

gas pipe. You may take the smartest men that talent and learning ever made and put them in the church of God, and they never can get ahead of their leader. Their wisdom would be turned into folly. Why? Because they are not called to lead. If a man has never learned a letter of a book, if the Lord calls upon him to lead the church and kingdom of God, he will give him power to do it. We have had these lessons laid before us day after day, calling upon us to be united, and our hearts to become as the heart of one man, that our prayers and works may be centered to one point in carrying out the counsel of our head.

The Lord will lead President Young where he wants him to go. We know God is with him, and has led him all the time; and he led Joseph while he lived. The Quorum of the Twelve may exhaust their talent and acquirements in exhibiting principle upon any matter which belongs to the head to reveal, and yet the Prophet has to point out the error, and set us right. The whole church may unite to carry out any point that ought to come thro' the head and we could not effect it. It requires br. Brigham to tell us what is right, and what is wrong in many things, because that is his place and calling. There is a perfect channel exists between the Lord and him, through which he obtains wisdom, which is diffused through other channels to the people. That we know. We have got to learn to bring this knowledge into practice.

Let this people go to work and sustain the head of this church all the time, and let their prayers continually ascend in his behalf, that God may give him wisdom for our guidance. Then no matter if armies approach us, or all hell boils over. Let the people be perfectly passive in the hands of God, live their religion and learn and profit by the daily lessons they receive. Then you will find that glory, victory, and prosperity will abide with this kingdom.

I do not believe that any general since the the Lord made the world has been the subject of more earnest prayers than Gen. Wells has since he has been out in the mountains. He has been well sustained, and so has President Young. I hope we may increase in this until we arrive at perfection. Then you will see clock work, perfect harmony, and the effects of it wherever it is manifest; whether it be in a Bishop over his Ward, in the Twelve Apostles, in a President over a branch of the church, or in a father over his family. You will obtain blessings by thus sustaining every man in his place and calling, you can not get by any other principle. But cross a Bishop, a Prophet, or a father over his family in their track, and you will see a friction immediately, you will see trouble, difficulty, darkness and affliction, and nothing will go right. This is the principle that will save this kingdom, and lead it forth to glory, victory and salvation.

We have been driven and afflicted for twenty-five years and gained an experience we now begin to profit by; that we might attain power to judge properly of contrasts, and of right and wrong. Had President Young and this people remained undisturbed in Kirtland from '34 till this time, we could not have gained the same experience we now have; therefore, I believe the hand of God has been in all that we have passed through. The experience of the First Presidency of this church has been very great. No man that lives has passed through the same school; therefore, their great knowledge and wisdom, aided by the inspiration of the Almighty.

I do not know what the intention of the Lord is as to us in the future, but victory is promised unto this people.

The kingdom of God is in the valleys of the mountains, and we enjoy its blessings. That should be sufficient for us. As to outward losses, they are of little consequence. The law of God is in the mouths of those who are set to lead us. If the Lord should give a revelation through them that would appear contrary to our traditions, our customs, or reveal new principles, things which have been hid from the foundation of the world, it should not try the faith of the Saints. The Lord has given revelations according to the capacity of the children of men.

If there was a point where man in his progression could not proceed any further, the very idea would throw a gloom over every intelligent and reflecting mind. God himself is increasing and progressing in knowledge, power and dominion, and will, worlds without end. It is just so with us. We are in a probation, which is a school of experience. It is a blessing to breathe the element that is in this place; to behold the unity of the people in trying to bring their wills into subjection to the will of the Lord their God.

I am glad we are here, and our enemies where they are. Those of us who have been here for some ten years can not realize the great contrast between Utah and the rest of the world; we hardly know how to prize our privileges. Were we placed in any of the large cities of the United States and Europe, we should hardly believe we were in the same world. The sounds of blasphemy are not heard in our streets, rioting, drunkenness, whoredom, rape and murder, and the black catalogue of crime practised in the Christian world does not meet the eye, or salute the ear of the passer by in Utah. The contrast between the city of Great Salt Lake and the cities of the nations abroad touching the order, decency, virtue, and moral character of the people here can not be told.

Having been made acquainted with the gospel we have been trying to improve ourselves; we have a good degree of faith in our leaders, and tried to follow the word of God from their mouths. We have improved in these things, and my prayer is that we may continue so to do, and prize the blessings, privileges, freedom, and spirit, and power of the Holy Ghost that is poured upon us in these peaceful valleys. We need not any longer thirst for the things that are in the world. We are the best off of any people. If there is any peace, safety, or salvation, it is here.

The day is not far distant when nation will rise

against nation, and kingdom against kingdom, and state against state, and there will be sorrow such as never was among men. Watch the signs of the times, for we are living in an important age. The prophecies relating to our time are rolling in upon us; are we prepared to meet them? It is important for men and angels to note the events of this age. We live in the commencement of a new era of the dealings of God with the world. The earth has been under the dominion of the devil almost from its creation. But in our day the Lord has set up his kingdom, never to be destroyed.

The Lord has planted his church and kingdom upon the earth in other ages, but those that undertook to maintain it were soon destroyed through the power of wicked men and devils. Righteous men were not permitted to live upon the earth, even the Son of God was not permitted to preach righteousness but a short time before he and his followers were crucified and slain, but the day has now come when He has begun to prepare the way that he may come and take possession of the earth himself, and reign King of nations, as He does now King of Saints. The day of the devil's power to prevail against the kingdom of God has passed away. The kingdom is within you, in the valleys of these mountains. Brs. Joseph, and Hyrum, and Willard, and Jedediah, and Parley, and a host of others who have gone behind the veil, are as much engaged in the establishment of this kingdom, and in our welfare as a people, as we are.

We should prize, and not abuse the blessings God has put within our power, and improve upon the lessons we learn, and obey the teachings given to us through the inspiration of the Holy Ghost to the servants of God set to lead us. We have every thing to encourage us. We are favored of God, and whom the Lord favors who can successfully oppose. Would President Buchanan have sent an army here to lay a foundation for our destruction if the eyes of his understanding had not been darkened? No, if he had been enlightened by the Holy Spirit and could have foreseen the reward he will meet, he would sooner have suffered his blood to have been spilled, and it would have been better for him. The nation does not know what they are doing, nor comprehend the fearful results of the course they are pursuing. They are turning the last key to rend the nation asunder, and they will be broken as a potter's vessel and cast down as a nation to rise no more for ever. For whenever the rulers of any nation trample their own Constitution and Laws under foot, and oppress and destroy the weak because they have the power and the people love to have it so, they sow the seeds of their own dissolution, and they will reap their own destruction.

We have nothing to fear, the Lord is with us and will sustain and nourish his church and kingdom as he has done from the beginning. He sustained it when it was surrounded by the bowels of hell in Warsaw and Nauvoo, in Jackson, Clay and Caldwell counties when it was small as a mustard seed, and he can sustain it here when it is surrounded by the mountain of rocks.

The heathen may rage and imagine a vain thing, but the Lord will hold them in derision and guide them as with a bit and a hook in their jaws, while his people shall flourish like a watered garden upon the mountains. All the promises of God will be fulfilled unto us: a little one shall become a thousand and a small one a strong nation, and the Lord will hasten it in its time. Amen.

EXTRAORDINARY TRIAL OF STRENGTH.—The Troy Times of the 6th April, recounts a singular trial of strength, which took place in that city on Saturday evening between James Madison, "the cast-iron man," and Professor Carl, the "strongest man in America." The challenge for a trial of strength sent by Carl, having been accepted, a large assembly witnessed the performance.

"Previous to the trial, Prof. Carl gave an exhibition of magic and ventriloquism, performed his celebrated guitar and drum solos, balanced sixteen chairs upon his chin, and performed other feats calling for an exercise of strength, which must have wearied him somewhat.

Mr. Madison then appeared—held an anvil weighing two hundred and fourteen pounds upon his breast, while two men struck upon it with sledges; held an anvil upon each knee; broke a number of stones with his fist; bent a bar of iron 1-4th of an inch thick by striking it over his arm; and held an anvil weighing about two hundred pounds upon each arm, while men struck upon it with sledges.

Prof. Carl then appeared, held the anvil upon his breast; bent the bar of iron almost double upon his arm; held the anvils upon his arms, etc., for a longer period than Mr. Madison had done. He then took the large flint stones which had been rejected by his rival, and hammered them to pieces, signaling his performance by cracking in two a flag stone about large enough for a stepping-block to a door. After this he held one of the heavy anvils over his head for forty-one seconds; lifted a sixty-pound weight upon his little finger and swung it around his head; and held two men on his hair while he whirled them about, top-fashion, until their feet stuck out at an angle of forty-five degrees.

Mr. Madison was then called out by the audience, and requested to give an account of himself. He excused himself in the matter of the stones by saying that his rival was in constant practice, while he had not broken a stone for a year. Being urged to swing the weight about his head, he declined to do it, on the score of inability, and as Professor Carl had not held the anvils on his knee. In short, he virtually acknowledged himself a whipped man."

CHANGING RELIGION.—His opinions on religion varied also considerably, until at last the vane almost wore out the socket, and it could turn no longer.—[Bishop Parker.

THE DESERET NEWS.



ALBERT CARRINGTON, EDITOR.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 16.

WOOD AND HAY—wanted immediately at the 'News' office.

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, pursuant to resolution, met in the Social Hall, in this City, at 10 a. m. of the 14th inst. On the 15th, the Assembly convened in joint session in the Representatives' Hall, when His Excellency Governor Young, after a few appropriate introductory remarks, presented his message and accompanying public documents. The message was read by Mr. James Ferguson, Chief Clerk of the House, and 1000 copies ordered to be printed, accompanied by the request that it also be printed in the Deseret News, which request will be complied with in the next number.

THE LAST RESOURCE.—Father, expostulating with his son: "James, I am grieved beyond expression to see the cruel way in which you have been going on lately. I have tried you at everything, and you have failed in everything. I put you in a merchant's office, and you were ignominiously sent about your business. I bought you a commission in the army, and you were very quickly recommended to sell out. In despair, I started you as a coal and wine merchant and general commission agent, but you didn't clear sufficient pay for your boots and shoes. At last I got you a lucrative post in a Mutual Philanthropic Loan Office, but even they wouldn't have anything to do with you. It's painfully clear, to my mind, James, that you are not fit for anything. Under these circumstances, there is but one thing left now—I must get you a situation under government!"

[Too true, and too generally practiced in the United States, to be made a joke of.

THE VIRGINIA VOLCANO.—It is said that the statement in reference to a volcano having recently made its appearance in Pendleton county, Va., on the great backbone mountain, is true. The Cumberland Telegraph says:

It is at a point on the mountain directly between the heads of the fork of the Cheat and the south branch of the Potomac rivers, at a place known by the name of the "Sinks," so called from the depressed condition of the mountain at that point. These "Sinks" are funnel shaped, and each one embraces as much as an acre of ground. On the 1st day of January the reports caused by the bursting forth of the subterranean fire were heard for a distance of 20 or 30 miles. Vast columns of flame and smoke issued from the orifices, and red hot stones were thrown up in the air several hundred feet above the mouth of the crater. Our informant adds that the people in the vicinity are becoming alarmed at the pertinacity with which the flames are kept up and the red hot masses of rocks thrown out. A heavy rumbling noise, like distant thunder, is continually reverberating through the deep caverns of the mountain, which at times seems to tremble from summit to base.

THE GENTLEMAN.—It is a common thing in the world to meet with men of probity, men of courage, men of sense, and men of letters are frequent; but a true gentleman is what one seldom sees. He is properly a compound of the various good qualities that embellish mankind. As the great poet animates all the different parts of learning by the force of his genius, and irradiates all the compass of his knowledge by the luster and brightness of his imagination, so the great and solid perfections of life appears in the finished gentleman, every thing he says or does is accompanied with a manner, or rather a charm, that draws the admiration and good will of every beholder.—[Steele.

To the revilings of a Native American, a German replied thus:—

"The gentleman taunts me with not having been in the country as long as he has. Let me tell the gentleman that my only excuse is that I am an American from choice, while he is one by necessity. If there is any difference between us, it is that I came into this country with my trousers on, while the gentleman came into it naked."

WIDOWS.—"If you ever think of marrying a widow," said an anxious parent to his heir, "select one whose first husband was hung; that is the only way to prevent her throwing his memory in your face, and making annoying comparisons."—"Even that won't prevent it," exclaimed a crusty old bachelor; "she'll not only praise him, but say hanging would be too good for you."

A MAN may think well, and yet not act wisely. The power to see what is right is very different from the power of doing it. A man of moral energy will accomplish more with a little knowledge than a man of inferior will, with much; and strength of will is generally acquired by struggling with difficulties in early life.

MONUMENTS.—The monument of the greatest man should be only a bust and a name. If the name alone is insufficient to illustrate the bust, let them both perish.—[Cleone to Aspasia.

Ancient Structures.

Nineveh was fifteen miles long, nine wide, and forty miles round, with a wall one hundred feet high, and thick enough for three chariots to drive abreast.

Babylon was sixty miles within the walls, which were seventy-five feet thick, three hundred feet high, with one hundred brazen gates.

The Temple of Diana, at Ephesus, according to Pliny, required two hundred and twenty years to complete it, and was supported by one hundred and twenty-seven pillars, sixty feet high, having been raised by as many kings.

The largest of the Pyramids is four hundred and eighty-one feet, and five hundred and fifty-three feet on the sides; its base covers eleven acres, the stones are about thirty feet in length, and the layers are two hundred and eight. It employed three hundred and thirty thousand men in building.

The Labyrinth of Egypt contained three hundred chambers and twelve halls.

Thebes, in the same country, presents ruins seven miles round and had one hundred gates.

Carthage was twenty-five miles round. Athens the same. The city contained two hundred and fifty thousand citizens and four hundred thousand slaves.

The Temple of Delphos was so rich in donations that it was plundered of \$400,000, and the notorious Nero carried away from it two hundred statues which were wrought by the best artists and sculptors of that age.

BALBEC OR TADMOR.—Some of the stones in the ruined temple of Balbec have been recently measured, and found to be of the enormous size of seventy feet long and twelve feet thick.

The walls of Rome were thirteen miles around. In the plenitude of her power she numbered over half a million of free citizens and three hundred and fifty thousand slaves. Nearly all these ancient cities have passed away. The Eastern sun still shines, but shines not upon their lofty towers and gates of brass. Their splendor, their magnificent structures, which cost so much blood and treasure, are buried beneath the rubbish of wasteful wars. Their pagan kings and wicked rulers have alike gone down to oblivion and scarcely a land mark is left to point with authenticity to their history.

London, probably, when these cities flourished, was only a small collection of British dwellings, built of wattle sticks, plastered with mud and thatched with straw. The city was called Ludgate, built, according to Stowe, the historian, about twelve hundred years before the birth of Christ; was in a triangular form, with about ten thousand inhabitants; when Caesar made his first descent upon the island, the city of Ludgate was a place of considerable commerce.—[Watch, and R. L.

ORIGIN OF SLAVERY.—Mr. Bancroft, in the first volume of his history of the United States, gives an account of the early traffic of the Europeans in slaves. In the middle ages, the Venitians purchased white men, Christians and others, and sold them to the Saracens in Sicily and Spain.—In England the Anglo-Saxon nobility sold their servants as slaves, to foreigners. The Portuguese first imported Negro slaves from Western Africa into Europe in 1442. Spain soon engaged in the traffic, and Negro slaves abounded in some places of that kingdom. After America was discovered, the Indians of Hispaniola were imported into Spain and made slaves.

The Spaniards visited the coast of North America and captured thousands of the Indians, whom they transported into slavery in Europe and the West Indies. Columbus, himself, enslaved 500 native Americans, and sent them into Spain, that they might be sold publicly at Seville. The practice of selling North Americans into foreign bondage continued for nearly two centuries. Negro slavery was first introduced into America by Spanish slaveholders, who emigrated with their Negroes. A royal edict of Spain authorized Negro slavery in America in 1503. King Ferdinand, himself, sent from Seville 50 slaves to labor in the mines. In 1511, the direct traffic in slaves between Africa and Hispaniola was enjoined by a royal ordinance. Las Casas, who saw the Indians vanish away like dew before the cruelties of the Spaniards, suggested that the Negroes, who alone could endure severe toil, might be further employed. This was in 1518. The mistaken benevolence of Las Casas extended the slave trade.

THE ELEVENTH HOUR.—There is a class of people who are always late. They are inevitably late to the cars, and they invariably have to jump for it if they are going upon a steamboat jaunt. Every thing with these people is put off until the last moment, and then if the plank is removed they stand a capital chance of jumping overboard in attempting to leap upon the deck after the paddle wheels have commenced revolving. If the boat started an hour later it would be all the same to them for they would just as inevitably be behind time, and come up or down, a little too late to take things cool and comfortable.

These late people have to stir their stumps or be left behind when they have steamboats or railroad cars to deal with; but they are the bane of the existence of punctual persons with whom they have dealings, and who have no recourse in the way of tapping a big bell or blowing upon a steam whistle to hurry up the delinquent Eleventh Hour men. One procrastinating man will derange the best laid plans of hundreds, by failing to come up to time, and he wastes hours for others in his disregard for minutes.

In a chancery suit one of the counsel, describing the boundaries of his client's land, said, in showing the plan of it, "we lie on this side, my lord." The opposite counsel then said, "and we lie on that side." The chancellor, with a good humored grin, observed, "If you lie on both sides, whom will ye have me believe?"