

REMARKS

By Elder Edmund Ellsworth, Bowery, July 12, 1857.

REPORTED BY G. D. WATT.

My brethren and sisters, I feel to thank God this morning and my brethren who hold the keys of the Holy Priesthood for the opportunity of standing before you a few moments. Although to consult my own feelings, I would rather go on a distant mission than come upon this stand to address the congregation of the Saints, yet at the same time I consider it a great privilege to be permitted to stand here to speak forth the sentiments of my heart, and to be judged by the judges in Israel who preside over us, that they may feel of my spirit and understand what is in me.

I feel this morning that I rejoice in 'Mormonism,' in the blessings of the gospel that is committed unto us in these last days for our salvation.

In looking upon my past life since I entered into a covenant with God, I can say that I have led a life of too much thoughtlessness as to the things that pertain to my salvation. I have felt that if I floated in the current with my brethren and sisters, not thinking of the responsibility of my calling in the kingdom of God, I was all right and felt satisfied. But I have of late given my mind more to thinking and considering upon the purpose my Creator had in view when he created me, and why I have been blessed with the great and exalted privilege in common with you, my brethren and sisters, of having been gathered from the nations of the earth unto these peaceful vales where we can worship God according to the dictates of our own consciences, none to make us afraid.

My reflections and observation teach me that all mankind are apt to forget the loving kindness of the Lord and to fail to appreciate his blessings. For instance, look at ancient Israel; although God by his almighty hand led them forth from bondage to the possession of a goodly land, having placed at the head a man full of the revelations of God, how slow they were to remember his mercies and his goodness to them, and how soon did they forget his commandments.

When Moses went up to the mountain to receive the word of the Lord, how ready they were to go to serving other Gods; they made a graven image and worshipped it, saying, 'these be thy gods, O Israel, who brought thee out of the land of Egypt and out of the house of bondage.'

Reflect upon the days gone by, and bring to mind the Prophet Joseph; can we not recollect that while he was with us, as a common, every day man, we did not realize that his words were more precious to us than gold and silver, that they were eternal life to us, that his company to us was so desirable as we felt it would have been after he was gone, if we could have obtained it.

So I think we do not appreciate the leaders we now have with us, as we would do if by chance they should be taken from us. While I was in the old country upon my mission from which I have recently returned, there was one principle that I recollect bore upon my mind continually to speak to the people upon, which was, that they would scan their own feelings and find out, if they could, for what purpose they had embraced the gospel of Jesus Christ.

I have asked them, would you be willing, brethren and sisters, if you knew in going to Zion that you would have to work harder, fare poorer, wear poorer apparel, is there that in your hearts that would cause you to say, 'let me go to Zion and gather with the people of the Lord, that I may participate with them in the instructions of the Prophet and of the servants of the Lord.'

Since my return from my mission, I have felt, should I be sent on another mission where my labors would be among my brethren and sisters, that this particular point would divert my greatest attention.

We have seen brethren and sisters come to this valley who have appeared to be good Saints, and manifested a desire to serve the Lord and to do anything they were called upon to do, but when they got here, not finding houses ready for them and gardens made to their hands, nor that welcome extended to them by the brethren and sisters here which they expected, they began to feel disaffected and many of them finally leave our midst.

This people are willing to give to the hungry the last loaf they have, but they want the new comers to go forth and prove themselves valiant; they want to see them prosper in the labor of their hands.

Such people deceive themselves—they want to accumulate this world's goods instead of building up the kingdom of God.

If I know my own heart I desire to serve the Lord and become a minute man in his kingdom, to do as I am told; this I am determined to do, God being my helper.

I realize day by day the necessity of living my religion, of having the Spirit of the Lord with me to help me. Our brethren that preside over us expect us to live our religion, they live theirs, and when they call upon the Saints to do any work they expect them to comply with their requests.

If we have the Spirit of God we will carry out their designs and purposes. If I am called upon to do anything and lack the Spirit of the Lord I shall fail in its accomplishment, and another party will be called upon to perform that which I ought to have performed.

I do desire so to lead my life from this time forward that my brethren may have confidence in me and my confidence increase in them, then my faith in God is increased; and I feel comforted in this, that God does acknowledge me as his child. And may I continue faithful. I have less fears than I used to have that I shall continue faithful to the end and inherit eternal lives in the celestial kingdom of our God.

May God bless us and help us to keep his com-

mandments and live humble, that we may enjoy the blessings of his kingdom and be prepared for any emergency. This is my prayer in the name of Jesus: Amen.

[From the N. Y. Herald, March 5, 1857.]

HISTORICAL NOTICES OF THE INAUGURATION OF THE PRESIDENTS.

The occasion of the inauguration of a new President renders appropriate the following sketch, which we have prepared, of the various inaugurations since the organization of the Government. We omit the second inaugurations of the five Presidents who were re-elected, as they were but matters of form of little interest. We precede the notices by a list of the Presidents and Vice-Presidents who have been elected:

PRESIDENTS AND VICE-PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES, FROM THE ADOPTION OF THE CONSTITUTION TO THE PRESENT TIME.

PRESIDENTS.	VICE PRESIDENTS	TERM BEGAN
1. George Washington	John Adams	1789
do.	do.	1793
2. John Adams	Thomas Jefferson	1797
3. Thomas Jefferson	Aaron Burr	1801
do.	George Clinton	1805
4. James Madison	do.	1809
do.	Elbridge Gerry	1813
5. James Monroe	Daniel D. Tompkins	1817
do.	do.	1821
6. John Quincy Adams	John C. Calhoun	1825
7. Andrew Jackson	do.	1829
do.	Martin Van Buren	1833
8. Martin Van Buren	Richard M. Johnson	1837
9. William H. Harrison*	John Tyler	1841
10. John Tyler	do.	1845
11. James K. Polk	George M. Dallas	1845
12. Zachary Taylor*	Millard Fillmore	1849
13. Millard Fillmore	do.	1850
14. Franklin Pierce	Wm. Rufus King	1853
15. James Buchanan	John C. Breckinridge	1857

*Died in office and succeeded by the Vice President.

AGES OF THE RESPECTIVE PRESIDENTS AT THE TIME OF THEIR INAUGURATION.

	INAUGURATED.	AGE.
1. George Washington	April 30, 1789	57
2. John Adams	March 4, 1797	62
3. Thomas Jefferson	March 4, 1801	68
4. James Madison	March 4, 1809	68
5. James Monroe	March 4, 1817	68
6. John Quincy Adams	March 4, 1825	57
7. Andrew Jackson	March 4, 1829	62
8. Martin Van Buren	March 4, 1837	64
9. William Henry Harrison	March 4, 1841	63
10. James K. Polk	March 4, 1845	49
11. Zachary Taylor	March 5, 1849	64
12. Franklin Pierce	March 4, 1853	49
13. James Buchanan	March 4, 1857	65

N. B. Vice President John Tyler was 51, and Millard Fillmore 50 years of age at the period of succeeding to the Presidency by the death of the Presidents, Harrison and Taylor.

There have been twenty Presidential elections, of which five were re-elections of the Presidents, and fifteen persons have held the office of President, including Hon. James Buchanan. Fourteen persons have been elected Vice-President, of whom three—Clinton, Gerry and King—died in office. Three of the persons who have been elected Vice-President have been elevated (by election) to the Presidency, viz: John Adams, Jefferson and Van Buren.

WASHINGTON—1789.

The inauguration of George Washington, as the first President of the United States, took place in New York, in the City Hall, then called Federal Hall, situated where the Custom House now stands, on Thursday, the 30th of April, 1789. The votes were counted by Congress on the 6th of April, and the official announcement was made to Washington, at Mount Vernon, on the 14th of April, by Charles Thompson, the special messenger dispatched for the purpose. The President arrived in New York on the 23d of April, and was received with acclamations and military honors. One week afterwards, the arrangements for the purpose being completed the inauguration took place. To gratify the public curiosity, an open gallery adjoining the Senate chamber had been selected by Congress as the place in which the ceremony should take place. The oath was administered by Chancellor Livingston; after which the President returned to the Senate chamber, and delivered his inaugural address, which was at the same time his opening speech to both houses of Congress.

JOHN ADAMS—1797.

The inauguration of John Adams, as the second President of the United States, took place in Independence, or Congress Hall, Philadelphia, on the 4th of March, 1797, in the presence of a large concourse of people, among whom were the ex-President, Washington, Mr. Jefferson, the Vice-President elect, the heads of departments, many members of Congress, foreign ministers, and other distinguished persons. Mr. Adams, who was then in his sixty-second year, was dressed in a full suit of pearl-colored broadcloth, and wore his hair powdered, as was then the fashion. Before the oath of office was administered to the new President by the Chief Justice, he delivered his inaugural address. It was different from that of his predecessor, which had been addressed to Congress while in session, while this of Mr. Adams was a declaration of his sentiments, without being addressed in the form afterwards adopted by Jefferson: "Friends and fellow-citizens." The sentiments and style of Mr. Adams' inaugural produced a favorable impression upon the people.

JEFFERSON—1801.

The inaugural address of Mr. Jefferson was

delivered on the 4th of March, 1801, in the new Capitol, Washington, in the presence of the Vice-President, (Burr), the Senators, many members of the House of Representatives, the foreign ministers, and a large concourse of citizens. The site of Washington City was then a comparative wilderness, and difficult of approach, from the imperfect state of the roads. The oath of office was administered by Chief Justice Marshall, after the address was delivered. The Vice-President, Colonel Burr, took his seat in the Senate the same day. It was a day of gloom to the defeated federalists, and of course of joy to the successful republicans.

MADISON—1809.

The inauguration of James Madison took place in the Capitol, at Washington, on the 4th of March, 1809. The oath of office was administered to the President by Chief Justice Marshall, in the presence of ex-President Jefferson—who sat at the right hand of Madison—the members of the late cabinet, many members of Congress, foreign ministers, and a large concourse of citizens. The President was dressed in a plain suit of black, and delivered the address in a modest and dignified manner.

MONROE—1817.

The inauguration of James Monroe, on the 4th of March, 1817, was preceded by a procession from the residence of the President elect to Congress Hall, in Washington City, where the usual ceremonies were performed. The President and Vice-President elect were attended by a great number of citizens as an escort, and all entered the chamber of the Senate, which body was then in session; the Vice-President, Tompkins, took the chair, and the oath of office being administered to him, he delivered a short address. Ex-President Madison and the Judges of the Supreme Court were present. After the ceremony, the Senate adjourned, and the President with his attendants proceeded to an elevated portico temporarily erected for the occasion, where, in the presence of a large concourse of citizens and strangers, he delivered his inaugural address, after which the oath of office was administered by Chief Justice Marshall. The number of persons present was estimated at over five thousand. The day was mild and pleasant.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS—1825.

The inaugural address of Mr. Adams was delivered in the Capitol, on the 4th of March, 1825. The President elect, in a plain suit of black, ascended the steps of the Speaker's chair in the House of Representatives, and took his seat. He was attended by the ex-President, Monroe, by the Judges of the Supreme Court, the Vice-President, Calhoun, the Senators, and a number of members of the House. After silence was proclaimed, Mr. Adams rose and delivered his address, which was listened to with great attention and interest. After the address the President descended from the chair, and placing himself at the Judge's table, the oath of office was administered to him by Chief Justice Marshall, in the presence of the immense audience of citizens and strangers who had assembled in the Capitol.

JACKSON—1829.

On the 4th of March, 1829, the President elect was escorted from Gadsby's Hotel to the Capitol. There was a large assemblage of people at Washington to witness the ceremonies of the occasion. The President elect and other dignitaries first entered the Senate chamber, and remained until the Senate adjourned, about noon, when a procession was formed to the eastern portico of the Capitol, where, in the presence of the large assembly of spectators, General Jackson delivered his inaugural address. Having concluded it, the oath to support the Constitution was administered to him by Chief Justice Marshall. The day was serene and mild, and every way favorable to the wishes of those who had come from a distance to witness the inauguration. General Jackson did not call upon President Adams, and the latter was not present at the ceremony of the 4th at the Capitol.

VAN BUREN—1837.

There was nothing peculiarly remarkable in the inauguration of Mr. Van Buren on the 4th of March, 1837. General Jackson accompanied the President elect in a carriage to the Capitol, a procession having been formed, and the address was delivered from the eastern portico of the Capitol. The oath of office was administered, at the close, by Chief Justice Taney. The weather was remarkably pleasant, and, as usual, there was a large concourse of people present.

HARRISON—1841.

Washington City was more thronged with people at the inauguration of Harrison on the 4th of March, 1841, than on any former occasion. The procession was large, and General Harrison was mounted on a white charger. As on former occasions, the inaugural address was delivered from a platform on the east portico of the Capitol. Previous to delivering the closing sentences, the oath of office was administered by Chief Justice Taney, after which the President pronounced the concluding passages of the address.

POLK—1845.

The ceremonies on the 4th of March, 1845, at the inauguration of Mr. Polk, were performed in the midst of a heavy rain, which marred the enjoyments and defeated the expectations of many, and prevented much of the intended exhibition and display. The procession moved from the head quarters of the President elect, at Coleman's Hotel, to the Capitol. The Senate being in session, the oath was administered to Mr. Dallas, Vice-President elect, who delivered a brief address.

The President elect, attended by ex-President Tyler and Senator Woodbury, entered the Senate chamber, when a procession was formed to a

platform on the east front of the Capitol, from which President Polk delivered his inaugural address. Chief Justice Taney then administered the oath of office, after which the President, quitting the Capitol, drove rapidly, by an indirect route, to the President's house, where he received, during the afternoon, the congratulations of his fellow-citizens.

TAYLOR—1849.

On Monday, March 5, 1849, the inauguration of General Taylor, as President of the United States, took place at the Capitol. The multitude of people assembled on the occasion is supposed to have been much larger than was ever before collected in Washington. The weather, although the sky was clouded, was as pleasant as usual at this season of the year. The procession moved from Willard's Hotel to the Capitol, the President elect being accompanied in the carriage by the ex-President, Mr. Speaker Winthrop, and Mr. Seaton, the Mayor of Washington.

The Senate being in session, Mr. Fillmore, the Vice-President, after oath was administered to him by the President pro tem—Mr. Atchison—delivered an address and took his seat as President of the Senate. The President elect and attendants having entered the Senate chamber, the usual procession was formed to the east portico of the Capitol, where an extensive platform had been erected.

At about one o'clock, General Taylor, in full view of at least twenty thousand people, from all parts of the Union, delivered his inaugural address. It was read in a remarkably distinct voice, and was enthusiastically responded to by the cheers of the people. As soon as the applause had subsided, the oath of office was administered to the President by Chief Justice Taney. The President then received congratulations from numerous persons present—Chief Justice Taney and ex-President Polk taking the lead. The President and the procession then retired down Pennsylvania avenue from the Capitol to the President's house, where General Taylor received, with his accustomed courtesy, the congratulations of thousands of his fellow-citizens.

PIERCE—1853.

The crowd in Washington on the occasion of the inauguration of Franklin Pierce, fourteenth President of the United States, was very large. The day was cold, raw and unpleasant, and the President pronounced his address under a driving snow storm. The President, attended by the ex-President (Mr. Fillmore) left Willard's Hotel at noon, and drove down to the Capitol in the carriage presented to him by the citizens of Boston.

He entered the Senate chamber at one o'clock; and at a quarter past one proceeded to the portico of the eastern front of the Capitol, where, in the presence of several thousand people, the oath was administered to him by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court (Taney); after which the President pronounced his inaugural. The address was declaimed instead of being read, as usual, and the President affirmed to the oath, raising his right hand after the New England fashion. After the address the President drove to the executive mansion.

BUCHANAN—1857.

A full account of the inauguration of James Buchanan, fifteenth President of the United States, is given elsewhere.

LIST OF PREVIOUS CABINETS.

SECRETARIES OF STATE.		
WHEN APPOINTED.	NAMES.	STATES.
September 26, 1789	Thomas Jefferson	Virginia
January 2, 1794	E. Randolph	do
December 10, 1795	T. Pickens	Massachusetts
May 13, 1800	J. Marshall	Virginia
March 5, 1801	James Madison	do
March 6, 1809	R. Smith	Maryland
April 2, 1811	James Monroe	Virginia
February 23, 1815	do.	do
March 5, 1817	John Quincy Adams	Massachusetts
March 7, 1825	Henry Clay	Kentucky
March 6, 1829	Martin Van Buren	New York
May 24, 1831	E. Livingston	Louisiana
May 29, 1833	Louis McLane	Delaware
June 27, 1834	J. Forsyth	Georgia
March 5, 1841	Daniel Webster	Massachusetts
July 24, 1843	A. P. Upshur	Virginia
March 6, 1844	J. C. Calhoun	South Carolina
March 5, 1845	James Buchanan	Pennsylvania
March 7, 1849	John M. Clayton	Delaware
July 20, 1850	Daniel Webster	Massachusetts
December 9, 1852	E. Everett	do
March 5, 1853	W. L. Marcy	New York

SECRETARIES OF THE TREASURY.		
WHEN APPOINTED.	NAMES.	STATES.
September 11, 1789	A. Hamilton	New York
February 3, 1795	O. Wolcott	Connecticut
December 31, 1800	T. Dexter	Massachusetts
May 14, 1801	A. Gallatin	Pennsylvania
February 9, 1814	G. W. Campbell	Tennessee
October 6, 1814	A. J. Dallas	Pennsylvania
October 22, 1816	W. H. Crawford	Georgia
March 7, 1825	R. Rush	Pennsylvania
March 6, 1829	S. D. Ingham	do
August 8, 1831	L. McLane	Delaware
May 29, 1833	W. G. Duane	Pennsylvania
September 23, 1833	Roger B. Taney	Maryland
June 27, 1834	L. Woodbury	N. Hampshire
March 5, 1841	Thomas Ewing	Ohio
September 13, 1841	W. Forward	Pennsylvania
March 3, 1843	J. C. Spencer	New York
June 15, 1844	G. M. Bibb	Kentucky
March 5, 1845	R. J. Walker	Mississippi
March 7, 1849	W. M. Meredith	Pennsylvania
June 20, 1850	Thomas Corwin	Ohio
March 5, 1853	James Guthrie	Kentucky

POSTMASTERS GENERAL.		
WHEN APPOINTED.	NAMES.	STATES.
September 26, 1789	S. Osgood	Massachusetts
August 12, 1791	T. Pickens	do
February 25, 1795	J. Habersham	Georgia