

THE DESERET NEWS.

WATER AND LIBERTY

NO. 31.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1862.

VOL XI.

REMARKS

By Prest. HEBER C. KIMBALL, Tabernacle,
Sunday afternoon, May 12, 1861.

REPORTED BY J. V. LONG.

I feel to-day as I do a great many times, as though it was considerable of a task for me to attempt to speak. There are thousands of things to speak about for the edification of this people, and every truth is like the root of a tree, it has many branches. Many of you have probably observed that the top of a tree is much like the root, in this particular; it has many branches, and from those spring forth thousands of twigs and leaves; and it is just so with the truth. Then again it is a good deal so with the English language. Words have their roots, and some of our linguists can give us the etymology of almost all the words used in the English language.

In regard to the ideas that were advanced by Prest. Young this forenoon, they are just as true as it is that you are all here. I was thinking what a blessing it would be if this people would keep these things in view, treasure them up in their minds and live so that their conduct will correspond with the religion they profess. Then they would honor that priesthood which is conferred upon them. When I reflect upon this, I pray that we may all so live that God our Father may endow us with every necessary qualification to prepare us to honor our calling. What powerful, what mighty men the Elders would be, if they would live in that way! The Almighty is willing to bestow upon us every necessary gift to enable us to honor our high callings in an acceptable manner, and to qualify us to magnify the holy apostleship that is conferred upon us.

Although you do not consider yourselves Apostles, yet there is not a soul of you that holds the priesthood, but has received a portion of the apostleship, for you all sprang out of the apostleship. This priesthood comes from the Father to the Son, from Jesus to Peter, James and John, and from them to the Prophet Joseph Smith, and from Joseph to us, and it still continues in one unbroken chain down through all the members of the body of Christ. Now, is not that directly from our Father? Does it not originate in the heavens? It certainly does. Then is it not necessary that we should all be like one man, or one tree? Every one of us are most assuredly connected to the gospel tree, and we are branches and members thereof. I merely bring up this figure so as to bring the principle more forcibly to your minds. I wish you to understand that we should be like a family connected to their head or benefactor. We also should be one as our father and his son are one. All that have received the priesthood from the beginning of the creation down to the present day.

Now, the Lord has said that all old covenants have I caused to be done away in this thing, and this is the new and everlasting covenant, even that which was in the beginning. Where did he begin this covenant? Why, he placed it upon Adam in the garden of Eden. Is it not so? This is the new covenant that is ordained and sealed upon man in the beginning of this creation, and we are here imitating it, or should.

We believe with all our hearts that Jesus is the Son of God, and we imitate him by going into the waters of baptism and being buried in the likeness of his death, and then be entitled to come forth in the likeness of his resurrection. Then, when we have complied with this, the Holy Ghost is bestowed upon us by the laying on of hands by one having authority.

These things have come to my mind and I consider that they are very good. And it is for you and me when we rise from the water to lead a new life, to go forth walking in the newness of life. It is a birth, a baptism for the remission of sins, a preparatory work to the receiving of the gift of the Holy Ghost, that it may bring all things to our remembrance that are past, and show us things to come; yea that those things that we have forgotten may be brought to our remembrance. Now, I know that, when the Holy Ghost is upon me, all things look naturally to me, and as if I had been familiar with them before.

By the Spirit of Prophecy you can become acquainted with things to come, and declare them to the Saints by the inspiration of the Holy Ghost. When men prophesy with this Spirit upon them, they will come to pass, for the Holy Ghost cannot lie. Brethren, let us take a course to live, that we need not commence again to repent from dead works, but let us continue in the new covenant and be faithful in all our duties, and increase in integrity, one towards another and towards our God. This should be uppermost in our minds continually.

You all remember what was said this morning: strive and improve upon it. The world hate us, and hated Jesus before us; and wicked men have killed almost every Prophet that has been upon the earth. Has not the

United States done their best to make a final end of us? They have tried all in their power to destroy this people from the earth. The only reason they did not do it was because they had not the power; the Lord was on our side.

Brethren, it is for us now to be industrious, live our religion, lay up our grain and prepare for the times that are coming upon the earth. Do any of you think that this war is going to be over in a few days? If you do, you are greatly mistaken, but when it is over, they will be ten times more fierce and wicked towards this people than ever they were before.

By fighting, they become angry, they lose the Spirit of God and they then take pleasure in killing and slaying each other, and when they become hot in this way they will combine to serve us in the same way.

Do not dally nor trifle with President Young's words, nor with the words of his brethren; for those who do, trifle with the Almighty. After all that has been said about selling wheat, flour and grain in general to our enemies, does it stop it? No, they are still at it; and in what condition does it place them that do it? Why, they become like a barren tree, they bring forth nothing; whereas it is their duty to strive to bring forth fruits of righteousness. I know that some will be ready to say that br. Heber is on the old strain again, but I do not mind that. If you trifle with br. Brigham and with his words, or with the words of the Apostles, the Seventies or the Bishops, by and by you will feel it and learn the effects of it in due time. You may not feel that to-day, but you will ere long suffer for slighting the words of the servants of God. I know this people are advancing in knowledge; they have got more light and intelligence than they ever before enjoyed; they are a blessed people, and ought to appreciate their privileges as Saints of the Most High. And as we are growing in light and knowledge, the wicked are growing more wicked every day; they are becoming ferocious, they are full of death and destruction; they are becoming just as the Nephites of old. They got so desperate that they would sing and howl all night for the blood of their brethren; and it will be just as bad in the United States. When our enemies seek to kill us, they seek the destruction of their saviors.

If this people will do as they are told, we shall soon be independent of all importations from foreign markets. To do this effectually we must set ourselves to work to make every thing we need ourselves; then we shall not need to bring goods from the States, from Great Britain, or any other nation upon the earth, excepting perhaps a few articles. But so long as we allow ourselves to sustain a foreign market, instead of our own, we shall be poor indeed. I desire with all my heart that the way may be shut up, so that we may be taught by experience the necessity of clothing ourselves. See how dependent we are, when we have got no bread, clothing, sugar, tea or coffee, and those who possess these articles hold us in servitude. It is the duty of every man to go to work and raise or make what he needs for his own consumption. This is one thing that causes President Young to go down south, so that he may ascertain if that country is capable of producing our cotton, sugar, coffee and grapes. I know that we can make the sugar as well in this country as they can in the Southern States. The reason it is not done is, because we have got men here who are so anxious to get a large quantity of m^oasses from their crops of sugar cane. I am satisfied that we can make good sugar here, if we will only take a little time to do it. I design to do it myself, if nothing happens to prevent. We make our flour, we saw our lumber, card our wool, we spin a great deal of yarn and make a great deal of cloth; but still there are but very few of this people who dress in home-made cloth; we are dependent upon the States, and the various nations of Europe, for our clothing.

Now, you all see these things just as I do, and I have an anxiety for you as a people; I want you to take this course, for I know it to be necessary for our salvation.

When I go to my Father and God, and to Joseph, he will say, Come in here, sit down with us and enjoy yourself. Would not this be a happy time? Yes; and what would you not give to be in the society of Joseph and Hyrum and his brethren? You would all give everything you possess in the world. Then see that you live for this day by day.

Not a man, woman or child need to suffer in this Territory, if they will do just as they are told. The Lord will provide for his people, and bring them off victoriously. Industry and perseverance will enable us to manufacture the most of what we want. At present we have but just commenced in home manufactures; but if we are faithful and diligent, we shall increase rapidly in our ability.

One of the most grievous things we have to endure is the evil practices of some who profess to be Saints, but I feel to rejoice that

these are only the few. Brethren, I rejoice in spirit and in speaking to you this day. Although I am feeble in body, I am buoyant and strong in spirit, and I feel that I am going to live a great many years yet. But if I am called to pass behind the veil, all will be right with me. If we are faithful and humble, the Lord will bring us off conquerors.

I feel to bless this people that their hearts may be comforted in the things of God. I rejoice in the performance of all my duties, and I never feel weary in doing good, in blessing and comforting my brethren. Some seem to take pleasure in finding fault with every thing around them, but they would not do this if they had done right. When men neglect their prayers and other duties, they lose the Spirit of the Lord and get into the dark.

You have the privilege of saving men temporarily and spiritually: into your hands is committed the power to become saviors of men. We have to save ourselves and others temporarily, and then spiritually.

I feel to say God bless you, peace be with you, and peace be multiplied to the righteous and to their seed after them for ever. This is my blessing upon you, brethren and sisters, in the name of Jesus Christ. Amen.

DOINGS OF CONGRESS.

Dec. 30th, in the Senate, Mr. Sumner presented a petition from citizens of Steuben county, New-York, praying for the passage of a law abolishing slavery in all the States. Mr. Foster presented a similar petition.

Mr. Sumner also presented a petition from citizens of Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, praying for the emancipation of the slaves under the war power.

A communication was received from the Secretary of War, in reply to the resolution of the Senate, stating that "it is incompatible with the public interest to furnish the correspondence which has passed between General Scott and General Patterson."

Mr. Grimes introduced a bill to acquire the title of the District of Columbia.

Mr. Davis introduced a bill declaring certain persons alien enemies, and for sacrificing their property for the benefit of loyal persons, which was referred.

In the House on the 30th, Mr. Potter reported the following which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to furnish, without unnecessary delay, to the select committee instructed to inquire into the alleged disloyalty of government employees, the information asked for by the letter of the 3d inst., addressed by the chairman of the committee to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. Potter also reported a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Interior to similarly respond. He said it was necessary that the select committee should have this information in order to make their report. A lengthy discussion followed and the resolution being objected to was not received for consideration.

Mr. Stevens from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill repealing certain laws creating ports of entry, the consideration of which was postponed until the second Tuesday in February. Mr. Stevens briefly expressed his views, saying, among other things, that "the blockade was a quasi admission of the nationality of those whose ports are blockaded, and that it was not a principle for a nation to blockade its own ports." Incidentally alluding to the adjustment of the Trent affair, he said "the conduct of France was impertinent, as she was uninvited to intervene in the affair. But when we shall have settled our domestic troubles we must look into the holy alliance of these powers (France and England), and see how far they shall be permitted to control our conduct."

Mr. Spaulding introduced a bill authorizing the issue of treasury notes payable on demand, which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Both the Senate and House adjourned till Jan. 2d, 1862.

Jan. 2d. In the Senate, Mr. Sumner offered a resolution that the President be requested, if not incompatible with the public interest, to transmit to the Senate all the correspondence which has taken place since the Congress held at Paris in 1856, relating to neutral and belligerent rights on the ocean, which was agreed to.

Mr. Kneddy presented a resolution from the state of Maryland protesting against interfering with slavery in the states by the general government.

Mr. Latham offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Finance to inquire into the expediency of establishing a distinct bureau for the Treasury Department, to regulate and control the mint, which was agreed to.

Mr. Wilson offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the necessity of modifying the act of July 1861, increasing the military status of

the United States. Also a resolution calling on the Secretary of War to transmit to the Senate the number of cavalry regiments authorized to be raised, where stationed, and if it would be advisable to convert those not yet mustered into service into regiments of infantry, which were agreed to.

Mr. Grimes introduced a bill in regard to the administration of justice in the District of Columbia, which was referred.

In the House on January 2d. On motion of Mr. Duell it was resolved that the Secretary of War inform the House why certain volunteer regiments from the state of New-York, encamped in Washington city, were not provided with arms, and whether any legislation was necessary on the part of Congress to enable the War Department to furnish arms to the regiments now in the field.

Mr. Kelly introduced a bill to provide for the defense of the city of Philadelphia and the Delaware river, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Vallandigham asked leave to offer a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury to report at an early day to the House the sum total of the present floating debt of the United States, as nearly as the same can be ascertained or estimated, giving also, as far as practicable, the several heads as to the departments or subject matter under which said debt may be ranged; also, that the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to report as soon as practicable the amount in pounds of the importations of tea, coffee, and sugar in the several ports of the United States, for each month of the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1861; also the amount in pounds of importations of the same articles for each month of the current fiscal year up to January 1st, 1862, with the amount of duty collected on each since the 5th day of August last, to which Mr. Stevens and Mr. Fenton severally objected.

Mr. Phelps asked but failed to obtain leave to introduce a bill extending the laws now in force regulating trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes to the Indians in California.

Both Houses adjourned till Monday 6th of January.

TORTURES OF A WICKED CONSCIENCE.—A convict in Van Dieman's Land, after quarreling with one of the overseers, brutally murdered him. He immediately escaped, with a few clothes and a gun, to the wild solitude of the bush. The murderer lived for some time like a savage, occasionally making his appearance, armed to the teeth, at various huts, where he peremptorily demanded food. The convict's mind ultimately succumbed to the severe mental agony and physical distress to which it was exposed, and he became a dangerous lunatic. He was eventually perceived to be under the dominion of a terrible hallucination. He imagined that he was constantly being pursued by the ghastly phantom of his murdered victim. He was observed to rush frantically from tree to tree, bush to bush, house to house, from one part of the district to another, endeavoring to fly (like an animal hunted to death by ferocious blood-hounds) from the clutches of some persons constantly in his wake, and steadily tracking his path. The maniac eventually surrendered himself into the hands of the police, alleging that annihilation was preferable to the agony of mind which he suffered. In fact, although insane, he prayed earnestly for death at the hands of the public executioner, in order to extricate himself from the spectral image that was never absent from his mind!

NOT TO BE OUTDONE.—One of the zealous chaplains of the army of the Potomac called on a Colonel noted for his profanity, in order to talk about the religious interests of his men. He was politely received and beckoned to a seat on a chest. "Colonel," said he, "you have one of the finest regiments in the army." "I think so," replied the Colonel. "Do you think you pay sufficient attention to the religious instruction of your men?" "Well, I don't know," replied the Colonel. "A lively interest has been awakened in the regiment; and ten men have already been baptized." [This was a rival regiment.] "Is that so, upon honor?" asked the Colonel. "Yes, sir." "Sergeant," said the Colonel to an attending orderly, "have fifteen men detailed immediately to be baptized. I'll be d—d if I'll be outdone in any respect!" The chaplain took notes of the interview and withdrew.

MAILS.—For the information of those having friends in the Southern parts of the Territory we are requested to state that the mails going south as far as Fillmore, leave every Monday and Thursday at 7 a. m. Mails made up half an hour before that time. The mail for the settlements farther south leaves only every other Thursday. To-morrow week the mail leaves for "the cotton country" and every two weeks afterwards.