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The Dying Miner's Lament.

Afar from the scenes of my youth and my childhood,
O mountains and waves, I've wandered away;
And here 'mid these rocks, these sands and these wild
winds,
In fading sickness my last lingering day.
Pond memory oft whispered in accents of sadness
Of home and of friends, and of joys left behind—
My wife, my dear children, their voices of gladness,
My fond darling mother now dwells on my mind.
How fondly I hoped, in the bosom of home,
To have spent the rich treasure I've gleaned from the
sand.
But, ah! sad affliction and sorrow have come,
And doomed me to die in this far distant land.
I have toiled in the valleys, I've delved in the hills,
The streams and the bars, I have prospected o'er;
The wild rushing water, the deep flowing river,
The gulches and ravines will see me no more.
By Yaho's bright waters, tho' softly I intere;
The friends I love best, cannot stand round my bier;
No mother to sorrow no wife to deplore me,
Or should my grave a last lingering tear.
The tempest may howl, and the storm may beat on me,
I shall not be disturbed by the deep thunder's roar;
But gently I'll sleep, tho' my friends are far from me,
My dear native home I shall see thee more.

**Mr. Webster's Farm at Marshfield;
ANECDOTES OF HIS PRIVATE LIFE.**

[Correspondence of the Evening Post.]

MARSHFIELD, Mass., Aug. 25, 1854.

With regard to the extent of Mr. Webster's estate at Marshfield, various incorrect estimates have been circulated. From a survey recently taken, it is found to embrace 1,200 acres, of which the original purchase, made in 1830, included 375 acres, together with the mansion house, the body of which was built in 1774. A large part of the land is marsh and pasture, its eastern boundary being the margin of the ocean. The estate formerly belonged to the heirs of Governor Winslow, of old Colony renown, and to Nathaniel Ray Thomas, a noted loyalist of revolutionary times, the hero of Trumbull's poem of 'McFingal.'

The thin soil and bleak air of Marshfield is not favorable to agricultural success, but Mr. Webster's indefatigable exertions converted his farm into one of the most fertile in the country. Many acres of barren sand heaps are now green pastures, fruitful wheat fields and orchards, or are covered with vigorous forest trees of many descriptions.

All his farming operations were planned and carried out on a great scale. He was thoroughly acquainted with the theory and practice of agriculture, and spared no expense in the accomplishment of his purposes. His address before the Massachusetts Legislature, contained in the first volume of his works, shows to what account he had turned his observations on the English system of farming.

Many of the cattle with which he stocked his farm have been sold since his death, but there still remain in his pastures some of the finest specimens of the Devonshire, Ayrshire, Alderney and Durham breeds to be found in this country. Mr. Webster always chose the best and best-bred for these splendid creatures, and just before his death he ordered the entire herd, numbering between one and two hundred, to be driven to the top of a hill, so that he might view these objects of his care and pride for the last time.

His swine and poultry were also equally well attended to, and embraced almost every known variety. For his ducks and geese, two small ponds near the mansion were specially appropriated. A larger pond, of perhaps fifteen acres, was reserved for the keeping of trout and other fresh water fish, but although it was stocked by thousands of fish, which Mr. Webster bought of the little boys in the neighborhood at a cent apiece, they all died, and the pond only served as an ornament to the landscape, affording in its islands, a secure retreat for large flocks of wild geese. It was while looking upon this pond from the chamber window in which Mr. Webster died, that I was told an anecdote illustrating not unpleasantly a peculiarity of his character.

During his last sickness he called for Hatch, one of his laborers, and told him to keep a favorite netting bag by the shore of the lake, within eight of his bedroom window, with a lantern burning perpetually at the head-end, with a lantern burning perpetually at the head-end, with a lantern burning perpetually at the head-end.

An anecdote, showing how eagerly addicted he was to his fishing sports, and how determined not to allow his Marshfield life to be interrupted by the perfunctory demands of business, was told me by his son.

It was one day fishing off the beach with the Commodore, when he saw a boat making toward Marshfield, from the direction of Colchester. The occupants were evidently not a fishing excursion, and Mr. Webster suspected that they must be coming to Marshfield to see him.

After looking for some moments steadily at the suspicious looking craft as it approached toward them, he turned to Peterson and asked, 'Which way will the boat go best, Commodore?'

DISSENTING OPINIONS.
TRUTH AND LIBERTY.
VOL. 4. GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, THURSDAY, DEC. 7, 1854. NO. 39.

the street, from which the approach to it is by a gravelled road, lined with well-grown buckhorn hedges, and amply shaded.
The lawn is also planted with fine trees, but not so thickly as to interfere with the view from the piazzas nearly surrounding the house, which is of wood painted white, with green blinds, spacious, and in its proportions somewhat irregular, though the large additions made to its size from time to time, since Mr. Webster purchased, having doubtless much improved the original building.
Near the house is the garden, covering an acre of a sunny slope, and, though not showing marks of any special attention, is well kept and stocked with a great variety of fruits and flowers. At one corner is a small wooden building, containing Mr. Webster's agricultural library. Here, when he wished to be completely secure from intrusion, he would retire, and nothing but the most urgent necessity would induce the members of his family to disturb his seclusion.

Under the enormous and wide-spreading elm before his front door he was fond of sitting in his easy chair, when his mind was free from the troubles of business for which he could look with well founded complacency over that wide stretch of country, whose beauty and fruitfulness were in a great measure due to his own efforts.
On entering the house, where the furniture remains precisely as it was arranged in the lifetime of its former occupant, we pass through the sitting rooms and parlor; both furnished in a modern and elegant, yet not ostentatious style, and come to the library, which is the largest room in the house; it is built in the Gothic style, and was planned by Mr. Webster and was designed by Julia, the wife of the now living of Samuel A. Appleton, of Boston. The books, which are dispersed in portable cases at the sides, are principally historical and standard political works. There are also not a few dictionaries and encyclopedias, the books from which books can be made.

On the wall of the library, at the right of the door as you enter, hang life-like portraits of Webster and Ashburton, painted by Healy. They are full size, in a sitting posture. Near Mr. Webster's right hand, which rests upon the arm of his chair, is a scroll, partly open, on which is written the words: 'Abolition of the Slave Trade, Surrender of the Fugitives, Maritime Rights.' Upon a table, in front of Lord Ashburton, is a parchment, on which is the following sentence, commemorative of the Ashburton Treaty:
[This Treaty—
Signed at Washington, the 9th day
of April, Anno Domini 1842.]
ASHBURTON. DANIEL WEBSTER.

Just beyond the portrait of Lord Ashburton is a portrait of Major Edward Webster, who died in Mexico during the Mexican war. Among other articles of interest in the library may be mentioned the beautiful center table presented to Mr. Webster in 1832 by the mechanics of Buffalo, as a token of their appreciation of his services in defence of a Protective Tariff and of our National Union.

In the room adjoining are two small pictures worthy of notice—one, a steel engraving of Metetrich, with the following autograph inscription: 'To Mr. Webster—Metetrich'; and another, a profile likeness of a woman with a remarkably resolute and energetic expression, and with a forehead very like Webster's own; under it is written 'My Excellent Mother.' D.W.
From the lower floor, on which, to give an idea of the size of the house, we may mention there are nine handsomely furnished and commodious rooms, we now pass up stairs to the room in which Mr. Webster died. Everything here—the simple furniture of yellow elm maple—the small bookcase, with a few books on agricultural and religious topics—the tiny cane-bottomed chair, probably once the plaything of his children—the engravings of La Pice, Dupin and Wellington, with the profile group of Julia Webster, her husband and their two children—to one of whom, an infant on the ottoman, his mother was beckoning with her chair—everything is left as it was when the illustrious occupant gazed upon it for the last time.

There is an entire absence of extravagance and splendor in the furniture of this and the other apartments of the mansion—no French conveniences and embellishments, but throughout there is evidence of excellent taste and a regard for substantial comfort. The same grand simplicity which led Mr. Webster, in his writings, to despise trivial ornaments of style, is apparent even in the arrangement of his household affairs.

A large number of portraits and engravings adorn the walls of the different apartments of the mansion. Among them may be mentioned portraits of Mr. Fletcher Webster and his wife; Mr. Leroy—Mrs. Daniel Webster's father—a portrait of Mrs. Daniel Webster, taken in her younger days; and also one of her brothers, taken many years since; one of Mr. Madison, and a crayon drawing of Julia Webster.
The mansion of Mr. Webster is still under supervision of his servants, Porter Wright. Mr. Fletcher Webster resides on his farm of Carewville, about a mile from the former residence of his father, which he may perhaps hereafter occupy. The estate is still unsettled, but it is not probable that a place so interesting to the people of New England will ever pass out of the possession of the descendants of their most eminent statesman.

Eloquence and Humor of Patrick Henry.

Patrick Henry was a distinguished orator and patriot of Virginia, who lent his powerful influence to the cause of the Revolution. Hook was a Scotchman, a man of wealth, and suspected of being unfriendly to the American cause. During the distresses of the American army, consequent on the joint invasion of Cornwallis and Phillips, in 1781, Mr. Webster, an ardent commissioner, had taken two of Hook's slaves for the use of the troops. The act had not been strictly legal; and, on the establishment of peace, Hook, on the advice of Mr. Cowan, a gentleman of some distinction in the law, thought proper to bring an action of trespass against Mr. Webster, in the district court of New London.

Mr. Henry appeared for the defendant, and is said to have displayed himself in this cause to the infinite enjoyment of his hearers, the unfortunate Hook always excepted.
After Mr. Henry became animated in the cause, says a correspondent, he appeared to have complete control over the passions of his audience; at one time he excited their indignation against Hook, vengeance was visible in every countenance; again, when he chose to relax, and ridicule him, the whole audience was in a roar of laughter.

He painted the distresses of the American army, exposed, almost naked, to the rigors of a winter's sky, and marking the frozen ground over which they trod with the blood of their unshod feet. 'Where is the man?' he said, 'who has an American heart in his bosom, who would not have thrown upon his fields, his barns, his cellars, the doors of his house, the portals of his breast, to have received, with open arms, the meaneast soldier in that little band of famished patriots? Where is the man? There he stands—but where the heart of an American beats in his bosom, you gentlemen, are to judge.'

He then carried the jury, by the powers of his imagination, to the plains around New York, the surrender of which had followed shortly after the accomplished of; he depicted the surrender of the most glowing and noble colors of his eloquence; the audience saw before their eyes the humiliation and dejection of the British, as they

marched out of their trenches; they saw the triumph which lighted up every patriot face, and heard the shouts of victory, and the cry of 'Washington and Liberty,' as it rung and echoed through the American ranks, and was reverberated from the hills and shores of the neighboring river. But hark! what notes of discord are those which disturb the general joy, and silence the acclamation of victory? They are the notes of John Hook, hoarsely bawling through the American camp—
Be it death, be it!

The whole audience were convulsed; a particular incident will give a better idea of the effect than any general description. The clerk of the court, unable to command himself, and unwilling to commit any breach of decorum in his place, rushed out of the court house, and threw himself on the grass, in the most violent paroxysm of laughter.

Here he was rolling, when Hook, with very different feelings, came out for relief into the yard also. 'Jenny Steptoe,' said he to the clerk, 'what the devil is your name? Mr. Steptoe was only able to say that he could not help it. "Never mind ye," said Hook, "wait till Billy Cowan gets up; he'll show him the law!"

Mr. Cowan, however, was so completely overwhelmed by the torrent which bore upon his client, that when he rose to reply to Mr. Henry, he was scarcely able to make an intelligent or audible remark. The cause was decided almost by acclamation.

The jury retired for form's sake, and instantly returned with a verdict for the defendant.
Nor did the effect of Mr. Henry's speech stop here. The people were so highly excited by the story and such a suit, that Hook began to hear all round him a cry more terrible than that of beef; it was the cry of 'tar and feathers'; from the cry of which it is said, nothing saved him but a precipitate flight and the speed of his horse.

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HISTORY OF JOSEPH SMITH.

JANUARY, 1841.

January 1.—Elders B. Young, P. P. Pratt, and John Taylor attended a conference in Liverpool. Elders H. C. Kimball and W. Woodruff are in London.

Elder O. Pratt in Edinburgh.
Elder Geo. A. Smith in Burslem.
Elder Willard Richards in Preston.
Elders Orson Hyde and J. E. Page are en route for Jerusalem.
Elder William Smith at Plymouth, Hancock county, Illinois.

Friday, 8.—Elder Parley P. Pratt wrote President Sidney Rigdon, from Manchester, England. 'In the first place, we have had one snow this winter of some three inches deep. The weather is now so cold that it is in danger of freezing potatoes in the chamber; it is the coldest we have had. It is somewhat sickly, with scarlet and other fevers: one family of saints buried three children at a time.'

'Peace is declared between the allied powers and Egypt. Palestine is in the hands of Turkey. The Jews have much reason to be thankful to the States government guarantees to the citizens.'

'As to the progress of the work of God in this country, it is increasing at every step. It is now prospering in Ireland and in Wales, as well as in Scotland and England. It is spreading into various new places in England. We have several hundred faithful preachers, and the spirit of enquiry seems to be more generally awakened. The clergy of the Church of England, the Methodist priests, the Baptist ministers, Unitarians, &c., are all in arms, as it were, against the saints.'

'The country is flooded with pamphlets, tracts, papers, &c. published against us. Some of them have been and will be in the hands of the saints. I must say that Jonathan is far behind John Bull in ingenuity in regard to inventing lies. All the foolishness ever published in the United States against the truth would be considered sober earnest compared to the follies which are being made manifest here. But I will forbear, with a promise to send you a few specimens when our next emigrants sail for your place. I must now inform you of the fact that we have repaid the first fruits of Campbellism in England, at a place called Nottingham.'

Thursday, 15.—A Proclamation to the Saints scattered abroad; greeting: Beloved brethren—The relationship which we sustain to the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, renders it necessary that we should make known from time to time, the circumstances, situation, and prospects of the church, and give such instructions as may be necessary for the well being of the saints, and for the promotion of those objects calculated to further their present and everlasting happiness.

'We have to congratulate the saints on the progress of the great work of the last days; for not only has it spread through the length and breadth of this vast continent, but on the continent of Europe, and on the islands of the sea; it is spreading in a manner entirely unprecedented in the annals of time. This appears the more pleasing when we consider that but a short time has elapsed since we were unmercifully driven from the State of Missouri, after suffering cruelties and persecutions in their various and horrid forms. Their overthrow, to many, seemed inevitable, while the cause of truth triumphed over us, and by their cruel reproaches endeavored to aggravate our sufferings. But the Lord of Hosts was with us, the God of Jacob was our refuge; and we were delivered from the hands of bloody and deceitful men; and in the State of Illinois we found an asylum, and were kindly welcomed by persons worthy the character of freemen.'

'It would be impossible to enumerate all those who, in our time of deep distress, nobly came forward to our relief, and, like the good Samaritan, rendered aid to the distressed, and contributed liberally to our necessities, as the citizens of Quincy, and the people of Illinois generally, seemed to emulate each other in this labor of love. We would, however, make honorable mention of Governor Carlin, Judge Young, Gen. Leach, Judge Ralston, Rev. Mr. Young, Colonel Leary, N. Bushnell, John Wood, J. N. Morris, S. M. Bartlett, Samuel Holmes, and J. T. Holmes, Esquires, who will long be remembered by a grateful community for their philanthropy to a suffering people, and whose kindness at that occasion is indelibly engraven on the tablet of our hearts in golden letters of love.'

'We would likewise make mention of the Legislature of this State, who, without respect of parties, without reluctance, freely, openly, boldly and nobly, have come forth to our assistance, owned us as citizens and friends, and took us by the hand, and extended to us all the blessings of civil, political and religious liberty, by granting us, under date of Dec. 16, 1840, one of the most liberal charters, with the most plenest powers ever conferred by a legislative assembly on free citizens, for 'The City of Nauvoo,' the 'Nauvoo Legion,' and the 'University of the City of Nauvoo.'

'The first of these charters (that for the 'City of Nauvoo') secures to us in all time to come, irrevocably, all those great blessings of civil liberty which of right appertain to all the free citizens of a great civilized republic: 'tis all we ever claimed. What a contrast does the proceedings of the legislature of this State present when compared with those of Missouri, whose bigotry, jealousy, and superstition, prevailed to such an extent as to deny us our liberty and our sacred rights. Illinois has set a glorious example to the whole United States and to the world at large, and has nobly carried out the principles of her constitution, and the constitution of these United States.'

'The population of our city is increasing with unparalleled rapidity, numbering more than 3000 inhabitants. Every facility is afforded in the city and adjacent country, in Hancock county, for the successful prosecution of the mechanical arts and the pleasing pursuits of agriculture. The waters of the Mississippi can be successfully used for manufacturing purposes to almost an unlimited extent.
'Having been instrumental in the hands of our Heavenly Father in laying a foundation for the gathering of Zion, we would say, let all those who appreciate the blessings of the gospel, and realize the importance of obeying the commandments of heaven, who have been blessed of heaven with the possession of this world's goods, first prepare for the general gathering; let them dispose of their effects as best circumstances will possibly admit, without making too great sacrifices, and remove to our city and country; establish and cultivate farms in the country. This will secure our permanent inheritance, and prepare the way for the gathering of the poor. This is agreeable to the order of heaven, and the only principle on which the gathering can be effected. Let the rich then, and all who can assist in establishing this place make every preparation to come on without delay, and strengthen our hands, and assist in promoting the happiness of the saints. This cannot be too forcibly impressed on the minds of all, and the elders are hereby instructed to proclaim this word in all places where the saints reside, in their public ministrations, for this is according to the instructions we have received from the Lord.'

States, and while she requires of us implicit obedience to the laws, (which we have ever to be observed) she affords us the protection of law, the security of life, liberty, and the peaceable pursuit of happiness.

'The name of our City (Nauvoo) is of Hebrew origin, and signifies a beautiful situation, or place, carrying with it, also, the idea of rest; and is truly descriptive of this western delightful situation. It is situated on the eastern bank of the Mississippi river, at the head of the Des Moines Rapids, in Hancock county, bounded on the east by an extensive prairie of surpassing beauty, and on the north, west, and south, by the Mississippi. This place has been objected to by some on account of the sickness which has prevailed in the summer months, but it is the opinion of Doctor Beunert, that Hancock county, and all the eastern and southern portions of the City of Nauvoo, are as healthy as any other portions of the western country (or the world, to acclimated climate) within the north western portion of the city has experienced much affliction from fever and ague, which, however, he thinks can be easily remedied by draining the sloughs on the adjacent islands in the Mississippi.'

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'The Temple of the Lord, in progress of erection here, where the saints will come to worship the God of their fathers, according to the order of his house and the powers of the holy priesthood, and will be so constructed as to enable all the functions of the priesthood to be duly exercised, and where instructions from the Most High will be received, and from this place go forth to distant lands. Let us then concentrate all our powers, under the provisions of our magna charter granted by the Illinois Legislature, at the City of Nauvoo, and surrounding country, and strive to emulate the actions of the ancient covenant makers and patriarchs in those things which are of such vast importance to this and every succeeding generation.'

'The Nauvoo Legion embraces all our military power, and will enable us to perform our military duty by ourselves, and thus afford us the power and privilege of avoiding one of the most fruitful sources of strife, oppression, and collision with the world. It will enable us to show our attachment to the State and nation as a people, whenever the public service requires our aid, thus proving ourselves obedient to the paramount laws of the land, and ready at all times to sustain and execute them.'

'The University of the City of Nauvoo will enable us to teach our children wisdom to instruct them in all knowledge and learning, in the arts, sciences, and learned professions. We hope to make this institution one of the great lights of the world, and by and through it to diffuse that kind of knowledge which will be of practicable utility and for the public good, and also for private and individual happiness. The Regents of the University will take the general supervision of all matters appertaining to education from common schools up to the highest branches of a most liberal collegiate course. They will establish a regular system of education, and hand over the power from teacher to professor, until the regular graduation is consummated and the education finished.'

'This corporation contains all the powers and prerogatives of any other college or university in this State. The charters for the University and Legion are addenda to the city charter, making the whole perfect and complete.
'Not only has the Lord given us favor in the eyes of the community, who are happy to see us in the enjoyment of all the rights and privileges of freemen, but we are happy to state that several of the principal men in Illinois, who have listened to the doctrine we promulge, have become obedient to the faith and are rejoicing in the same; among whom is John C. Bennett, M.D., quartermaster general of Illinois. We mention this gentleman first, because, that during our persecutions in Missouri, he became acquainted with the violence we were suffering while in that State, on account of our religion; his sympathies for us were aroused, and his indignation kindled against our persecutors for the cruelties practised upon us, and their flagrant violation of the law of the land. Amidst their hatred, he had the heart to put down the truth, he addressed us a letter, tendering to us his assistance in delivering us out of the hands of our enemies, and restoring us again to our privileges, and only required at our hands to point out the way and he would be forthcoming, with all the forces he could raise for that purpose. He has been one of the instruments in effecting our safety and deliverance from the unjust persecutions and demands of the authorities of Missouri, and also in procuring the city charter. He is a man of enterprise, extensive acquirements, and of independent mind, and is calculated to be a great blessing to our community.'

'Dr. Isaac Galland also, who is one of our benefactors, having under his control a large quantity of land in the immediate vicinity of our city, and a considerable portion of the city plot, opened both his heart and his hands, and when we were strangers, took us in; and bade us welcome to share with him in his abundance, leaving his dwelling house, the most splendid edifice in the vicinity, for our accommodation, and betook himself to a small uncomfortable dwelling. He sold as his large estates on very reasonable terms, and on long credit, so that we might have an opportunity of paying for them without being distressed, and has since taken our lands in Missouri in payment for the whole amount, and has given us a clear and indisputable title for the same. And in addition to the first purchase, we have exchanged lands with him in Missouri to the amount of eighty thousand dollars. He is the honored instrument the Lord used to prepare a home for us when we were driven from our inheritances, having given him control of vast bodies of land, and prepared his heart to make the use of the land in the way he should. Being a man of extensive information, great talents, and high literary fame, he devoted all his powers and influence to give us a character.'

'After having thus exerted himself for our salvation and comfort, and formed an intimate acquaintance with many of our people, his mind became wrought up to the greatest feelings, being convinced that our persecutions were like those of the ancient saints, and after investigating the doctrines we proclaimed, he became convinced of the truth and of the necessity of obedience thereto, and to the great joy and satisfaction of the church, he yielded himself to the waters of baptism, and became a partaker with us in our sufferings, choosing rather to suffer afflictions with the people of God than enjoy the pleasures of sin for a season.'

'In connection with these, we would mention the names of General James Adams, judge of probate, of Sangamon county; Dr. Green, of Shelby county; R. D. Foster, Sidney Knowlton, of Hancock county; Dr. Knight, of Putnam county, Indiana; with many others of respectability and high standing in society, with nearly all the old settlers in our immediate neighborhood. We make mention of this that the saints may be encouraged, and also that they may see that the persecutions we suffered in Missouri were like the persecutions of a far more glorious display of the power of truth, and of the religion we have espoused.'

'From the kind, uniform, and consistent course pursued by the citizens of Illinois, and the great success which has attended us while here, the natural advantages of this place for every purpose we require, and the necessity of the gathering of the saints of the Most High, we would say,—let the brethren who love the prosperity of Zion, who are anxious that her stakes should be strengthened and her cords lengthened, and who prefer her prosperity to their chief joy, come, and cast in their lots with us, and cheerfully engage in a work so glorious and sublime, and say with Nehemiah, 'We, his servants, will arise and build.' It probably would hardly be necessary to enforce this important subject on the attention of the saints, as its necessity is obvious, and is a subject of paramount importance; but as watchmen to the house of Israel—as shepherds over the flock which is now scattered over a vast extent of country, and the anxiety we feel for their prosperity and everlasting welfare, and for the carrying out the great and glorious purposes of our God, to which we have vowed, we feel to urge its necessity, and say,—Let the saints come here: this is the word of the Lord, and in accordance with the great work of the last days. It is true, the idea of a general gathering has heretofore been associated with the most cruel and oppressing scenes, owing to our unrelenting persecutions at the hands of wicked and unjust men; but we hope that these days of darkness and gloom have gone by, and from the liberal policy of our State Government, we may expect a scene of peace and prosperity we have never before witnessed since the rise of our church, and the happy and prosperous which now await us, is an abundant probability, incalculably great. By a concentration of action, and a unity of effort, we can only accomplish the great work of the last days, which we could not do in our remote and scattered condition, while our interests both temporal and spiritual will be greatly enhanced, and the blessings of heaven must flow unto us in an uninterrupted stream; of this, we think there can be no question.'

'The great profusion of temporal and spiritual blessings which always flow from faithfulness and concerted effort, never attend individual exertion; and the history of all past ages abundantly attests the fact. In addition to all temporal blessings, there is no other way for the saints to be saved in these last days, as the concurrent testimony of all the holy prophets clearly proves; for it is written:—They shall come from the east, and be gathered from the west; the north shall give up, and the south shall keep not back. 'The sons of God shall be gathered from far, and his daughters from the ends of the earth.'

'It is also the concurrent testimony of all the prophets, that this gathering together of all the saints must take place before the Lord comes to take vengeance upon the ungodly; and to be glorified and admired by all those who obey his gospel. The fifth Psalm, from the first to the fifth verses inclusive, describes the glory and majesty of that event:
'The mighty God, even the Lord hath spoken, and called the earth from the rising of the sun unto the going down thereof. Out of Zion, the perfection of beauty, God hath shined. Our God shall come, and shall not keep silence: a fire shall devour before him, and it shall be very tempestuous round about him. He shall call to the heavens above, and to the earth (that he take vengeance upon the ungodly); and he shall be glorified and admired by all those who obey his gospel. The fifth Psalm, from the first to the fifth verses inclusive, describes the glory and majesty of that event.'

'We might offer many other quotations from the Scriptures, but believing them to be familiar to the saints, we forbear.
'We would wish the saints to understand that, when they come here, they must not expect to find perfection, or that all will be harmony, peace, and love; if they indige to these ideas, they will undoubtedly be deceived, for here there are persons, not only from different States, but from different nations, who, although they feel a great attachment to the cause of truth, he their prejudices of education, and consequently it requires some time before these things can be overcome. Again, there are many that creep in unawares, and endeavor to sow discord, strife, and animosity in our midst, and by so doing, bring evil upon the saints. These things we have to bear with, and these things will prevail either to a greater or lesser extent until the Lord be thoroughly purged, and the chaff be burnt up. Therefore, let those who come up to this place be determined to keep the commandments of God, and not be discouraged by those things we have enumerated, and then they will be prospered—the intelligence of heaven will be communicated to them, and they will eventually see eye to eye, and rejoice in the full fruition of that glory which is reserved for the righteous.'

'In order to erect the Temple of the Lord, great exertions will be required on the part of the saints, so that they may build a house which shall be accepted of by the Almighty, and in which his power and glory shall be manifested. Therefore let those who can, freely make a sacrifice of their time, their talents, and their property, for the prosperity of the kingdom, and for the love they have to the cause of truth, bid adieu to their homes and pleasant places of abode, and unite with us in the great work of the last days, and share in the tribulation that they may ultimately share in the glory and triumph.
'We wish it likewise to be distinctly understood that we claim no privilege but what we feel cheerfully disposed to share with our fellow citizens of every denomination, and every sentiment of religion; and therefore say, that so far from being desirous to our own fully, let all those who desire to locate themselves in this place, or the vicinity, come, and we will hail them as citizens and friends, and shall feel it not only a duty, but a privilege, to reciprocate the kindness we have received from the benevolent and kind-hearted citizens of the State of Illinois.'

JOSEPH SMITH,
SIDNEY RIGDON,
HYRUM SMITH,
Presidents of the Church.'

'Nauvoo, January 15, 1841.'

REMARKS

By President J. M. Grant, Tabernacle, Nov. 18, 1854.

I have a few remarks I wish to make this afternoon.
I am very much pleased at the observations I have heard this afternoon, and with those I heard in the morning.
I would be glad to see all the people do right; no momentary excitement will induce the multi-

quaintance with many of our people, his mind became wrought up to the greatest feelings, being convinced that our persecutions were like those of the ancient saints, and after investigating the doctrines we proclaimed, he became convinced of the truth and of the necessity of obedience thereto, and to the great joy and satisfaction of the church, he yielded himself to the waters of baptism, and became a partaker with us in our sufferings, choosing rather to suffer afflictions with the people of God than enjoy the pleasures of sin for a season.'

'In connection with these, we would mention the names of General James Adams, judge of probate, of Sangamon county; Dr. Green, of Shelby county; R. D. Foster, Sidney Knowlton, of Hancock county; Dr. Knight, of Putnam county, Indiana; with many others of respectability and high standing in society, with nearly all the old settlers in our immediate neighborhood. We make mention of this that the saints may be encouraged, and also that they may see that the persecutions we suffered in Missouri were like the persecutions of a far more glorious display of the power of truth, and of the religion we have espoused.'

'From the kind, uniform, and consistent course pursued by the citizens of Illinois, and the great success which has attended us while here, the natural advantages of this place for every purpose we require, and the necessity of the gathering of the saints of the Most High, we would say,—let the brethren who love the prosperity of Zion, who are anxious that her stakes should be strengthened and her cords lengthened, and who prefer her prosperity to their chief joy, come, and cast in their lots with us, and cheerfully engage in a work so glorious and sublime, and say with Nehemiah, 'We, his servants, will arise and build.' It probably would hardly be necessary to enforce this important subject on the attention of the saints, as its necessity is obvious, and is a subject of paramount importance; but as watchmen to the house of Israel—as shepherds over the flock which is now scattered over a vast extent of country, and the anxiety we feel for their prosperity and everlasting welfare, and for the carrying out the great and glorious purposes of our God, to which we have vowed, we feel to urge its necessity, and say,—Let the saints come here: this is the word of the Lord, and in accordance with the great work of the last days. It is true, the idea of a general gathering has heretofore been associated with the most cruel and oppressing scenes, owing to our unrelenting persecutions at the hands of wicked and unjust men; but we hope that these days of darkness and gloom have gone by, and from the liberal policy of our State Government, we may expect a scene of peace and prosperity we have never before witnessed since the rise of our church, and the happy and prosperous which now await us, is an abundant probability, incalculably great. By a concentration of action, and a unity of effort, we can only accomplish the great work of the last days, which we could not do in our remote and scattered condition, while our interests both temporal and spiritual will be greatly enhanced, and the blessings of heaven must flow unto us in an uninterrupted stream; of this, we think there can be no question.'

'The great profusion of temporal and spiritual blessings which always flow from faithfulness and concerted effort, never attend individual exertion; and the history of all past ages abundantly attests the fact. In addition to all temporal blessings, there is no other way for the saints to be saved in these last days, as the concurrent testimony of all the holy prophets clearly proves; for it is written:—They shall come from the east, and be gathered from the west; the north shall give up, and the south shall keep not back. 'The sons of God shall be gathered from far, and his daughters from the ends of the earth.'

'It is also the concurrent testimony of all the prophets, that this gathering together of all the saints must take place before the Lord comes to take vengeance upon the ungodly; and to be glorified and admired by all those who obey his gospel. The fifth Psalm, from the first to the fifth verses inclusive, describes the glory and majesty of that event:
'The mighty God, even the Lord hath spoken, and called the earth from the rising of the sun unto the going down thereof. Out of Zion, the perfection of beauty, God hath shined. Our God shall come, and shall not keep silence: a fire shall devour before him, and it shall be very tempestuous round about him. He shall call to the heavens above, and to the earth (that he take vengeance upon the ungodly); and he shall be glorified and admired by all those who obey his gospel. The fifth Psalm, from the first to the fifth verses inclusive, describes the glory and majesty of that event.'

'We might offer many other quotations from the Scriptures, but believing them to be familiar to the saints, we forbear.
'We would wish the saints to understand that, when they come here, they must not expect to find perfection, or that all will be harmony, peace, and love; if they indige to these ideas, they will undoubtedly be deceived, for here there are persons, not only from different States, but from different nations, who, although they feel a great attachment to the cause of truth, he their prejudices of education, and consequently it requires some time before these things can be overcome. Again, there are many that creep in unawares, and endeavor to sow discord, strife, and animosity in our midst, and by so doing, bring evil upon the saints. These things we have to bear with, and these things will prevail either to a greater or lesser extent until the Lord be thoroughly purged, and the chaff be burnt up. Therefore, let those who come up to this place be determined to keep the commandments of God, and not be discouraged by those things we have enumerated, and then they will be prospered—the intelligence of heaven will be communicated to them, and they will eventually see eye to eye, and rejoice in the full fruition of that glory which is reserved for the righteous.'

'In order to erect the Temple of the Lord, great exertions will be required on the part of the saints, so that they may build a house which shall be accepted of by the Almighty, and in which his power and glory shall be manifested. Therefore let those who can, freely make a sacrifice of their time, their talents, and their property, for the prosperity of the kingdom, and for the love they have to the cause of truth, bid adieu to their homes and pleasant places of abode, and unite with us in the great work of the last days, and share in the tribulation that they may ultimately share in the glory and triumph.
'We wish it likewise to be distinctly understood that we claim no privilege but what we feel cheerfully disposed to share with our fellow citizens of every denomination, and every sentiment of religion; and therefore say, that so far from being desirous to our own fully, let all those who desire to locate themselves in this place, or the vicinity, come, and we will hail them as citizens and friends, and shall feel it not only a duty, but a privilege, to reciprocate the kindness we have received from the benevolent and kind-hearted citizens of the State of Illinois.'

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