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## REMARKS

By President HEBER C. KIMBALL, Willow Creek, June 12, 1860.

REPORTED BY G. D. WATT.

In all the days of my life, I never heard more plain preaching than I have heard to-day, taking it altogether. It is not such preaching as you hear all the time. A great many of you probably were professing Christians before you became Mormons, and you have been used to what we call spiritual food. Good heavens, who ever partook of spiritual food in the flesh, except he first partook of natural food? The spirit is in the natural food, and no man receives it except he takes the natural food. It is the religion of Jesus Christ, it is the religion of the kingdom of God, and as far as I am concerned, I do not know anything about any religion that does not consist in faith and works. Faith without works is dead, being alone, so is the body dead without the spirit. The spirit and body are the soul of man. It is the spirit of man that prompts to improvement—to putting up good houses and good barns, planting fine orchards, and improving the country generally.

It appears that it would be impossible for me to live unless I gratified the feeling of improvement that is within me. When I first got married, I worked at the potter's business, and not being fully employed I would go and look at my hog pen, to see if I could make an improvement on it, I would tear it down and build it over again upon an improved principle. I dare venture to say that if you move some of your houses here, you will have an excellent rich garden spot. Improvement is the result of labor. Do you suppose this earth was organized and created without labor? No, no more than a piece of crockery ware is made without hands. We know that that pitcher was made by some being like unto us, and so it was with this earth.

After the earth was made, then there was a garden spot selected, and the Lord commanded some of his associates to go and plant it, and to cause all kinds of vegetation to grow and fruits of every description. Some suppose the Lord commanded all these things to come out of the earth, yes, he did after the seeds were put in the earth, and he blessed the earth, and the vegetation that was in the earth. When all these things were done, the garden was beautified, and made pure and clean, and holy, and sanctified, and then the next thing was to bring forth the animal creation, but the animals were not brought there until the vegetation was planted and grown. We often sing: "This earth was once a garden place" where God our Father dwelt, and took possession and a stand that mankind will take who attain to that honor.

It is our duty to take the counsel that has been given us to-day by br. Brigham. It is as good doctrine as I ever heard in my life. It is choice, yea more choice to us than all the jewels and gold and silver that you ever saw. This is a pretty place naturally, but, now your roads and streets are occupied with your fire wood, wagons, plows, harrows, stables, dung hills and out-houses; and in fact every thing else that ought not to be there. The religion of Jesus Christ, of angels, of Brigham and of all good men is to take a care of and improve and adorn the earth as Adam did. When he planted the garden he planted it with seeds he brought with him, and he also brought the animals from the earth he lived upon, where his Father dwelt.

We are not living our religion, and angels will not dwell with us until we take a different course. These mountains and valleys are the places for us, and all hell cannot get us out of them, if we do right we shall not leave them until the Lord says go. It is the place for us to improve, and make mills, and beautify cities, and gardens. How would you like it to-day if you had a few pairs of fine large strawberries to treat us with? I had strawberries to eat before I left home out of my own garden.

May God bless you in all your endeavors to beautify your city, in fertilizing your farms and gardens; and in adorning your lives with righteousness. Amen.

## TABERNACLE.

Sunday, January 13th, 11 a.m.—Elder John Taylor preached a very interesting discourse on the subject of morality.

Afternoon.—President Brigham Young delivered a comprehensive address on the principle of confessing our sins, one to another, as taught in the Bible.

MORE SNOW.—There was a fall of about five inches of snow on Saturday night, and Sunday morning, and yesterday it was sifting down most of the day. The weather is decidedly wintry.

## CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—In the Senate, Mr. Johnson, of Tenn., introduced a joint resolution, proposing amendments to the constitution, to be submitted to the legislatures of the several States, for ratification, in relation to the election of President and Vice President of the United States. The amendments proposed were, to district the States, so that each district should choose one elector; the election to be held on the first Thursday in August, of the year 1864, and quadrennily thereafter; Congress to be in session on the second Monday of the following October, to count the votes; if no person receive a majority, a new election to be held on the first Thursday of December following, to choose between the persons having the two highest number of votes; if a tie shall then occur, the person having the greatest number of votes, in the greatest number of States, to be the President; the President elected in 1864 to be chosen from one of the slave-holding States, and the Vice President from one of the free States, and alternately thereafter, during the continuance of the government.

The resolutions on the state of the Union were taken up, when Mr. Wigfall resumed his remarks, talking about treason. After the conclusion of the speech, the Senate adjourned till Monday, Dec. 17.

In the House, the speaker appointed Mr. Hughes a member of the committee on military affairs, in place of Mr. Bonham, excused.

Mr. Morris made another ineffectual attempt to introduce his union resolution.

On motion of Mr. Sherman, the House then took up the treasury note bill, as returned from the Senate with amendments.

The House agreed to that amendment, which reduces the denomination of the notes from one hundred to fifty dollars.

The other Senate amendment proposed that three millions of the treasury notes may be sold at a rate of interest higher than six per centum, but not at less than par. To this the House agreed, but extended that authority to all the notes issued under this law.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the bill granting lands for the construction of railroads in Kansas. By the provisions of the bill, the Territory is only to locate the line, reserving the disposal of the land to the action of the State government, when it is formed.

After a debate, the bill was referred to the committee on public lands.

Mr. Haskin from the committee on printing, presented letters showing that Mr. Ford, the House printer, was absent, and that the subcontractors, Messrs. English and Larcombe, decline executing the work, the House having at the last session reduced the prices.

Mr. Haskin also reported a resolution directing the superintendent of public printing to have the printing of the House done by contract, as the House printer neglected to do the work.

Mr. McClelland saw no necessity for passing the resolution. It is understood that Mr. Ford will be here by Saturday, prepared to perform his duties.

Mr. Barnett expressed surprise that the resolution was offered without first declaring the office vacant, when Mr. Haskin must know that in the absence of doing this, Mr. Ford would be entitled to compensation, provided he can show he is prepared to do the work.—He wanted to know how it was that \$135,000 was paid for Wendell's establishment as the public office, when he had been told it was formerly offered at \$80,000, and was not worth \$40,000. The resolution was postponed, and the House adjourned till Monday.

MONDAY, Dec. 17.—In the Senate. Mr. Clark's resolution of inquiry requesting the President to inform the Senate, what number of men were stationed at forts Moultrie and Sumpter; whether, in his opinion, the number was sufficient to defend those forts against any attack or domestic violence; whether additional men had been ordered to either of said forts, or any steps taken to put them in position to resist any attack; in whose custody the arsenal at Charleston is placed; what arms and property are there kept, or if removed, by whom; why said arms are not put in possession of officers of the United States upon a requisition, or if this had ever been refused; and further, what instructions have been given to the officer of said forts in case of a demand to surrender them by any persons or authority made upon them; also the copies of any correspondence between the commander-in-chief of the American army, relative to the necessity of supplying the officers of said forts with protection, was taken up, but as Mr. Brown objected, it was laid over.

Mr. Green moved that Wednesday and Thursday of next week be set apart for territorial business, which was agreed to. The bill to carry out existing treaties between the United States and Mexico was taken up, and discussed, until one o'clock.

Mr. Powell's resolution was taken up, and Mr. Wade having the floor, made a lengthy

speech, during the delivery of which, he was interrupted several times by Messrs. Mason Iverson and Powell. His closing remarks were that he was for maintaining the union of the States. He would sacrifice everything to maintain it. The glorious old flag of ours never shall by any act or word of his cease to wave over this nation as it is. But, if we will have it in the new renovated government of which he had spoken, the old fourth of July will never be repealed, and the old flag of 1776 will float over this nation forever. This capitol, gentlemen had said, would do for a southern republic. Sir, it shall ever be the capitol of our Union. It was laid by Washington, and consecrated by him, and the flag vindicated in the war of the revolution, shall ever continue to float to the breeze over it.—(Applause in the galleries.) Washington and his patriots fought for that good old flag, and it was the glory of their lives. His (Wade's) own father, though a humble soldier, fought to save the great cause and went through seven-fold hardships for it. He bequeathed the flag of his country to his children for their protection. It was his (Wade's) protection in youth, and the glory and pride of his riper years, and, though it might be assailed by traitors on every side, yet, by the grace of God, under its shadow he would die.

Mr. Johnson, then got the floor, when, on motion of Mr. Gwin, the Senate went into executive session, and confirmed the nomination of Mr. Black as Secretary of State; about one third of the Senators voting against the appointment.

In the House, Mr. Stevens, of Washington Territory, introduced a bill for the defence of Puget's sound and the entrance of the Columbia river.

Mr. John Cochrane offered a preamble setting forth that a conflict of opinion, threatening the peace and harmony of the Union, has arisen concerning the true intent and meaning of that part of the Constitution in relation to African slavery within the territory of the United States, and that the opinion of the majority of the Supreme court of the United States, as delivered by chief justice Taney, recognizing property in slaves, etc., should be received as the settlement of the question, as therein discussed and decided.

He also proposed as an amendment of the Constitution that Congress shall have the power to establish governments for any territory, and that the people therein, having adopted a State Constitution, may be admitted into the Union; and that neither Congress nor the people during their territorial condition shall pass a law to annul or impair the right of property therein, which was referred to a select committee.

Mr. Florence submitted a resolution proposing the following amendments to the Constitution of the United States:

The right of property in slaves is recognized, and no law shall be passed, and nothing shall be done to impair, obstruct, or prevent the full and free enjoyment and use of such right, in any territory or other property of the United States.

No new States shall be admitted into the Union, without the assent of two-thirds of all the members of both branches of Congress; and the votes shall be taken by yeas and nays, which shall be entered on the journals, and every bill for such purpose shall be subject to the approval or objection of the President of the United States as in other cases, excepting that when returned with his objections, it shall require the vote of three-fourths of all the members of both Houses of Congress to pass it, which was also referred to the select committee.

Mr. Sickles offered the following, which was referred to the committee of thirty three:

Resolved, That the Congress propose to the several States the following amendment to the Constitution:

ARTICLE 8. Whenever a convention of delegates chosen in any State by the people thereof, under the recommendations of its legislature, shall rescind and annul its ratification of the Constitution, the President shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint commissioners, not exceeding three, to confer with the duly appointed agents of such State, and agree upon the disposition of the public property and territory belonging to the United States lying within such State, and of the public debt to be assumed and paid by such State; and if the President shall approve the settlement agreed upon by the commissioners, he shall thereupon transmit the same to the Senate, and upon the ratification thereof by two-thirds of the Senators present he shall forthwith issue his proclamation, declaring the assent of the United States to the withdrawal of such State from the Union.

The speaker laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of the Interior, asking for an appropriation to supply the deficiencies for the suppression of the slave trade for the years ending June, 1861 and 1862.

Mr. Adams introduced a bill to more effectually protect the rights of citizens, of the

United States, which was referred to the select committee.

Mr. Scott introduced a bill authorizing the Postmaster General to contract with the pony express for the transportation of the government mail matter. Referred to the Post Office committee.

Mr. Adrian offered the following: Resolved, That we deprecate the spirit of disobedience to the Constitution wherever manifested, and that we earnestly recommend the repeal of all statutes by the State legislatures in conflict with, and in violation of, that sacred instrument and the laws of Congress, passed in pursuance thereof.

John Cochrane offered an amendment to include in the recommendation the repeal of all personal liberty bills, so called.

Mr. Sherman wished Mr. Adrian to accept another amendment, so as to include all the nullification laws.

Mr. Adrian objected. He said, if the Union is to be preserved, it must be by a spirit of conciliation on all sides.

Mr. Lovejoy, said the previous question was ordered on the resolution before Mr. Cochrane's amendment was accepted.

Mr. Adrian said he himself had ordered the previous question on the resolution so amended.

The main question was ordered, and carried 106 to 55.

Mr. Lovejoy offered a resolution making a similar declaration to Mr. Adrian's, with the addition of recommending a repeal of all the nullification laws, and asserting that it is the duty of the President to protect and defend the property of the United States, was adopted after some discussion; by a vote of 124; no nays.

Dec. 18.—In the Senate. Mr. Lane introduced the following resolutions, which were laid over.

Resolved, That the several States be requested to send commissioners or delegates to consult on the present times; that the southern States be requested to meet together previously, and decide on conditions necessary to their peace and safety, and submit their opinions to the delegates from the northern States.

Further resolved, That it is contrary to religion and the spirit of the age for the government to interfere in any way with any steps the States may agree to adopt.

Further Resolved, That the federal government will abstain from the employment of any force aggressive toward any State, and if there is any danger of a collision, the federal forces and State forces be promptly withdrawn.

Mr. Crittendon introduced a resolution practically re-establishing the Missouri compromise, declaring that Congress shall not interfere with slavery in the State, nor have power to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, while it exists in Virginia, and Maryland, and which was referred and ordered to be printed.

The bill for the admission of Kansas, was taken up, and, on motion of Mr. Green, made the special order for Monday, the 24th.

Mr. Powell's resolution was adopted, and the President authorized to form the committee.

Mr. Stevens introduced a resolution authorizing a special enactment so as to enable the Secretary of the Interior to decide on the validity of the Puget Sound Agricultural company; also a resolution having in view the employment of a war steamer on Columbia river. The former was referred to the committee on public lands; the latter to that on naval affairs.

Mr. Otero introduced a resolution recognizing the co-operation of the volunteers with the regular forces of that territory, an appropriation to pay them.

Mr. Ely offered a bill amendatory of the Pacific telegraphic act.

The Pacific railroad bill was then taken up. Mr. Branch raised the point that its first consideration must be in committee of the whole on the state of the Union; it containing matter in the nature of a money appropriation. This question was debated.

They decided that the twelfth section of the bill provides for bonds to be issued to the amount of sixty millions, payable at the treasury and redeemable in thirty years. This was certainly an appropriation, therefore the bill must go to the committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

The House then went into committee.

A considerable time was consumed in separately laying aside numerous bills which preceded the Pacific railroad bill on the calendar, the opponents of this bill refusing to take it up immediately and independently of the other. When the bill granting lands for Nebraska railroads was reached, the committee proceeded to consider it without making much progress thereon, the committee rose.

The speaker laid before the House a letter from Mr. Ford, proposing to surrender his contract if Congress immediately put the government printing establishment into operation, saying the reduced prices are not remunerative. Referred to the committee on printing.