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REMARKS

By Elder ERASTUS SNOW, Bowery, Sunday morning, August 26, 1860.

REPORTED BY J. V. LONG.

It is so seldom that I address my brethren and sisters from this stand, that I find my bow unstrung, figuratively speaking. (Prest. B. Young: Is your harp upon the willows?) Perhaps I may say that my harp is upon the willows, so far as public speaking is concerned. But, notwithstanding, I sing but little and pray but little, and use the bow but little, I have not altogether lost the power of discernment, or the power to appreciate the sweet sounds of the heavenly music; and I oftentimes feel that it were far better to exercise upon those gifts and callings of God whenever we are called to act, and, to use one of br. Kimball's phrases, "it is far better to wear out than to rust out."

If I understand myself correctly, I feel this morning as I have felt the greater part of my life: to be devoted mentally and physically, as far as duty requires and circumstances permit, and as the Lord and my brethren call and as the Spirit of the Lord shall dictate, to the happiness of my fellow men, and to the advancement of the kingdom of God upon the earth. I will say further of myself that it is not a lack of willingness and disposition on my part to labor and to do good; it is not from a lack of desire to magnify the priesthood, to honor my God, to promote his cause, to build up his kingdom, to increase the happiness of his subjects; but it is ignorance or weakness.

When I reflect upon the past and contrast it with the present, so far as I myself am concerned, I can occasionally discover the weakness of my faculties and perceive hindrances to my exercise. I do not know that this is anything peculiar or strange; but I can say that my heart rejoices in the things of God.—When I hear the things of the kingdom and the truths of the gospel, those that are old to you and to me, though we have heard those truths sounded in our ears at different times in our lives they are still precious and cheering to our hearts, refreshing to our intellects, brightening up our hopes, encouraging our spirits, awakening in us charity and love towards our God and towards his creatures, stimulating us to love our religion and render ourselves worthy of that everlasting Father who has produced us, and who has sent us forth upon this earth to gain an experience and to prove ourselves here in the flesh.

When we contemplate these things that have been revealed, the purposes of our Father in heaven concerning his creatures; his magnanimity, his extensive preparations for the happiness and the exaltation of those intelligent beings, to give unto them all that they are capable of receiving, and to stimulate them by every possible inducement to faithfulness, to glory and to exaltation.

When we reflect upon these things, they are calculated, if we are able to appreciate that which is sublime, that which is ennobling, that which is Godlike and glorious; they are calculated to inspire in every heart a good degree of affection and love to our heavenly Father, and also obedience to his will; and at the same time to inspire in us a love for each other, and to all that part of his creatures who are created in the image of our Father, and who are called and destined to inherit eternal life, or in other words to preserve their identity forever and forever; and the whole subject of the gospel of salvation, and the principles which are revealed for the guidance of mankind here in the flesh are designed and calculated in their nature to cement the hearts of the children of men together, to unite their interests together, to make them see and feel that they are one family, that their duties to each other are those of common brotherhood. We must learn to know that, in serving each other here in the flesh, we serve our God, promote his glory, and in that we promote the happiness, glory and exaltation of his children, our fellow brethren and sisters.

It is by mental improvement and spiritual advancement that we increase our happiness, and by the enlargement of our understanding we increase in light, virtue and intelligence. So, by bringing before the understanding of men the truths of heaven, we inspire them with love for the truth, a love of goodness and integrity; and thus, by our mental efforts, by wholesome counsels, kind examples and affectionate regards, spiritually and physically we are the means of bringing them into closer communication with the Lord; or if our labor be in promoting the comfort and welfare of the tabernacles of men, aiding and assisting them physically and temporally, doing that which adds to the comfort, or supplies the wants of the body, we are doing good and promoting the happiness of the children of men. To be sure, this is and ought to be secondary with us, for as the life we possess and enjoy is more than meat and the body more than drink, so is the spirit, being first created, of paramount importance, and consequently the body is secondary. The body

was not first created and afterward the spirit formed in the tabernacle, but we are informed, in the revelations that God has given, that we were created and organized in the spirit world, in the image and likeness of our Father in heaven, and consequently our physical tabernacles were formed for the benefit and in behalf of the spirit, and adapted to the use of the spirit, prepared for its habitation and dwelling place; not to be the master and controller of the spirit, to govern and dictate it, but, on the contrary, to be for the spirit, to be subject to it, under its control, dictation and guidance in every sense of the word. And it is with this view and for this purpose that the Lord has revealed unto us that those spirits will be held accountable for the acts of the mortal tabernacle, for it is understood that the deeds done in and by the tabernacle are done by and with the consent of the spirit, notwithstanding, Paul may have said, "When I would do good, evil is present with me;" and he excused himself by saying, "It is not I that sinneth, but the spirit that is in me, for the spirit is willing, but the flesh is weak."

Now, I am willing to let the Apostle Paul excuse himself in this manner, for I should think he made a bad selection of words if he were to represent things otherwise, but as for the deeds or actions I am so far from excusing the spirit in any sense of the word that I should entirely condemn it on the ground that every man is responsible for the deeds done in the body; and therefore it can only be taken at best as an apology or palliation for the dereliction of duty, caused by the weakness of the flesh and its liability to temptation, but not in the least degree can it be regarded as justification. The Lord has said that he cannot look upon sin with the least degree of allowance, and that he has not placed the spirit subject to this tabernacle, and will not justify it in being dictated or governed by the body. He has required of us to study to understand our true position before him and before each other, as the offspring of the Almighty here upon the earth, and as we study our own positions and study ourselves properly, we shall at the same time comprehend, measurably, the condition of those of our fellows around us, with whom we are surrounded; and in comprehending our true position and the position of our fellow creatures about us, as well as to understand our callings and destiny, and the purposes of our heavenly Father.

This will lead us to the comprehension of the duties we owe to each other. Through our ignorance we may oftentimes do things that will operate both against our own interest and happiness, and against the interests and happiness of those with whom we are associated and whose interests and happiness we desire to promote. These things occur in our experience, and are faults and weaknesses in mankind occasioned through ignorance. Are these excusable? Yes; I understand that our Heavenly Father excuses them. We all have a great desire to excuse ourselves, and we desire to be excused by our friends and by our brethren and sisters, and in turn we try to excuse their faults and imperfections, in like manner. But are we justified in these things? No; I understand that it is useless for us to talk about being justified in our ignorance or dereliction of duty, at least so long as light is placed before us and we have the privilege of becoming acquainted with the things of God and doing our duty.

We are very differently situated from the world of mankind who are without the gospel, without the light of truth, and who have not received the priesthood, who have not received the revelations of the Holy Spirit to teach and guide them; they possess not the advantages of acquiring this understanding and of perfecting themselves in the knowledge of God as do the Saints. With the Latter Day Saints who are favored with the light of the revelations of heaven, with the voice of prophets, with the inspiration of the Holy Ghost, with the privilege of walking in the light of Christ and the privilege of obeying the everlasting gospel in all things it is vastly different. It is their privilege to learn themselves and their position before God, and to study the interest and happiness of those with whom they are associated, to do all they can to fit them for that higher position and order of intelligence and glory which has been referred to this morning by our President, and which are touched upon in the vision which God gave to Joseph Smith and Sydney Rigdon, in February, 1832.

We are called upon by the revelations that are given to us, and by the living oracles to be Saints of God and heirs of celestial glory? Are we heirs to celestial glory? I understand that every son and daughter of Adam who hears the sound of the everlasting gospel when it is proclaimed by a servant of God having authority, and who yields obedience to that gospel, and who receives the Holy Spirit, and offer themselves in humility as candidates and receive baptism for the remission of sins. Such persons become candidates for celestial honors, for that

inheritance which is eternal and fadeth not away, and eventually become prepared to enter into the glory and presence of the Father and the Son. This is the promise to the Saints, if they continue faithful, and in all things abide the law of the Lord, and keep sacred and holy the covenants they made in baptism. It is faith in the first principles of the gospel, faith in the first testimony that is presented, and repentance of their past sins, and baptism for the remission of sins, laying on of hands by the Elders for the gift of the Holy Ghost, that they may receive the remission of sins and the blessings of the Holy Spirit, and that they may be endowed with power to prophesy, to speak in tongues, to interpret tongues, to heal the sick and rebuke evil spirits, and cast them out from those possessed. Yes, that they may even have faith to raise the dead, and exercise the power of God in every case of necessity.

Does this prepare them for the celestial kingdom of our God? If they have in reality taken upon themselves the name of Christ and kept sacred their covenants, and the Almighty should take them to himself, and thus cut short their mortal career, I understand that they are saved; but so long as they remain upon the earth in the flesh they remain under the same obligation to serve the Lord to-day as much as yesterday, and then continue the next day and the next week, as they were at first to repent and be baptized for the remission of their sins, when the commandment of the Lord comes to them in England, Australia, Denmark, Switzerland and the islands of the sea to gather up their substance, come to the gathering place and assist in building up the Zion of our God, and to assist in establishing his kingdom in the tops of the mountains. Until then there is another commandment binding upon them, which is a part of the law of the Lord, and if they are required to contribute to feed the poor, clothe the naked, and assist this people in the great work of the gathering, and donate for the building up of the Zion of our God; this is a part of their duty, and it is included in the commandments of the Lord to them as heirs of celestial glory.

If they then begin to say in their hearts, "I have served the Lord for a little season; I have been baptized; I have received the Holy Ghost and have become some great one; I have received the gift of tongues and have prophesied; I have received the power of healing the sick and other manifestations of the power and mercies of the Almighty; I think I can remain where I am and do well in disregarding the counsels of the Almighty respecting gathering together and dividing my substance for the gathering of the poor and building up Zion." It will be said to them who speak and act thus as it was said to Nebuchadnezzar of old. If they cling to that which is given, and set their hearts upon the things of this world, and love them more than they do the kingdom of our God those blessings will be withdrawn, the Holy Ghost will be taken from them, and that light received through obedience to the first principles of the gospel will flee away; that love which they possessed will leave them, and they will become weak as before and darker than ever, unless they speedily repent and turn unto the Lord with all their hearts. Then, if there is sufficient integrity left in them, the Lord may have forbearance and patience to try them a little longer, but it will be by leading them in such a path and such a line of experience as to altogether strip them of the idol of their hearts, and leave them in poverty and wretchedness. And when they have experienced wretchedness until, like Nebuchadnezzar, they have learned that the Most High reigns, and that he gave them all they have, and that they are nothing but his stewards; then they may peradventure receive again the favor and blessings of heaven.

This lesson we have all got to learn—that we and all that we possess is the Lord's, and that continually, and that we must for ever hold ourselves subject to his counsels and ready to obey his will.

If we are called upon to bear the vessels of the Lord, to be witnesses of those things that we have seen and heard, and to go forth to a gainsaying and reviling world, we have got to lay aside personal considerations of selfishness—lay aside the ties of home and go forth trusting in God, and have all confidence in him, taking our lives in our hands, like the disciples of Christ went, as lambs in the midst of wolves, and bear witness of the truth, nothing wavering or flinching; and whether it be to those of our native tongue, or to individuals of other tongues, or to the islands of the sea; they are all our kindred and the offspring of our Father, heirs of the same grace and life, and we are bound to extend the same blessings that we have received. As we have received freely, so we should be willing to freely impart, and as God had mercy and regard for us and our fellow creatures, so we should give to those who are waiting to receive, who are of our father, and heirs to all his blessings.

These Elders of Israel before me to-day should feel continually; yes, all the Elders, Priests and Apostles, and all the people of God should feel this saving, heavenly feeling; and every woman should feel this to her husband who may be called and found worthy to bear a portion of the holy priesthood, and be a witness for the Lord and of his word; and every true, faithful Latter Day Saint—yes, every mother and wife in Israel do feel this, and that under no consideration would they throw an impediment in the way of their father, husband, or brother to prevent their going to bear this message of life, or if required to build up the temples of our God, to establish the cities of Zion, to cultivate the earth and make it produce that which is necessary for the sustenance of the people of God; and if their duties are to labor physically while in this tabernacle they should be willing to do it, and do it with the same missionary zeal, and the same good feeling that they would preach the gospel.

Finally, we should all feel that all we possess is the Lord's, that he adds to our labors and gives us our reward, whether we deserve much or little; and when we have this feeling, and acknowledge the hand of the Lord in all things we are right, we are in the path of duty and of safety.

May God bless you, brethren and sisters, in the name of Jesus: Amen.

TABERNACLE.

Sunday, Nov. 11, 10 a.m.—Elder H. S. Eldredge made remarks relative to his experience in the church.

President Brigham Young was thankful for the privilege of meeting with the Saints, and trusted that they were still reaching forward to the things of eternal life. Briefly alluded to his trip south, and said that, altho' a good feeling existed, there was still room for improvement; that the people who live in this city are more perfectly instructed in the things of God than those are who live at a distance. Advised the Elders who are called upon to speak in the Tabernacle, to have no hesitancy in speaking out what is in them. If the Saints are to be chastened, he would like to have the privilege of doing that himself, but in relation to all principles that pertain to life and to the kingdoms of this earth, he liked to hear the brethren unfold their minds to each other. When he saw men trifling away their eternal lives for paltry gold, he felt sorry, for men ought to so live as to yield to their Creator the things that are due; if our minds are not like a clean sheet of paper, that the inspiration of the Almighty can write upon them, we are not as we should be. It is the duty of all Saints to attend to the things that are present, and let the Holy Spirit dictate them. There were many of the Elders who would get up on the stand and preach themselves happy, but he never did that; he was no more happy preaching than sitting still in meditation; he was happy when he lay down and when he rose up.

Afternoon—Elders John Taylor and Walter M. Gibson, and President Brigham Young preached.

The Sale at Camp Floyd.

The sale of condemned subsistence stores, on Thursday last, came off at Camp Floyd according to announcement. The bacon, according to original weight, brought about \$5.00 per hundred; by actual weight about \$7.00 upon an average; the flour \$1.34 per hundred nearly; total amount of sales, as reported by one who was present, \$4,424 50, not quite as much as it cost to purchase and transport it from the States.

Some of the bacon sold is represented to have been quite good; not so with the flour, as that was badly damaged, and sold for all it was worth.

—In the crush of people that came to the dock at Detroit, to "welcome" the Prince of Wales, a man crawled under a table to come up on the other side; but he became entangled under a petticoat, which had "riz" as the modern article will, in a crowd, and was only liberated after the woman had fainted, and he had been soundly kicked by her infuriated husband.

—A Yankee down East proposes to tow icebergs from the poles for the refreshment of New Orleans.