

among the people of God and take care of my family; but God's will be done, and not mine. If it is the will of God that I should spend my days in proclaiming this gospel and bearing testimony of these things, I shall think myself highly privileged and honored. And when the Spirit of God is upon me, I think it matters but very little what I suffer, what I sacrifice, whether I secure the honor or dishonor of men, or where I die, if it so be that I can keep the faith, fight the good fight and finish my course with joy.

I have all eternity before me, in which to enjoy myself; and though I am a stranger and a pilgrim on this earth, and whether I be rich or poor, or live long or short, I shall yet plant gardens and eat the fruit of them, plant vineyards and drink the wine thereof, build houses and inhabit them; and as one of the elect of God shall long enjoy the work of my hands. All this shall I do, though worms eat the body that I now have.

There are many who consider the times to be hard, and the sufferings to be endured so great that they feel to withdraw from this people. Some say they have no faith in the Book of Mormon. A word for those. I do not believe that they have read that book, or, if they have, I do not believe that they have read it humbly, attentively, prayerfully and under a good influence. I do not think they were counted honest, or that they had a heart that had place for the Spirit of God. If they were at all acquainted with that influence, or had it in them, they would not only believe it, but they would know that it was true. They would not only know and acknowledge it by the Holy Ghost, but they would know it naturally, just as we know that a man is a Prophet, when the thing which he predicts comes to pass.

Twenty six years ago that book was published in English, and within those years have been progressively fulfilled many plain and definite predictions that are therein recorded, inasmuch that a professed infidel, one who had not before believed in Jesus Christ nor in the Bible, may easily comprehend that the things predicted in the Book of Mormon, many of them, have demonstrated themselves by their plain, literal, simple fulfillment. I will mention one thing among a thousand. When that book was printed in English, an ancient prophecy in it stated that it should come to the knowledge of the gentiles in the latter day, at a time when the blood of the Saints would cry from the ground because of secret murders and the works of darkness and wicked combinations. And not only the blood of Saints but the blood of husbands and fathers should cry from the ground for vengeance on the workers of iniquity, and the cries of widows and orphans would come up before God, against those that committed those crimes.

When that book was translated by Joseph Smith and published in English, we were living in a constitutional government, the laws of which guaranteed liberty of conscience to every man in his religious belief. It was at a time when no man had been seriously injured because of his belief, and it was as incredible and unlooked for that a Saint would be slain for his religion, as that the government would be broken up; and nobody believed that it would be broken up, for the principles of truth had ruled, guaranteeing liberty and protection to all parties. No man had been persecuted to death for his religion, under the effectual working of that Constitution. Hence I want those persons who have not faith in the Book of Mormon, to tell how Joseph Smith could think of such things; and if the ancient prophet did not foretell those things, Joseph Smith did.

How came he to tell that the people of his father's house would suffer? Or that husbands and fathers, widows and orphans would send up their cry for vengeance on the wicked of our day? You that do not believe in the Book of Mormon, I want you should account for that prediction. It is plain and simple. I read it in 1830, and no man had then suffered a violent death for his religion in this generation in our nation.

Now then imagine yourselves living in the United States twenty eight years ago, and causing to be printed such a production as the Book of Mormon, and I want to know how you would know of any such thing as is there predicted? I say there was no probability that it would be fulfilled, but yet I say that it has been very remarkably fulfilled, so that every public minister and officer knows that it has been fulfilled, and that the Union is trembling and being threatened, and our right to law and protection being questioned.

The blood of innocence cries for vengeance, because its enemies have not administered justice. They have not carried out the constitutional guarantees, but have suffered innocent blood to flow. They have not administered justice nor law in the case, but have allowed wholesale murderers to run at large in Missouri and Illinois. And many of the people and of their rulers have consented to the shedding of that innocent blood, and the result is that the cries of widows and orphans ascend to God. I wish those who do not believe the Book of Mormon, to tell me by what power or foreknowledge that prediction was published 1830.

I used to read an epistle which stated that if the gentiles should reject the fullness of the gospel contained in the Book of Mormon, and become filled with all manner of iniquity and murders, priestcraft, whoredoms and lying, that the Lord would take the fullness of his gospel from among them and send it into the midst of the remnant of Israel. What have we been doing these ten years past? Ten years ago a good portion of this people lived in the old settled States, and they were in so many places that a man had to dodge, or hide up somewhere, to keep from hearing the fullness

of the gospel. It was preached in their cities, at their capital, in their villages, in town and in country, in the groves and in their court houses, and thousands upon thousands in the United States flocked to hear the fullness of the gospel, which was preached everywhere.

How is it now? With the exception of a few who are on missions or business there, a man might travel from Maine to Louisiana and scarcely have a chance to hear the fullness of the gospel; and if he wished to hear the gospel, he would have to come here. Thus we see the literal fulfillment of that prediction. I read it in 1830, and used to wonder how it would be fulfilled. But notwithstanding the jealousy that existed in the United States in regard to this people, the Book of Mormon was so common and preached so extensively that some of them, right in their wickedness, Herod like, happened to discover the prediction in regard to the fullness of the gospel's coming to the remnants of Joseph, and happened to understand it in part.

So Herod (in his wickedness) when he heard of the rejoicing of the Jews and that their Messiah was born, when the wise men read the prophecies to him, believed those prophecies and tried to hinder their fulfillment. For that purpose he issued an order to murder all the young children of Bethlehem, of two years old and under. He must have believed the prophecy, or he would never have undertaken to hinder its fulfillment.

In like manner the people in the United States were afraid that 'Mormonism' was true, and in their sins they partly believed it, wherefore the proclamations for murders and for banishment, for mobbings and plunderings, with a view to hinder its accomplishing what was predicted it would, and to prevent the fulfillment of prophecy. Were you to ask them the reason for all this, their truthful reply must be, 'we were afraid that the 'Mormons' would fulfil a prediction of the prophets and carry the gospel to the remnants of Joseph.' They considered that, Herod like, to be treasonable. Some have wondered that a King's being born in Bethlehem should be treason, not understanding that the kingdom of God meant an eternal kingdom. And in speaking of the United States and 'Mormonism,' they said, 'if the fullness of the gospel should be preached to the remnants of Joseph it would be awful,' and tried to prevent its being so, but failed in the attempt.

[Concluded on page 326.]

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE:

PRESENTED TO THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF THE TERRITORY OF UTAH, DECEMBER 18, 1856.

To the Honorable the Council and House of Representatives of Utah Territory:

GENTLEMEN:

It is with pleasure that I embrace the opportunity again afforded to present for your consideration those matters of interest which pertain to the growth, prosperity, advancement and well being of our young and thriving Territory.

Through the blessings of an Allwise Providence we have been favored with peace, quietness, general health and a fair portion of the bounties of the earth, partially compensating for the losses of crops and stock of the previous year.

Let our gratitude and praise be given unto the Lord of Hosts for these mercies and favors, and with them may wisdom and understanding continue to flow unto us.

In accordance with acts of the Legislative Assembly, a Constitution was formed and adopted, the census taken, and delegates chosen to present our application to Congress for admission into the Union as a Sovereign and Independent State. Recent advices from our delegates show that our application has not been presented, owing to the intolerance evinced by the predominant party in the House of Representatives.

The enumeration of the inhabitants showed a population of near 77,000 in this Territory, and it is presumed that the addition to our numbers, since that was taken, would amount to about twenty thousand. This gives an aggregate equal to or exceeding the ratio of representation for Congressmen, removing every objection, if any were made, to our admission, on the score of insufficient population.

The financial condition of the Territory being sound, but little need be said on that subject. The accompanying reports of the Auditor of Public accounts and Treasurer, however, show the small balance of three hundred dollars and eighty eight cents against the Territory, if the assessments were all collected; Auditor's warrants in circulation amounting to \$6032.38; a lessened revenue for the current year of \$2348.89, owing, it is presumed, to losses of crops and cattle, and to less than the usual amount of merchandise in market. I do not consider any increase of the 1/2 per cent. necessary, believing that, with the usual degree of prosperity, that rate will produce sufficient for all needful purposes.

The following appropriations have not been drawn from the treasury:

Am't appropri'd for State House arrearsages,	\$15078.92
" " establishing boundary line,	11318.00
" " educational purposes,	2500.00
" " a military school,	1000.00

It is desirable that the Legislative Assembly lend its pecuniary aid, only for the accomplishment of those objects manifestly and immediately conducive to the public interest; among which are the construction of roads and bridges, the promotion of the cause of education, domestic productions and manufactures, the public defence and the usual expenses attending the administration of Government, which last mentioned are principally defrayed by the General Government, in consideration of our still remaining in a Territorial organization.

The annual State Fair, or Exhibition of Home Productions and Manufactures, was held in Great

Salt Lake City on the first three days of October last, and displayed a commendable interest on the part of the people in supplying our wants with articles of home production. There was a great variety of fruit, vegetables, cereals, stock and manufactured articles brought into competition, not so much for the prizes offered, as to gratify a laudable ambition to excel and bear the palm of superior merit and excellence. This is a harmless ambition, and worthy of still further encouragement. Policy, as well as interest, dictates that we, as a people, should rely more upon home productions for our consumption.

For the advancement and progress of our Territory, we should enact such laws as are necessary for her benefit, the development of her resources and most conducive to her interest, regardless of what other States or Territories may have seen proper to adopt. The dissimilarity of existing circumstances might make theirs a bad example or precedent for us to follow, though beneficial to them. To cull from the experience and history of the past, for the benefit of the future, seems wisdom and so it is, so far as applicable to our condition; when it is not, it betrays a lack of forecast and penetration which disqualifies and renders inconsistent those who shelter beneath the shades of precedents. To review the laws, alter and amend where necessary, and adapt them to the present wants of the people, seems to attend the duties of Legislation in this age of progress and reform.

Owing to the absence and supposed death of the Secretary, Mr. Almon W. Babbitt, and there being no probability of an appointee of the General Government arriving here before another year, I supplied the place by the appointment to that office of Wm. H. Hooper, Esq. as Secretary Pro tem.

The peace of the Territory has remained uninterrupted during the year, except by a few Indians who commenced hostilities in Utah county in the early part of March, which, though soon suppressed, caused the death of seven persons, mostly herdsmen, and the loss of a large amount of stock. The depredatory Indians escaped, and have since returned to their usual haunts, except the hostile chief who has fled to the Moquis for shelter. A suitable degree of care should be exercised to provide the Territory with arms, supplies of camp equipage and ammunition, to be kept in store for emergencies of a similar nature.

In conclusion, permit me to add that, while we congratulate ourselves upon the peace, union and prosperity which so eminently attend our efforts, we continually invoke Him who rules in the affairs of men, for wisdom to enable us to perform the duties devolved upon us with ability before Him and fidelity to our constituents.

BRIGHAM YOUNG.

UTAH TERRITORY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Dec. 8, 1856.

THE DESERET NEWS.



ALBERT CARRINGTON, EDITOR.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 24.

The Legislative Assembly,

As previously noticed, organized in the State House in Fillmore, on the 8th inst. In the Council, the Hon. Heber C. Kimball was elected President; Leo Hawkins, Secretary; John T. Caine, Assistant Secretary; George D. Grant, Sergeant-at-Arms; Samuel L. Sprague, Messenger; Richard Harrison, Foreman; and Cyrus H. Wheelock, Chaplain.

In the House, the Hon. Hosea Stout was elected Speaker; James Ferguson, Chief Clerk; James H. Martineau, Assistant Clerk; William H. Kimball, Sergeant-at-Arms; Brigham Young, jun., Messenger; William Derr, Foreman; and Jesse Haven, Chaplain.

Pursuant to adjournment, the Council and House of Representatives convened in the Social Hall, in G. S. L. City, on the 18th inst., when His Excellency Governor Young communicated his Message to the Assembly in joint session, which was read by Mr. James Ferguson, Chief Clerk of the House, and 500 copies ordered to be printed.

STANDING COMMITTEES IN THE COUNCIL.

On Printing:—Albert Carrington.

On Military:—D. H. Wells, W. H. Dame, F. D. Richards.

On Elections:—A. Carrington, D. H. Wells.

On Claims:—W. Woodruff, L. E. Harrington.

On Judiciary:—D. H. Wells, A. Carrington, L. Snow.

On Public Works:—L. Snow, F. D. Richards.

On Incorporations:—L. Farr, L. E. Harrington.

On Roads, Bridges and Ferries:—W. H. Dame, J. Morley, B. F. Johnson.

On Education:—W. Woodruff, L. Snow, F. D. Richards.

On Library:—D. H. Wells, L. Farr.

On Engrossing:—A. Carrington, L. Snow.

On Petitions:—L. E. Harrington, J. Stoker.

On Agriculture, Trade and Manufactures:—W. Woodruff, A. Carrington, L. E. Harrington.

On Revenue:—F. D. Richards, W. Felshaw, L. Farr.

On Counties:—L. Snow, B. F. Johnson.

STANDING COMMITTEES IN THE HOUSE.

On Judiciary:—J. C. Little, A. Johnson.

On Petitions and Memorials:—J. C. Snow, J. C. Wright, J. W. Cummings.

On Claims:—H. B. Clawson, E. Reese, J. Lewis.

On Military Affairs:—J. C. Little, A. P. Rockwood, I. C. Haight, H. B. Clawson.

On Revenue:—J. C. Snow, S. W. Richards, J. D. Parker.

On Education:—W. W. Phelps, S. W. Richards, J. C. Wright.

On Agriculture, Trade and Manufactures:—P. Maughan, G. Peacock, C. W. West, J. A. Young.

On Counties:—I. C. Haight, I. Bullock, J. G. Bigler.

On Roads, Bridges and Ferries:—A. Johnson, D. Spencer, T. Grover.

On Indian Affairs:—A. McRae, N. W. Bartholomew, E. Reese.

On Herding:—J. W. Cummings, J. C. Snow, D. Spencer.

On Engrossing, Printing and the Library:—S. W. Richards, J. Lewis, J. A. Young.

On Corporations:—G. Peacock, A. McRae, I. Bullock.

On Appropriations:—A. P. Rockwood, A. McRae, D. Evans.

On Elections:—J. C. Wright, D. Evans, J. C. Snow, W. W. Phelps.

On Public Works:—J. D. Parker, C. W. West, I. C. Haight, J. G. Bigler.

On the 22nd inst., the President of the Council appointed Messrs. D. H. Wells, A. Carrington, L. Snow, F. D. Richards, W. Woodruff, L. E. Harrington and W. H. Dame a special committee, to compile that portion of the United States statutes at large applicable to the Territory of Utah.

Big Cottonwood Canyon.

Dec. 15th, the snow at Mill D (the upper mill) was 7 feet deep.

Dec. 15th, the snow at mill A was 5 feet deep.

" " B was 3 "

" " C was 2 "

An avalanche of snow, on Sunday night, Dec. 14th, carried the large double log house, (near mill A) 20 by 60 feet, 1 1/2 stories high, with 2 heavy stone chimneys, and all the stabling a distance of 150 yards and pitched it into the mill pond. Nothing is to be seen of the building except here and there the end of a log projecting above the snow, marking the spot where all is snugly deposited. The occupants of the house had moved out a few days previous.

MESSRS. ALDEN A. M. JACKSON AND WALTER E. DODGE, of San Bernardino, very courteously forwarded, by the last California mail, to President Brigham Young and others, a goodly quantity of apple, pear, cherry, plum and white and red English currant cuttings, and seeds of the yellow timber locust and Indian pie plant. Messrs. Jackson and Dodge, also G. Q. Cannon and J. M. Horner, being in regions where choice varieties of fruit seeds, roots and cuttings are easily procurable and the opportunity for forwarding quite regular and reliable, at least from San Bernardino, can do far more towards supplying Utah with the lacking varieties of seeds and cuttings adapted to our soil and climate, than can many who are not so favorably situated for the accomplishment of so desirable an object.

IRON COUNTY.—Elder George K. Bowering writes from Cedar City, Nov. 24, that the people in that region have largely partaken of the reformation. Three hundred and fifty two have been re-baptized. Robert Keys, William Bateman, William Nish and family, Thomas Walker, Thomas Williams, James Archaball and William Sowsbury were cut off from the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, on the 6th of November.

On the 20th, the ladies in Cedar organized a Female Benevolent Society, with Mrs. Lydia Hopkins, President; Hannah B. Haight and Rachel Whittaker, Counselors; Alice Randell, Treasurer; and Ellen Hunt, Secretary. On the 23d, Yawgan Rasmus was cut off from the Church.

HON. ORSON HYDE was elected, on the 20th inst., a Representative to the Legislative Assembly, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. Jedediah M. Grant.

☞ We would like the balance of that HAY and WOOD!