

THE DESERET NEWS.

Truth and Liberty.

VOL. V.

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TRUTH.

BY W. W. PHELPS.

TUNE—"Stars and Stripes."

'Tis the truth that on land, or the sea,
Fills the heart of the Mormon with love;
For its light never fails, and is free,
As its fountain is filled from above:

'Tis the word that our Father has sent,
To gain us eternal reward;
And he calls on the world to repent,
And walk in the light of the Lord.

CHORUS:

Then Hosanna to God and the Lamb,
For Joseph the priesthood's restored,
With the keys of—**I AM THAT I AM.**

'Tis the truth that gives freedom its light,
Leaves the Gentiles of ages to pine
In their own narrow mansions of night
While eternities' majesties shine:

'Tis the word that our fathers rever'd,
When Israel with knowledge was stor'd,
Which the host of vain Pharaoh but jeer'd
And sunk in the light of the Lord:

Then Hosanna to God and the Lamb, &c.

'Twas the truth that our Joseph reveal'd
When the clergy and christians of Babel,
Cried—"The Bible and heavens are sealed
'Tis blasphemy! put such men in jail."

'Twas the voice of the Savior again,
To Ephraim as scatter'd abroad,
Through the angel Moroni—(Amen.)
To walk in the light of the Lord:

Then Hosanna to God and the Lamb, &c.

'Twas the truth that on land or the sea,
Fill'd the hearts of the people with fear,
When the host of the realm of the free,
Basely martyr'd our "Prophet and Seer."
'Tis the "pearl of great price" in the hands
Of Brigham for all saints' reward,
While the "rest of mankind" runs or stands,
And melts in the light of the Lord.

Then Hosanna to God and the Lamb, &c.

THE FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

Written for the Saturday Evening Post, by Maggie C. Higby.

Gents may sigh for their regallas,
Maid for dainty cups of tea,
But something in this pleasant world
Hath greater charms for me.

'Tis not exchanging gossip
With your neighbors as they pass,
Glancing o'er the latest fashions,
Nor yet looking in the glass.

It is sitting, nice and easy,
In a cosy old arm-chair,
With the open casement nigh you,
Filled with fragrant summer air,
And the "weekly paper" lying,
With its choicest gems of thought,
Wholesome stories, poets' musings,
From the far-off city brought.

Dropped into your quiet window,
In the leafy country here,
Where the cricket low is chirping,
And no jarring sounds are near,
Food it gives so light some, cheering,
For your sometimes doubting mind,
And it brings with modest teachings,
Truths that you could never find.

And I know that you will join me,
When I wish there soon might be
One in every cottage window,
From Nebraska to the sea.
And that all their happy inmates,
On the prairie, in the glade,
Knew to read them and to love them,
And would SEE THE PRINTER PAID.

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HISTORY OF JOSEPH SMITH.

APRIL, 1841.

Thursday, 15.—"A Conference of the Church was held in New York City. Elder George W. Harris of Nauvoo, chairman. Lucien R. Foster was elected president of the branch, and Addison Everett and George Holmes, his counselors. John M. Bernhisel was elected bishop, and Richard Burge and William Acker his counselors. These six having been chosen were ordained and set apart to the several offices under the direction of Elder Harris, he having been specially appointed and authorized by President Hyrum Smith, at the Philadelphia Conference, to organize more perfectly the branch in New York.

L. R. FOSTER, Secretary."

"An Epistle of the Twelve Apostles to the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, and the Isle of Man; greeting:—

"Beloved Brethren,—Inasmuch as we have been laboring for some time in this country, and most of us are about to depart for the land of our nativity; and, feeling anxious for your welfare and happiness in time and in eternity, we cheerfully offer you our counsel in the closing number of the first volume of the Star, hoping you will peruse it when we are far away, and profit by the same.

"First of all we would express our joy and thanksgiving to Him who rules and knows the hearts of men, for the heed and diligence with which the Saints in this country have hearkened to the counsel of those whom God has seen fit to send among them, and who hold the keys of this ministry. By this means a spirit of union, and consequently, of power, has been generally cultivated among you. And now let the Saints remember that which we have ever taught them, both by precept and example, viz.: to beware of an aspiring spirit, which would lift you up, one above another, to seek to be the greatest in the kingdom of God. This is that spirit which hurled down the angels. It is that spirit which actuates all the churches of the sectarian world, and most of the civil and military movements of the men of the world. It is that spirit which introduces rebellion, confusion, misrule, and disunion, and would, if suffered to exist among us, destroy our union, and consequently our power, which flows from the Spirit, through the priesthood; which spirit and power, and priesthood, can only exist with the humble and meek of the earth. Therefore, beware, O ye priests of the Most High! lest ye are overcome by that spirit which would exalt you above your fellow-laborers, and thus hurl you down to perdition, or do much injury to the cause of God.

Be careful to respect, not the eloquence, not the smooth speeches, not the multitude of words, not the talents of men, but the offices which God has placed in the Church. Let the members hearken to their officers, let the priests, teachers, and deacons hearken to the elders; and let the elders hearken to the presiding officers of each church or conference, and let all the churches and conferences hearken to the counsel of those who are still left in this country to superintend the affairs of the church; and by so doing, a spirit of union will be preserved, and peace and prosperity will attend the people of God.

"We have seen fit to appoint our beloved brethren and fellow-laborers, Levi Richards and Lorenzo Snow, to travel from conference to conference, and to assist brother Pratt in the general superintendence of the church in this country. These are men of experience and soundness of principle, in whose counsel the church may place entire confidence, so long as they uphold them by the prayer of faith.

"The spirit of emigration has actuated the children of men from the time our first parents were expelled from the garden until now. It was this spirit that first peopled the plains of Shinar, and all other places; yes, it was emigration that first broke upon the death-like silence and loneliness of an empty earth, and caused the desolate

land to teem with life, and the desert to smile with joy. It was emigration that first peopled England, once a desolate island, on which the foot of man had never trod, but now abounding in towns and cities. It was emigration that turned the wilds of America into a fruitful field, and besprinkled the wilderness with flourishing towns and cities, where a few years since the war whoop of the savage, or the howl of wild beasts was heard in the distance. In short, it is emigration that is the only effectual remedy for the evils which now afflict the over-peopled countries of Europe. With this view of the subject, the Saints, as well as thousands of others, seem to be actuated with the spirit of enterprise and emigration, and as some of them are calculating to emigrate to America, and settle in the colonies of our brethren, we would here impart a few words of counsel on the subject of emigration.

"It will be necessary, in the first place, for men of capital to go on first and make large purchases of land, and erect mills, machinery, manufactories, &c., so that the poor who go from this country can find employment. Therefore, it is not wisdom for the poor to flock to that place extensively, until the necessary preparations are made. Neither is it wisdom for those who feel a spirit of benevolence to expend all their means in helping others to emigrate, and thus all arrive in a new country empty handed. In all settlements there must be capital and labor united, in order to flourish. The brethren will recollect that they are not going to enter upon cities already built up, but are going to 'build cities and inhabit them.' Building cities cannot be done without means and labor. On this subject we would call the particular attention of the Saints to the Epistle, and also to the proclamation signed by the First Presidency of the Church, published in the eleventh number of this work (the Star), and would earnestly exhort them to observe the order and instructions there given.

"We would also exhort the Saints not to go in haste, nor by flight, but to prepare all things in a proper manner before they emigrate; and especially in regard to their dealing with the world, let them be careful to settle everything honestly as becometh Saints, as far as lies in their power, and not go away in debt, so far as they have the means to pay. And if any go away in debt, because they have not the means to pay, let it be with the design of paying as industry shall put it in their power, so that the cause of truth be not evil spoken of.

"We have found that there are so many 'pick-pockets,' and so many that will take every possible advantage of strangers in Liverpool, that we have appointed Elder Amos Fielding as the agent of the Church to superintend the fitting out of the Saints from Liverpool to America.

"Whatever information the Saints may want about the preparations for a voyage, they are advised to call on Elder Fielding at Liverpool, as their first movement when they arrive there as emigrants. There are some brethren who have felt themselves competent to do their own business in these matters, and rather despising the counsel of their friends, have been robbed and cheated out of nearly all they had. A word of caution to the wise is sufficient. It is also a great saving to go in companies, instead of going individually.

Firstly, a company can charter a vessel, so as to make the passage much cheaper than otherwise. Secondly, provisions can be purchased at wholesale for a company much cheaper than otherwise.

Thirdly, this will avoid bad company on the passage.

Fourthly, when a company arrives in New Orleans they can charter a steamboat, so as to reduce the passage near one half. This measure will save some hundreds of pounds on each ship load.

Fifthly, a man of experience can go as leader of each company, who will know how to avoid rogues and knaves.

Sovereigns are more profitable than silver or any other money, in emigrating to America; and the brethren are also cautioned against the American money, when they arrive in that country. Let them not venture to take paper money of that country, until they become well-informed in regard to the different banks, for very few of them will pass current very far from the place where they are issued, and banks are breaking almost daily.

"It is much cheaper going by New Orleans than by New York; but it will never do for emigrants to go by New Orleans in the summer, on account of the heat and sickness of the climate. It is, therefore, advisable for the Saints to emigrate in autumn, winter, or spring.

"Let the Saints be careful also to obtain a letter of recommendation, from the elders where they are acquainted, to the brethren where they are going, certifying their membership; and let the elders be careful not to recommend any who do not conduct themselves as Saints; and especially those who would go with a design to defraud their creditors.

"In regard to ordaining and licensing officers, each conference is now organized under the care of their respective presidents, who, with the voice of the church, may ordain, according to the gifts and callings of God, by the Holy Spirit, and under the general superintendence of Elders Pratt, Rich-

ards, and Snow. Licenses should be signed by the presiding officers.

There are many other items of importance, which we would gladly mention, had we time and space sufficient; but this must suffice for the present; and may the God of our fathers bless you all with wisdom and grace to act each your part in the great work which lies before us, that the world may be warned, and thousands brought to the knowledge of the truth; and may he bless and preserve you blameless until the day of his coming. Brethren and sisters, pray for us.

"We remain, your brethren in the new and everlasting covenant,

"BRIGHAM YOUNG,
HEBER C. KIMBALL,
ORSON HYDE,
P. P. PRATT,
ORSON PRATT,
WILLARD RICHARDS,
WILFORD WOODRUFF,
JOHN TAYLOR,
GEO. A. SMITH."

"Manchester, April 15, 1851."

Elders B. Young, O. Pratt, W. Woodruff, Geo. A. Smith, and Levi Richards went from Manchester to Liverpool to attend a tea-party at the Music Hall.

BATTLE OF INKERMEN.

For the gratification of all who are fond of minute particulars, we publish the detail of the great battle near Sebastopol, November 5, as given by the "special correspondence of the London Times."

CAMP BEFORE SEBASTOPOL,
November 5, 1854.

It rained almost incessantly the night before, and the early morning gave no promise of any cessation of the heavy showers which had fallen for the previous four-and-twenty hours. Toward dawn, a heavy fog settled down on the heights and on the valley of the Inkerman. The pickets and men on outlying posts were thoroughly saturated, and their arms were wet, despite their precautions; and it is scarcely to be wondered at if there were some of them who were not quite as alert as sentries should be, in face of an enemy; for it must be remembered that our small army is almost worn out by its incessant labors, and that men on picket are frequently men who have had but a short respite from work in the trenches, or from regimental duties. The fog and vapors of drifting rain were so thick, as morning broke, that one could scarcely see two yards before him.

At 4 o'clock the bells of the churches in Sebastopol were heard ringing drearily through the cold night air, but the occurrence has been so usual that it excited no particular attention. During the night, however, a sharp-eared sergeant on an outlying picket of the Light Division heard the sound of wheels in the valley below, as though they were approaching the position up the hill. He reported the circumstance to Major Bunbury, but it was supposed that the sound arose from ammunition carts or arabas going into Sebastopol by the Inkerman road. No one suspected for a moment that enormous masses of Russians were creeping up the rugged sides of the heights over the valley of Inkerman on the undefended flank of the Second Division. There all was security and repose. Little did the slumbering troops in camp imagine that a subtle and indefatigable enemy were bringing into position an overwhelming artillery, ready to play upon their tents at the first glimpse of daylight.

It must be observed that Sir De Lacy Evans had long been aware of the insecurity of this portion of our position, and had repeatedly pointed it out to those whose duty it was to guard against the dangers which threatened us. It was the only ground where we were exposed to surprise, for a number of ravines and unequal curves in the slope of the hill, toward the valley, lead up to the crest and summit, against the adverse side of which our right flank was resting, without guns, intrenchments, abatis, or outlying defence of any kind. Every one admitted the truth of the representations addressed to the authorities on the this subject; but indolence, or a sense of false security, and an overweening confidence, led to indifference and procrastination. A battery was thrown up with sand-bags and fascines on the slope of the hill over Inkerman on the East, but no guns were mounted there, for Sir De Lacy Evans thought that two guns in such a position, without any works to support them, would only invite attack and capture.

In the action of the 26th of October, the enemy tried their strength almost on the very spot selected by them this morning, but it may now be considered that they merely made a reconnaissance en force on that occasion, and that they were waiting for re-enforcements to assault the position where it was most vulnerable, and where they might speculate with some certainty on the effects of a surprise of a sleeping camp on a winter's morning. Although the arrangements of Sir D. L. Evans on repulsing the