be held by the mother bank, and by the States and Territories for the branches, and whose officers and directors shall be elected yearly by the people, with wages at the rate of two dollars a day for services; which several banks shall never issue any more bills than the amount of capital stock in her vaults and the interest. The net gain of the mother bank shall be applied to the national revenue, and that of the branches to the States and Territories revenue. And the bills shall be par throughout the nation, which will mercifully cure that fatal disorder known in cities as *brokerage*, and leave the people's money in their own pockets.

The Prophet seems to be thoroughly imbued with the whig financial doctrines. He wants a national bank for the 'accommodation of the people,' and to save the federal and State treasures from *taxation*. In two respects, however, we think Joe's plan has decided advantages over those of Messrs. Clay and Webster. He sticks to the specie basis, dollar for dollar; and his plan is more economical, as the officers are to be elected by the people, 'with wages at the rate of two dollars per day.' There is another recommendation, however, of this 'great financier' which we fear will somewhat embarrass the practical operation of his scheme. He tells the people:

'Petition your State legislatures to pardon every convict in the several penitentiaries; blessing them as they go, and saying to them in the name of the Lord—Go thy way and sin no more.'

We fear, that if this humane recommendation be adopted, the 'specie basis' would soon disappear from Joe's mother bank and branches, including that of Nauvoo, which would quickly show a 'beggarly account of empty boxes.'

Perhaps, however, we are unnecessarily apprehensive of the small thieves who fall into the clutches of the law, since the great thieves, who robbed millions from the late whig bank and its satellites are permitted to roam at large with perfect impunity. Upon the whole, however, we will do General Smith the justice to state, that we think his financial doctrines more sound, his views more honest, and his scheme more feasible than those of the hypocrites and quacks, who, supported by a great party, have fleeced the country to the very quick, and are now eager to repeat the application of the shears.

The following passage calls vividly to mind Mr. Clay's Hanover speech, in which he promised a perfect millennium to the country, as soon as a whig President should be elected:

'The country will be full of money and confidence, when a national bank of twenty millions, and a State bank in every State with a million or more, give a tone (an order of nationality) to money matters, and make a circulating medium as valuable in the purses of a

whole community as in the coffers of a speculating banker or broker.'

The Prophet is not only thoroughly imbued with the financial doctrines of the Clay-and-Webster school, but has caught the very tone of their eloquence.'

The General is not an admirer of lawyers. 'Like the good Samaritan,' he exclaims, 'send every lawyer, as soon as he repents and obeys the ordinances of heaven, to preach the gospel to the destitute without purse or scrip, pouring in the oil and the wine.' How it must have delighted his heart to learn that the pious Daniel has lately become an eloquent preacher!—though we fear he does not 'repent and obey the ordinances of the gospel,' nor is contented—not he—to preach 'without purse or scrip,' however willing to 'pour in the oil and the wine.'

We cannot refrain from treating our readers to the following glowing passage, in which our friend Joseph so eloquently describes the defeat of Mr. Van Buren. We have read nearly all the whig slang on this same subject; and we have met with nothing to equal the gloomy grandeur of this portentous paragraph:

'At the age, then, of sixty years our blooming republic began to decline, under the withering touch of Martin Van Buren. Disappointed ambition, thirst for power, pride, corruption, party spirit, faction, patronage, perquisites, fame, tangling alliances, priestcraft and spiritual wickedness in high places, struck hands, and revelled in midnight splendor. Trouble, vexation, perplexity and contention, mingled with hope, fear and murmuring, rumbled through the Union and agitated the whole nation, as would an earthquake at the centre of the earth, heaving the sea beyond its bounds, and shaking the everlasting hills. So, in hopes of better times, while jealousy, hypocritical pretensions, and pompous ambition were luxuriating on the ill-gotten spoils of the people, they rose in their majesty, like a tornado, and swept through the land, till General Harrison appeared, as a star among the storm clouds, for better weather.'

After this, won't Mr. Botts give way, and let General Smith be the whig candidate for the Vice-Presidency? But let us finish the picture:

'The good man died before he had the opportunity of applying one balm to ease the pain of our groaning country; and I am willing the nation should be the judge, whether General Harrison, in his exalted station, upon the eve of his entrance into the world of spirits, told the truth or not, with acting President Tyler's three years perplexity pseudo-whig-democrat reign, to heal the breaches or show the wounds, *secundum artem*, (according to art.) Subsequent events, all things considered, Van Buren's downfall, Harrison's exit, and Tyler's self-sufficient turn, on the whole go to show, as a Chaldean might exclaim: Beram etai elauh beshmayauh gauhah rauzeen—(certainly there is a God in heaven to reveal secrets.)'

Joseph is unquestionably a great scholar as well as financier. Cannot Mr. Clay persuade the General to accompany him on his electioneering tour? With Pion dexter, Prentiss the bear, the borer, Joe Smith, and a few other quadrupeds to complete his menagerie, he could not fail to convince the moral and enlightened people of the United States of the necessity of a national bank, and of their duty to make him President.

Before we close, we have a few suggestions to make. We propose, then, that Joe Smith (Mr. Biddle being out of the way) be made president, and George Poindexter cashier, of the new whig national bank that is not to be; that the mother bank be established at Nauvoo, with branches all over creation; that the honorable Mr. Mitchell be appointed counsel, and that Mr. Webster have unlimited power to draw, with Governor Doty of Wisconsin as his security. With this arrangement, we should have the perfection of a whig system of finance."

## REMARKS

By Patriarch John Young, Bowery, July 12, 1857.

REPORTED BY J. V. LONG.

I feel very happy, my brethren and sisters, for the opportunity I enjoy this day in this place.—I feel that the Lord is merciful unto me, and unto us all as a people, and I feel much pleasure in rising before you to bear my testimony to the truths of the everlasting gospel of Jesus Christ which have been laid before us this day by his servant br. Kimball.

I am thankful to my heavenly Father not only this day, and at this time in particular, but at all times; I am thankful that I live in the day that I do, and that I am associated with the greatest and best men that ever lived upon the earth, and that I have the opportunity of sitting under the sound of their voices, even the oracles of the Almighty before whom the visions of eternity are passing continually and who are competent to administer unto the people the words of eternal life.

I thank the Lord for the blessings that we as a community enjoy and for the good admonitions, for the truth of heaven, for the principles of salvation that are from time to time made known unto us by the Prophets of the Lord. I am thankful to my God that he has gathered us from the nations of the earth where we were scattered, into these chambers of the mountains where the Prophets of the Most High can speak as they are dictated by his Holy Spirit the things that are necessary for them to know and understand.

I can well remember the day when the Prophets of the Lord stood up to address the people that they did not feel that liberty which they feel and enjoy here. This was at a time when they were surrounded by enemies upon the right, hand and upon the left, and when those enemies were lay-

ing plans to catch and to destroy them; and when I reflect upon this I thank God that he has brought us to a place where we can administer the words of eternal life without fear or dismay, for we are here secluded and far away from our enemies.

I am thankful for the great and glorious principles that I have heard from br. Kimball this morning, and I can bear my testimony before angels and before my heavenly Father that every word he spoke has been by the inspiration and power of the Holy Ghost.

I would like to have you tell of a time, if you can, when br. Brigham and br. Heber did not speak by the power of the Holy Ghost. I know you cannot do it, and yet there are men who are continually whining because the First Presidency are so severe upon the workers of iniquity; but I don't feel to take off the curses, but by the authority and power that I have and the priesthood that has been sealed upon me, I seal those curses br. Kimball has pronounced, upon the heads of the guilty.

[The congregation responded Amen.]

I just know there are men here, right among us, who thirst for the blood of the Prophets of God, and there are those professing to be Saints who are fostering them in their hellish designs; but I pray my heavenly Father to purge out these cursed characters from among us.

The time has come when the ungodly and the hypocrites are to be searched out. This is undoubtedly the time the prophets spoke of when he said, "the sinner in Zion shall be afraid, and fearfulness shall surprise the hypocrites."

The people are better prepared for this now than ever they were, for there never was a time when light was reflected upon this people as at the present; no, there never was such a time as there is now, and I know it, if no other man does.

I have heard br. Brigham say that it should be better and more tolerable for Sodom and Gomorrah, in the day of judgment, than for this people who hear the truth and do not obey it.

Day after day and Sabbath after Sabbath the servants of God are administering the words of eternal life, and if the people do not walk in the light, it would be better for them to have a millstone tied to their necks, and they drowned in the depths of the sea, than for them to remain here and live in sin and add to their guilt and crimes every day of their life.

Brethren, we are blest, yes we are greatly blest, our fields are clothed with grain; they are greatly burdened with the crops that are upon them.—Everything that I behold as I travel abroad exhibits abundantly the blessings of our heavenly Father. He is pouring out liberally of his blessings upon us and if we are faithful they will be multiplied more and more upon our heads.

I am thankful to find such a good spirit among the Saints in the various parts of the Territory where I have visited. Last week I visited Utah and Cedar Valleys and the brethren were willing to drop their scythes and come to meeting, notwithstanding it was a very busy time with them.

I held meetings at both settlements in Cedar Valley and I can say there is a good spirit prevailing there, and I feel that there never was more of the power of the Lord, nor a greater witness of his Spirit resting upon the people than at the present time. It seems as if they were willing to give their very life's blood to sustain the Prophets of God that are amongst us. It is a matter of consolation to us all to learn that the people are becoming so united.

Now my brethren let us be faithful and work righteousness in this the day of our visitation, for we shall not always enjoy the blessings that we now do. Though our land is blest, and though we have peace and plenty, I do not know that this will always be the case with us, we may yet have to pass through severe trials.

I know that there will always be peace to those that have the peace of our heavenly Father in their own souls. When a man has the approbation of those who are at the head of the kingdom he also has the approbation of our heavenly Father, for he sanctions their doings upon the earth.

It is not my desire nor intention to take up much time this morning, but I was desirous to bear my testimony to the truth set forth by Pres. Kimball, a man filled with the Holy Ghost.

I wonder if some one won't go away and say that br. Kimball and the authorities were misinformed. I can tell you they are not, for those men who stand at the head of affairs have the light of heaven with them all the time; they have the power of the Spirit and the visions of the heavens with them always, and they can read men and woman from head to foot.

After this I don't want any body to go away from the meeting and say, I guess they were mistaken. Don't let us hear any more of it, brethren, never let such a thing be spoken that a Prophet of God is mistaken.

I ask this congregation, and I adjure you in the name of the Lord to speak, if ever you heard br. Brigham, br. Kimball, br. Jedediah or br. Wells say anything that was not strictly true. I answer, you never did.

[Pres. H. C. Kimball: If it were so, man might be a Prophet one minute and a devil another.]

I know there is an undercurrent working all the time, but I tell you my brethren we have to stand up to the work in which we are engaged and live humbly before our heavenly Father and keep his Spirit with us always. This is what we have got to do, and, as br. Kimball says, save ourselves and those that are with us and know that we are born of God and that we are heirs of salvation.

It is our privilege as well as that of the Prophets of God to have this Spirit and this light in us, for we are the children of the light, and not of the darkness, therefore the day of the Lord Jesus will not overtake us as a thief in the night.

I feel comfortable and happy in being associated with the Saints of the living God, and I never felt more grateful for my position among this