

voices of the Saints in the day of their greatest distress and anguish. And all this because they laid not to heart the martyrdom of the Saints and Prophets; avenged not their blood by punishing the murderers; neither succored or aided the saints after they were despoiled of their goods and homes!

Would to God that we could forget this part of our experience in the land of our fathers; but we cannot forget it. It is incorporated in our being. We shall carry it to our graves; and in the resurrection it will rise with us. Had the United States been as faithful a guardian to the Latter Day Saints as the angel of God has to them, she would never know dissolution, nor be humbled in dishonor by the decrees of any foreign powers.

I ask no earthly being to endorse this testimony; or to adopt it as his own sentiment. A little time will prove whether Orson Hyde alone has declared it, or whether the heavenly powers will back up this testimony in the face of all the world.

When Justice is satisfied, and the blood of martyrs atoned for, the Guardian Angel of America will return to his station, resume his charge—restore the Constitution of our country to the respect and veneration of the people, for it was given by the inspiration of our God.

One positive decree of Jehovah respecting this land is, that no King shall ever be raised up here; and that whosoever seeketh to raise up a King upon this land shall perish. The spirit of this decree is, that no king shall bear rule in this country, and the islands contiguous to this land belong unto it by promise, for they are a part and parcel of the land of Joseph; and they geographically belong to it—belong to it by the covenants of the fathers; they also philosophically incline to this nearer and greater land.

Europe may look with a jealous eye upon the movements of this country, and contemplate the settlement and adjustment of a "Western Question." But at present, there is an Eastern Question pending; and it may be wisdom and policy for the United States Government to press the adjustment of the Western Question simultaneously with that of the Eastern Question. If the Western question is settled at all, now is the time for the United States to settle it to the best advantage.

In case of a general war, nation rising against nation, and kingdom against kingdom, which we have every reason to expect, it will be remembered that we have an extensive coast to defend, not only east and south; but also in the west. The transportation of troops will be unavoidable; and the sad and melancholy fate of many destined for the western coast by sea around the southern cape, should admonish the Government to spare no pains or expense to construct a Rail Road with all dispatch across the continent, passing thro' the head and center of Utah Territory; particularly as the transportation of soldiers and the munitions of war, are among the less weighty reasons why a Rail Road should be constructed connecting the Missouri river with the Pacific coast.

But to confine ourselves for a moment to things within our own Basin. Since the celebration last year, of our nation's birth, two of our great and good men have fallen by the hand of death—Doctor Willard Richards and Patriarch John Smith. In them the citizens of Utah have lost true and devoted friends—the country patriots; the Church able advocates and defenders, and large families kind and affectionate husbands and fathers. Also several most excellent men shot down by the hostile savage from his ambush. Much suffering has been occasioned by the Indian war. Many of our crops went to waste last year, by reason of it, which has occasioned rather a scanty supply of food. But thanks be to God, never have the fields of the valleys smiled with such glowing prospects of an abundant harvest as at the present time.

It is true that some of our settlements lost almost every head of stock they had, by the Indians, last summer, and have been compelled to cultivate their land with few horses and oxen; yet the extensive fields of wheat now waving in the breeze, and fast ripening in the sun, is almost incredible. Praise and thanksgiving be unto our God. This year we have had peace with the red men, and plenty is about to crown the labors of the husbandman.

If the United States are dissatisfied with the expenditure of the twenty thousand dollars appropriated for the building of a State House in this Territory, because a house was purchased that was already built, instead of building one,—I have no hesitancy in expressing my conviction that a government draft on us for the amount would be duly honored 10 days from sight, or ten minutes, perhaps. Our Indian wars, and other necessary and indispensable drafts upon our time and money in this new country have prevented us from building a house; and therefore have been under the necessity of purchasing a very good and commodious one built before our Indian troubles were so serious. My voice would be to pay back the twenty thousand dollars! And as the expenses of the war have been wholly borne by us without a dime's appropriation for that purpose having yet reached us, we may expect to rely wholly on our own resources, and upon the arm of our God.

If we are deemed abundantly able to foot the bill of the entire expenses of the war, pay back the twenty thousand dollars to the Government, build our own State House, or occupy the one already built; and even then support whole omnibuses full of wives and children, though proscribed as we are from the benefits of the Land Bill, the people of the United States must allow that we far excel all other portions of their population in real smartness.

God and our country new and forever, one and inseparable.  
Music by the Nauvoo Brass Band.  
Revolutionary Song, composed by Miss E. R. Snow—

Our fathers the glorious day,  
We celebrate oppression's sway;  
While revolution's with'ring hand  
Was sweeping o'er Columbia's land.

The sword was reeking from the sheath—  
Their path was strewn'd with blood and death—  
Black clouds of danger, grief and care  
That 'tried men's souls' were bursting there.

God gave them vict'ry o'er their foes,  
And Freedom's royal standard rose;  
And soon a banner was unfurled  
With stripes, and stars, to bless the world.

That flag in stars and glory grew  
Till nations wonder'd at the view—  
Till kings and princes rose to see  
The tower'ing height of Liberty.

Our fathers died: Their sons forgot  
That Equal Rights with blood were bought:  
Then law-abiding men were slain!  
Columbia's Banner wears the stain!

But lo! a phœnix from the grave  
Of Joseph Smith, a people brave,  
In Utah; with a Washington  
And Moses too, in Brigham Young.

A people with their all at stake,  
To live—to die for Freedom's sake:  
Then hail the Day, the glorious Fourth!  
Fair Utah's Statesmen prize its worth!

Our Constitution too; all hail—  
Here let its laws and rights prevail,  
And here forever, ever be  
Peace, Justice, Truth and Liberty.

His Excellency the Governor then addressed the assembly:—

I realize the nature of my position in rising to speak to an assembly of intelligent gentlemen and ladies on such an occasion as the present. I

probably feel my incapability more than can be perceived by my hearers, still my mind is active, and my understanding is fruitful, whether I have ability or not to express that which is in me.

While my friends have been speaking, I have been much amused, edified, and delighted, especially in having whiggery and democracy so fully illustrated. I do not think they could have been exhibited more easily, more naturally, more to the understanding of all, and more true to the spirit, and universal department of those two leading parties of the nation as they now exist, than they have been by my predecessors, in the stand to-day; and I presume I am speaking the feelings of the greater part of this assembly.

While Mr. George A. Smith was speaking upon the rise and progress of the American Revolution, a few facts ranging in the same line, occurred to my mind, which I have a desire to express in the hearing of this assembly.

The revolutions made by the Government of the United States with regard to real progression generally, are small indeed; so small that it is impossible to perceive any advancement. It is true the Constitution has been revised, by the voice of the people; but wherein is it bettered?—Some say it is bettered; but as to the light and knowledge that now exists with regard to the true spirit of republicanism, the revolution is on the retrograde motion. No one will question for a moment that many revolutions in the United States have become in a great degree popular notwithstanding they have been in many instances unconstitutional, and in some cases in violation of the laws and have been winked at by the most influential officers of the Government. There has been a progressive revolution since the close of the war, but not in virtue, justice, uprightness and truth. It has become quite a custom, and by custom it has the force of law, for one party to rob another, to tear down and destroy Catholic churches, drive citizens from the ballot box, disallowing them the right of franchise, and persecute, plunder, drive from their possessions, and kill, a great people. Revolution in the United States is progressing, but to the true spirit of Democracy, and the science of government, the revolution I refer to is strictly opposed.

With regard to Democracy and Whiggery, no person can exhibit the least sense, when he is brought to Judge Shaver's history. The General Government as a whole, do not understand truly what democracy and whiggery really are. What would my friend George A. Smith tell you with regard to these two political bodies that now rule over our country, were he to address you upon this subject? He would tell you that one of them is a monster having many heads, and the other is a monster with no head at all. The impulse that is given to the Government, is like that of the animal creation; when they are hungry they are impelled to eat, and to drink when they are thirsty. When this necessity presses upon them, all the sensitive powers are on the alert to search for food; all their natural impulses to action originate in the appetite; and when the appetite is excited, the mind is the interior of the animal makes upon the creature, it then becomes the duty of the head to search out a method to supply these demands with food suitable to the nature of the animal, which administers health, strength, vigor, growth and beauty to the whole body.

What ought to be the Government of the United States? And what are whiggery and democracy, as they now exist?—Nothing, and a little less.

I believe in a true republican government; but where is the man capable of exhibiting in his true character the principles of such a government? I do not profess to be that man, still I believe that I am as capable to search into the merits of the subject, and can understand the general principles of true republicanism as well as any other man; but I may not be capable of setting before the people in its perfection. I can however talk a little about it.

Is there a true republican government on the earth? There is. Do you inquire, Where is that government? I answer, it is here. I am a true republican, if I understand what the term signifies; but I put my own definition upon such terms, for in many instances our lexicographers have widely mistaken ideas, and widely disagree upon the meaning of words. They may trace the etymology of words thro' the living and dead languages to their roots as they suppose; but there is a great probability of their being mistaken still.

A government that is perfect would be called democratic. True republicanism, and what is meant or understood by true democracy is the same; but the full extent of true democracy cannot be told by any man at this time. In entering upon a point that I do not fully understand, and can in no wise fully explain, I shall content myself to talk about it according to the extent of my capacity, and the understanding I have of the subject, and leave the little I have to say with the people. The question, What is a true republican government, is easily answered. It is a government or institution that is perfect; perfect in its laws and ordinances, having for its object the perfection of mankind in righteousness. This is true democracy. But democracy as it is now is another thing. True democracy or republicanism if it were rightly understood, ought to be the government of the United States. They might have had that government long ago; but as it was said by my predecessor in the stand, "whom the Lord would destroy he makes mad"; consequently he must take away the wisdom of that man, or of that people; no man or people possessing wisdom will give vent to wrath; for that is calculated to weaken, to destroy, to blot out of existence.

When the Supreme Ruler of the universe wishes to destroy a nation, he takes away their wisdom in the first place, and they become insensible to their own interests, and they are filled with wrath; they give way to their anger, and thus lay the foundation of their own destruction. To him who seeks to save, he gives wisdom, which enables any people, nation, or individual to lay the foundation for strength, increase and power. When we look abroad upon the nations we can see this truth verified; and when we look at home in our own nation, it is so fully verified. We see that wisdom actually departing from the lawyer, and the knowledge, and the discretion the judge possessed years ago have vanished. We discern that the very policy adopted by the nations to fortify them in strength is calculated to sap their foundations. The ax is laid at the root of the tree, and all nations are filling up the cup of their guilt.

Suppose I were speaking to the assembled millions of the inhabitants of the United States, what counsel or advice could be given to them that they might retain that they have lost? Can any temporal means be adopted to save them from the vortex of ruin into which they are fast approaching,—a doom which they never can avert without sincere repentance? Yes, there is seemingly a human policy if adopted, that would snatch them from destruction. What is it? Let the people resolve on purpose to lay the foundation of a wholesome, independent, free, democratic, (as the people call it) republican government—a government which if carried out, will be perfect in itself.

Let us look at it in another point of view.—Suppose this people inhabiting these mountains were broken off entirely from the nations of the world, rendering no allegiance to any earthly power combined or isolated; free to make laws, to obey them, or to break them; free to act, to choose, and to refuse, and in every sense of the word to do as they please, without any fixed order of government whatever; and they wish a constitution, a system of government for mutual protection and advancement in the principles of right, to be framed according to the best wisdom that can be found in this community. I say let them govern themselves by a republican system of government, selecting a man from their midst to preside over them. And who should they select to fill so important a station? The best man they can find? Should they keep him in office only four years? Should they make a clause in their constitution, that a President shall serve at most for only two terms without a vacation in his services? That is an item that should not be found in the Constitution of the United States, nor in the constitution made by this or any other people. We should select the best man we could find and centre our feelings upon him, and sustain him as our President, dictator, lawyer, controller, and guide in a national capacity, and in every other capacity wherein he is a righteous example.—Thou' we find as good a man as there is in a nation, yet we should not lay facilities before him to become evil were he so disposed. Great care

should be exercised to guard against placing such a power at the command of any mortal.

Shall we give him twenty five thousand dollars per annum and make him superior to any other honest man in the Territory, State, or Kingdom, in things pertaining to this world,—or by inducements before him, to become proud, haughty, and neglectful of the true interests of the people? No—for if he is capable of ruling the people, and dictating them, he is capable of taking care of himself. If we cannot find a man willing to control and guide us without our pouring the gold and silver into his coffers, and exalting him above the rest of us, then we will take one less capable who will do us no harm.

Who do you ask why I would recommend this course? I answer, because of the weakness of man. Were we to elect a man to preside over us in this capacity and give him three, four, five, eight, or fifteen thousand dollars a year, the streets would be full of demagogues; you would see them perched upon every anti-lion croaking out their stump speeches for this or that man to be our ruler; and the paid lackeys of each candidate for office, in the streets, in the public places, and in the houses of the citizens, would be using their influence for their employers in their respective circles, and wherever they would be listened to.

Whether such a man as a ruler will do good to the people, is not thought of either by the candidate or by his lackeys; but the one is after the thousands of dollars, and the other after his paltry fee. The welfare of the people they do not consider. As we have seen the best policy to pursue for the good of the people at large, is not in all their thoughts.

Let the people see it that they get righteous men to be their leaders, who will labor with them, and administer to their own necessities; sit in judgment, legislate and govern in righteousness; and officers that are filled with peace, and see to it that every man that goes forth among the people as a traveling officer, is full of the fear of the Lord, and would rather die right at a sacrifice, than do wrong for a reward.

What would be the result if this course was adopted by the people of the United States? It would destroy the golden prospects of those who are seeking for gain alone, and who would be no longer able to exhibit the least sense, when they are brought to Judge Shaver's history. There are plenty of men who would do that and worse. The nation however is not lost yet; there are as many as five righteous men in the city at least.

Let the people lay the foundation for carrying out the republican government which was instituted by our fathers, instead of maintaining a government of anarchy, confusion and strife. Were this people here an independent people, and had the privilege of selecting their own officers, and I should be chosen to dictate them in their selections, I would watch and guard faithfully their rights, and see that they selected men who had not the dunes in view; the motto should be, if you do not labor for the good of the people irrespective of your name, do not seek your services; if you labor for the money, you seek to benefit yourself at the people's expense. I make this application and turn it eastward, which you know is the way the world rolls. If the Government knew what the wants of the people are, they would take away the salaries of political demagogues, and stop their running, and their stump preaching, from one end of the land to the other, to make proselytes to their cause. This would have a tendency to put an end to party names, to party jealousies, and to party conflicts forever; and the people should concentrate their feelings, their influence, and their faith to select the best man they can find to be their President, if he has nothing more to eat than potatoes and salt—a man who would not aspire to become greater than the people who appointed him, but be contented to live as they live, be clothed as they are clothed, and in every good thing be one with them.

It is yet in the power of the people of the United States to lay a foundation to redeem themselves from the growing consequences of past errors.—What would be the result, were the United States to take this course, viz, to strike out that clause in the Constitution, that limits the services of a President to four years; or the term of service of any good man; and continue to revise the Constitution and laws as they become familiar with their defects; then reduce the salaries of all officers in all the departments? Would not such a course revolutionize any kingdom or government and be very likely to produce union and prosperity?

Are there any more improvements that might be made? Yes. If we are what we profess to be, a republican government, there is no State in the Union but what should be amenable to the General Government, holding to the old English rights in Rhode Island; then Congress with the President at their head, could meet and veto every act made by any Department of the Government if it was necessary. So let Congress come together when any of the States transcend the bounds of right, and hold them amenable for their actions.—The General Government should never give any portion of the nation license to say they are free and independent; this should only apply to the nation as a whole. We have a little experience in this kind of independence. For instance the government of the United States were willing to take money for lands in Missouri, which were in marked contrast to the free government that free and independent State rose up and rebuked me,—drove me from my possessions, and confiscated my property to themselves; and the General Government has no power to redress my wrongs.—This is only one instance among many of the kind which I might enumerate to show the impolicy and downright mockery of such boasted independence. While such outrages remain unredressed, this nation never should feel the sacred term by saying, they have a REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT.

The general Constitution of our country is good, and a wholesome government could be framed upon it, for it was dictated by the invisible operations of the Almighty. He moved upon Columbus to sail forth upon the trackless deep to find the American Continent. He moved upon the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and he moved upon Washington to fight and conquer, in the same way as he moved upon ancient and modern prophets, each being inspired to accomplish the particular work he was called to perform in the time, seasons, and dispensations of the Almighty. God's purpose in raising up these men and inspiring them with daring sufficient to surmount every opposing power; was to prepare the way for the formation of a true republican government. They laid its foundation, but when others came to build upon it they reared a superstructure far short of their privileges, if they had walked uprightly as they should have done.

What shall be done? Let the people, the whole American people rise up and say they will have no more such regulations, and no longer suffer political demagogues to gamble away their money, but turn them out of office to attend to their own business. Let the people make a whip, if not of good tough rawhide, of small cords at least, and walk into the Temple of the Nation, and cleanse it thoroughly out, and put in men who will legislate for their good, instead of gambling away their money, and trifling with the sacred interests of the Nation, which have been entrusted to their keeping.

I would not speak so plainly were it not that statesmen use the same privilege, and that too in the halls of Legislatures. We can never get a true republican government upon any other principle. The object those have in view who look long and for the gaudy tush of the world, should be responsible that men may occupy the high and responsible seats of the nation who will care for the welfare of the people, and cannot be bought with money, or that which it can purchase. Can the Constitution be altered? It can; and

when we get a President that answers our wishes to occupy the executive chair, then let him sit to the day of his death, and pray that he may live as long as Methuselah; and whenever we have good officers, strive to retain them, and to fill up vacancies with good men until there are none who would let the nation sink for a can of oysters and a few women.

The signer of the Declaration of Independence, and the framers of the Constitution, were inspired from on high to do that work; but was that which was given to them, perfect, not admitting of any addition whatever? No—for if men know anything, they must know that the Almighty has never yet found a man in mortality that was capable at the first intimation, as the first impulse, to receive anything in a state of entire perfection. They laid the foundation, and it was for after generations to rear the superstructure upon it; it is a progressive, a gradual work. If the framers of the Constitution, and the inhabitants of the United States had walked humbly before the God who defended them and fought their battles when Washington was on the stage of action, the nation would now have been free from a multitude of place hunters, who live upon its vitals. The country would not have been overrun with murderers and thieves, and our cities filled with houses of ill fame as now; and men could have walked the streets of cities, or traveled on conveyances thro' the country, without being insulted, plundered, and perhaps murdered; and an honest, sober, industrious, enterprising and righteous people would have been found from one end of the United States to the other.

The whole body is deranged; and the head which ought to be the seat of sense and the temple of wisdom, is insensible to the wants of the body, and to the fact that if the body sinks, the head must sink also.

I want to tell a political anecdote, or at least I will tell it so high that you will guess the whole of it. Two fellows were stump speaking for office in the State of Illinois; one of them was a lawyer of flowery eloquent speech, and the other was a rough and ready home spun mechanic, but a man of sound sense. The lawyer made his speech in flaming language, interlarded it with expressions of sensitive regard for the people's interests. The mechanic mounted the rostrum, and saying, "I cannot make a speech to cope with this man's speech, but I can tell you what he and I want. He wants your votes; now if you will give me your votes, when I get into office, you may be \_\_\_\_\_ and be damned." They both felt so, and there are but few exceptions to this practice. Office seekers are full of tricks and intrigues of every kind to get an office, and then the people may \_\_\_\_\_ and be damned.

The progress of revolution is quite considerable in every government of the world; but is the revolution for the constitutional rights of the people in progress? No, it is on the retrograde. I know how they can be brought back to the people, and the Government be redeemed, and become one of the most powerful and best on the face of the earth. It was instituted in the beginning by the Almighty; he operated upon the hearts of the Revolutionary Fathers to rebel against the English King and his Parliament, as he does upon me to preach "Mormonism"; both are inspired by him, but the work into which they are called is dissimilar. The one was inspired to fight, and the other to preach the peaceable things of the kingdom of God. He operated upon that pusillanimous King to excite the colonists to rebellion; and he is still operating with this nation, and taking away their wisdom, until by and by they will get mad and rush to certain destruction.

Will the Constitution be destroyed? No;—it will be held inviolate by this people; and as Joseph Smith said, "the time will come when the destiny of the nation will hang upon a single thread; and that critical juncture, this people will step forth and save it from the threatened destruction." It will be so.

With regard to the doings of our fathers, and the Constitution of the United States, I have to say, they present to us a glorious prospect in the future, but one we cannot attain to until the present abuses in the Government are corrected.

You have heard our Judge relate an incident which is only one more among numberless abuses perpetrated by the rulers of the nation. The particulars of this incident can be found upon our docket, showing that the President of the United States assumes to himself power to remove a circuit Judge. I am not a lawyer, but I wish to propound a question: By what law constitutional or statute has the President a right to remove an United States Judge except for illegal conduct or disability? It is to say the least, a flagrant assumption of power. What business have they thus to remove our judges? What end have they in view? I'll tell you, it is:—

"Tinkle me, tinkle me O Billy do,  
And in your turn I'll tinkle you."

I have perhaps detailed the Congregation too long. May God bless you: AMEN.  
Music, "Star Spangled Banner."  
Anecdotes by the King's Jester.

A Question and Answer by the King's Jester  
—Who was the author of folly and fashion? The devil who introduced tick breeches and short petticoats.

**VOLUNTEER TOASTS:**  
Bright Young, by vox Dei, and by vox populi, the head of Utah.

Utah—The fairest daughter of Uncle Sam; the first in the annals of American history, governed by a Prophet of the Lord.

Utah—Among the last tho' not least in Uncle Sam's family. May she rise in virtue excel, and in time, among her fair sisters enjoy a happy Union. People of Utah—United we can, divided we can't.

Mormonism—Born in poverty, cradled in storms and reared in hurricanes; won't faint in earthquakes.

Deseret—As she is exalted in altitude in the tops of the mountains, so may she be in principle, virtue and power, above the rest of the world.

Utah Land Bill—Give me the wiles; I guess I'll get the land somehow. GUMMER MOORE.

American Glory and American Freedom—May they ever keep pace with each other.

Signs of the Times—Christian Europe sustaining plurality of wives in Turkey. Uncle Sam please take notice.

Truth and Freedom—While the first preserves us let us preserve the other.

CONSTITUTION of the United States—A shield to the weak, a standard for the strong, and an antidote to tyranny.

Thieves, whoremasters, scoundrels, and murderers who come among us to screen themselves from justice—You can hang around us till death.

Music, "Yankee Doodle," by the Martial Band.

Assembly dismissed by Hon. J. Taylor.

The people retired to take refreshments publicly under the arrangements of their respective bishops, or in a family capacity as best suited their wishes. It having been suggested by the committee that they as usual on such occasions, extend their hospitality to the stranger or passing emigrant.

The Committee compliment the Marshal of the Day for his energy and promptitude in the execution of their arrangements.

G. S. L. City, July 12, 1854.

FRIEND CARRINGTON—I left this city on Wednesday, July 5th at 6 a.m., arriving at Provo at sunset, after a weary and hot day's journey. The people are making a very good and durable city wall, the prospect is excellent for an extensive harvest; more than double the grain being now on the ground than has ever been before in this neighborhood, and within a week a considerable portion will be ready for cutting. Some of the fields of wheat are as high as my head, several large tracks of meadow have recently been enclosed. A large number of the Utah Indians are encamped along the river feasting on fish, they are very friendly.

On the 6th, I visited Springville, the city wall is progressing and bids fair to be one of the best constructed walls in the Territory; it is under the superintendence of Bishop Aaron Johnson. Col. Dame in company with a dozen wagons from Millard and Iron County, left here on the 7th, on their return home; the wheat crop looks remarkably well.

I preached on Sunday at Provo to a large and

attentive congregation. Two schools are in operation in the Seminary.

Monday the 10th, went in company with Messrs Greene, Bird, York and Stewart, and sought out a site for a bridge across the Provo at the mouth of the Kanyon. After climbing the mountain for some time I went to Pleasant Grove, and preached in the evening; the prospect for an extensive and immediate harvest is excellent, and the best of health among the people generally.

Yours &c., G. A. SMITH.

## DESERET NEWS.

A. Carrington, Editor.

THURSDAY, JULY 13, 1854.

### EMIGRATION

From the East to the Pacific, and the Land Sharks of Utah.

Thus far, this season, very few emigrants have passed thro' G. S. L. City, en route for the west. This course has been a benefit, blessing, and real gratification to every valuable and correct thinking inhabitant of Utah; and an advantage to the passing traveler.

So far as I have noticed, and heard, with but few exceptions, the emigration of this season have conducted with unusual propriety, judgment and harmony; so much so, that a casual observer would hardly take them for strangers, unless he chanced to notice their travel-stained apparel. It is not certain whether this good conduct has arisen from a higher toned morality than that possessed by former companies; but may be accounted for by the circumstance, that in all or nearly all the trains there were one or more in company who had previously passed over the route. This is an excellent policy, and should be pursued whenever practicable, as it affords a great advantage in traveling, and camping, with regard to the proper, necessary distance for the day, and the quantity and quality of grass for the night; more especially when grazing has to be sought some distance from the road.

As it takes a long, and indefinite time, with our present and past facilities, for information to go from here, and become generally disseminated in the States, it may not be amiss to extend to future emigration the benefit of my judgment, experience, and reflection on a few main points; an attention to which will materially aid their movements, increase their comfort, and advance their interests.

On leaving the frontiers, provide yourselves with good wagons, in sufficient number to make each load reasonably light, both for the wagon and team; and with at least enough animals to fill up the gaps which may be made by disease, fatigue, and loss. Then load in such groceries, medicines, plain clothing, flour, &c., as you presume will last you to your place of destination. The quantity of each you can readily learn at the different outfitting points, should there be no one in your company who has been through. When your outfit is loaded, if you still have extra room and team, it will pay you well to lay in groceries, and light staple articles, to sell on the way to those who may need, also to the inhabitants of Utah, should you pass thro' any of her settlements, and enable you to keep the club in your hands when you meet the land sharks.

The early emigration will be still more independent if each company will fit up two boats about sixteen feet long, and so arranged as to be placed upon wheels, and used as wagon beds when not needed for crossing streams; for Utah has no law against persons ferrying themselves, and their effects.

The policy of this course, and the disinterestedness of this advice, will be obvious to all, who are familiar with the greatly advanced price of wagons and stock in California, even above the present high rates on the frontier, and have noticed that immense herds are annually driven to that market with great profit, when the stock and sales are managed with prudence. And besides, this market is very fluctuating, and uncertain, flour varying from 45 to 50 per hundred, and fat animals being held at enormous rates, when it is supposed they are in precarious demand.

After you are fairly started upon the ocean plains, with a tedious journey of some 2000 miles before you, it will be highly necessary to bear in mind that patience is one of the virtues you will have the most use for, be the oftenest tried in, and the most difficult to retain. Hence, you must use the strongest efforts to keep cool. If you can accomplish this effectually, you are as well prepared as your judgment will permit, to fulfill the next most important requirement, viz: the proper use and care of your animals, upon whose good condition so much of your welfare depends. To effect this, it will be well for you to be in mind that upon the plains, and in the mountains, and deserts, the old adage, "the more haste the less speed," is likely to prove almost invariably true.—Therefore you will need to be careful that neither weariness, shiftlessness, over anxiety, indolence, nor any other controllable cause induce you to driving your animals above a reasonable speed and endurance, nor prevent your furnishing them access to the best grass and water the circumstances will admit of, and allowing them sufficient time to graze, and rest. And when you are about to cross such places as those between the North Fork of the Platte and the Sweet Water, and the Sink of Mary's river, start on them with your teams in as good plight as possible, take all advantages, and when over, rest a short time on the first good grass.

What further benefit will arise from a strict compliance with these friendly and timely suggestions? You will be able to travel comfortably and independently, get thro' in good season, and above all, avoid being shrewd by the land sharks who swarm on the route, ready to take the utmost advantage of any necessity arising from your crippled condition, or wants.

Presuming the foregoing to be so plain that all concerned can understand it, and so manifestly prudent and correct that no one will neglect it for fear of partiality, or an interested undercurrent of concealed motives, it will now be necessary to put you on your guard against the Land Sharks, that you may be armed at all points against avoidable loss, and disappointment, and be better able to realize, and profit by the ideas already advanced.

Among the various classes of society, the following subdivisions will sometimes be heard, viz: "the Lord's poor," "the devil's poor," and "poor devils." The two latter classes exist to a certain extent in all communities, and of course it is not reasonable to expect that Utah is able to claim entire exemption; hence, fortunately, or unfortunately, she is reasonably well supplied with that class called "poor devils," in spite of all her efforts to rid her borders of such an annoyance. Inasmuch as "poor devils" are not necessarily, and invariably actually poor in this world's goods, but often quite wealthy; to prevent being misunderstood, and to carry out our present design plainly, we shall call them "Land Sharks," and confine ourselves to the land sharks of Utah; the "poor devils" to be "Mormons," and those who make no profession but to serve themselves.

While the emigration is passing, these characters live the road from the Sweet Water to the summit of the Nevada; and like the wreckers on the sea-board, lie in wait to prey upon the misfortunes, carelessness, and ignorance of the traveler—having no eye to pity, and, unless at the utmost rates of extortion, no disposition to save.—Like their namesake of the deep, and like the turkey buzzards and prairie wolves upon land, they note their victims afar off, and hang upon their course with a perseverance worthy of a better cause. The main outfit stock in trade is raw whiskey, and vile beer, varied occasionally by a little money, one or more animals, and now and then a few pounds of butter. Thus equipped they bivouac along the line of travel, constantly on the alert to ply their venison by driving hard bargains for such animals as have become a little puffed, footsore, or otherwise temporarily unserviceable.

Successful in the first move, they are on the high road of gain, which they endeavor to aggregate like the rolling snow ball, by recruiting in a few days, many of the animals first secured, and exchanging them for others as good, or better, except for immediate use, at the rate of one for three,

four, or half a dozen; or one for two or more at the fair price still further multiplied by cash, or services, or clothing as boot. When almighty woe is caused in their cut throat trade, or when they are thrifled for gain with little labor is not trifled, many turn stock drivers and herdsmen, with this peculiarity, that the animals they take such good care of are not their own.

As the emigration reaches the settlements, they fall into the hands of the hay, grass, butter, cheese and flour sharks, each of whom has secured, and hoarded larger or smaller quantities with which to bite and devour, and in most cases with the characteristic of having withheld their stock in trade from its necessary and proper channels, thus retarding our public works, weakening the hands of the righteous, and sorely oppressing the honest poor.

One branch of this class practice what they deem a slyer dodge, and one requiring less labor and labor. These buy articles of the emigrants at very fair rates, and then extort on the necessities of their brethren