

## REMARKS

By President BRIGHAM YOUNG, TABERNACLE,  
June 17, 1855.

[REPORTED BY G. D. WATT.]

Perhaps it is expected that I will make a few remarks, after hearing the statements made by our Delegate, the Hon. J. M. Bernhisel.

I presume that but few of this congregation, and I may say that but few of the people of this Territory have a thorough knowledge, or even a general understanding, of the business transactions and responsibilities of our Delegate in Congress. It is a matter this people have not immediately before them—it does not directly concern them—hence they do not inquire into it.

Br. Bernhisel has given you a very brief sketch of the doings of Congress, necessarily omitting most of them. Doubtless the people of this Territory were perfectly satisfied with the labors of their Delegate during the last session of Congress; or, in other words, it would be hard to find an individual who is the least dissatisfied with him, tho' it is true that the greater part of the people do not understand what should constitute a proper cause for approbation or disapprobation. They are not dissatisfied with him, and I am not dissatisfied with him, neither have I ever been. He has been in Washington during the past six years, most of which time he has spent there for this people. The general government paid him for the services of four years; the appropriation for the services of the first two years another received.

I can say freely that I am perfectly satisfied with the labors of Dr. Bernhisel in Washington; and I will further say, for the satisfaction of the parties concerned, that I very much doubt whether we could find another man, belonging to the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, who could go to Washington and do as much for this people, in the capacity of a representative, as the one we have sent for years past. Why do I doubt this? In the first place, he is a man of sterling integrity, firm to his faith, punctual, industrious, fervent, and always on hand to do every thing that can be done. Another reason is, but few of the talented men who belong to this Church could go to the seat of Government and endure the slang and misrepresentations which the Dr. has endured.

The Dr. is different from that class in this respect, he can endure their insults and abuses. It is true they have to be offered, if at all, behind his back, for you cannot easily find a man who will abuse him to his face, as he is so kind in his manner, so gentlemanly in his appearance, and so easy in his deportment, treating everybody with due courtesy and respect. When a deadly foe to his operations and to the interests of his constituents is in the field, that is the first man the Dr. visits, and he labors to make him our friend.

Having before us these reasons, with many others equally weighty, that might be given, I doubt whether there is another man in the Territory, or belonging to the Church, in or out of the Territory, who could have accomplished what Br. Bernhisel has done in Washington for this people. I am confident that I should not stay there long; for there is too much fight in me.

You have seen some persons who, when mad, would fight a whole crowd, as readily as they would a single person.

I am somewhat of that temperament; if I should get mad in Washington I would as soon fight the whole crowd as one individual, and they would use me up. There are but few spirited men who would endure the abuse and lies heaped upon this people.

There is one statement which I have already made in this stand twice or thrice, but I will now make it again before our Delegate, for it has caused him much trouble. It has been reported in the United States that Brigham should have said that the President of the United States could not remove him from his office. I will repeat what I did say, as nearly as my memory will serve me. Exhorting the Brethren and Sisters, I said, "do not be alarmed, neither let your hearts sink within you, or be worried in the least with regard to a new Governor's coming to this Territory, for the Lord Almighty will preserve your present Governor unto you as long as he pleases, and no power can hinder. And if it is his will to remove the present Governor, know ye that it will be for the best."

That is the spirit of what I said, if not the exact words; and I say so now. President Pierce has been in power long enough to try the experiment, and there have been many to influence him to remove the Governor of this Territory from Office. Is it done? It is not; tho' we nearly thought it was, when Col. Steptoe received the appointment; but the Lord operated upon the Col. to continue his march to California. He received his commission, but he would not be qualified. There were many applicants for the Office, but they have not yet got it, and the Lord can baffle them as long as he pleases. He turns the hearts of men when they know it not, and the mysterious workings of his providence among the people they do not understand. He rules in their midst, and controls the nations of the earth according to his will and pleasure; so he does in this case, and will continue to do, just as long as seemeth him good. When he wishes another Governor here, the proper person will be on hand; until then, there is no power beneath the heavens that can simply remove the present Governor of Utah, much less the loyal people who inhabit these mountains.

The people abroad are at enmity with us; we expect this, for they have been our enemies ever since we have been saints, or professed to be. Are they opposed to us in consequence of the doctrine which has been alluded to by Br. Bernhisel, I mean polygamy? No. Let the Methodists, Church of England, Presbyterians, or any other popular church, adopt that principle and it would be applauded to the skies. They are not opposed to us in consequence of the doctrine of polygamy.

Has the wrath of the enemy become any more enraged since that doctrine has been published than it was before? No, not one particle. Christ and Belial cannot be made friends; the devil is at war with the Kingdom of God on the earth, and always has been, and will continue to be, until he is bound. They do not personally hate you, nor me, any more than they did Joseph Smith whom they have slain; they do not hate the Latter Day Saints any more now than they did twenty years ago. The same deadly hatred was then in the heart of every one who had the privilege of hearing the doctrines of this Church and refused to embrace them, that we see exhibited at this day. If they had had the power, twenty or twenty five years ago, they would have slain the Prophet Joseph as readily and with as much rejoicing as they did when they massacred him in Carthage Jail, in the State of Illinois. It is not any particular doctrine or men and women that they are opposed to, but they are opposed to Christ and to the Kingdom of God on the earth. I observed here last Sabbath, let the wicked rage and the people mock on, for now is their day and it will soon be over. Let them do all they can, and if they have power to destroy any more of this people, Amen to it; what will it do? It will only augment the cause of Zion, spread the Gospel of Salvation, and increase the Kingdom of God on the earth. Their persecutions will never destroy this people or the everlasting Gospel. Every time they have killed any of this people and opposed the Gospel, both have increased ten fold, and the work has spread still the more; yes, more than it would have done had they let it alone, and not have come against the Saints to drive them from their possessions. If it is wisdom that the saints should be driven again, it would be the greatest blessing that could come to this people, for it would give greater permanency to the Kingdom of God on the earth.

As I said when I commenced preaching twenty three years ago and saw the same spirit of persecution exhibited then as subsequently, let us alone, persecutors, we do not wish to fight you, for we have not come to destroy men's lives, or to take peace from the earth, but we have come to preach the Gospel and to make known to you the things of the Kingdom of God. If your doctrine is better than ours let us know it, for we are searching after the true riches, we wish the light of heaven to accompany us, we are searching after salvation, and if you have anything better than this, let us have it, and if we have anything better than you, you are welcome to it.

But just let us alone, for we are determined, in the name of Israel's God, not to rest until we have revolutionized the world with truth; and if you persecute us we will do it the quicker.

I say the same now. Let us alone and we will send Elders to the uttermost parts of the earth, and gather out Israel wherever they are; and if you persecute us we will do it the quicker, because we are naturally dull when let alone, and are disposed to take a little sleep, a little slumber, and a little rest. If you let us alone we will do it a little more leisurely; but if you persecute us we will sit up nights to preach the Gospel.

To return to our Delegate. It is not my intention at this meeting to mention whom I think we had better send to Washington, as I did two years ago this summer when Br. Bernhisel arose to speak here, at which time we nominated him for our next Delegate. Before he is again elected I wish to learn whether he is willing to return. The office is a toilsome one, and is a mission which is not desirable to any Elder in this Kingdom; but if I can learn that he will accept the mission I have no question but that he will have to round up his shoulders and go again. If he declines accepting, and wishes to be excused, we will pick up somebody else. Who? Why the man who will do the least hurt of any man we can find, as for doing much there in the way of getting our just share of the appropriations, we care not whether he can do it or not, for we care not whether they make them or not.

True, the members of the Utah Legislature get their per diem, and some money has been appropriated to this Territory, but is it paid to the Territory? No, only a small portion of it, and it has leaked out that they have determined in Washington, never to pay another dollar to Utah, until they can have all the federal offices in this Territory filled by persons of their own choice.

A few of the brethren have received some money for the labor they have done on the military road, but I think I can take men onto that route, for which \$25,000 were appropriated and said to have been expended, and do more good work with \$6000 or \$8000 than has been done with the \$25,000.

They wish political gamblers to have the money, in order to work corruption, and make the influence of money effect the ballot box, as in the United States, and thus use the appropriations for this Territory to subserve party purposes and pander to corrupt favoritism. They had better keep the money out of the Territory, than bring it here with such objects in view.

If the government of the United States never pay another dime to this Territory, I will insure that in ten years we shall be ten times better off than if we received a hundred thousand dollars a year from them, and that too upon natural principles.

I will use a familiar comparison to illustrate this. Suppose that a father has a number of sons and one of them wishes to set up for himself; whereupon the old man furnishes him a farm, buys him a team, builds him a house, and puts bread into the house for his family, buys him seed corn, a plow and harrow; shows him how to plow, and perhaps sends one of his hired men to plow for him. In a great majority of such instances, the son will remain inactive upon his plantation, leaning upon his father for support until he becomes indolent, and say, "if I want wheat I can go and get it from my Father, or if

I want a team, a barn, a house, or anything else, the old man will supply them; I have nothing to do but call upon my father."

Now what is that boy good for? He is not worth a red cent; turn him out into the world alone and he will starve to death. But first learn him to go and earn his farm, his teams, and his bread stuff; to understand the value of everything by knowing how to earn it, and he will become independent like the father, and know how to take care of himself.

So it is with States and Territories. Let them be unduly fostered and sustained by the General Government, and it will lead them into idleness, inactivity, and corruption; they will not be as spirited and active as when they are made to rely upon their own resources.

What does it do still further? You distribute money here, and what would you see, should men come in here this fall willing to pay a high price in money for the little grain that will be raised here this season? I tell you these poor men and women would have to suffer for the want of it, as those who have it, at least many of them, will sell the last mouthful for money, as has been done. Men have taken their grain from their wives and children, and made them live on wolf flesh, in order to get money. The love of money raises trouble among a people and sends them to the devil.

We want none of their money, and if they are not disposed to send it here, I care nothing about their money's coming; and this proves to me, and should to you, that I do not care about a man's getting one dime appropriated to this Territory. But we will send a Delegate who will do no hurt; and if it were not that the hue and cry of "treason against the General Government" would be made, we would not send a Delegate at all; or were it not that they would say, "now you have proof sufficient that the Mormons mean to secede from the Union, as they have sent no Delegate;" and thus hatch up a pretext for commencing fresh hostilities against us.

It has been observed that the people where Judge Douglas resides say to him, "what are you going to do with Utah? we hope you will do something to put down this odious doctrine, for they will have more women than one, and they will acknowledge them openly." (I am now talking in accordance with their practice). "We want to hire our women in the dark, and pay them a few dimes, or dollars, use them as long as we wish, and then kick them out of doors. But the Mormons will own them, give them their name, acknowledge their children, and educate them."

That is one great difference between the Mormons and the Gentiles, and, upon natural principles, that is, to outward appearance, in reality all the difference there is, though we are laying a foundation for another state of being. Are they men of virtuous character who talk so about the Mormons having more wives than one? How odious it was last winter, in the sight of certain men who were here, to think that we had more lawful wives than one; yet they would creep into your houses, and try to coax your wives and daughters away from you. What for? Was it to make them more honorable, to give them a better character in the midst of the inhabitants of the earth, sustain them better, and make them more comfortable, and acknowledge them? No—they wanted to prostitute them, to ruin them and send them to the grave, or to the devil, when they had done with them.

I do not know what I shall say next winter, if such men make their appearance here, as were some last winter. I know what I think I shall say, if they play the same game again, let the women be ever so bad, so help me God, we will slay them.

If any wish to go to California to whore it, we will send a company of them off; that is my mind, and perhaps some few ought to go, for they are indeed bad enough.

There are some things I learned, when I was in the south country lately, which I do not wish to mention, because of the friends of those girls who are gone; but when they passed through the southern settlements they were weeping all the time, and they are perhaps now in their graves. The men who coaxed them away did not intend to take them to California. If any offer to do the same things again, in these mountains, "judgment shall be laid to the line and righteousness to the plummet;" and they say that Brigham does not lie.

If they want women to go to California with them, we will send a company of the same stripe, if they can be found, and then both parties will be suited to and for each other. I would rather follow her to the grave, and send her home pure, than suffer my daughter to be prostituted. I will not suffer any female member of my family to be polluted through the corruptions of wicked men.

Write this to the States if you please. If there are any gentiles or hickory mormons here, and so disposed, write it down and send it to Washington, that if they send their officers and soldiers here, to conduct themselves as they did last winter, they shall meet upon the spot the due reward of their crimes.

Though I may not be Governor here, my power will not be diminished. No man they can send here will have much influence with this community, unless he be the man of their choice. Let them send whom they will, and it does not diminish my influence one particle. As I said, the first time I spoke on this stand, my Governorship and ever other ship under my control, are aided and derive direct advantages from my position in the priesthood.

The Office of Governor is not necessarily in the least degree incompatible with the upright course of any person clothed with the priesthood; but, on the contrary, such a person should be far better qualified to wisely and righteously administer in any civil office, and in this manner the channel of true intelligence would be opened, and light and truth flow freely into every avenue of social life.

There are more things I might talk about, but no matter now, as the meeting has been held long enough. I say, God bless you.—AMEN.

## ITEMS OF NEWS.

[From a letter dated Weston, May 6th, 1855.]  
INTERESTING EXTRACT.

"We are having lively times in Platte—nothing less than civil war. Nullification is rampant, and everybody is made to bow down and worship at its altar, that can be made; and those who cannot be compelled thus to debase themselves are threatened with a nullification baptism in the Missouri river—a coat of tar and feathers and a pleasure ride on a rail, to be followed with a hemp rope around the neck and the usual concomitants. This is the programme of the war as laid down at headquarters by a gang of petty tyrants led on by Stringfellow and Ables, two men unknown to fame but of State-wide notoriety. Old Park and his press was the first point of attack, the result of which you know. This event with those which are to follow inaugurates a new era in the history of the country; and as a disposition is manifested to bend the neck and receive the yoke of the tyrants in humble submission, I am looking out for a manifesto informing the police that Czar Stringfellow or Emperor Atchison has ascended the throne. A man in Platte at this time would be of great service to the public, and as it is a law of revolution to furnish its own propagators and champions, I am expecting the tyrants to wake up some true spirit of the olden time, who knows something of right and how to defend it.

I presume, however, that you know as much as I do, what is going on, as it all grows out of Kansas affairs and Atchison's tactics to get back to the Senate."—[Missouri Democrat.]

ANOTHER ATTEMPT TO SOUND NIAGARA RIVER.—The gentleman who has been trying the experiment of sounding the river below Niagara Falls, writes as follows:—Another attempt was made with a similar iron of about forty pounds weight, attached to a No. 11 wire—all freely suspended, so as not to impede the fall of the weight. I then let the weight fall from the Bridge, a height of 225 feet. It struck the surface fairly, with the point down—must have sunk to some depth, but was not longer out of sight than about one second, when it made its appearance again on the surface, about 100 feet down stream, and skipped along like a chip, until it was checked by the wire. We then commenced hauling in slowly, which made the iron bounce like a ball, when a cake of ice struck it and ended the sport. I am satisfied that no metal has sufficient specific gravity to pierce that current—even with the momentum acquired by a fall of 225 feet. The velocity of the iron, when striking, must have been equal to 124 feet per second; and, consequently, its momentum near 5,000 lbs. Its surface opposed to the current was about 50 superficial inches. This will give an idea of the strength of that current, and at the same time hint at the Titan forces that have been at work to scoop out the bed of the Niagara river.

EBBING TIDE OF IRISH EMIGRATION.—Thomas D'Arcy McGee, in a letter to Irish Editors of America, says that the effect of the proscriptive policy pursued by the "American" party in this country is driving the Irish Catholics to Canada and back to Ireland. We quote his words:

"Already a small number of our countrymen have abandoned the United States, to settle in Canada West. The Emigrant Agent for that province, Mr. Hawke, has in his report for the present year, estimated Canada's gain in this class at 20,000, and he very naturally attributes this fact to the action of the proscriptive party against foreigners, and especially against the Irish Roman Catholics."

"So you perceive that the British flag does not of itself outweigh actual social wrongs, though perpetrated under the standard of a republic."

"Another class of our settlers, possessed of small means, (from \$500 to \$5,000,) are pouring back into Ireland. I learn from the shippers of passengers at this port, that the return emigration already proceeds at the ratio of 500 per week. Since the first of January the departures are said almost to balance the arrivals—a highly curious and instructive fact."

THE KANSAS TROUBLES. Chicago, May 18.—George S. Parks, late of the Parkville Luminary publishes a letter in the St. Louis Democrat. He says Mr. Atchison had been organizing secret societies throughout the State, the members of which are to turn out and fight when called upon. All share of damages accruing to any one member, all shall secretly resist. The object is to destroy the business character of all Northern men.

The Benton and Whig presses are to be destroyed, and, if necessary, cannon is to be brought to bear on them at a distance—the party not to stop until all Free Soilers are driven out of Kansas.

Park says he telegraphed to Gov. Price and President Pierce for protection, but had received no answer. He traces to Atchison the destruction of the Luminary establishment, and promises more developments.

AVAILANCE IN THE PYRENEES.—SIXTY PERSONS KILLED.—The inhabitants of Carejan, in the Pyrenees, on the Spanish side of the frontier, seeing some weeks ago that an avalanche of snow was about to fall, assembled in houses which they thought the least exposed to danger. Unfortunately the snow came down on those very houses, leaving almost untouched several others which had been abandoned. By the fall fourteen houses and forty-four barns were completely destroyed. Seventy-two persons were buried in the ruins, and sixty of them were killed on the spot. The remaining twelve, though got out alive, were so dreadfully injured that some of them died soon after, and others were considered in a desperate state. The loss of cattle was very considerable.