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## TO AN INDIAN BOY.

The mountain heights are dark and proud,  
The pathless waters deep.  
As when thy fathers swept the wave,  
Or climb the rocky steep.  
The mountain flowers unfold their buds  
As early to the light;  
As then they bloomed, the prairie rose  
Hath leaflets now as bright.  
But, the dark warriors and no more  
A monarch on the hill;  
His arm is nerveless in the fight,  
His battle cry is still.

The Indian's hour of pride is o'er;  
Before the white man's wrath,  
His braves have fled, like autumn leaves  
Upon the whirlwind's path;  
From where the rising sun looks down  
Upon the mighty deep;  
To where the gold and crimson clouds,  
Pillow its early sleep.  
And the light of the white man's home  
Shines on his babe's at play;  
Where the power of a mighty race  
Passed like a dream away.

Still there's a hauteur on thy brow,  
In thy deep eyes a light,  
That flashes forth, like lightning flame  
Thro' the dense gloom of night.  
A calm, stern pride, about thy lip;  
A motion of thy hand,  
That dares contempt with lofty scorn,  
And binds it with command.  
Ah, they may tame the mountain bird,  
Whose crushed wing sweeps the earth;  
But its high heart still seeks the perch,  
Where its free life had birth.

S. E. CARMICHAEL.

## DISCOURSE

By Elder GEORGE A. SMITH, delivered in the Bowery, Sunday Morning, October 13, 1861.

REPORTED BY J. V. LONG.

I am thankful, brethren, for every opportunity that has been and is presented to me of bearing my testimony to the truth of the everlasting gospel as revealed in these last days, however awkward may be my course, or stammering my conversation. I am continually at the mark of the prize of my high calling; I labor for the building up of Zion; my wisdom, my talent and energy are devoted to the bringing to pass the events of the last days. I arise to bear my testimony and express my feelings and views of things as they are at the present time. The light of the fulness of the gospel as now revealed is designed to lay the foundation of a great work, which the Almighty is going to perform in this dispensation of the fulness of times. We take up the Book of Covenants and look over the first revelations, and we are told that the Lord has called his servants to establish a kingdom that is never to be thrown down, but to stand for ever.

I feel very thankful that I am one of the number that have the honored privilege of taking a part in the upbuilding of this kingdom. If we review the history of the generations that are past, we find the struggles of men in power to perpetuate their dynasties to all generations have, in almost every instance, proved to be unavailing. Their wisdom has not been sufficient, their institutions have suffered from a certain degree of rottenness which was in them, yet although there has been much corruption in the most of them by the experience of ages, some of them have been enabled to exist for over a thousand years, but it has been accomplished by the force of military government. All the power which it holds, it has been got from the people in this way, and naturally enough there is a collision of the elements. This has been the real condition of mystery Babylon,—of all the nations that have sprung from the Roman Empire. There are two things to guard against, the one is outside pressure, but the more dangerous one is inside pressure. If any of you will observe a plant growing, wheat for instance, it will enlarge, look beautiful and pleasing, and on the other hand if it grows too slow for the season it will not come to maturity.

Now if this people had progressed as they should have done they would have been blest, perhaps more than they have been, but the growth has been steady. In the spring of 1830 some half dozen persons were baptized and commenced preaching the gospel, and as pressure was put upon the Saints the growth became gradually more interesting and more hardy, the inside and outside pressure being about equal, so that the growth has been slow enough to prevent bursting to pieces. The Elders were diligent in the ministry and the Lord assisted them, backing up their testimonies with the power of his spirit, and by degrees the honest were convinced, some

obeyed the truth, branches were built up and signs followed them that believed.

There are a great many brethren who, as early as 1831 or 1832 expected to see the devil bound and all the wicked locked up in the bottomless pit before 1840, and yet the word of the Lord was that we were laying the foundation of a great and glorious work. The prophecies, however, of the last days appear to be of a nature that shadows forth a rapid and a tremendous increase to the church and kingdom of God. In one place it is said "shall a nation be born at once?" From the very day that we received the fulness of the gospel we were recognized as a separate people. Whenever our enemies came in the shape of mobs upon us, we were not the people that could be disturbed by the civil law, for we lived above it, and hence our enemies had no power over us except by mob violence, and as the people with whom we lived were not willing that we should enjoy those privileges that belonged to all citizens we had to leave and go where we could have influence and some show for our rights. Our enemies commenced declaring their intentions in the first place. The declaration in Missouri was, that as he arm of civil law did not give them the power of expelling the "Mormons," they would drive them forcibly from the county of Jackson, and the governor, Daniel Dunkling, soon afterward declared that the "Mormons" could not be protected in the State of Missouri; he said they could not be restored to their lands in Jackson county. This declaration from the governor of Missouri was a plain straightforward acknowledgment of us as a separate and distinct people.

It is a principle of jurisprudence that the allegiance of the subject to the sovereign is on condition of protection, and when the subject ceases to be protected he no longer owes allegiance. (President Brigham Young: Then we have been free a good while, according to that.) The moment the government of Missouri ceased to protect us we were free. We were not treated as ordinary citizens at all, but were robbed and abused in every shape and form. A general order was issued by the executive of the State commanding the officers of the Militia to exterminate the "Mormons." There was no civil proceedings about it, but a simple order from the Chief Magistrate to exterminate this people or drive them outside the limits of that State, and all that would not go were to be destroyed, and the time appointed was so limited that no one was permitted to plant corn or any other spring crops. Again in the State of Illinois there was a similar practice enacted by our enemies. The word was that the "Mormons" cannot be protected, the governor, Thos. Ford, declared his inability to protect the Saints. They admitted that we were entitled to all the rights that other citizens were, but then they said the laws could not be enforced; the result was we must leave, and leave we did. Now all this occurred notwithstanding we possessed and manifested in our words and acts the most thorough affection for the laws and constitution of our country. We knew that if the supreme law of the land, the Constitution were maintained we should be guaranteed all our rights as well as all others who resided under its broad folds.

This order of things, however, continued and we were compelled to leave. We left the State of Illinois and finally the United States; the early settlers of this Territory settled here when it belonged to the Republic of Mexico, and made the first settlements in the year 1847. It was in February 1848 that this country was acquired by treaty by the United States. The records of the government and the history of facts prove that no people were ever more loyal than this people. For instance, after we had been robbed of all we had, except what little we could pack up with us, we were loyal and ready to assist our government when called upon and while in the wilderness in 1846 we had a requisition made upon us for five hundred of our men, which was fifty times larger than our just proportion. These men marched over the plains and deserts of the great west, and they acquired hundreds of thousands of square miles of land to the United States; and they performed labors and endured fatigue that is unparalleled in the history of warfare. It seems that while we were performing this service there was a jealousy created by the influence of some of our enemies, the result of which was that a general order was sent to Gen. Kearney, or ering him not to allow more than one-third of his men to be Mormons. He only marched about one hundred of United States cavalry, but he marched the Mormon Battalion, five hundred in number, to California. Subsequently Gen. Kearney was was questioned why he did so, and he answered that he had no other troops that could perform the journey. And had it not been for the Mormon troops there is no probability that California could have been preserved for the government. Their opportune arrival on the coast held the Mexicans in check and

changed the policy of the nation if other troops arrived. When I talk of these things is because I wish to show that we were the most loyal men in the United States, and that we went to fight for our country more than fifty times our quota, according to what others furnished.

Under these circumstances we find ourselves in possession of this Territory, and under the most desperate circumstances we have been led here by the Almighty. We have made our own roads, built our own cities, and we are to work to make settlements, and have been until we have established a Territory and are striving to form a State in the great desert of the west. The man who raises a large army and conquers a country is considered a hero, but the man who labors with his influence and by the sweat of his brow conquers a vast desert and makes it a garden is a hero of heroes. The generalship of such a work is unsurpassed in the history of man. In early days of American colonization, if a settlement were made, our fathers made it where men could go on board of ships, and from year to year and from month to month have communication with the nations from whence they came, and besides this be where the whole seaboard swarmed with fish and the woods with game, so that it was comparatively easy to get a living, especially when we consider that they could hold commercial intercourse with all nations. But in our case it was a howling wilderness, with barren deserts destitute of game and a habitation of wolves. Every thing that a man had for his family to eat for one year after his arrival in this country had to be hauled twelve hundred miles.

The western portions of this continent were settled by means of the navigation of lakes, bays and rivers, and it was like a continuous chain of settlements along the coast, extended as they were by the opening of the gold mines. To these places, ships brought every thing the people wanted, but here we had we had every thing to bring in our wagons that we needed for over a year, or until we could raise the necessary articles of food. To say nothing of this achievement we had no sooner got organized here than we were at the halls of Congress asking for admission into the Union, and our messengers were found in the national capital. We had every reason to believe that government would make liberal appropriations of land in so isolated a Territory, in this we were doomed to disappointment.

The Territory of Oregon was encouraged by a donation of six hundred and forty acres of land to every head of a family; to every woman, three hundred and twenty; and to every child, one hundred and sixty. This was to encourage people to settle there; this made in that Territory a home easy of access for every poor man that wanted to make for himself a comfortable home in a new country. Now, come over to Utah, and do they think that the citizens of this Territory have a right to the same privileges? There was a bill presented to Congress to donate a quarter section of land for each actual settler in Utah; but it failed ignominiously.

There has never been a foot of this land, upon which we dwell, purchased by the government of the United States, from the Indians. The government evidently adopted the doctrine of the Mexicans, which is that the Pope gave the heathens to the king of Spain, and the United States have acquired the Spanish title. The king of France, although a Catholic, declared he never would subject to this uncivilized grant of the Pope to the Spaniards, unless he could see Adam's will.

Now, we are submissive to the laws of the country, and to that power that is established at Washington, and pay our quota of the duties for the support of the government, and still we are told that we are "damned Mormons."

The machinery that has been brought into the Territory from foreign countries, has been done at a cost of hundreds of thousands of dollars, and as we have had to import every year we have been constantly paying into the treasury of the United States large sums of money, and in return for all this, we have had the protection that wolves give lambs.

There is a large quantity of law books that are our due, and but very few have ever been received here. There is also our just quota of arms due to us; the government has never furnished any of them, and hence we have had to fight our battles with the Indians with such weapons as we had of our own. And when the government did send troops into our Territory, and used up some of our settlements by making them military reserves, they could do this with impunity; and yet the Constitution of our country guarantees to every man the liberty of speech, the right of property, and by it every man has the right to worship God as he pleases.

Our Elders go forth and preach the gospel, and they are treated to a coat of tar and feathers; they are abused in every possible way, and every man that presumes to bear testi-

mony to the religion of Jesus Christ is mobbed. Why don't those who are opposed to us, show by argument that we are in the wrong? It is evident that one man striving to force a point by argument ought to have some little credit for his rational way of doing business; but the man who instead of reason resorts to cursing, lying about you and mobbing you, is not deserving of common respect. Occasionally there is a man who says he will convince you by argument; but if his argument turns out to be the weakest, then the next thing is, "Damn you, if you don't quit Mormonism, I will treat you to a coat of tar and feathers, or I will kill you. We like you very well as a neighbor; and if you would quit 'Mormonism,' all would be right; but if you do not, you cannot stay here, for we won't let you."

When we came here, we could not go any where else; and we thought this would be as far from any place where we should be likely to be interrupted as we could well get. But in a few years our country was infested with an army that came under the strictest military orders concerning the "Mormons." The Governor of the Territory told them to stop, and they stopped for nine months in the neighborhood of Fort Bridger. They had not sufficient provisions, so they died; you know physicians diet their patients for certain cases, and in this case the leg of a mule was considered healthful. Lieut. North American Manning Dudley, of the 10th Infantry, in describing the dieting of the army while at Fort Bridger to Albert K. Thurber, an old friend of his, exclaimed, "Would you believe it, Mr. Thurber, I positively eat three dogs myself."

Col. Thos. L. Kane, during his visit to Fort Bridger in the spring of 1858 remarked to the waiter on the dinner table that it was suffering for one's country to eat such miserable beef. The waiter humorously replied, "If you will wait a little, sir, I will go down the creek and get some that died last fall, before it got so poor; it will no doubt be much better than this." The colonel is reported to have declined the offer. They dispensed the salt that was sent to their relief. When Gov. Young heard they were out of that very useful article, he sent them some; but the rebel general, who is now leading Southern armies to destroy the Constitution he was sworn to support, was determined not to let his men have any salt from Salt Lake. He and his men lay out there on light rations until the administration made such promises as to their future actions and conduct as would guarantee our people in moving back to their homes. And notwithstanding the disposition of that army to destroy this people, they were scattered, and, in fulfillment of our President's words, have gone to the four winds of heaven. I was satisfied that the promises of the administration would at that time be kept and respected, not that I believed they would do it from motives of honesty; but there are many men that will keep an engagement because they are obliged to. For instance, we are here under these circumstances; for we were compelled to leave our former homes, and in so doing have fulfilled the words of the Prophets.

The Constitution of the United States is good; but so far as administrators form plans to oppress the innocent, and all the escape of murderers and desperadoes in general they cannot prosper, and in consequence of this abuse of the Constitution and the supremacy of the laws of this country, the whole land is being destroyed by mobocracy. The whole affair was foretold and described by Joseph Smith, the Prophet and Seer of the nineteenth century, some thirty years ago.

All nations find it necessary to devise ways and means for their support. For instance, Great Britain is devising plans to control a northern and southern climate; and, in fact, all leading nations are striving to do this, yes, almost all nations even down to the little monarchy of Denmark. This is attempted for the purpose of providing the necessaries of life for themselves, without having to ask their neighbors to supply them.

Now, we are under the necessity of paying in coin eighty cents a pound for cotton, while at the same time there are thousands of acres of land in the southern part of the territory that we can raise it on, and we are told that it is our duty to lengthen out and spread the curtains of Zion. I do not know but some people came here to build up themselves, but I believe that the majority came to build up Zion. Of course, it is pleasant to live in this city, to enjoy these fine streets, our fine walls and this tabernacle, also to have the society of the Presidency who are the best men in the world, and the best qualified to give counsel. Our hearts cling to his place above all others in the world, but what have we to do? We are like Adam in the garden of Eden; we have to go forth to multiply and replenish the earth, and subdue it. During the conference there was some talk of establishing a mill, for the raising of cotton, and we know that it can be produced, for the cotton has been as