

Would not the governors of the United States be called the best men in the world, if they had and could retain the popularity which Prest. Brigham Young enjoys? If there was any such person among them the people would say, "Let him be the governor for his equal cannot be found;" and yet they would destroy Governor Young because the people are willing to adhere to his counsel. They are afraid of the union of church and state, this they dread very much. Any person would like to have all the popularity that br. Brigham has, but the people of the world are afraid to trust any of their men with the affairs of the nation, especially if the person happened to be a preacher, for they have no confidence in each other nor in any of their numerous religious. They have no confidence in their clergy's knowing anything about politics or temporal affairs in general, but they say, "We know more about such things than you do. It is your calling to administer in spiritual things only; you may have the keeping of our consciences, but when it comes to temporal matters you must stand aside." They consider that their clergy, and of course their God, knows no more about temporal things than they do about spiritual things. They leave all spiritual matters to their sectional clergy to whom they dare not trust their temporal matters, but on the contrary do thrust their clergymen from their national halls.

This shows clearly all the faith and confidence they have in their God and in their clergy, for if they had any faith or confidence in their God they would also have in their clergy who should be his servants. But this is in strict keeping with their religion, for they go to meeting to hear their clergy dilate upon an imaginative something filling the immensity of boundless space, sitting upon a topless throne, and which they call God. We are entirely different, and I rejoice that it is so. We have men to counsel and guide us in whom we repose unlimited confidence, men who are before us and lead ahead, and the counsels they give we feel to appreciate and abide both in spiritual and temporal things. We hold ourselves ready to go at a moment's warning to the uttermost parts of the earth to subserve the principles of our holy religion by making them known to others, to save Israel and bring out those the Lord has scattered, to aid in building up Zion and in building temples of the Most High wherein we may go and receive the blessings of eternity. We hold our property—our possessions—on the altar ready at a moment's notice to be handed over to subserve the cause of Zion.

Notwithstanding these are our feelings, our governmental and temporal affairs are kept as distinct from our religious concerns as are those of any other people, and far more so than are those of many others. We have never organized a political party, as some people have done, to enable us to express our peculiar conscientious notions about freedom, slavery and Catholicism, about which so much phrenzied zeal has been exhibited during the past ten years. Our holy religion does not interfere with our political or governmental affairs, only to make us more competent, faithful and energetic in the duties pertaining thereunto. It is eminently above all such considerations, and only influences them, as it does all the varied duties of life, by lending its aid, light and intelligence.

These are the principles which unite us together; let us keep them warm in our bosoms and be alive and continue to increase in the knowledge of God. Let us strive to have our minds expand, and let us perform our duties with an eye single to the glory of God and the advancement of his cause. In this course we see our own salvation and eternal exaltation and find the road we ought to travel, and we cannot find anything outside of this worth having. We are interested in it; it is the best investment we can make. No matter how poor a person may be, he can be faithful and work the work of righteousness, and it is the poor and meek that will inherit the earth.

I ask my Heavenly Father to bless us one and all, individually and collectively, and to preserve us and enable us to remain firm in the faith of our Lord Jesus Christ, that we may not go astray but cling to the principles of life and salvation, cleaving to the Lord our God, serving him with willing hearts and minds perfectly, and do it because we like to do it, being partakers of the truth because we love it and for the principle's sake, and because it is better than anything else. It is meat, drink, clothing and lodging to us, as well as everything else worth having. If we will do this, we need not fear for the future.

If we have our wives and children arising around us and multiplying greatly, let us all be for God and other things will come along in their season. We sacrificed all things when we came into this kingdom, laid aside our former associations in life and left everything that pertained to them, regardless of the future and of the consequences resulting therefrom, and can we not keep on this same road, preserve those feelings which filled our bosoms when we came into the church and kingdom of our God, and strip ourselves of every earthly tie for God? We can do this, if we are disposed. We will do it, and I verily believe that we will get the majority of this people at last. Many may turn aside, but that makes no difference. Those who remain faithful will get their reward, while those who turn away will, in a time to come, see where they have missed it.

Let me exhort you to do the works of righteousness and be faithful in the kingdom of God, and cleave together unto him with full purpose of heart and work the works of righteousness all your days, and never falter and fall. I know we shall not fall, but the kingdom will increase and grow and spread abroad, and her stakes will be strengthened and her cords will be lengthened, and the kingdoms of this world will be broken in pieces and become the kingdoms of our Lord and his Christ. We shall accomplish this work, or our children will. The purposes of the Almighty cannot fail; the kingdom is set up and established, never more to be thrown down.

We are aware that the world is arrayed against us, and has it not been so from the beginning?—But what have they been able to accomplish against this people? If they have driven and scattered us, they have scattered the seed still wider, and it will be so again. They do not know who they are fooling with; they are fooling with the Lord. He knows how to set up his kingdom, and if we are submissive in his hands, like clay in the hands of the potter, we shall not again be scattered and peeled. We have heretofore been driven measurably because of our unrighteousness, of our unworthiness, and God's inability through that cause to bless us, and because of the wickedness of the wicked. How soon would another persecution have come on us I cannot say, if the people had not turned around and sought the Lord with penitent hearts.

I trust that persecution will be warded off now a few years longer, and that the blessings of the Almighty will be drawn upon the people. "I know that he delights to bless his people, but he has to chastise them like a parent has to chastise an unruly child. These chastisements have not hindered the rolling on of his work, for it has rolled on with accelerated power all the time.—The people have had to suffer more or less, but we are in his hands, and if we want to draw down his blessings upon us we must do our duty, or the chastisements of the Almighty will be upon us again, as in times past, for our good. They will not impede the progress of his work, but it will go forth with still greater accelerated power.

May God bless us and enable us to work the work of righteousness in his sight all the days of our lives, for his Son's sake. Amen.

THE DESERET NEWS.

TRUTH & LIBERTY.



ALBERT CARRINGTON, EDITOR.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4.

PROCLAMATION.

I BRIGHAM YOUNG, Governor of the Territory of Utah, order and direct that a special Election be held in each of the organized Counties of said Territory on the sixth day of April next, at the usual places of holding elections, for the purpose of electing a Lieutenant General to command the Nauvoo Legion.

Said election will be held according to the existing Laws of the Territory, regulating General Elections. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of said Territory to be affixed at Great Salt Lake City this second day of March A. D. One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty Seven, and of the Independence of the United States the Eighty Second.

BRIGHAM YOUNG,

By the Governor.

W. H. HOOPER,

Secretary pro tem.

appointed by the Governor.

THE DESERET NEWS closes its Vth volume with a steadily increasing number of subscribers. This is a gratifying and encouraging report, and an effort will be made to make the 'News,' though now highly valuable, still more worthy of a list of subscribers that will embrace at least every head of a family in our Territory, which we trust will soon be the case. Our paper is one in which all who love truth and the prosperity of Zion are or should be deeply interested, for the History of Joseph Smith and the public counsels, teachings, and exhortations of the First Presidency, the Twelve, and others at head quarters, first appear therein, in addition to the important facts pertaining to the general welfare and progress of the church, Elders correspondence, &c. And that interest should extend not only to taking and carefully reading the 'News,' but also to the using all reasonable efforts to promptly pay therefor in as available means as possible. For, as you are aware, all profits arising from the economical conduct of the business of the 'News' office are controlled by Prest. B. Young for the salvation of Israel and the redemption of Zion, so that each paying subscriber is accomplishing a two-fold good, by providing himself with the best of reading matter and aiding in the spread of righteousness.

It may be queried by some why we do not print two papers, one still more exclusively restricted to Church affairs, and the other devoted to miscellaneous articles, advertisements and the current news of the world. Such a course has for some time been under advisement and the opportunity waited for, but the time and circumstances have not yet transpired to warrant the undertaking. Before two papers can be profitably printed in Utah, those who read need to reflect that paper, type, ink, presses, &c. have to be purchased in the States with cash until they can be produced here, and that unless subscribers pay a far greater proportion in money than they have been in the habit of doing, the lack of ability to keep up a supply of stock would of itself stop the press, so far as light and unimportant matter is concerned. It is said that "those who dance should pay the fiddler," and certainly those who read

should pay the printer, the more especially when such payments are in so many ways directly conducive to the intelligence, happiness and best interests of those who pay.

The toils, hardships and privations incident to settling so rugged a country, after having been driven from their property in the States, have tended to curtail the taste and leisure of many for reading; and we regret being constrained to say that too many do not appear to care what is printed, how it is printed, or who endures the labor, care and expense, so long as their nakedness is clothed, their stomachs supplied and their bodies sheltered. Such persons have a wide margin for reformation in their thoughts and conduct, and have yet to learn that, notwithstanding the body and its wants are to be cared for, the spirit cannot with impunity be so grossly neglected.

Being anxious to print matter conducive to correct information and gratifying to every proper taste, the 'News' has not been filled with duns and complaints as is so customary, notwithstanding a few agents and some subscribers have been somewhat remiss in complying with their obligations, which course we trust they will make ample amends for and do better in future, as persons who expect to share in the 'common salvation' we profess to be seeking. And though their remissness has cost us and our co-laborers some painful reflections, some extra care and labor, and some uncomfortable denial in the matter of creature comforts, yet can we readily forgive and forget if they will endeavor to amend. But we trust that the class now alluded to will not fault our efforts to cater for their good, at least not until they do mend their ways in the matter of payment, for it is very grievous to endure carping from those who do not reward the laborer nor so much as stir a finger towards producing or aiding a more beneficial course.

On the other hand, we are ever grateful for suggestions from good men, and for contributions, either selected or original, on all useful subjects, particularly upon those pertaining to the spiritual and temporal welfare, progress and movements of the Saints in all the world. But at the same time we are candid in admitting that we much prefer prose communications, particularly from all who indulge in sending us poetry that requires to be re-made.

The candor of this statement will be readily understood by our positive declaration that we lay no claim to a gift of true poetic fire and genius, and our poetical contributors have no right to expect us to employ a genius on purpose to rectify their outrageously faulty rhyme, to correct metre as uneven as a pole bridge through a tamarac swamp, and worse than all to supply valuable ideas for words loosely strung together and adapted to ideas of the most commonplace character. We are zealously in favor of home productions and would not knowingly clip the wings nor dampen the aspirations of the humblest votary to poetic fame, but we do hope that unbaked poetry will be retained amongst its admirers, at least until we have more leisure and skill for attending to poetical effusions whose chief if not sole merit is confined to their titles.

The number of subscribers to Vol. 7 of the 'News,' together with the times and kinds of payments of subscriptions, will tend materially to indicate the progression of our community in favor of right education, and to determine the time when a sound policy will dictate the publication of two papers in Utah.

THE EASTERN MAIL was dispatched by Mr. Thomas on the 3d instant, under charge of Mr. O. P. Rockwell to Laramie and of Mr. Groesbeck from there to Independence, at which place Mr. Groesbeck will tarry for a time to operate for an express line, of which company he and Mr. Rockwell are members. Mr. H. S. Eldredge, who is also a member of the Express Co. and on his way to St. Louis, two passengers, eleven employees and 32 animals go out with this mail. From the steps already taken in an unfavorable season of the year, it can be readily inferred that the route from here to Independence will soon be supplied with convenient stations and equipped with men, animals and vehicles amply sufficient for the speedy and safe transmission of mails, conveyance of passengers and transportation of such necessary articles as we are yet obliged to procure in markets outside our borders. To render the operation still more reliable, responsible and intelligent men will be stationed at all suitable points from this city to St. Louis, Missouri; and when this important and extensive plan is fairly in opera-

tion, we trust that we shall be done with the hitherto just complaints about abominable mail failures, and that passengers and goods can safely and speedily pass over a lengthy and heretofore expensive route at reasonable rates.

OPPORTUNITY.—By noticing the advertizing columns in the 'News,' it will be seen that goods are now freely offered in exchange for stock. It has ever been and continues to be highly politic for us to attain a position of ready and easy self-supply; but since, through loss of sheep and various other causes, many are not well supplied with staple articles, and are also somewhat lacking in groceries, the present would seem to afford an excellent opportunity for so recruiting in NECESSARY and USEFUL imported articles as to be tolerably well provided for until home skill and industry can supply the demand. In availing themselves of the present offers to exchange goods for stock, no truly wise person need be cautioned to exchange for such goods as the possession of will conduce to comfort and health rather than pride and show, and the use of will help to free us from the oppressive thralldom of foreign trade.

FRUIT AND SHADE.—We are highly gratified with the alacrity and energy with which many have already engaged in setting out fruit trees and shrubbery, and so fast as the soil in different localities comes into condition for handling, it is to be hoped that all will improve the time and facilities for engaging in so useful a work. Our period for transplanting in the spring is sufficiently long to accommodate the most hurried, if they will be wide awake and systematize their duties, and with a little additional care and labor several varieties of fruit can soon be made plentiful upon our tables and cheap in our markets.

There are many peach trees and currant bushes for sale at low rates, and some are freely given to those who will take the little trouble of setting them out and cultivating them properly.

Apple, plum, cherry and other trees are more or less plenty, and Messrs. W. Woodruff, L. D. Young, C. H. Oliphant, D. O. Calder and L. S. Hemenway and others have trees to spare on liberal terms, so that we can discern no valid reason for any person's failing to begin to take measures for making very palatable and healthful additions to their articles of diet, and for rendering their mountain homes far more attractive and pleasant.

MR. EDWARD SAYERS, 12th Ward, has our thanks for a very large and acceptable package of garden seeds, among which were the Early June, Blue Surprise and Blue Imperial peas. Mr. Sayers is a skillful gardener, and our readers will learn from his advertisement in the 'News' that he has an extensive assortment of seeds on hand, the sale of which will encourage him in his useful occupation and supply many who may otherwise cultivate too small a variety of garden products.

GARDENING.—Spring is opening very mildly, and many are already busily engaged in sowing peas, parsnips, carrots, onions, lettuce, &c., also in sowing radishes and beets and planting potatoes for early use.

ASPARAGUS grown in the open air graced the dinner table of Gov. Young on the 2nd inst.

WANTED, from sixty to a hundred good cedar posts 8 1/2 or 9 feet long.

Table

CONTAINING A SUMMARY OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS FOR FEBRUARY, 1857, TAKEN AT GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, U. T.

BY H. E. PHELPS.

MONTHLY MEAN.		BAROMETER.		
Sunrise.	9 a.m.	3 p.m.	9 p.m.	
25.355		25.454	25.507	25.388
Monthly mean.		Thermometer attached.		
Sunrise.	9 a.m.	3 p.m.	9 p.m.	
35.70		39.00	41.57	39.00
Monthly Mean.		Thermometer detached.		
Sunrise.	9 a.m.	3 p.m.	9 p.m.	
30.00		32.00	33.00	30.00
Highest and lowest range of Barometer.		Highest and lowest range of thermometer.		
Max. 26.030	Min. 25.003	Max. 55 deg.	Min. 9 deg.	

There were during the month 6 clear days; 11 partially clear, and 11 cloudy and stormy.

There fell 5 1/2 inches of snow, and 55 thousandths of an inch of rain. Prevailing winds south. Weather moderate. Upon experiment the water originating from the melted snow has descended into the ground about 3 feet.—Prospects of grain fair.