

I will say to the missionaries going west to the Sandwich Islands, California and Oregon, that we expect to start a herd of cattle from here as early as they can be driven across the mountains, and if they will provide their own clothing, bedding and weapons for defence we will furnish them board and transportation to California.

I will now ask the people whether they will do me the favor of giving me one hundred and twenty five dollars in money during this Conference. I will let the brethren and sisters throw in their dollars, or half or quarter dollars, just as they please, and I want to do what I please with the amount. And if you will not be satisfied with giving me \$125, you can double the sum and make it \$250, and I wish to do with it as I please. If I have a mind to give it away immediately, that is nobody's business.

A few of us contemplate going north this spring. You remember that I told you at the last fall's Conference that I was going east to help in our immigration, and you voted I should not go. I did start and went over the Big Mountain to East Canyon creek, but the devil had ears so ready to hear the prayers of the people and help them, that he made me so sick that I could not go any further. I do not want any such influence exercised this spring, for I am going with some of my brethren to take a pleasure ride, see the country, enjoy ourselves and recruit our health, and I wish you to pray for us, give us your faith and be willing that we should go. I do not want to be stopped, as I was last fall.

Now comes another item of business. It so happens that this year the election of officers for this city falls upon to-day, as does also the election of the Lieutenant General of the Nauvoo Legion, which has been ordered by Proclamation by the Governor. Both elections will be held in the Council House, and we want the brethren to stop there and give in their votes. For the Lieutenant General, those from abroad have as good a right to vote here as if they were at home in Iron county, Davis, Sanpete, or any other part of our Territory. We have nominated Danl. H. Wells for the office of Lieutenant General of the Nauvoo Legion, the same person who has held that position since our settlement in Utah. The polls will be kept open until sun down.

I have now briefly presented the items which I had noted down. Other matters will come before this Conference, such as preaching, exhortation, etc., etc. I will now give way for others. God bless you: Amen.

## REMARKS

By President Daniel H. Wells, April 6, 1857.

[REPORTED BY GEO. D. WATT.]

Brethren and Sisters, I do not know that I shall be able to speak so that all of you can hear, neither do I feel that what I may say is of the greatest importance. I have never felt that confidence in addressing the people that perhaps I should, but I feel to-day, as I always have felt, an interest for the welfare of the church and kingdom of God to which I belong, and to devote myself and all I possess or can control to its progress and building up.

We had, in the forenoon, a large amount of business presented to this Conference as texts for the Elders to preach upon, and having the direction of the operations connected with the Public Works and building the Temple more immediately under my particular charge, I was pleased to hear that subject presented among the texts, for I know that it is the mind of our President, having often heard him so express himself, that those improvements should progress as fast as possible; and it will be my endeavor, so long as I am connected therewith, to devote all the energy I possess to their rolling forth. That is the feeling in my bosom, and I believe it is the feeling of every Saint to have the labors upon our Public Works and the Temple forwarded with all possible diligence. In order to do this it is necessary for us to be faithful and diligent in our efforts, that we may have sufficient help to carry forward the work.

From the reports laid before you in the forenoon the financial condition of the Church has been well represented, showing how means have been received and disbursed during the last two years, and of course the amount and kind remaining on hand.

You observed from that report a large amount of indebtedness by individuals, some \$82,000, if I remember correctly. If those who know that they have unsettled balances against them, and are able to liquidate them with labor and grain, would settle and pay, it would have a material tendency to expedite the accomplishment of important public designs.

Many of those debts have accrued against men who had advances made to them when provisions were scarce, and some of them have removed to other places. There is an invitation now extended to them to return and pay their indebtedness; they can do so by their labor, or in other ways, and it is very desirable that they should attend to this duty as soon as possible.

There is also a great amount due to the P. E. Fund, and it really seems as though brethren who have means to liquidate their indebtedness, would scarcely need an invitation to do so. They have had the benefit of that Company's means; they have been brought from the old country to this place by that aid, and when they get here some appear to feel indifferent with regard to paying their indebtedness. All know that this is not right, for that should be the first debt they should pay. They should not wait until they get rich before they pay, especially when these debts can be paid in labor, stock, grain, cast and wrought iron, or any and every description of available property at command in this country. Money of course, is preferable, for other articles have to be turned into cash before they can be made available for bringing the people from foreign lands. In consequence of these facts the operations of

the Fund have to be measurably suspended for a time; and Church means cannot be used to aid the immigration this year, as hitherto.

If those who are indebted to the Fund for aid rendered to them will return the compliment for assisting their friends, do you not understand that they will have to make good the expenditure that now stands against them? If you understand this subject, as I presume you do, you will see the obligations under which you lie, if you do not respond, when able and as soon as you can, to aid others who are equally worthy and desirous of coming to this place. Remember the situation that you were in when in the old countries, and reflect upon their anxiety to come and that it is impossible for many of them to do so, except through the aid of the P. E. Fund. Hundreds and thousands have been helped out that would have been still there but for this assistance, and hundreds and thousands are still there who look to that Fund as their only hope. You stand indebted for the use of the means you have had; will you refund them or not? that is the question for you to decide. This is not a day of many words, but a day for men to go forth in their power, in their might and strength, and do those things incumbent upon them.

The Big Cottonwood canal should be finished, to facilitate procuring rock for building the Temple. Much labor has already been expended upon it, but it requires still more. The brethren have been very diligent in this matter, but we expect that we shall have to call upon them for further labor on that work. We are anxious to have the water let into that canal to test all weak places, that they may be strengthened and the work thoroughly completed, for the water is needed for irrigation as well as for boating. Will you lend your aid in this enterprise? Will we complete it this season, that we may boat rock for the Temple? This will be proved by your acts, as well as by your faith.

Stone cutters have been called for, and only a few have as yet reported themselves. Are there but few in the country? If so, men can soon learn the trade. Will those who are desirous of obtaining work come forward at once and take hold of this branch of business, and dress the stone needed for rapidly prosecuting the work on the Temple?

I thought I would draw your attention to these few plain facts. And let the brethren who preach to the people have an eye to these things, to the interest and general welfare of the kingdom of God, to the rolling forth of the work, to the building Temples, that we may be prospered in the things of God.

What is prosperity? According to my understanding it is not so much gaining the things of this world, as it is progressing in the knowledge of God. What are true riches? They are not so much the obtaining the things of this world, as they are in securing the principles and keys which unlock the treasures of heavenly wisdom, of the knowledge of God and things that pertain to eternity. These are the riches we are seeking after; this is the progress we wish to make. In order to accomplish this it is necessary that we should be faithful in all matters committed to our trust, honest before God and obedient to the counsels of his servants. I know that I have ever felt to be so, and I have felt to do more than to talk. I have ever felt ready to go here or there as I have been told, and I feel so to-day. It is my meat and drink to do whatever I am told, according to the best understanding I have. It is upon this principle that I have been able to do anything I have done. The Lord has enabled me to do it, because I verily know that I have not strength in and of myself to do what I have done since I have been in this church and kingdom.

I have ever felt to lean upon the Lord for help, and I feel so to-day. I do not know when I felt weaker, or more like humbling myself before my God and my brethren, than I do at present. It is necessary that we should humble ourselves and lean on the Lord our God and go in his might and strength, and give his name the honor and glory, if we would succeed in accomplishing anything for the benefit of the house of Israel. It is his work; he only wants servants to do it, and he will not have any but willing servants. He will compel no person to bring forth his purposes, they must do so of their own free volition, they must esteem it a privilege, even as it is a most inestimable privilege to have it to do. He gives this to us to be our work, if we will do it; if not, he will give it to some one else. He does not expect to run after us, nor to have his servants do so; it is for us to seek to them and the Lord, that we may know his will concerning us, and be faithful stewards and honest before him and willing instruments in his hands to do whatever we can to roll forth his cause and kingdom. To have our duty made manifest to us is all we need, then it is for us to go here and there, as he shall dictate and require.

These are my feelings, if I know myself, and have always been; and I feel to rejoice before the Lord that I have the privilege of being associated with his servants in the things designed for the rolling forth of his kingdom and bring to pass his purposes on the earth. I have felt to renew my covenant and obligations to walk forth before them according to the best light I have got, and to strive for more. I think it is necessary for us all to feel thus, and I think we will do better in that way than in any other, if we wish to have the juice of 'Mormonism' within us, as br. Brigham remarked this morning, if we wish to be instruments for good in the hands of God.

I feel more like receiving exhortation than giving it. I feel more like doing than talking; still I do not wish to withhold any good thing I may be in possession of. I feel to do what the Lord desires and will help me to do; I care not what it is, so it is the word and will of the Lord, I should strive to do it.

I feel to be submissive in the hands of my brethren, to be moulded as they will. I may at times be stiff and do things not pleasing to them,

but they have been merciful and kind to me in these matters, and have been filled with forbearance. I feel to devote myself to the Lord with all I have and can control and with all the Lord shall bless me with, and I ask of him as a great favor to accept of this my offering and dedication. True I have not much to offer him, I wish I had far more, but what I have has always been consecrated and on the altar. I understand that to be the principle of salvation, and I want to be clothed with salvation, that my words may be words of comfort and consolation to the people.

I feel more like blessing the people of God, like blessing my brethren and those whom I am associated with. I know that this is a good people, and the Lord delights to bless them, if they will so live as to admit of it. He withholds his blessings, many times, for our good. Perhaps some would not make a good use of blessings, but would turn away and deny the faith, hence I feel that chastisement is also good. The Lord loveth whom he chasteneth.

May the Lord bless us through this Conference and through future life, and help us to do his will and keep his commandments. And if we have had the blessings of the Holy Ghost poured upon us to any extent, let us keep what we have and seek for more. If we have been faithful over a few things, let us try to be faithful in all committed to our trust, and increase. Let us seek for eternal riches, get hold of the principles and keys of knowledge which shall unlock the treasures of heaven to our understandings, that we may be better qualified for the performance of our duties, that we may go forward in the work of God and be faithful children, and seek unto him our Father with full purpose of heart, and work righteousness all the days of our lives with perfect hearts and willing minds.

May the Lord pour out his blessings upon us, and may we be faithful and diligent in all things we have to do. May he bless the earth for our sakes, that it may bring forth for the sustenance of the people in the valleys of these mountains. May he hasten his work in its time, that we may be useful under all circumstances in building up the kingdom of God, be united with him, dwell in peace, unity and strength, that the fruits of righteousness may spring forth and increase a hundred fold. Then we have nothing to fear, for no power on earth can prevail against this people, if they are united one with another.

Let us seek this unity of spirit, and put away all quarrelings and dissensions, and sustain each other.

There are many more ideas that could be advanced, but I do not believe in long sermons. I love to hear the brethren speak, and I like to speak myself, to say what I may have to say and then stop. I think that is most beneficial, and keeps our minds more stirred up and lively, I will therefore close with asking God to bless us all, in the name of Jesus Christ: Amen.

## THE DESERET NEWS.

TRUTH & LIBERTY.



ALBERT CARRINGTON, EDITOR.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15.

IT IS SINGULAR, rather, that some who have left the homes of their early days, their friends and relatives, for the gospel's sake, and who have tested the weakness and rottenness of man-devised institutions, and been privileged to contrast them with those revealed from the Heavens in this our day, should ever become so darkened as to be uneasy and dissatisfied amid the greatest blessings and privileges at present extended to man on the earth. But so it is, and they not only yearn to again mingle in the ways of former folly and ignorance, to join the giddy throngs in the world's recklessness and dissipation, but they are prone to speak evil of and otherwise misuse their only true friends. Few circumstances so obviously display the cunning, subtlety and power of the arch-enemy as does the course of such individuals. No person compelled them to come here, at least no further than the oppression and imposition of the wicked over the honest may be deemed compulsory. They here enjoy the most perfect liberty to do every thing that is right, and to go hither and thither in accordance with the requirements of their best interests, but the most enlarged bounds of right fail to satisfy the cravings of their uneasy minds.

All this is their own affair, they being agents of their own conduct and answerable for its results; but when about to turn their backs upon the free air of these mountains and the pure principles of Heaven, they are not always satisfied with departing in a quiet, honorable, gentlemanly manner, free of indebtedness to those who have befriended them, and with no property except what is their own or rightfully in their possession. Neither are all of them careful to honestly admit that 'Mormonism' is too straight, true and strict a path for them to walk in, but are eager to asperse what they had recently so warmly advocated and testified of its truth. Such conduct has a tendency to cause dubiety in the minds of some who are carefully watching the progress of the Saints,

when in fact they should understand that it is solely due to the weaknesses of men and the craft of the devil.

We delight in seeing the honest, virtuous, good, and true gather from the nations to the ensign lifted in the mountains. We also rejoice at the liberty for departing, that is freely extended to all who are unwilling to strive to live up to the principles of the everlasting gospel. And inasmuch as they will manifest a disposition to pay their debts and skip stealing and other outrageous acts, we had far rather contribute to aid them on their journey than place one particle of obstruction in the road they love so well to travel, unless the force of sound doctrine and example can check them. And such is the feeling of the great majority in our midst, notwithstanding the many and various spoken, written and printed statements to the contrary. Then if any wish to abandon their faith in 'Mormonism,' let them do so in a manly manner and, when ready to depart, go in a way they would not be ashamed of were even good worldly men observing their conduct.

Of all people upon this earth the Saints are the strongest advocates for the largest freedom compatible with man's best interests, and there is not the least fear that they will ever, while Saints, be found knowingly oppressing any one, but on the contrary ever striving to do mankind all the good in their power, even though so strongly opposed by the blindly ignorant many.

CONFERENCE SERMONS AND REMARKS.—The minutes of Conference and such 'Remarks' as could be prepared in time, appear in this number, but while so many of those who spoke are busily engaged in making preparations for the northern trip, it is uncertain to what extent so large an amount of reporter's manuscript can be timely transcribed for the press. In this particular, as in many other cases, the want of two papers is obvious, for to gratify all by printing the entire Conference reports in reasonable season would exclude all other matter, including current sermons, from several consecutive numbers of the 'News.' Notwithstanding the History of Joseph and the teachings from the stand in this city are justly deemed of the most importance, still, where but one paper is published, a certain discretion has to be exercised in the admission of miscellaneous matter for the information and gratification of so many readers with such varied tastes. For these reasons it is more than probable that some of the remarks made at Conference will have to remain in the reported characters, at least for a time, and it is expected that this explanation will account for what might otherwise be deemed a designed omission.

QUARTERLY CONFERENCE.—The Seventies in the southern counties held a Conference in Cedar City, March 7 and 8, at which much good counsel and instruction were given, and a good spirit prevailed, as reported by Elder Geo. K. Bowering, Clerk. Adjourned to meet in Parowan on the first Saturday of June next.

AUSTRALIA.—Elder Joseph A. Kelting writes from Sydney, Oct. 30, that himself and wife and Elders Chaffin and Potter arrived in Sydney, Australia, on the 28th of October last, and were joyfully greeted and kindly entertained by Elder A. P. Dowdle and the Saints in that city. During their voyage the company were very courteously treated by the Captain and crew of the 'What Cheer,' and made the trip in 61 days from San Francisco—5½ months from date of leaving their homes in Utah. The ten Elders who sailed from San Francisco on the 'General Wool' by way of Melbourne had not yet arrived, but were daily expected.

DIET.—During all the various periods of their abode in the convent, 30, 40, and one more than 75 years, not one of them had eaten a particle of animal food, and yet I never saw more healthy looking men. I am aware that climate may make a difference, but from my own observations and experience, I am satisfied that even in our climate invalids and persons of sedentary habits, and indeed all except laboring men, would be much benefited by a total abstinence from animal food. I have traveled for a week at a time night and day not under a mild sky of the east, but in the rough climate of Russia, and found myself perfectly able to endure the fatigue upon bread and milk diet, and I have been told that the Tartars who ride post from Constantinople to Bagdad, in an incredible short time, never sleeping, except on horseback, during the whole of their immense journey, rigidly abstaining from anything more solid and nutritious than eggs.—[Stevens' Travels in the Holy Land.]

Mormonism.—Short sermons and short prayers.