

just and true, bring out your authority and let us see it. I know of no person who has a right to sin.

"Brother Brigham, don't you sometimes sin?" If I do, it is none of your business; and the whole of you are not smart enough to catch me in a wrong. Look back at my life since I have been preaching the gospel, and point out, if you can, the iniquity I have committed. "Have you not taken the name of God in vain?" Not the first time have I ever used the name of my Savior, or the name of a holy angel, or the name of the mother of Jesus, or the name of our Father in heaven with trifling feelings. "Have you not taken that which was not your own?" No; and I have not been able to get half of what is my own. I am going to have much more than I now have, not twice, or thrice, but a hundred fold more. I never yet felt that I had license to commit a sin; and if I have not, who has?

Some may imagine that I am boasting; you may call it what you please. God has preserved my feet and tongue, and I am here today, though not so good as I ought to be; and you are not so good as you ought to be; there is a chance for us all to be much better.—Where is there a boy in this community who has the right to disgrace his father by sin?—Where is the daughter who has a right to disgrace her mother by defiling herself? Have you such a license, young women? Have you such a license, young men? If you cannot show your license to commit sin, we shall consider you imposters, and that you have no right and do not belong in our society. We will disfellowship all such men and women, whether old or young; they are already disfellowshipped in my feelings.

You new comers are here expressly to mingle your faith with the faithful and your acts with those who perform the acts of righteousness; to bring together to Zion, from every nation, kingdom, tongue, and people, the good, and the strength, power, and wisdom of God that has been dispensed to the nations; to take hold with us, who have been trying to purify ourselves and the people. It is your duty to take hold with us, with your might, to exalt righteousness. Look to God for grace to purify yourselves, instead of looking at your brethren. You who wish to be numbered with the wise virgins, keep your vessels full of oil; do not let it burn out, and lay down and sleep, thinking that you can get a supply of oil when you wake. Be careful that you are not caught with your vessels empty; keep them full, and your hearts full of the Holy Spirit. Cease not to do good; by so doing you will be numbered with the wise virgins.

This is the best country in the world for raising Saints, though many things will cause it to appear strange to you for a time. People here procure livelihoods differently, in many respects, from what you have been accustomed to in your native lands. Many of you have been used to receiving your wages at the end of the week, then only barely sufficient to provide for your wants during the coming week. How did you manage in cases of sickness, when you could not work? I presume some of you nearly starved. Here there is yet has been no starving. Some do not know what they will do here; you cannot starve to death, as many do in countries you have come from.

Find shelters for your families, and do not be in a panic, nor fret, and when a person meets you and says, "brother, I want to hire a little help," perhaps you are a collier and never worked above ground, or a silk weaver and never worked at anything else, and you ask what he wants done. When he tells you, you may not know how to do it, but you can learn. If a person wants a silk weaver to take the spade and dig a ditch, let the weaver say, "I don't know how, but I can learn; fetch on your spade." Take the first job of work offered, and earn a bushel of wheat, or a bushel of potatoes; and when that job is done, another will be ready. Do not be anxious to get great wages; go to work, and say nothing about wages, but feel that "this is Zion, and what can I do to build it up, without asking any man to pay me one dollar?" Let that be your chief joy and delight, and you will never lack for work, food, nor raiment. The Lord has all these things for those willing characters.

"But," says one, "some are very poor."—That is because they are not liberal enough in their feelings. I remember a question being asked of Aaron Lake, in Canada; he went into a house, and by way of introduction was asked, "can a man rise by falling, or gain by losing?" He thought a moment, and replied, "Yes." You say "there are some here who are poor and destitute;" that is because they refuse to fall that they may rise, to become poor that they may become rich, or to humble themselves that they may receive the righteousness of God in their hearts to dictate them day by day. Do you think that the Lord will suffer his people to be hungry and starve to death, to go naked and freeze to death, or to go houseless, if they serve him with an undivided heart? He never will, never, no, never.

This people have been driven from place to place, to give them expanded hearts to receive the blessings of the Lord, and that the wicked might fill the cup of their iniquity and receive their reward, and the right was theirs. So soon as we are prepared to receive His blessings, the warfare is over; but that will not be just yet. We yet have to contend for every inch of ground, for the devil has power and possession on the earth, and he does not mean to give it up. But, God, angels and good men being my helpers, I will never cease to contend, inch by inch, until we gain the ground

and possess the kingdom. That is my feeling and faith, and we will accomplish it. I will prophecy, in the name of the Lord Jesus Christ, that we will possess the kingdom of God upon the whole earth and possess the earth. Do you believe it? [Many voices, "Yes."] That is as true as it is that the sun now shines.

God bless you. Amen.

REMARKS

By President Brigham Young, Bowers, a.m., September 9, 1860.

REPORTED BY G. D. WATT.

The instructions, faith, revelations and scriptures that have been given from the earliest ages to the present; all the past that has come within my notice, all that is now transpiring among the nations of the earth, so far as we can see and understand; all the privileges that men can enjoy, that are allotted to the intelligent beings now before me, with the rest of mankind; and much more than all this, continually occupy my mind, feelings, sympathies, and judgment. We enjoy the greatest blessings and privileges of any people we are acquainted with.

What causes this people to do as they do? It is written, "But there is a spirit in man: and the inspiration of the Almighty giveth them understanding." It is a Spirit that causes this people to do what they do; to leave their native countries, to leave their fathers and mothers, brethren and sisters, and take up their line of march and travel thousands of miles to this distant country; and then, when selected for missions, to again leave their fathers, mothers, and friends, and travel back to their native lands, or to some other place, wherever they are appointed to go. We cannot behold that Spirit, or Influence, with our natural eyes. The results alone are known.

What causes the inhabitants of the earth to do as they do—those who do not believe in the Christian religion? You remember that a few years ago Mr. Suter, in California, hired some of our brethren, who had been in the Mormon Battalion, to dig a mill race, in which they found gold. The news spread rapidly, and now, in the States, how many places you can find forsaken. Good farms, mechanic shops, stores, and other good situations for men to live in and make themselves comfortable, are deserted, having been sold or mortgaged for a few hundred dollars with which to go and get gold; then try to number the widows and orphans who have been left in a state of destitution; then count the bones that are bleaching on the prairies between the frontiers of the Eastern States and California, and is not this conduct as great a mystery as it is to see our Elders do as they do? There is also a spirit that prompts this craving for gold.

There is a spirit that prompts the nations to prepare for war, desolation, and bloodshed—to waste each other away. Do they realize it? No, no more than a wicked man realizes the propriety of an Elder's taking his line of march to Europe to preach the gospel. The Spirit of the gospel that is in the hearts of believers prompts them to do as they do, and the spirit of the enemy that is in the wicked prompts them to do as they do, and is it not a mystery? Verily we can say that man is a mystery to himself—that he does not understand himself. When he understands himself, he will understand much about his Creator—his Father and God.

The greatest desire in the bosom of our Father Adam, or in his faithful children who are co-workers with God our Father in heaven, is to save the inhabitants of the earth. Many spirits have gone forth into the world, very many, as also the Holy Spirit of the gospel to lead this people and all the human family, who will receive it, back into the presence of our Father and God. It has been the greatest desire of the faithful to see their relatives and friends follow that good Spirit, that they may return to the presence of their Father and God.

Br. Hooper has stated that he has charity; every good man has; but there are only a few men on the earth who understand the charity that fills the bosom of our Savior. We should have charity—we should do all we can to reclaim the lost sons and daughters of Adam and Eve, and bring them back to be saved in the presence of our Father and God. If we do this, our charity will extend to the utmost extent that it is designed for the charity of God to extend in the midst of this people. But I have no love nor charity for a wicked and corrupt scoundrel, who commits iniquity with his eyes wide open; though I pity and regret the condition of the human family in their ignorance. They would come to the light, but for one thing; their deeds are evil, and they do not mean to have them reprov'd. They would be rebuked, and they will not bear it, and so they pass on and will, until they are punished.

May God bless the righteous and sustain his cause. He will do so. The wicked cannot do anything against the truth; every move they make to crush the kingdom of God will be attended with the signal blessings of the Almighty for its further extension and ultimate triumph. All their efforts will result in the overthrow of sin and iniquity, and the increase of righteousness and the kingdom of God upon the earth, until "the kingdoms of this world are become the kingdoms of our Lord and of his Christ." "Shall we see this in the flesh?" Yes. "Before we receive new bodies?" I do not know, though I expect to see all this in the flesh. Whether in this or in a new body, God being my helper, I shall contend for the righteousness of God and the rights of his Saints, and contend manfully,

until we gain possession of our relatives, friends, neighbors, country, the nations of the earth, and the earth to purify it and prepare it for the habitation of angels. That is our business. May the Lord help us to accomplish this purpose. Amen.

How to Clean Teeth.

There is, in my opinion, no dentrifice used so baneful in its use as charcoal. I doubt if there is a dentist, with a fair practice of ten years, but has seen worse effects from the use of acids. I have had in my own practice to insert three entire set of teeth, where the gums were destroyed, in two of these cases the gums are permanently discolored, so there is no mistake in its agency.

The effect of charcoal is purely mechanical, it is as sharp as diamond dust, and the finer, the worse in its effects. Being perfectly insoluble in the fluids of the mouth, it insinuates itself between the neck of the tooth and the gum, producing ulceration, recession, and finally loss of the tooth itself. Next to charcoal, in their bad effects upon the teeth, are the various kinds of bores and earths, under different high sounding names, and popular as tooth powders.

I would have my patients use no kind of powder upon the teeth oftener than two or three times a month; then I would have them use the brush, but take some finely prepared chalk, and a stick of red cedar, orange, or hickory (we should say soft white pine), about four inches long, wedge shape, and from one-eighth to one-quarter inch wide, with this polish the enamel, being careful not to irritate or injure the gums.

The great dentrifice that should be used at all times, and under all circumstances, is soap. Its alkaline properties serve to neutralize the acids contained in the fluids of the mouth, and its cleansing properties will correct the breath, and remove offensive odor sooner than any article we have seen tried. I have seen the best effects from its use in tenderness and inflammation of the gums, denoting acid secretions, and have never known it to fail in its results.—[Dr. S. S. Blodgett.]

CLIPPINGS.

—The immense gun cast at Pittsburg has been landed at Old Point and will soon be mounted near the Fog Bell, where all new guns are tried. It is said that a shell from this gun will weigh 320 pounds, and a solid shot 450 pounds. The carriage, which is composed principally of wrought iron, is now being constructed in the ordnance shop at Old Point, and will weigh when completed about 8,000 pounds.

—A new gunpowder is announced in England, which is said to be less dangerous than ordinary powder, produces very little smoke, and that of a less pungent kind than usual, not only enabling the miner to work in close places without the great delay consequent on smoke, but greatly diminishing the unhealthy effects of it in the mines. It is invented by a relation of the gentleman who introduced the safety fuse, which has proved invaluable to thousands.

—It is said that Mr. Soule, who conducted the defence in the late case before the U. S. Court in regard to the disposition of the prize steamers Miramon and Marquis of Harane received a fee of ten thousand dollars. The United States District Attorney, of Louisiana, has been instructed to appeal the case. It is also stated that Mr. Benjamin has received a retainer of \$12,000 to proceed to California to argue the question of title to the Alameda quicksilver mines, and that his contingent will amount to half a million.

—The following truly curious paragraph appears in a Brittany journal, *La Foi Bretonne*: A most respectable person, whose firm step and noble, vivacious and handsome physiognomy would easily enable her to conceal her real age, does not shrink from reminding her friends that she enters her 100th year on July 4. She is the sister of our illustrious Chateaubriand, the Countess de Marigny, who, as is well known, lives at Dinan, the convent of the Sisters of Wisdom.

—The difficulty of obtaining a sufficient quantity of rags to meet the immense consumption of paper, which is one of the chief characteristics of the present century, has long engaged the attention both of manufacturers and chemists in France. A plan is now proposed by which paper may be manufactured at a very low cost from various fibrous plants, such as the dwarf-palm, sorgho, aloes, and Jerusalem artichoke. The Paris inventor, who conceals his name, calculates that the cost of the raw material will not exceed 2fr., 75c. per 100 kilogramme, and is daily rising.

—Solomon Pangborn, residing at Rising Sun, Indiana, is supposed to be the oldest man in the United States. He says he was born in the city of New York, then a small town of five or six hundred houses, in 1725. He is consequently 135 years old. Shortly after his birth his father purchased a farm on the Mohawk river, not far from Fort Johnson, whither he removed. The old gentleman resides with relatives who are in comfortable circumstances. He complains that for the last year or two his health has been much impaired, and that he is old, that medicine fails to improve his constitution, as it might in a younger person.

—The best Remedy for Rheumatism—Hall's Sarsaparilla, Yellow Dock and Iodide of Potass.

DESERET NEWS:

OFFICE IN COUNCIL HOUSE,

CORNER OF SOUTH AND EAST TEMPLE STREETS

Terms---\$6 per Annum in Advance.

ADVERTISING.

Ten Lines, or less, constitute One Square.

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One Quarter Column, (four squares or less) for each insertion \$1.50
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One Column, (fourteen squares or less) 6.00

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One Square, each insertion : : : \$1.00
Two Squares " : : : 1.50
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JOB PRINTING!

We are prepared to execute, on the shortest notice, and at fair prices, every species of LETTER PRESS PRINTING:

Books, Blanks, Cards, Handbills,

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In the latest and most approved style. We invite the attention of those desiring work in our line.

Hall's Sarsaparilla Yellow Dock and Iodide of Potass is prepared from the finest red Jamaica Sarsaparilla and English Iodide of Potass—admirable as a restorative and purifier of the blood, it cleanses the system of all morbid and impure matter—removes pimples, boils and eruptions from the skin—cures rheumatism and pains of all kinds—All who can afford should use it, as it tends to give them strength and prolong life. Sold by Druggists generally, at \$1.00 per bottle.

R. HALL & CO.,

Proprietors, Wholesale Druggists, 143 and 145 S. 6m. Clay street San Francisco.

General Notices.

GET OUT OF THE GROUND!!!

THE GRAND EXCUSE ANNIHILATED.
B. SNOW & CO.

BEG leave to inform the public their CIRCULAR SAW MILL at Fort Ephraim is now ready for operation, and there are a plenty of logs in the mountains adjacent. Any and all who are desirous of living above ground till the proper time for burial, can be accommodated with sawing in double quick time, at short notice. All kinds of stock and produce taken for lumber or sawing.

BERNARD SNOW,
GEORGE SIDWELL.

FORT EPHRAIM, July 11, 1860. 16-8m

FIRE AND BRIMSTONE!

A. C. PYPER

TAKES pleasure in presenting to the public a superior article of

SULPHUR AND BRIMSTONE,

OF HOME MANUFACTURE,

better than any imported from the States. For SALE at Messrs. NIXON, GODDARD and A. TAYLOR & SON'S STORES, wholesale and retail.

Who will encourage Home Manufacture? 11-11

PAY FOR BURYING YOUR DEAD!

GRATEFUL indulgence has been allowed to persons indebted for Grave Yard Lots and Funeral expenses for the burial of their friends, but all persons so indebted are now notified that they MUST PAY IMMEDIATELY, or their accounts will be turned over to the proper court for collection.

Some persons have left the city without settling their accounts. Those accounts will be sent for collection unless they attend to them forthwith.

City, County and Territorial orders and grain will be received in payment.

J. C. LITTLE,
2711 G. S. L. City Sexton.

CONTRACTS FOR GRAIN.

Deputy Quartermaster Gen'l's Office.

CAMP FLOYD, U. T., 20th August, 1860.

SEALED proposals will be received at this office, addressed to the undersigned, until Monday the 1st of October next, at 10 o'clock for delivery to the United States at this place, in quantities from time to time as required, until the 30th June, 1861, THIRTY-FIVE THOUSAND bushels of good, sound, clean Oats, Wheat, Barley, or Corn. The Oats to weigh thirty-five, Wheat sixty, Barley forty eight, and Corn fifty-six pounds to the bushel. The privilege is reserved to the United States of increasing the amount one third, on thirty days notice. The whole of the grain to be subject to inspection on delivery, and of rejection if not conformable to contract.

Bidders will please state the price per bushel for each kind of grain; and endorse on their letters "proposal for grain."

The proposals will be opened in the presence of the bidders, if they choose to be present.

G. H. CROSSMAN,
Depy. Qr. Mstr. Gen'l., U. S. A.

FRESH ARRIVALS AT OGDEN CITY!

THE Subscriber has just received a choice lot of GOODS, consisting of

Prints, Merrimacks, Lawns, Jacquenet, Ribbon, Lace, Edging, Braids

And a general variety of other choice and

FANCY GOODS.

Also a large lot of choice

Domestics, Domestic, Hick ry, Cottonade, Kentucky Jeans, Linsey, Ready Made Clothing, Hats—Plain and Fancy, Hardware, Tinware, Boots and Shoes, Brass Kettles, Frying Pans, Groceries and Liquors.

Also—School Books and Stationery.

All of which he offers to sell

VERY LOW FOR CASH OR STOCK.

R. BALLANTYNE,

General Tithing Store House.

23-3m