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WILD WINTER WINDS.

Wild winter winds, go, rave, if ye please,
O'er the snow-covered earth, and the ice-mantled trees;
Shout in the forest and scream on the sea,
Touch the cold waves of the boisterous sea;
But, spare the chilled heart and the shuddering form
Of the poor, little child that is forth in the storm!

Wild winter winds! ye are welcome to rest
Where the turf on the heart of the sleeper is pressed;
Your hands may be cold as the lip of despair,
Still they wake not a pang for the slumberer there;
But, spare, kindly spare, the poor tenants of earth,
Where the embers are fading on poverty's hearth!

Wild winter winds, go, dance on the plain;
Whirl the white snow 'gainst the echoing pane;
Whistle and shout in the dark mountain pass,
Sigh thro' the blades of the tall withered grass;
But, touch not in anger, speak not in wrath,
To the wandering foot in the snow-covered path!

S. E. CARMICHAEL.

REMARKS

By President DANIEL H. WELLS, Bowery,
Oct. 7, 1860, p.m.

[REPORTED BY J. V. LONG.]

I have been highly gratified during this conference in hearing the teachings which we have heard. I felt—as I always do when hearing of the greatness and goodness of God, and the great work in which we are engaged—to rejoice in the blessings of the Almighty. This gospel is meat to my soul; it affords me continual pleasure; I contemplate it with delight. If I had the tongue of an angel, or of the most eloquent upon the earth, it would be my delight to speak of the goodness of God, and of the work he is performing; for it appears very glorious to me. The building up of Zion, the establishment of the Kingdom of God are to me interesting in the highest degree; the work in which we are all engaged is a constant solace to my soul.

I was well pleased with what I heard yesterday afternoon in regard to the extra-telegraph, or whatever you may choose to call it. Is this the gospel of Jesus Christ that I am alluding to? It is because it is in relation to the gathering of Israel, and that which will accomplish the gathering of Israel is the salvation of the people, and for this reason I was pleased with what I heard from the President, and also from Bishop Woolley and Elder J. W. Young. The President observed that he did not often make a requirement of the people, without giving a reason for it. I thought yesterday that the reasons were very good, great and numerous, why he should require the saints to furnish two hundred wagons, and teams to go to the States, and bring home the poor and meek of the earth.

We hear of the great and glorious things of the kingdom; but when we go home, do we look about ourselves and look after the interests of the cause of our Redeemer? Will we receive the teachings which we hear from this stand? Will we put forth our hands to enable the President to roll forth this great work? This is for us all to answer and act upon. Will the Bishops bring forth those wagons and teams, three or four yoke of oxen to each wagon? If they will, we can then accomplish much towards bringing the poor to these valleys next year. Will the Bishops answer this call from Bishop Hunter, and him from the President? The President is the Lord's mouthpiece, and it seems to me that he should only have to say to Bishop Hunter, "We want two hundred wagons and teams to go to the Missouri river, and it should be done. I feel in my heart that this will be done; I believe the brethren will take an interest in the matter. I feel satisfied that there is cattle enough in the country, and we can easily do this; we only need to be united, and the work will be accomplished."

There is another matter of vital importance for us to consider. The Lord's store-house is almost empty, and we should see to this, for the President says he wishes to begin to fill up that house, that in the spring he may begin to build up the walls of the Temple. To carry on this work much means will be needed, and we shall expect that the Lord's store-house will be filled up with grain and provisions for the sustenance of the hands that will be called to work upon the Temple. We shall expect this to be in the hearts of the people, and that they will furnish the means to buy cloth, or the clothing ready made; also the butter, eggs, cheese, beef, and all things necessary for the brethren that will labor upon the Temple. Let us be gathering things together this fall and winter, for these are things that are necessary to help in sustaining this kingdom, and accomplishing and bringing about the purposes of the Lord.

It is meat and drink to me to see the work of the Lord roll forth and prosper. I have no doubtful feelings in regard to the glorious future of the kingdom to which we belong, but

I feel assured that all things that have been spoken concerning it will come to pass; I have no fears in regard to the blessings promised to the saints, nor anything that pertains to the welfare of the kingdom of our God. I shall get all the blessings I deserve, and in all probability a great many more, for I have some confidence in the goodness of God, and I think that he will not only give me all that I deserve, but a great deal more.

I feel to be active and energetic in the discharge of the duties I have to perform, and not let the time and opportunity pass without accomplishing those things that are required of me. If we omit anything that we can do, it is an opportunity let slip that will not return. In order to get a reward, we should labor to accomplish a great deal of good, try to do more and to increase in the knowledge of God; we should strive to increase continually and to be faithful in all things. We are connected and bound together by a single motive—by the principles of salvation which we have received; and why not manifest this in the building up of the kingdom of God, and thus have an interest in all that pertains to the faithful in Christ, till we can wield an influence in all things that will promote the prosperity of Zion? By doing this the nations will feel the distant tread of Israel, the nations will know it and feel it. Israel is on the increase, while the nations are crumbling; we can see it and feel it.

Then let the people take warning and make friends with their God, and with the people of God. It is for their interest to do so. We should have no fears as to the final result. It is as the President said this morning, Zion will be built up, and the laws thereof go forth to all people, and if we were disposed we could not hinder it. This is a cause of offense to many; they are angry because we rejoice in the things which the Lord reveals unto us. It is for this cause that they seek to destroy us from the earth, because the Lord through us forewarns them that he will send his destroying angels to speak to them in a way that they cannot misunderstand.

We know that if the people had the influence and power, they would dethrone the Almighty and crucify Jesus again, and that with ut a c use; but what do we cry to them about it? We command them to repent of their sins, and to turn unto God with all their hearts, might, mind and strength; but they will not hearken.

Brethren, let us be faithful and energetic in the performance of our duties; let us go forth, conquering and to conquer. Let us draw from the elements those things that are necessary for our support, to aid in building up the kingdom of God, doing all things, necessary temporally, as well as spiritually work righteousness, and reject evil from our midst. If we pursue this course those that seek to destroy the people of our God, who seek to tread upon the wine and the oil, will have no influence nor power, but we shall be enabled to establish the true principles of righteousness upon the earth.

It is our mission and duty as saints to do all that lies in our power to build up the kingdom of our God upon the earth, to overthrow error, destroy wickedness and iniquity. These are the purposes for which we are gathered together, and let us be diligent therein; in our own sphere let us act well our part as saints of the Most High God.

This is my exhortation, brethren and sisters, and these are my feelings upon the subject. While we rejoice in the great and glorious work of our Heavenly Father, let us be active in the performance of the duties required of us.

I pray the Almighty to give us health and strength to enable us to accomplish the work we have before us as fast as shall be wisdom for us to do so, which I ask in the name of Jesus. Amen.

REMARKS

By Pres. Daniel H. Wells, Bowery, Sunday morning, June 9, 1861.

[REPORTED BY JOHN V. LONG.]

Brethren and Sisters, I feel to bear my testimony to what we have heard this morning. I have accompanied the President upon this trip, an account of which he has so ably laid before you, and I do not feel that I could add anything in regard to the description which he has given of our journey through the southern settlements. He has given you a full descriptive account of the journey, and of the things that have transpired, and I can truly say that I never enjoyed myself better upon a journey or pleasure excursion that afforded me greater satisfaction than this has done. I have accompanied him many times on trips of this kind, and I think I have enjoyed this a little better than any other.

It seemed that new ideas and new scenes arose before us all the time; it seemed that the Lord was multiplying and increasing the people called Latter Day Saints. They were scattered through the country in almost every

nook and corner where they could take advantage of a few acres of fertile land; there they were busily engaged endeavoring to subdue it. This was pleasing to behold.

We were every where met with kindness and hospitality, and all the people seemed glad to see us and to have us tarry with them. When we left one place, many of the brethren would follow us to the next, to hear of the word of the Lord. In fact, in all of the southern settlements, our hearts were continually rejoiced in seeing the thousands that flocked around us, and in seeing their endeavors to learn what would best promote the cause and kingdom in which we are all engaged. It seems as though the Territory was enlarging and the places fit for the habitations of men were becoming more numerous, and, as the people have frequently been told, that when they began to crowd together, other places would open and fountains of water spring up, sufficient for the increasing wants of this people. We now feel that it is so, that the places are multiplied, that fertile spots and fountains of water are springing up and being discovered in these valleys of the mountains for the habitations of the Saints of the Most High God.

This land is choice above all other lands for the Saints of God, for there is no other land that I know of by travel, by description or by report that combines so many and such great facilities and advantages to benefit the Saints of the Most High. Here can be produced the things that are necessary for the comfort and benefit of man; and with these elements that have lain dormant so long, is combined the blessings of the most secure places and the most formidable barriers against interruptions from any foreign foe. I feel every time I think of it, as I stated south, that every mountain ridge, the wide and extended plains, and every sage brush, I look upon as a friend to the Saints, and that they are thrown around them as an insurmountable barrier against those who desire the overthrow of the kingdom of God upon the earth. But here we are, where we can draw from the elements those things that we need, where we are protected from those that seek our overthrow and destruction.

The Lord our God has done this, and has brought this people to it. Here is a land prepared for us where we can build and inhabit, multiply and increase, and become a great and a mighty people. My heart has rejoiced when I have reflected upon those things, when I have reflected and looked at the facilities put into our hands for the improvement and advancement of this people. The olive, the cotton and all those things which come from warm climates, can be raised in abundance. The soil is very rich, light and loose and suitable for the growing of those fine provisions and commodities of life, that are grown in southern localities, such as indigo, tobacco, cotton and many other articles that cannot be raised in this northern part of the Territory, they can be cultivated in great abundance in the southern portions of Utah.

It will not do to abuse it like we do heavier soils; it is light and will easily wash away, but if properly cultivated, it will produce very abundantly. It is not so well adapted to wheat as the soil in this and the other northern counties. The willow, if planted alive like fence stakes, will grow like a hedge, and make a beautiful appearance. That country is also very suitable for the peach culture. True, we can raise very good ones here, but the climate is far more suitable in Washington county. Apricots also do well there, and apples and plums come to maturity very early. Take that in connection with this part of the Territory, and see what we can do. We can raise the flax, the pork, the beef and the sheep, and we can get up an exchange of commodities with the people in the southern settlements, and furnish them the things which they cannot produce so easily, and in exchange receive what they have to dispose of and thereby establish an international trade between the people of the north and south, in this Territory.

It will not be long before there will be a string of towns and villages on each side of the present settlements of this Territory, from Skull valley on the west to the Sevier lake, Lower Beaver and the sink of Coal creek to the Mountain meadows; and on the east from the head waters of the Rio Virgin to the head waters of the Sevier, and by way of Sanpete to the head of the Provo, Weber and Bear rivers and to Cache valley.

There is land and locations, with water privileges in abundance, and then we are finding more continually; the people are extending the settlements on all sides, making a complete cord of settlements on the east and west of our present locations.

It rejoices my heart to see Zion spread herself abroad in these valleys of the mountains, to see her lengthening her cords and strengthening her stakes. What else rejoices me? It rejoices and makes glad my

heart to see that righteousness predominates in the midst of the Saints of the living God. This, I am happy to say is the case, although there are some who do very little towards building up the kingdom of God, while there are many that do things towards building up the devil's kingdom; but this is not as it should be. We have come here to get rid of doing that; we have come to establish peace and righteousness upon the earth; we have come here because the Lord wanted us and all his people to form a nucleus where his chosen ones could rally around and build up a kingdom.

All nations are in darkness and are corrupt before the Lord, and he has set his hand to establish a kingdom that shall be righteous, to establish the principles of truth and virtue that will form a nucleus for his kingdom which we have so much desired to see in our day and generation. This is the nucleus, in these valleys of the mountains. The Lord has done every thing upon his part that seems to be necessary. I do not know what more he could have done, but he is willing all the time to help us.

Those who profess to be Saints of the Most High God, those whom he has chosen to guide and dictate his people are the men that we should uphold by our faith, prayers and means. The Lord has said, "here is the land which I have reserved for my Saints, and here is my servant Brigham whom I have appointed, he will preside over you; he will lead you." Therefore let us abide the counsels he imparts unto us, and go to and develop the resources of this land, and in doing this in righteousness before the Lord we will build ourselves up temporally and spiritually, and the principles we have so dearly loved will be sustained.

Let us be united and go forth at the word as we shall be dictated to do, and let us drop every thing that is the least displeasing to the sound of our President's voice. In as much as we have done wrong heretofore, let us do it no more, but let us get hold of the same spirit by which he is actuated; let us then follow our leader and not pursue any other path, for him that followeth not with us scattereth abroad.

May the Lord bless us and enable us to live our religion, is my prayer in the name of Jesus: Amen.

What are the Americans Fighting for?

It would be a happy thing if the whole American people, both of the North and the South, as represented by the merchants, the professional men, the traders and the farmer, and with the single exception of the rowdies and the newly-imported Irish and Germans, who make up the great bulk of the Federal army, could be got together to debate the causes and the issues of the war. It might be that they would speedily establish as good an understanding as that which exists between the pickets at Bailey's Cross Roads, and would unite to crush the "independent scouts," or rowdies, who strive to perpetrate the evil passions of the war. Like the pickets, they would first get on speaking terms; then they would cease to be vindictive; and at last they would ask one another what they were quarrelling about. Arrived at that stage, a mist would be cleared from their eyes, and they would "see themselves as others see them," and come to the happy conclusion, that as there can be no liberty with coercion on one side and subjection on the other, and no right to continue a profitable partnership without the free consent of both parties, the best and only course would be that which European opinion long ago recommended them—viz., to shake hands and part. To that conclusion they must come at last, though they paint an inch thick in mutual deception. Better to see the truth now, than to wade knee deep through each other's blood to arrive at it mutually crippled and impoverished. At present the North is but acting the part of Sargon among the Philistines. In blind rage, it is pulling down the pillars of liberty, heedless of the fact that itself will be the greatest sufferer by the ruin that it creates.—[London Review.]

A NEW LOCK.—An English newspaper describes a new lock in process of manufacture in Wolverhampton, having 244,140,625 combinations. It is the invention of Count Karsolson, a Frenchman, but is now the property in that country of a Mr. Loyell. It has five rollers, and each roller is marked with 25 letters of the alphabet. If the letter at which it is set should not be discovered the exhausting of all the variations necessary in that case to the opening of the lock would require an immense expenditure of time. One of these locks will be placed on a safe in the Great Exhibition next year, and \$1,500 will be placed in the safe, which will become the property of any person who can open it.