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REMARKS

By Pres. HEBER C. KIMBALL, Tabernacle, Sunday morning, March 17, 1861.

[REPORTED BY J. V. LONG.]

The brethren and sisters may think that it is no trouble for me to speak; it is not any trouble for me to speak the truth, but I feel quite feeble in body, and hence not much like speaking.

We are all very apt to speak of what we have heard, and I am happy to say this morning that what has been said to us is strictly true, so far as I have understanding. Now, supposing that one man has light and knowledge that will circumscribe certain arts and sciences, and another only possessing one-third the information that he does, can this other one be of the same service to the people as he can who has more understanding? The Elders that will undertake to judge President Young and his Counsellors, the Twelve Apostles and all those men that the Lord our God has given to guide his people, they will stumble. You may go and read the revelation, for you cannot know the importance of this except you have the spirit of revelation within you.

I can tell you, my brethren and sisters, that it is the little things that lead to great ones in the kingdom of God. You know the old proverb says that it is the little foxes that spoil the vines. It takes but very little to injure the fibres and the small roots of a tree, and you all know by your own experience that small branches are necessary to the perfection of a tree; so also are small members necessary for the complete organization of the Kingdom of God.

If a Saint will corrupt himself with the wickedness of the world, it is very rare that correction and chastisement will do such an one any good. We do not call upon such persons to be watchmen on the towers of Zion, but we call upon those that are endowed with power, filled with light and knowledge, upon such we can depend. The spirit that is in the Church and Kingdom of God will reprove and correct those that are out of the way. There are a great many men who profess to understand the things of the Kingdom of God; they are like George W. Harris, he professed to understand clocks and watches, but he did not understand any thing about them; and if a man took a watch to him to be corrected he would cut off about one-third of the chain, and thus render the watch comparatively useless. It is just so with many of the Elders in this church, they profess to understand the order and government of God, when in reality they have great need to be taught the first principles of the doctrine of Christ.

What we have heard this morning is true, and I am now striving to sustain those very ideas. When I see the course that things are taking in certain places, I feel surprised. I can see men around me that have co-operated together to carry out their own wishes; and in order to do this they will both write and speak against the authorities of this Church; then by and bye when they disagree the shrewdest one will expose the others. This is the situation of the world; with them there is no integrity, but this will not do among the Latter Day Saints. We must become like the limbs of one tree, filled with the fragrance and nourishment that arise from the roots; then we shall be clothed with power and authority, then we shall have care one for the other. If we do not unite our efforts in this direction we shall never pass through the strait gate that is spoken of in the scriptures, or what I will call the narrow gate. It is the gate that will only admit one man at a time. We are not going in all in confusion, as the sectarians suppose.

This brings to my mind the vision that Joseph Smith had, when he saw Adam open the gate of the Celestial City and admit the people one by one. He then saw Father Adam conduct them to the throne one by one, when they were crowned Kings and Priests of God. I merely bring this up to impress upon your mind the principles of order, but it will nevertheless apply to every member of the Church.

When any of you receive a rebuke or a correction acknowledge it at once, and say to the one who administers it, thank you brother, God bless you, and may the Almighty give me power to do good. I have heard men say that it was one of the greatest things in a man's favor when the truth was told to him to acknowledge it, and I consider it to be a strong proof of a man's honesty and of his desire to do right. I have heard men say a great many times that it was the hardest thing they ever experienced to have to acknowledge the truth of a correction that was given to them by a servant of God. In regard to that I will say that those who will not do it will have that light taken away from them that was previously given. The Lord will take from him that at bath not that which he seemeth to have, and he will give it to him that is more worthy, and more desirous to improve upon it. Let me advise you to be like the honey bee which gathers honey from every opening flower, but

does not destroy the flower itself. I have heard of men who are guilty of making the most extravagant assertions, and then boasting that they never recant or take anything back. All I have to say of such men is, that as the Lord God lives he will make them take back everything that is not right to remain. I advise you to take reproof and correction in the spirit of meekness and humility.

If we had died when we were babes, we should have been heirs to the kingdom of heaven; but since we have attained maturity, we are subject to the law, liable to reproof and correction in the kingdom of God. I am striving to touch upon the same principles that br. Brigham was speaking of. The standard that you and I have to come to in this church is one that will try us, that will sift us and penetrate the inmost recesses of our hearts.

There is much said by the brethren about authority; now I do not consider the Seventies any better than the High Priests or the Elders; and I can tell you that, when any one of these gets out of his place, he is not as good as the other that is magnifying his calling. If a man makes a breach, he must repair it again, just the same as a smith does a chain when one of the links is broken.

If you do not listen to the counsel that is given, and get within you the good word of God, drawing wine from the pure fountain, you will soon be in the dark. Then, when a man undertakes to disseminate the truth, you will shut up your ears, and refuse to drink of the waters of life. I can tell you that such a person will not advance in the knowledge of God any more than the limb of a tree will grow after it is severed from the main trunk.

Now then, I have a few words to say to you, gentlemen—those of you who call yourselves gentlemen, and who drink whisky, when it is heavily charged with arsenic and other deadly poisons, and never find any fault with it, but you are very ready to find fault with things that don't suit you in this kingdom. If you will observe the laws of the kingdom of God, you will become new in your minds, fresh in your imaginations and powerful to do good; then God will bless you and prosper you in all your undertakings; he will guide you by his wisdom, that you may perform your duties acceptably.

I know that God will reward me according to my works, for the scriptures say—each one shall have his penny. You must understand, however, that that is only bounty money, and the wages will be according to a man's works. It is the man who sticks to the army—who fights the good fight of faith, that will get the reward. We have all enlisted under the banner of King Emanuel, and we invite all the world to join it. Some people have got an idea that the man who receives the gospel at the eleventh hour is going to be put on an equal footing with the man that engaged in the work in the first hour of the day, but I can tell you that we shall only be rewarded for the labor we perform.

God bless this people and give them strength according to their day, that they may be led off victoriously over all their enemies. Joseph Smith could tell the plans that were laid for his destruction, many times when he could not prove it by any natural man. There have been a great many trying to injure me, but I stand better to-day than ever before, and I shall continue to increase in the favor of God, if I keep on the race-course. That man who lives his religion, will, despite his enemies, receive nourishment from God, and eventually triumph over every foe.

Those who defile themselves will not prosper; they have injured themselves by their own conduct; they are like Samson when he was shorn of his locks by Delilah. With that measure that ye mete, it shall be measured back to you again, in all circumstances of life.

Now, look at the United States government; did they not send an army here to kill and waste away this people? Yes, almost every priest in the pulpit, and every politician in the land had fanned the flame of persecution against us; but the Lord caused them to stay out in the mountains till they got the chills instead of the fever, and then he led them as a man leadeth a horse with a bridle. Now, what will be the next? Why, you will find the judgment of God coming upon those who blasphemed His name, and the United States will suffer, for they will be afflicted with wars and with trouble at home. While this is going on, the man who lives his religion and honors his calling, will be prospered and go back to Jackson County, Missouri, with the faithful Elders, where they will receive their inheritances. They will then have to fulfil their covenants which they have made with the Lord their God, for these things, for these things will be required at their hands. None will be permitted to dwell there who will not observe the laws of the kingdom of God, and remember there is no other way to go to Jackson County, but through Great Salt Lake City.

It is very gratifying to me to speak to the Saints, especially when I can speak to their understanding.

I feel that I have spoken long enough at this time, and may God bless you is my prayer in the name of Jesus. Amen.

Commercial Intercourse between the South and the North Interdicted.

The following proclamation has been issued by Mr. Lincoln, under the recent act of Congress, providing for the suppression of insurrectionary doings of the secessionists against the laws, constitution and government of the United States. After the war shall have ended, and the history thereof shall have been written, perhaps by some historian yet unborn, the effect produced by this non-intercourse measure may be fully made to appear.

A PROCLAMATION.

By the President of the United States of America:

Whereas, On the 15th day of April, the President of the United States, in view of an insurrection against the laws, Constitution, and government of the United States, which had broken out within the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, and in pursuance of the provisions of the act entitled "An Act to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions, and to repeal the act now in force for that purpose," approved February 28, 1795, did call forth the militia to suppress said insurrection and cause the laws of the Union to be duly executed, and the insurgents have failed to disperse by the time directed by the President, and

Whereas, Such insurrection has since broken out, and yet exists within the States of Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee and Arkansas; and whereas, the insurgents in the said States claim to act under authority thereof, and such claim is not disclaimed or repudiated by the person exercising the functions of government in such State or States, or in the part or parts thereof, in which combinations exist, nor has such insurrection been suppressed by said States.

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, in pursuance of an act of Congress, approved July 13, 1861, do hereby declare that the inhabitants of the said States of Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Mississippi and Florida, (except the inhabitants of that part of Virginia lying west of the Alleghany mountains, and of such other parts of the State, and the other States hereinbefore named, as may maintain a loyal adhesion to the Union and the Constitution, or may be from time to time occupied and controlled by the forces engaged in the dispersion of said insurgents), are in a state of insurrection against the United States, and that all commercial intercourse between the same and the inhabitants thereof, with the exceptions aforesaid, and the citizens of other States and other parts of the United States, is unlawful, and will remain unlawful until such insurrection shall cease or has been suppressed, that all goods and chattels, wares and merchandise coming from any of said States, with the exceptions aforesaid, into other parts of the United States, without the special license and permission of the President, through the Secretary of the Treasury, or proceeding to any of said States, with the exceptions aforesaid, by land or water together with the vessel or vehicle conveying the same, or conveying persons to or from said States with said exceptions, will be forfeited to the United States, and that from and after fifteen days from the issuing of this proclamation, all ships and vessels belonging whole or in part to any citizen or inhabitant of any of said States, with said exceptions, found at sea or in any port of the United States, will be forfeited to the United States; and I hereby enjoin upon all district attorneys, marshals, and officers of the revenue and of the military and naval forces of the United States to be vigilant in the execution of said act and in the enforcement of the penalties and forfeitures imposed or declared by it, leaving any party who may think himself aggrieved thereby to make application to the Secretary of the Treasury for the remission of any penalty or forfeiture which the said secretary is authorized by law to grant, if, in his judgment, the special circumstances of any case shall require such remission.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done in the city of Washington this 16th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-sixth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President.

WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

A National Fast Proclaimed.

Before the adjournment of the late session of Congress a joint committee of both Houses waited on President Lincoln with a request that he should recommend and appoint a day of fasting and prayer for the preservation, safety and welfare of the States adhering to the Federal Government, in this the day of their calamity. In response to the request thus made he issued the following proclamation, appointing the 26th of September, instant, for the purposes therein set forth; and if "all the people of the nation" observe the day as recommended "according to their several creeds and modes of worship" they will produce a scene of "noise and confusion," especially if they should become devout and earnest in their intercessions; equal to any that has transpired among Christians for many years. If the blessings resulting from the proposed ceremonies were expected to be immediate an earlier day should have been appointed for their observance. In all probability some great battles will be fought between the Federal and Confederate armies before the set time for imploring aid shall arrive, the result of which will not, of course, be effected by the prospective rites:

A PROCLAMATION.

By the President of the United States of America.

Whereas, A Joint Committee of both Houses of Congress has waited on the President of the United States, and requested him to recommend a day of Public Humiliation, Prayer, and Fasting, to be observed by the People of the United States with religious solemnities, and the offering of fervent supplications to Almighty God for the safety and welfare of these States, His blessings on their arms, and a speedy restoration of peace;

And whereas, It is fit and becoming in all people at all times to acknowledge and revere the Supreme Government of God, to bow in humble submission to His chastisements, to confess and deplore their sins and transgressions in the full conviction, the fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom, and to pray with all fervency and contrition for the pardon of their past offences, and for a blessing upon their present and prospective action;

And whereas, When our beloved country, once, by the blessing of God, united prosperous and happy, is now afflicted with faction and civil war, it is peculiarly fit for us to recognize the hand of God in this visitation, and in sorrowful remembrance of our own faults and crimes as a nation and as individuals, to humble ourselves before Him, and to pray for His mercy—to pray that we may be spared further punishment, though justly deserved; that our arms may be blessed and made effectual for the re-establishment of law, order, and peace throughout our country, and that the inestimable boon of civil and religious liberty, earned, under His guidance and blessing by the labors and sufferings of our fathers, may be restored in all its original excellence. Therefore, I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, do appoint the last Thursday in September next as a day of Humiliation, Prayer and Fasting for all the people of the Nation, and I do earnestly recommend to all the people, and especially to all Ministers and teachers of religion of all denominations, and to all heads of families—to observe and keep that day according to their several creeds and modes of worship in all humility, and with all religious solemnity, to the end that the united prayer of the Nation may ascend to the Throne of Grace, and bring down plentiful blessings upon our own country.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal of the United States to be affixed, this 12th day of August, A. D. 1861, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-sixth.

By the President: ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

WINE MAKING.—Mr. E. B. Kelsey, of Tooele city, has made about one thousand gallons of wine from mountain currants, grown by him this season. He has a large garden planted with the best varieties of that kind of fruit, of which there are many. The trees grow luxuriantly with but little culture, and are very productive. Mr. Kelsey has made a handsome profit on his investment in that branch of his agricultural pursuits, thus far, with a fair prospect of receiving greater profits as time progresses.