

you, I have not time to do it. You can take the same liberty I did, and have the same privilege I had, when we first came here.

Brethren and sisters, God bless you all. Amen.

THE DESERET NEWS.

"TRUTH AND LIBERTY."

ALBERT CARRINGTON, EDITOR.

FILLMORE, WEDNESDAY, JULY 14.

RETURNING TO THEIR HOMES.—The First Presidency and a few others left Provo at 5 p.m. of June 30, and arrived at their homes in G. S. L. City at 3 a.m. of July 1. All who wish to return are at liberty to do so.

COMMISSIONERS POWELL AND McCULLOCH left G. S. L. City, July 3, en route for Washington.

A SEVERE TORNADO, May 30, destroyed some sixty to seventy buildings in Ellison, Warren county, Illinois, (leaving only three small shanties in the village) killed nineteen persons, fatally injured five, injured fifty other persons more or less seriously, and destroyed much stock and timber.

EDUCATION.

The people of this Territory have had many disadvantages to contend with in giving their children the benefits of a scholastic education. They have been so unsettled, both previous to and since their arrival here, that it has been quite difficult for them to pay the attention to this subject that they would have done had their circumstances been more favorable. But though deprived of many advantages of this kind that the world enjoy, because of the persecutions and removals we have been compelled to submit to, yet if we will carefully examine our position, we will see that we are in a better situation to give our children an education such as will be of infinite benefit to them here and hereafter, than any other people now on the face of the earth.

We as a people, in our experience, have proved to a demonstration that the standard of education recognized by the world, is not a correct one. There is much that is useless and in fact, hurtful taught, and without which a man in the world is not considered educated. Those who have been educated according to the prevalent ideas among men at the present time and afterwards joined this Church, have found they have labored and spent much time in learning that which they must unlearn, and that considerable of what passes current in the world as useful and correct, when measured by the light of truth, proves to be bogus, and is neither beneficial nor reliable. Our elders who have gone forth in the world as missionaries, and been brought in contact with those who have been popularly educated, have also proved this.

The cause of this is apparent. The world for centuries has completely shut out the pure light of truth, by refusing to acknowledge that its Great Fountain had the disposition or power to communicate it unto man. Consequently they have not had the Spirit of Truth dwelling within them, and they have had no correct and infallible standard by which to measure every thing presented before them. True, they have made great progress in the arts and sciences, outstripping the famous nations of antiquity who were similarly situated in respect to the Spirit of Truth; but how far short this is of what it might have been, had they been possessed of it to enlighten them.

The experience this people have gained, gives them great advantages in the proper rearing and educating of children. They have learned that a great deal of the wisdom of the world is but foolishness, and an injury rather than a benefit to its possessor. Their minds being enlightened by the truth, they have seen the defects of their own education, and are prepared to prevent their children from falling into similar errors. But it is not in the school room alone that the children of the Latter-day Saints should be educated. Though the knowledge they acquire there, is useful and important in furnishing them with the necessary aids to obtain knowledge in its more advanced stages, yet it is at home, in the family circle, by the explanation of principle—by contrasting truth with error, correct with incorrect ideas, that the young are properly and

truly educated. Under those circumstances lessons can be taught that will never be forgotten. A love of truth can be implanted in their bosoms that never will leave them, and habits of discrimination be formed that will be invaluable in after years.

There is no Latter-day Saint who has arrived at maturity, and is in the habit of reading the popular works of the day, but has felt the necessity of carefully analyzing everything he reads. On almost every subject there is so much written that is worthless and unreliable that they must take this course or what they read will be of little or no benefit to them. If this be the case, then, with those whose judgments are matured—and all are aware that it is—how much more difficult it must be for the young and inexperienced! And yet there are many who think that if they can only prevail on their children to read, (whether they are prepared to discriminate between the wheat and the chaff, between truth and error or not,) that they have accomplished all that is necessary. If they would confine them to the works written by inspiration, a course of this kind might result in good; but when children read anything and every thing that may be thrown in their way they imbibe incorrect ideas, and it can scarcely fail to result in injury.

A weighty responsibility rests upon this people in the education of their offspring, and we would do well to look to it. Undoubtedly it would be a great pleasure to every affectionate parent to see his children well advanced in all that pertains to a school education; but even this, important though it be, sinks into comparative insignificance before the importance of cultivating and training them on other points. A love for the truth should be kindled and cultivated—a correct knowledge of principle earnestly taught—a desire for knowledge awakened, and habits of implicit obedience formed. These are points upon which every child should be thoroughly educated, and they rightly come within both the father and mother's province to attend to them. If children be carefully taught upon these points at home, they will not long lack the knowledge to be acquired within the walls of the school-room. They will be free from the traditions that have fettered their parents and retarded their progress; they will be easily governed, and they will be mighty instruments in the hands of the Almighty in accomplishing his purposes.

ADDRESS OF EX-GOVERNOR POWELL.

Meeting in the Bowers at Provo, Wednesday, June 16, 1858.

Gov. Young introduced Gov. Powell, one of the Commissioners to Utah, who addressed the audience in substance, as follows:

FELLOW CITIZENS OF UTAH:—It is with pleasure that I appear before you this evening under the peculiar circumstances which surround us. Only a few days ago a dark cloud hung over the inhabitants of this Territory which threatened the most direful calamity that can befall a free people—intestine war. It is pleasant to me and to you, and will be to all liberty-loving men throughout the Union, that that cloud has been dispelled.

My gallant colleague, Maj. McCulloch, was deputed with myself, by the President of the United States to make known to you the disposition of the National Government towards this people. We have come to this Territory, and after the fullest and freest conversation with your chief men, every matter likely to cause misunderstanding between the people of Utah and the Government of the United States seems to be adjusted. And now, fellow-citizens, there is no reason why any relation should exist between that Government and this people, other than the profoundest peace. We are grateful that we have been agents in the hands of Providence to accomplish so desirable a result. The Federal Government demands nothing of you, fellow-citizens, to-day, which it does not require of the inhabitants of every State and Territory within the Union, that you shall be obedient to the laws of your country, that you will respect the civil authority, and that its officers shall be received by you and enter on the discharge of their duties unmolested. All this I am happy to say you assure me you are willing to yield, and you claim that you never have been otherwise.

Another matter—the stationing a portion of the National Army among your settlements—was a topic of debate. The President claims and will exercise the right to send the army whenever he pleases, wherever his judgment directs. Indeed it is necessary for him to have that right in order to perform the functions of his office. His intention in sending troops to this valley was not to despoil you of any rights, civil, political or religious, but to see that the authority of the nation was respected, and the laws executed in this Territory.

In a few days, fellow citizens, the army of Utah will be in your midst; but when it comes do not fear, it does not come as an enemy.—

When you hear the roll of its drums do not tremble. Be assured that its purpose is not to disturb you; it comes to protect loyal citizens in all their rights, if necessary, by the force of arms. I know that a fear exists in some quarters that that army will not respect your rights; but I entreat you to entertain no such apprehension; there is no cause for it. I know the commander of that army. He is a brave and honorable officer. He will not have the stain rest on his character, that any portion of the troops under his command have injured the person or property of any loyal citizen of the United States. I assure you it will be his studious endeavor, to guard against any such result, as some have anticipated. Allow me, fellow-citizens, to say another thing. It is the intention of the President to secure to you your constitutional rights, and to use the army to protect you in their possession, just as readily as if you were inhabitants of any other portion of the United States. (Cheers.) All the National Government claims of you is obedience to the Constitution and the laws. That it is ever its duty to require. Its right to that you acknowledge.

If war had ensued I cannot count the ills which might have befallen not only the people of this Territory, but the whole nation. It might have resulted in the extermination of part of this people; and what a spectacle would that have been to the other nations of the earth. Liberty-loving men throughout the world would have mourned at the sight while despots would have rejoiced, for we are hated abroad for the principles of our forefathers, by kings who fear that their people may be contaminated by our love of liberty. They call it contamination. But there is a Providence which has disentangled this country from many such difficulties. It is God who rules our destiny.—When the feelings of sections of our country have become virulent against each other, and civil war has seemed to threaten, it has needed but a few friendly words to restore harmony and peace.

Like the rings which ripple the surface of a stream around the spot where a pebble has been thrown such difficulties often look greatest the instant before they disappear. In the early days of the Republic, George Washington found it necessary to send an army into Pennsylvania to enforce the laws, and commissioners to exhort the people to submission.—Men yet live who were implicated in that rebellion, who are now the firmest supporters of the National Government; and as for Pennsylvania, they call her now the Key-stone of the Union.—Within the memory of most of us, South Carolina assumed an attitude of resistance to the Federal Government, and before it submitted, Gen. Jackson was obliged to assure the people, that the laws should be enforced there, if necessary, by the bayonet. Perhaps this Utah difficulty may result, like those, in general good. It will surely make us know each other better, and the better all loyal citizens of this confederacy know each other, the more mutual regard they ought to acquire.

Your past difficulties I do not propose to discuss. I have only to say to you that the cause which led you to leave your homes, and induced your young men to take to a camp life among the mountains have ceased to exist. I exhort you to return to your homes in peace, and enjoy the fellowship of your friends quietly and decorously. You can return to your city without fear of harm, and enjoy the fruits of your labor without molestation.

I have been struck by one thing on coming into your midst which is truly complimentary to you. It has been recorded by your worst enemies, (and you have enemies I assure you who speak in not very laudable words about you) they concede that the Mormons are an industrious people. Nobody can travel through the Territory without seeing abundant evidences of that fact; and nobody can reflect upon it and consider your remoteness from all the conveniences of the world, which are calculated to make a people grow with rapidity, the barrenness of your soil, the difficulties of your position, and your poverty when you arrived here; without acknowledging that the Bee Hive which I see emblazoned on your public buildings is an appropriate emblem of the people of this valley. The elements of your prosperity are evident—industry and economy. But necessity has brought distress upon you. The road has been blocked up so that you could not procure anything from your neighbors. This prohibition has now been removed; and you can enjoy the blessings and the benefits of trade. If you continue loyal, peaceful, industrious and economical, you must in time become a great and powerful people, reflecting glory upon the great confederacy and redundant with prosperity to yourselves.

Fellow-citizens, reverting to a topic on which I have already spoken, it has been exceedingly gratifying to me that in the various conversations I have had with you both public and private, I have not heard a single expression of disloyalty to the Constitution and the Union of the States,—not one word against the Union. I have listened to harsh words against officials, but to none against the Government. I have been gratified because I did not expect to hear the people of Utah speak in favor of the Government. I speak plainly, I did not expect it. Allow me to say, that you display sound judgment when you extol the system of government of the United States. I have been a careful observer of the systems of government which prevail among the nations of the earth, and there is no one which extends to its subjects such liberties as you and I enjoy. It guarantees to every citizen every right which a government can bestow on man to make him prosperous and happy. The development of the confederation in wealth, population, industry and virtue, is the proof and the evidence of its

blessings. Since the day the 4th of July, 1776, when our fathers righted all their wrongs at once—when a nation sprang into existence by the stroke of a pen, and armed *cap-a-pie*, like Minerva from the brain of Jove, leaped into the arena of battle to maintain its rights to existence through a seventy years' war, how stupendous has been our progress! Then we had four millions of inhabitants; now we have over thirty millions. We then had thirteen states; now have thirty-one—no thirty-two, God bless Minnesota, I had not forgotten to baptize her. The army of Utah will have to put another star upon its flags, and I hope that star will follow star. A nation badly governed would have been incapable of such progress. Why, then, should there be any people, here or elsewhere, who should hesitate to acknowledge their loyalty to that government and its institutions? There may occasionally come a little difficulty, but I tell you that whether it comes in Pennsylvania, South Carolina or Utah, it will die out. I know there is patriotism enough in the nation if any part of the people refuse obedience to the laws, to enforce submission. But I believe that there ought never to be occasion for the government to use force to compel its children to submit. It is a government whose right to existence is the love of the people, and if it ever ceases to deserve that love, then farewell to the Constitution and the Union of the States!

I have told you what the government requires of the people of this Territory, and you have told me that you will comply with its requirements. I assure you now that it will sustain you in all your constitutional rights, will listen with patience and attention to the details of any grievances of which you may complain, and will protect you in all your rights guaranteed by the National Constitution, using its military power for that purpose, if necessary. Should it fail in these promises I will be the foremost to denounce it. I believe that I express the feelings of the President of the United States upon this subject. His desire is that you will submit quietly to the laws. He asks nothing more of you. He has acted in this matter according to the duties imposed on him by his official oath. But I trust that all is settled. I hope that seeds of contention will not germinate among the people of this Territory. War is a calamity which I ever would avert, but if we do ever come to war, I hope it will be to vindicate the honor of our national flag. I want to see our soldiers facing the enemies of the Republic—but American fellow-citizens—never! If this day the nation should be so unfortunate as to become involved in war and the government should call on the people to fly to arms to maintain our Republican unity and glory, I hope there would be more than one Mormon Battalion to rally to battle for our common country. (Cheers.)

Gov. Powell in conclusion, expressed his thanks for the courtesy with which the Commission had been treated at Provo, and for the attention which had been paid to his remarks.

Maj. McCulloch was then called upon to address the audience, but excused himself with a brief apology. Then Gov. Powell again arose and spoke substantially as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—One single word more. When I spoke of the army, I was perhaps not so explicit in my remarks as I should have been. I said that the President of the United States would exercise his right to send the army wherever its presence in his judgment would contribute to the general welfare of the country. But when I said that it would soon be in your midst, it was not with the intention of conveying the idea that it would be quartered in this town. I am advised that the President has ordered the establishment of additional military posts in Utah Territory, (turning to Ex-Governor Young he enquired the number. Ex-Gov. Young replied, "one but not more than two.") He has ordered the establishment of one or two more military posts in this Territory for various purposes, but chiefly to protect travelers from Indian depredations. While he claims and will exercise the right to send the army wherever he may please, his object is not to make an encampment in any of your cities. Gen. Johnston told me that he did not wish his army to be stationed near a city. He said that it would corrupt the morals of the army,—as you know is always the case when an army is in such a neighborhood. I am not advised where the army of Utah will be stationed, but if Cache Valley is the best place for an encampment, as you inform me, I believe that he will take them there. I believe that he will be very prudent in the disposition of the troops. If I were at the head of the army I would wish to station it where it would be convenient to protect the great highways to the Pacific from Indian depredations, and where it would have grass, wood, and water in abundance.

In relation to the large force now under orders to march to this Territory, I have no idea that so large an army will be permanently stationed in Utah, if the Territory shall remain at peace. It is needed to garrison the forts along our sea coast from Texas to Maine; and to guard our frontier all along the British line.

I have said this much to correct any misapprehension which may prevail in your minds as to the disposition of the army, but as to the exact places where the General may establish his posts I am unable to give any information.

WHEN NELSON'S FAMOUS SIGNAL was given—"England expects every man to do his duty"—two Scotchmen were standing, and one pulled a long, sour face, and said: "Ech, Sandy, there's naething there about pur old Scotland?" "Hoot, mon!" said Sandy, "Scotland kens weel her bairns always do their duty. It is only a hint to those Englishers."