

STATE OF DESERET.

The General Assembly of the State of Deseret, as our readers have seen by last evening's News, met yesterday, organized, listened to the Governor's Message, passed the necessary acts and adjourned until the 22d day of next February. The Message appears in our columns to-day, and the recommendations contained therein should receive attention from and be acted upon by the people. It was very suggestively said yesterday that we should keep the State machinery well-oiled, in running order and free rust. It should not be laid aside as old lumber, but should be kept ready for use.

Under our present organization as a Territory, we have all the scope to do good that we wish. Our freedom of action in most respects is as unrestrained as if we were living under a State organization; and we believe that whatever restrictions there may be upon us, as the inhabitants of a Territory, they are less galling to us than they would be, probably, to any other people in the Republic. They would prove very irksome to us in view of the injustice we have received at the hands of those from whom we should have expected better things, were it not for the reflection that God rules, and that everything will be controlled for the good of those who put their trust in Him.

Yet our Territory has been treated with great unfairness in many respects. Rights have been freely granted to others no more entitled to them than we, which, though imprescriptible in their nature, have been withheld from us. They have been withheld, too, without the least show of justification, though studied efforts have not been wanting to make it appear that we were not worthy of them. Yet we can wait patiently for the time to come when all this will be changed.

As a Territory we are in a state of tutelage. Yet we have the proud consciousness of knowing that we are fully equal to the exercise of self-government. We have proved this. To-day Utah Territory stands in the foremost rank as being the best governed, and her finances the best and most economically managed of any State or Territory on the continent. Should the Territory be admitted into the Union as a State, her record as such will be pre-eminently glorious. She will enter upon a career of unparalleled greatness. When the time shall come for us to be thus admitted, He who has guided and preserved us thus far will prepare the way and remove every obstacle that would prevent such a consummation. The justice of God never sleeps.

MIS-STATEMENTS CORRECTED.

The ideas of many of the people East seem to be terribly mixed about affairs in Utah. We see a statement in the editorial columns of the New York Tribune, which betrays gross ignorance on the part of the writer. In alluding to our last election he says that "great numbers also voted who have avoided being naturalized, in order to escape liability to draft and the other disabilities of citizens. Many whose votes are returned, either voted, or are certified before Officers of the 'State of Deseret,' and not of the Territory of Utah."

If there is a man in this Territory who has refrained from taking out naturalization papers to escape being drafted, we should like to see him. We have never heard of an instance of the kind, and such a man would be a curiosity worth looking at. The great objection which we have heard urged

against the emigrants to this Territory has not been that they have manifested too great a reluctance to become naturalized, but that they have been too eager to avail themselves of that privilege.

As to the statement, which we have seen in several papers of late, that officers in this Territory act under the "State of Deseret" and not under the Territory of Utah, and that we recognize the "State of Deseret" instead of the Territorial organization, that is easily explained. The fact is, no man professing to be a public journalist and pretending to possess any knowledge of public events should require explanation upon this point. He betrays either inexcusable carelessness or malice, when he writes upon a subject as many have, the writer in the Tribune among the number, upon the views of the people of this Territory respecting the State of Deseret.

It is well known that the Territory of Utah has been for years seeking admission into the Union under the title of the State of Deseret. A convention was called, a constitution was framed, an election for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, State Senators and Representatives, and a Representative to Congress, was held under that Constitution, and all the machinery of a State Government was fully prepared. United States Senators were elected, who with the Representative, presented the Constitution to Congress and asked for admission. The organization then commenced has since been maintained; not because it was deemed more valid and binding, not to evince opposition to the Territorial organization, or with the view of acting independent of that; but that nothing might be wanting to maintain good and efficient government here whenever the Territorial organization should lapse through the admission of Utah as a State into the Union. The officers of the Territory have, as a rule, been elected officers of the State of Deseret, but in acting in Territorial matters they have not acted as officers of the State of Deseret, but as officers of the Territory of Utah. Will this brief explanation satisfy our contemporaries who imagine they have found a large mare's nest in the organization of the State of Deseret? We shall see.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

By a perusal of to-day's dispatches it will be seen that Congress is terribly in earnest, and is determined on pushing through the business of impeachment. The resolution to impeach has passed the House with a vote of 128 to 47. A motion to reconsider the vote was offered, and another motion was made to table the motion to reconsider which passed, thus making the vote on impeachment final. A committee of two: Thad. Stevens and Bingham—was appointed to go to the Bar of the Senate and impeach Andrew Johnson, in the name of the House and of all the people of the United States of high crimes and misdemeanors. A committee of seven: Boutwell, (Mass.) Stevens, (Penn.) Bingham, (O.) Wilson, (Iowa) Logan, (Ill.) Julian, (Ind.) and Ward, (New York) has been appointed to prepare articles of impeachment.

If we do not mistake the character of the men on this committee, it will be a labor of love to them. They will spare no pains to make their work effectual. This news is deeply interesting to all. It will awaken profound emotions wherever it is read, and to none will it be of graver and deeper import than the people of this Territory. They are familiar with the word of the Lord, and the predictions which have been uttered respecting our nation and its destiny, and they watch the progress and development of events with irrepressible interest.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF DESERET, SALT LAKE CITY, February 24th, 1868.

TO THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES CONVENED IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

GENTLEMEN: In the providence of Almighty God you have another opportunity afforded unto you of assembling together in a legislative capacity. In saluting you, permit me to extend my congratulations to your Honorable body for the favorable circumstances which surround us. We have many reasons for thankfulness to our Great Creator for the peace and prosperity which have been vouchsafed unto us, our citizens and our State since our last meeting, and for the unrestricted enjoyment of the glorious liberties guaranteed unto us by the Constitution of our country.

During the months which have elapsed since our last meeting, general good health has prevailed in our settlements. Our crops of grain, fruits and vegetables have been usually good in many parts of the State; but in some of our northern counties, the crops were seriously damaged, and in some instances destroyed, by the deadly ravages of myriads of grasshoppers with which our State was visited. The lesson conveyed to our citizens by this visitation is an important one, and should give weight to the policy which has, for years, been urged upon their attention. At least one year's supply of breadstuffs should always be in their possession. Should our crops fail through drouth, the devastation of crickets and grasshoppers or any other cause, ordinary prudence would suggest that we should have a sufficient amount of food stored up to supply every demand until another harvest could be gathered. We live in a country far removed from the markets where grain can be purchased; no navigable streams, or other cheap and available modes of transportation, by which provisions can be brought here to supply our wants, are within our reach. We must, therefore, depend upon the productions of our own soil, and carefully husband them, so that in the event of a failure of crops there may be no suffering in the land.

For the past few years money has been very abundant in our State, and business of all kinds has been brisk. We are now experiencing the reaction, yet it is worthy of remark, and should be a subject of gratulation, that among our people destitution and want are unknown; the cries of the poor for the necessities of life are not heard; but the measures taken for their relief are amply sufficient to meet every requirement.

Amid the general reckless extravagance of public as well as private expenditure, it is worthy of commendation that the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah has so judiciously administered financial affairs that the Territory is not only free from debt, but the public improvements are extensive and highly creditable to the wise application of revenue.

I feel highly gratified in being able to inform you that the Indian forays are apparently at an end, though during the three years past they have caused the abandonment of many settlements and impeded the general progress in Sanpete, Sevier, Piute, Kane and other counties. The leader in the late disturbances has promised our Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Col. F. H. Head, that he will in future be friendly to the whites—a promise he has thus far strictly observed. But inasmuch as Indian promises made in the fall have sometimes been broken in the spring, prudence dictates the continued exercise of vigilance in every locality liable to be assailed.

The Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah, during the session lately closed, memorialized Congress for an appropriation to defray the losses and military expenses incurred in the late Indian disturbances, a class of payments strictly obligatory upon the Parent Government in behalf of their wards or red children, for whose conduct its treaties, laws, and practice in regard to them holds the government responsible, and consequently responsible for losses and expenses arising through their misbehavior. Such being the fact, and their ill conduct having caused great losses and much suffering and destitution, aside from the more grievous sacrifice of many lives, it is but just that Congress take appropriate action at an early day to indemnify those who have thus suffered from the lawless violence of those over

whom they claim and practice oversight.

At the present rate of progress of the Union Pacific and the Central Pacific Railroads, we have good grounds to hope that within two years the solitude of our mountain fastnesses will be broken by the shrill snort of the iron horse, as he careers through our cañons. These lines are being pushed forward with steady speed, and their progress is watched with great interest by all our citizens. We receive the gratifying assurance that the Central Pacific has overcome the chief difficulties with which it has to contend, and that every arrangement has been made to push it through this coming summer, with energy and rapidity. It is also confidently asserted that the line of the Union Pacific will be built as far as Green River—a distance of about 165 miles from Salt Lake City—by next November. The advantages which will accrue to our State by the construction of this great national highway I need not here enumerate, they will readily occur to you. Whether the road will be laid out on the south side of Salt Lake, or go around on the north side, has not, so far as I am informed, been fully determined. The route lying to the south of the lake is the more direct one of the two, and would, besides accommodating a much heavier local business, be more acceptable to the traveling public. Yet should the companies decide to build the road on the north side of the lake, a branch line can, with but little expense and trouble, be constructed between the main line and Salt Lake City.

In accordance with the provisions of the act passed at the last session of the General Assembly, and "approved January 22, 1867," which so amended the Constitution of the State of Deseret as to make the boundaries of the State coincide with the present boundaries of the Territory of Utah, and gave suffrage to persons of color, the proposed amendments were submitted to the people at the general election held on the first Monday in February last, and were ratified by an almost unanimous vote. Copies of the amended Constitution of the State were forwarded to the Hon. W. H. Hooper, at Washington, together with the memorial of the General Assembly to Congress for our admission as a State. Early in the present session of Congress our Delegate presented in the House our Constitution and Memorial for admission, which were read and referred to the committee on Territories. Their views and action thereon, if any, have not as yet come to my knowledge, but in relation thereto, in common with yourselves and the dwellers in these secluded vales, I feel a strong assurance that the Supreme Being who guided us here in His wisdom and so bounteously sustains us in our labors will order the result to promote the welfare of those who cleave unto Him and work the works of righteousness upon the earth.

It would be gratefully received by our people, if Congress would act favorably upon the many petitions which you have sent to them for our admission as a State, and, laying aside all narrowness of opinion and bigotry, do a simple act of justice to a brave and industrious people—give them the rights of freemen, suffrage and representation in the councils of the nation. But if passion and prejudice continue to rage and rule the hour, we will still continue to plead for our rights, feeling assured that in due time these antipathies will pass away, and we receive those rights to which we are so clearly entitled. With this hope we can afford to await, with calm resignation, the providences of the Almighty, who doeth all things well, for assuredly He will overrule the wrath of the wicked and make their anger praise Him.

Grateful for the peace, prosperity and other blessings which have been so bountifully bestowed upon us and our beloved land, I invoke in your behalf the guidance and aid of Our Father and God, that all your deliberations may be characterized by wisdom and pure patriotism.

BRIGHAM YOUNG.

The Dakota Legislature has organized a new county, and named it Carter, which includes the Sweetwater mines.

About 600,000 pounds of cheese were made in McHenry county, Illinois, in 1867, by eight factories, and none of these were run over six months, and most of them not over four. They used 5,500,000 pounds of milk in the manufacture of this cheese. Previous to 1866 there was not a factory in the county.

The Central Pacific railroad company propose to build a bridge from San Francisco across the bay to the Alameda shore. It is to be one hundred and twenty-five feet wide, and four and a half or five miles in length. The bridge will cost five and a quarter millions.