

## REMARKS

By President Brigham Young, Bowers, Aug. 2, 1857.

REPORTED BY G. D. WATT.

I rejoice in the privilege of hearing the servants of the Lord speak to the Saints, it is a feast to me, and to hear men speak by the Holy Ghost. I very much rejoice in seeing br. Elias Smith upon the stand this morning. I have been acquainted with him for many years, and yet I have never, until now heard him address an assembly, except in the capacity of a judge. I am thankful to hear his voice in public; he is a cousin of the Prophet Joseph and of Geo. A. Smith.

I have reflected much concerning the family of the grandfather and father of Joseph the Prophet; their family connections were very extensive, and it has been a subject of deep regret to me that there were so few in that large circle who have been valiant for the truth since the death of the Prophet. Still I do not know but that Joseph had quite as many of his connections valiant for the truth, in proportion to their number, as Jesus had, for Jesus had many brothers and sisters and the most of them were opposed to him and continued so during the greater part of their lives. I used to think while Joseph was living that his life compared well with the history of the Savior, though the most of father Joseph Smith's family have believed and obeyed the gospel, and have lived their religion in a good degree. Many of them are not here; some of them I have known in the Eastern States that never have gathered with us. But the old stock are pretty much dead, and I do not know but what all of them are. Father John Smith was the last one, in this Church, of the brothers of father Joseph Smith, and he died and is buried here. Grandmother Smith lived in Kirtland a short time after she gathered.

I trust in the good feelings and in the confidence that br. Elias has gained this morning in speaking as he has from this stand, for many times I have thought of it and regretted that he was not on the stand a preacher with the rest. Some men rise here to tell about their feelings and are so diffident, so bashful, and it is so hard for them to speak, men too who have had such privileges in their former lives as br. Elias has had, who is well schooled, and has had an opportunity of becoming acquainted with the best of society, with men of influence. When he arrived to years of discretion, as he has told you, he marked out his own path. His advantages in his youth were far greater than were those of most of our public speakers.

And there is br. Carrington, when he rises here to address a congregation, though it is seldom that we can get him on this stand, will tell how he shrinks from speaking to the people, how bashful and delicate his feelings are in this matter. Men who understand language, who were taught it in their youth, who have had the privilege of schools and good education, to get up and tell how they shrink from addressing this people!

When I think of myself I think just this, I have the grit in me and I will do my duty any how. When I began to speak in public I was about as destitute of language as a man could well be, but tell about being bashful, when a man has all the learning and words he can ask for! With scores and hundreds of thousands of words with which to convey one's ideas, and then tell about being bashful before a people! How I have had the headache, when I had ideas to lay before the people and not words to express them; but I was so gritty that I always tried my best.

I do not like to hear men make excuses, although it is natural, and I put up with it.—I wish they could see and understand they have had advantages above many of their brethren; that they have been greatly blessed and should never complain, but should stand up here and exercise themselves according to the best of their ability, and do all the good possible for them to do.

Br. Elias Smith, I can say, is a man possessed of as much judgment and discretion in his feelings as any man I know. He is filled with wisdom, he is filled with judgment and with counsel, if he would dare to let it out. I would like to hear his voice and the voices of others, and I would like to have them not complain much about getting up to speak before the public.

Often when I stand up here I have the feelings of a person that is unable to convey his ideas, because I have not the advantage of language. However I do not very frequently complain of that, but I rise to do the best I can and to give the people the best I have for them at the time, and if it don't suit them they can go without it, for I am not responsible whether it suits them or not.

I rejoice in the words of br. Heber this day. He has spoken by the power of the Holy Ghost, and you are his witnesses. You may all witness to this; and his ideas are as rich, I may say, as the flowers of eternity, and his ideas and his words are congenial to my feelings and spirit. He told you here to-day that we never differ, that I say, 'go ahead, say what you please.'

I look at the spirits and the principles of men and try to behold what is in them; and if I can discover that they are right, I do not care one particle how they express their ideas, so that I can but understand them. I can say furthermore that you cannot, the best of you, beat br. Kimball's language. You may call up the college-bred man and he cannot beat it.

Br. Heber and I never went to school until we got into 'Mormonism'; that was the first of our schooling. We never had the opportunity of letters in our youth, but we had the privi-

lege of picking up brush, chopping down trees, rolling logs and working amongst the roots, and of getting our shins, feet and toes bruised. The uncle of br. Merrell who now sits in the congregation made me the first hat that my father ever bought for me, and I was then about eleven years of age. I did not go bear-headed previous to that time, neither did I call on my father to buy me a five dollar hat every few months, as some of my boys do. My sisters would make me what was called a Jo. Johnson cap for winter, and in summer I wore a straw hat which I frequently braided for myself. I learned to make bread, wash the dishes, milk the cows and make butter, and can make butter, and can beat the most of the women in this community at house-keeping. Those are about all the advantages I gained in my youth. I know how to economize, for my father had to do it.

There are a great many little items pertaining to life that I do not very often speak about, still they have to be borne with. They arise from traits in our characters, and we have to meet with them right in this community. The imported goods that we purchase are brought over a thousand miles in wagons, and yet probably I have not a young child that is three years old but what has cost me more to furnish with shoes, than I ever cost my father to furnish me with shoes in my whole life. Br. Heber has been teaching you a little economy. I tell you that you have been warned and forewarned again, that the time would come when if you had hats you would have to make them; and if the ladies had bonnets they would have to make them here.

Whether it is to your sorrow or joy, I will tell you what I discover, and I have been much surprised, and sometimes I have been overjoyed with the discovery. Sometimes my heart quakes a little, my nerves tremble in consequence of the great things that God is bringing forth. Do we realize that they are coming on us, I may say, faster than we are preparing ourselves to meet them? There is one sign after another, revelation after revelation. The Lord is hastening his work. He is bringing to pass the sayings of the prophets faster than the people are prepared to receive them. You know that we have often exhorted you to be wide awake to your duties, to be watchful and prayerful, and to be full of the Holy Spirit, lest the Lord should roll on his work faster than you could understand it.

It would be hard for the people to explain away the idea that the Government of the United States is shutting down the gate upon us, for it is too visible; and this is what hastens the work of the Lord, which you are praying for every day. I do not believe that there is a man or woman here, who prays at all, but what prays every day for the Lord to hasten his work. Now take care, for if he does, may be you will not be prepared to meet it.

The time must come when there will be a separation between this kingdom and the kingdoms of this world, even in every point of view. The time must come when this kingdom must be free and independent from all other kingdoms. Are you prepared to have the thread cut to-day?

I know the feelings of a great many, and I need not go out of my own family to hear, 'O dear, are there no ribbons coming? I want that artificial, quick. I want you to go and buy me that nice bonnet, for I am afraid there never will another one be brought here.' If I am tried in any point in this world, it is with regard to the bearings of my own conduct to my own family. I have told them, and tell them, and talk to them, and talk about it, and I ask them, am I in the line of my duty while I can feed women and children who do nothing but sit and fold their hands and wear out their clothing, and dress them in finery and pamper them, and they get so that good beef, pork, bread, butter, cheese, tea, coffee and sugar, with fruit and all kinds of garden sauce, are no rarity to them at all, and their appetites are poor and they cannot eat? That is the case with me in my family. If there is any trial upon me it is to know whether I am in the line of my duty in this matter.

Should not I take my tea and coffee, my beef and pork and every other good thing and put it into the hands of the men who sweat over the rock for the Temple, instead of feeding men, women and children who do not strive to do all they are capable of doing? I am tried in that point, and I must say that if there is anything in the world that bothers me, it is the whining of women and children to prevent me from doing that which I know that I ought to do.

I will acknowledge with br. Kimball, and I know it is the case with him, that I am a great lover of women. In what particular? I love to see them happy, to see them well fed and well clothed, and I love to see them cheerful. I love to see their faces and talk with them, when they talk in righteousness, but as for anything more, I do not care. There are probably but few men in the world who care about the private society of women less than I do. I also love children, and I delight to make them happy.

I accumulate a large amount of means, but I would just as soon feed my neighbor as myself. And every one who knows me knows whether or not a piece of johnny cake and butter and a potatoe satisfies Brigham. I can live on as cheap and as plain food as can any man in Israel. I have said to my family, a great many times, I want you to make me home made clothing, but I would meet such a whining made my ears, if I were to have even a pair of home made pantaloons made. I do not know that I have a wife in the world but what would say, 'you are not going to wear them; you ought to wear something more respectable, for you deserve to as much as any man does.'

It is the man who works hard, who sweats over the rock and goes to the canyons for lumber, that I count more worthy of good food and dress than I am. But do not I labor? Yes, with my

mind. Can any man tell what labor there is upon me? No, not a man can begin to tell what I feel for the Latter Day Saints in this Territory, throughout the mountains and the world; what I feel for their salvation and preservation. They have to be looked after and cared for, and all this more particularly rests upon me. My brethren love to share with me all that the Lord puts upon them, but in the day of trouble they look to me to secure them and point out a way for their escape.

Now let me tell you one thing, I shall take it as a witness that God designs to cut the thread between us and the world, when an army undertakes to make their appearance in this Territory to chastise me or to destroy my life from the earth. I lay it down that right is or at least should be might with Heaven, with its servants, and with all its people on the earth. As for the rest, we will wait a little while to see; but I shall take a hostile movement by our enemies as an evidence that it is time for the thread to be cut. I think that we will find three hundred who will lap water, and we can whip out the Midianites. Br. Heber said that he could turn out his women and they would whip them. I ask no odds of the wicked, the best way they can fix it.

Br. Heber says that the music is taken out of his sermons, when br. Carrington clips out words here and there, and I have taken out the music from mine, for I know the traditions and false notions of the people. Our sermons are read by tens of thousands outside of Utah. Members of the British Parliament have those Journals of Discourses published by br. Watt; they have them locked up, they secrete them and go to their rooms to study them, and they know all about us. They may, perhaps, keep them from the Queen for fear that she would believe and be converted.

I know that I have seen the day when, let men use language like br. Heber has to-day, and many would apostatize from the true faith. In printing my remarks I often omit the sharp words, though they are perfectly understood and applicable here, for I do not wish to spoil the good I desire to do. Let my remarks go to the world in a way the prejudices of the people can bear, that they may read them and ponder them, and ask God whether they are true.

I am thankful to hear the servants of God speak, and, as I have frequently said, I do not care what you say when you rise to speak here, for I want to know whether a man seeks with all his heart to know the mind of God concerning him. If he does, all is right with him.

Br. Heber alluded to counseling men and women who come to him after they had been to me, and said that they always received the same counsel I had given them. I never have known it to fail that if they come to me and then go to br. Heber, they will get the same counsel all the time. And so they would from every one of the Twelve, from the High Council, from the Seventies and High Priests and every officer in the Church, if every officer in the Church would take the course that br. Heber and I and a few others do. What is that? Never to give counsel, unless you have it to give. If you have counsel, give it, because you can have no correct counsel except by the Spirit of revelation; that is my standard. I have no counsel for a man, unless I have the testimony of Jesus on the subject. Then when the same man asks counsel of me and goes to br. Heber, do you not see that if he acts on the same principle and gives counsel it must be by the Spirit of revelation, or he has no counsel to give if it is not by that Spirit. Then let the same man go to br. Wells and ask his counsel on the same subject, without letting him know that he has been to Brigham or to Heber, and br. Daniel will give the same counsel by the same Spirit.

The difficulty with regard to giving counsel that conflicts consists in men's giving counsel from their own judgments, without the Spirit of God. Every man in the kingdom of God would give the same counsel upon each subject, if he would wait until he had the mind of Christ upon it. Then all would have one word and mind, and each man would see eye to eye.

But there is a weakness in the brethren, and it is in mankind in general. You ask almost any person in the world a question, and he thinks it a disgrace to be unable to answer it; he feels chagrined, his mind flags, when he finds that he is not quite as knowing as his neighbors think him to be, and to avoid this he will often venture an answer without knowing the facts in the case, or the effects of his answer.

If you would always pause and say, I have no counsel for you, I have no answer for you on this subject, because I have no manifestation of the Spirit, and be willing to let every body in the world know that you are ignorant when you are, you would become wise a great deal quicker than to give counsel on your own judgment without the Spirit of revelation. If the Elders of Israel would observe this rule, never to give counsel unless they give it by the testimony of the truth, by the Spirit of the Lord Jesus Christ, and if they cannot give counsel in that manner not to give any, there would be no conflicting counsel in the kingdom. All would be one; counsel would be one; we would soon come to understanding and be of one heart and mind; and our blessings would be increased upon us faster than in taking any other course.

May God bless you, and preserve us in the truth. Amen.

A PULPIT 'STRIKER.'—Ah, me! said a pious lady, 'our minister was a powerful preacher; for the short time he ministered the Word among us, he kicked three pulpits to pieces, and banged the inwards out of five Bibles!'

'Pray, Mr. Professor, what is a paraphrase?'—'Madam, it is simply a circumlocutory cycle of oratorical sonorosity circumscribing an atom of ideality, lost in a verbal profundity.'

## THE DESERET NEWS.



ALBERT CARRINGTON, EDITOR.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 12.

## THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AND UTAH.

Powerful in numbers and wealth, extensive in domain, learned and practical in mechanical arts and the exact sciences, and possessing a land choice above all other lands, the United States had it in their power to become the most free, enlightened and happy government ever instituted by man. Peopled by those who had experienced and fled from intolerance, oppression, and religious persecution in the old world, delivered from the yoke aimed to be fastened by a foreign power, and blessed with a Constitution guaranteeing freedom of conscience, of speech and of the press, it was scarcely presumable that occasion would ever be found for the prudent, cautionary counsels and exhortations to be found in the inaugural addresses of Washington, Adams and Jefferson. But alas for human wisdom, when man rejects the counsels and servants of Jehovah! So recently as March 4, 1797, President Adams rationally and forcibly urged the propagation of 'knowledge, virtue, and religion, among all classes of people—as the only means of preserving our Constitution from its natural ENEMIES, the spirit of sophistry, the spirit of party, the spirit of intrigue, the profligacy of corruption; and within that brief period those very ENEMIES, so wisely cautioned against as destructive 'to elective governments,' are exercising almost undisputed sway over our Nation and most certainly bid fair to soon accomplish their forewarned nefarious designs.

Place hunters and spoilsmen, with a hireling clergy and reckless editors to bolster corrupt systems and lash unbridled licentiousness into fury, have the Executive of our nation fast bound hand and foot, and turn him, like a weathercock, to subserving their nefarious purposes, to the utter overthrow of equal laws, of justice and humanity, principles so revered and respected in the early administration of our government. Yes, so much were those principles then respected that President Jefferson, so late as March 4, 1801, asserted 'a wise and frugal Government, which shall restrain men from injuring one another, and shall leave them otherwise free to regulate THEIR OWN pursuits of industry and improvement,' to be 'necessary to make us a happy and prosperous people.'

But inasmuch as rotten political pigmies have attained to almost supreme sway in the Government, and are fast trampling under foot the last vestige of 'unalienable rights,' utterly regardless of the correct teachings and examples of the wise and true patriots and statesmen of the Revolution, it may be asked whether we expect to wean them from the cesspool of their corruptions, or to prevent the mad officers and crew of the ship of state from pursuing their wild orgies, as they are hopelessly whirled in the narrowing circles of the vortex of destruction. We have no such expectation, for we are aware of the folly of attempting to cast evil spirits out of those who prefer their companionship, and our voice is not loud enough to penetrate the ears of those who are willingly deaf and drunken through the influence of their own unbridled passions. What then do we propose? To freely and truthfully comment upon men and principles, no matter whether high or low, powerful or weak, as opportunity and wisdom may dictate. Also to inform 'the powers that be' that we are somewhat acquainted with their inhuman plans and designs, and shall subvert them so far as possible; and, for the benefit of the honest, virtuous and upright the wide world over, shall strive to encourage the noble and good and restrain the vicious.

The United States has millions of acres of unoccupied land, for the rapid settling of which the very genius of our Government requires the extension of every Constitutional facility and encouragement. Utah embraces a large area of mountains, deserts and arid valleys, with three salt lakes, several brackish and fresh water springs and streams, six or seven small, unnavigable rivers, and limited and widely scattered spots and strips of soil rendered fertile by expensive and vexatious irrigation. This 'frightfully poor' region was unoccupied previous to 1847, save by the aborigines and a