

REMARKS

By Elder JOHN TAYLOR, G. S. L. City, Bowery, Oct. 10, 1863.

REPORTED BY G. D. WATT.

One thing has been made very obvious to my mind during this conference, and that is the assurance and confidence expressed by every speaker in God and his work, which nothing of an earthly nature could impart; although simple to the believer, this may be a mystery to those who do not comprehend the gospel of Jesus. A certain truth in scripture has been fully exemplified in the experience and teachings of those who have addressed us, namely: "If we receive the witness of men, the witness of God is greater; for this is the witness of God which he hath testified of his Son. He that believeth on the Son of God hath the witness in himself; he that believeth not God hath made him a liar, because he believeth not the record that God gave of his Son." This is as true to-day as it was eighteen hundred years ago. Hence our young men, who have embraced and have gone forth to preach the principles of eternal truth contained in the gospel, seek unto the Lord their God for wisdom, guidance and instruction, as you have heard them relate during this conference; and the spirit of revelation has rested upon them so that they not only understood their own position and relationship to God and the holy priesthood as elders in Israel, but they understood also, to a certain degree, the position of the people of the world, among whom they traveled, the position of the church and kingdom of God which they represented, their own relationship to it, and the fulfillment of all the promises of God relating to his people. This unbounded, fearless confidence is not created in men by what are called natural causes, for the confidence which exists and is common among men ebbs and flows, as prosperity or adversity affects their varied interests.

Here are comparatively a few people in the valleys of Utah who are talking of seeing a kingdom set up, not only in these mountains but which shall rule over the whole earth, that like a little stone hewn out of the mountains without hands, shall become a great nation and fill the whole earth. They look for this with an unwavering, unshaken confidence. They had confidence in this when they were driven from Kirtland, in Ohio; when they were driven from Jackson county, in Missouri; and from Nauvoo, in Illinois, and they had as much confidence in it when they were struggling here for a very existence, and did not know where the next mouthful of bread should come from. Their confidence did not fail them when armies came up against them to destroy them, and the power and influence of the United States was arrayed against them. There is a certain unchanging, fixed principle in the bosoms of the elders of Israel that God is at the helm, and that no power, no reverses, no influence that can be brought to bear against the kingdom of God will withstand its onward progress, but its course is onward until the kingdoms of this world shall become the kingdoms of our God and his Christ, and he shall reign with universal empire, and the kingdoms, and the greatness of the kingdoms, under the whole heavens will be given to the Saints of the Most High God. It is impossible to make the Saints swerve in the least from this feeling. It is in them a principle of life, vitality and revelation. The Hon. Ben. McCullough, one of the peace commissioners, on being told by President Young "that we were in the hands of the Lord and he would take care of us," replied "that he believed in powder and balls more than in the interference of God." President Young informed him "that there was a God in Israel, who would take care of this His people," and said, "we ask no odds of your power, your powder and ball, or your arms." What has become of the men that composed that army? The majority of them have gone to their own place, and those that have not are on their way there.

How different it is among the nations; look at the position of Poland and Russia, and then notice the critical state of the political affairs of other nations—France, England, Austria, Prussia, to say nothing of the smaller European nations, of Japan and China, or of the United States, of Mexico and of the various powers of North and South America. The whole world seems to be in throes, and either actually at war or involved in complicated difficulties that threaten their disruption or overthrow. What is the matter? Politicians, rulers and statesmen are afraid that some calamity is going to over-spread their respective nations; and kings and emperors do not know how soon their thrones will be toppled over, how soon their kingdoms will be shaken to their very foundations, they do not know how soon they will be denationalized—how soon universal terror, war, bloodshed and devastation will spread their appalling consequences among them. The light of the spirit of God is withdrawn from them and they cannot see their way. They are tremulous because of the present political complications; they know not God, but "their hearts fear because of those things that are coming on the earth." Without revelation they can only look upon things upon natural principles and dread the result. We know what will be the final ultimatum of the work in which we are engaged, and also what will be the fate of those who make war against it, and of the nations who reject the gospel when it is sent to them.

God is managing the affairs of all nations, and He has made known his will and pleasure to his servants the prophets; He has given un-

to them the everlasting gospel, which they have received by the principle of revelation, and can by that means draw aside the curtain of futurity, and contemplate events as they are rolling forth, and understand the designs of Jehovah in relation to them; and these men have been sent forth to tell the people of all nations the things that are coming on them.

The elders of this church, my brethren here all around me, have been bearing testimony of these things for over thirty years; we have visited the people in their houses, in their villages and cities, have preached to them in their halls, in their streets and market places, and combated their various notions and traditions which were not of God, presenting unto them the principles of eternal truth which God has imparted unto us by revelation. We have also told them that their kingdoms would be overthrown, and their nations would be destroyed, and that God would speedily arise and shake terribly the earth. This has been proclaimed to the people throughout the length and breadth of the United States, Great Britain and her dependencies, to France, Germany, Scandinavia and the Islands of the Sea; the world has had to listen to it, and the nations have looked upon it as an idle song. Now when these things which we have predicted are beginning to come to pass among the nations their knees wax feeble; they are troubled and dismayed because of the complexities and difficulties which are every where closing in around them.

Who would have thought a little while ago, that these United States, one of the best governments under the heavens if properly administered, could have been reduced to their present critical position? Who would have thought a little while ago that all the ingenuity, skill, talent, power and wealth that exists in the North and South would be brought to bear against each other for their mutual destruction? Yet it is so. We hear statement after statement, testimony after testimony, of their sanguinary contests; of rapine, murders, burnings, desolation, blood, starvation, weeping, mourning and lamentation, until the recital has become sickening to hear, as the prophet said, "it should become a vexation to hear the report." All this is confirmatory to us of that spirit of revelation which the Lord has planted in our bosoms; and we now begin to understand why we feel as we do. We are selected out from among the nations that the Lord may place his name among us. He has called upon us and we have listened to his voice and obeyed the testimony of his servants. Jesus says, "But he that entereth in by the door is the shepherd of the sheep. To him the porter openeth; and the sheep hear his voice; and he calleth his own sheep by name, and leadeth them out. And when he putteth forth his own sheep, he goeth before them, and the sheep follow him; for they know his voice, and a stranger will they not follow, but will flee from him: for they know not the voice of strangers."

Like some of old a few of us had been waiting to see the salvation of Israel, and our eyes have seen the salvation of the Lord. It is true we are but a handful compared with the great mass of mankind, for we have been gathered out from among the nations, "one of a city and two of a family." A few of those who have obeyed the voice of the servants of God have remained faithful and many have not. "When the net is thrown into the sea it gathers in of every kind, good and bad; and hence we find a continual hewing and scoring, and admonition from the servants of God, who are striving with all their might to lead the people in the paths of righteousness, that they may learn to fear the Lord always. When we are under the operation and influence of the Spirit of God we feel good and happy and joyous, and desirous to do right; but when that Spirit is withdrawn from us and we are left to ourselves, then we are apt to waver, and quiver, and fear lest all is not right, that is a few do this, but the great majority of this people have the word of life abiding in them, and it is daily growing in them, and spreading, and increasing like a well of water springing up to everlasting life, and their souls are like a well tuned harp, when they are touched by the spirit of inspiration there is a kindred chord in their bosoms they vibrate to the touch, and they are filled with sacred melody. And then there are some among us who do not care a great deal about the things of God; like some of the Ancient Israelites they have learned the language of strangers, and have become blinded by the God of this world, and go to the mines to worship a golden calf, and sell themselves to the devil. We are told that the children of this world are wiser in their generation than the children of light. I think that is true, the children of light act very foolishly in some things. Although we can seemingly grasp eternity, and revel in divine things, yet it appears that we cannot understand how to take care of some of the first and plainest interests of life, rendering it necessary for the President to place guardians over us in the persons of Bishops to take care that we do not throw our bread away and have to starve a great part of the year, to watch us lest we wantonly trample under foot the common necessities of life when we have them around us, and destroy them the same as the beasts of the field would. The Latter Day Saints ought to be able to take care of themselves; men that are talking of possessing thrones, principalities and powers, of becoming kings and priests unto God ought to know how to take care of enough wheat to supply the wants of themselves and family.

While we are trying to sustain ourselves, let us do right to everybody else, and as you have been told, treat the stranger with kindness and liberality, and let us not make fools of ourselves, and rob ourselves and families, but let us take a proper, wise and judicious course, for this kingdom will be built up temporarily as well as spiritually. We talk of becoming like God. What does he do? He governs this and other worlds, regulates all the systems and gives them their motions and revolutions; He preserves them in their various orbits, and governs them by unerring, unchangeable laws, as they traverse the immensity of space. In our world He gives day and night, summer and winter, seed-time and harvest; He adapts man, the beasts of the field, the fowls of the air and the fishes of the sea, to their various climates and elements. He takes care of and provides for, not only the hundreds of millions of the human family, but the myriads of beasts, fowls and fishes; He feeds and provides for them day by day, giving them their breakfast, dinner and supper. He takes care of the reptiles and creeping things, and feeds the myriads of animalculae, which crowd earth, air and water. His hand is over all and His providence sustains all. "The hairs of our heads are numbered, and a sparrow cannot fall to the ground without our Heavenly Father's notice, he clothes the lilies of the valleys and feeds the ravens when they cry."

"His wisdom's vast and knows no bound,
A deep where all our thoughts are drowned."

We would be like him! Be kings and priests unto God and rule with him, and yet we are obliged to have guardians placed over us to teach us how to take care of a bushel of wheat. We are far behind, but we have time for improvement; and I think we shall have to make some important changes for the better in our proceedings, before we become like our Father who dwells in the heavens.

There has been something said about men turning away from the church of Christ. If a man has not the witness in himself, he is not governed by the principles of eternal truth, and the sooner such people leave this church the better.

There is one thing I pray for as much as anything else, perhaps I do not do it understandingly, that is, that those who will not be subject to the law of God and observe his commandments, but will rebel against God and against his truth and priesthood may be removed from our midst and have no place with us. For such persons can never build up the kingdom of God, nor aid in accomplishing his purposes upon the earth, and the sooner we are rid of them the better; and it matters little what draws them away. If we have drank of that water which the Saviour spoke of to the woman of Samaria; if we have laid hold of the rod of iron, and continue to cling to it, if we adhere to the principles of righteousness, and pray unto God and keep his commandments continually, we shall have His Spirit at all times to discern between good and evil, and we shall always know the voice of the good shepherd, and cleave to the principles of righteousness.

May God help us to keep his commandments, in the name of Jesus Christ: Amen.

NEWS FROM JAPAN.

SHARP ENGAGEMENT IN THE STRAITS OF THE INLAND SEA.

U. S. STEAM SLOOP WYOMING, }
YOKOHAMA, July 23. }

SIR: On the evening of the 10th news was received through a Japanese source that an American steamer had been fired on by a bark and brig of war belonging to the Prince of Nogata, at the western outlet of the Inland sea, and that she had disappeared and was supposed to be sunk. A mail from Shanghai the same evening brought authentic information that the American steamer Pembroke, on her passage from this place to Shanghai, 'bro' the Inland sea, had been fired upon by the above vessels, and had made her escape through the Bunge Passage. On the 13th we left this place for the scene of the outrage, and arrived off the inner entrance of the western outlet of the Inland Sea on the morning of the 16th. On the tide proving favorable we proceeded in the straits, and discovered a steamer brig and bark of war at anchor off the town of Simosak, with the Japanese colors at the peak and the flag of the prince at the fore. We stood for the vessels, and on approaching were fired on as we got in range by six batteries in different positions, mounding from two to four guns each. Passing between the brig and bark on the starboard side and the steamer on the port, we received and returned their fire at pistol-shot range. Rounding the bow of the steamer and getting into position, we maintained the action for about one hour. During the affair the steamer got under way, but two well-directed shells exploded her boilers. The brig appeared to be settling by the stern, and no doubt sunk.

The amount of damage done the bark must have been serious. Great destruction was also done on shore. The straits opposite the city are about three-fourths of a mile wide, with strong currents, which made it very difficult to maneuver the ship properly, as I had no charts, and my pilots were completely paralyzed, and I was apprehensive of getting on shore. In fact, I did touch once and was induced to draw out of action. The fire from the shore battery was extremely brisk and continued so long as we were in range. We were hit eleven times, and with considerable damage to the smoke-stack and rigging

aloft, which was attributed to our passing within range. They were prepared for us.

I regret to state the loss of four killed and seven wounded, one of whom has since died.

Inclosed is the surgeon's report.

It affords me much pleasure to state that the conduct of the officers and crew was all I could desire. Lieutenant Barton, in command of the First division makes honorable mention of the conduct of Acting Master's-Mate J. E. Sweeney; Peter King, senior captain of the forward pivot guns; Thomas Sadler, captain of top, and Charles J. Murphy, seaman. I would also mention the cool conduct of Frank Wyatt, boatswain's mate, captain of the after pivot gun, and Edward Jenney, captain of the top and second captain of the after gun.

The Prince of Nogata, it appears, has commenced this war on his own account, as he is one of the most powerful and influential of the princes of the empire, and bitterly opposed to foreigners; but the punishment inflicted and in store for him, will, I trust, teach him a lesson that will not soon be forgotten.

On the 7th instant, the French dispatch steamer Kieu Chang, passing through on her way to Shanghai, was fired on and considerably injured, and on the 11th her Britannic majesty's ship Medusa was also fired on and sustained some damage, and a loss of four men and seven wounded. As soon as the outrage on the French steamer was known here, the French admiral, Juarez, left with his flagship and a gunboat for Simosaki, and no doubt will complete the punishment due for the wanton violation of existing treaties.

The Jamestown was at Wookung on the 16th to sail immediately for this port via Nagasaki. I shall wait her arrival.

I inclose a proximate plan of the Straits, the position of the vessels and the shore batteries, etc., etc., all of which is respectfully submitted by

Your obedient servant,

D. McDUGAL, Commander.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy.

[New York Correspondence of the London Times, September 1.]

AMERICAN POLITICS.

Both of the great parties are to hold their conventions within the next few days, the real though not the ostensible objects being to "roll logs" for the presidential campaign that will speedily convulse the northern States. The Republicans, desirous of a new designation, have fixed upon that of "Unionists," but as the Democrats claim to have a greater right to that title, inasmuch as they would accept "union" even with guarantees to slavery, while the Republicans object to union with slaveholders on any terms, suggest that instead of Unionists the party in power adopting Mr. Theodore Tilton's and Mr. Wendell Phillips' ideas on the subject of a mixture of the Anglo-Saxon and negro races, should call themselves "Amalgamationists." The Democrats on their part have no wish to change either their name or their principles, and will, during the remainder of Mr. Lincoln's term of office, organize themselves into a strong and compact phalanx, and make one last and desperate effort to save their country from the military despotism into which it is rapidly drifting under Mr. Lincoln's guidance. Certain it is, if they fail this time by their own dissensions, or by any species of mismanagement, and allow either the re-election of Mr. Lincoln or the election of Mr. Chase, there will be an end, not only of the Democrats as a party, but of the democratic form of government which the people have inherited from the immortal signers of the Declaration of Independence.

The Republican party is not only in the minority in New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, but generally throughout the Middle and Northwestern States. It will continue to lose support in proportion as the war languishes or the South achieves victories. The Democrats, on the contrary, gain in strength by the protraction of the war—whether that protraction be due to the incompetency or ill-fortune of the Federal generals and administration—or to the valor, the perseverance, and unflinching determination of the South. Every act of the government tends to swell the Democratic army. The policy of emancipation, the invasion of state rights, the harsh conscription, the arbitrary arrests, the military insolence, the rise in price of all the necessities of life, and the consequently increased cost of maintenance to the working and struggling class, and, last of all, the new burden of Federal taxation, which begins to be felt in thousands of middle-class families that never before experienced the unwelcome sensation, all combine to throw into the ranks of the Democratic party the countless waverers who, under other circumstances, might have held aloft from party politics, as well as vast numbers of reflective men, hitherto connected with the Republicans, but who have awakened to the sad conviction that Republicanism is but another name for centralization and that centralization and strong government are but other names for despotism. At the present time the only Republican candidates for the presidency who have the ghost of a chance are Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Chase, and on the Democratic side General McClellan and Governor Seymour.

A GOLDEN RULE FOR YOUTHFUL WRITERS.—In composing, as a general rule, run your pen through every other word you have written; you have no idea what vigor it will give your style.—[Sydney Smith.]