

THE DESERET NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY

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TERMS:

One Year.....\$5.00.
Six Months..... 3.00.
Three Months..... 2.00.

Calendar for January 1867.

New Moon, 5th day, 5h. 1m. Afternoon.
First Quarter, 13th day, 9h. 5m. Morning.
Full Moon, 20th day, 0h. 7m. Morning.
Last Quarter, 27th day, 7h. 18m. Morning.

D of M	D of W	Moon's place at Noon.	Signification of Signs.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.
1	T	25	Secret Members	7 25	4 43
2	W	6	Hips & Thighs	7 25	4 44
3	T	18		7 25	4 45
4	F	0	Knees & Hams	7 25	4 46
5	S	12		7 25	4 46
6	S	24		7 25	4 47
7	M	7	Legs & Ankles	7 25	4 48
8	T	19		7 25	4 49
9	W	2	Feet & Toes	7 25	4 50
10	T	14		7 24	4 51
11	F	27		7 24	4 52
12	S	11	Head & Face	7 24	4 53
13	S	24		7 23	4 54
14	M	8	Neck & Throat	7 23	4 55
15	T	23		7 22	4 57
16	W	7	Arms, Shouldr's	7 22	4 58
17	T	22		7 21	4 59
18	F	7	Breast, Stomach	7 20	5 1
19	S	22		7 20	5 2
20	S	7	Heart & Back	7 19	5 3
21	M	21		7 18	5 4
22	T	5	Bowels & Belly	7 18	5 5
23	W	19		7 17	5 6
24	T	2	Reins & Loins	7 16	5 7
25	F	15		7 16	5 8
26	S	27		7 15	5 9
27	S	9	Secret Members	7 14	5 11
28	M	21		7 13	5 12
29	T	3	Hips & Thighs	7 13	5 13
30	W	15		7 12	5 15
31	T	27		7 11	5 16

THE DESERET STATE LEGISLATURE.

This body met on Monday, at one p.m., and organized, after which the members of the Senate and House met in joint session, when the Governor's Message was read, and a resolution was adopted ordering five thousand copies to be printed, J. A. Thompson Esq., having been elected Public Printer. After the reading of the Message short addresses were delivered by Lieut. Governor H. C. Kimball and Governor Young.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE

STATE OF DESERET.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, G. S. L. City,
STATE OF DESERET,
January 21st, 1867.

To the Senate and House of Representatives, convened in General Assembly:

Gentlemen:—It is with feelings of profound gratitude unto Almighty God for all the kindness that we have received from His hand, that I again salute your honorable body. Another year has passed, and through the mercy and infinite wisdom of our Great Creator, we yet live

and enjoy the privileges and immunities vouchsafed the people of this Government by a liberal Constitution.

A plenteous harvest has crowned the labors of the husbandman during the past year; fruits, cereals and vegetables have been produced in great abundance. Several thousands have been added to our population by immigration, yet through the munificent blessings which have been bestowed upon us by a kind Providence, the wants of the people have been supplied as well as those of the strangers who have visited our State. Thousands who have partaken of our hospitality have cause to bless the people by whose indefatigable exertions and indomitable perseverance an oasis has been created in the midst of these sterile and thirsty deserts.

During the past year large sums have been expended by the people in opening roads, building bridges, erecting public buildings, improving farms, constructing canals, and in the varied works of improvement which have been necessary throughout the State. Many improvements have been made by the authorities of this City; one of which especially deserves mention—the construction of a paved canal for safely conducting the waters of City Creek down North Temple street. This admirable work will undoubtedly be of great worth to the people of that vicinity, and will greatly enhance the value of neighboring property.

The completion of the Deseret Telegraph Line is a cause of much gratulation throughout the State. By its aid, the city of Logan, Cache county, in the north, and the city of St. George, Washington county, in the south, with all the intermediate settlements are brought into instant communication. The distance between these two points is about four hundred and fifty miles. Besides the main Line, there is a branch Line running from Nephi, Juab county, through the settlements of Sanpete county, to Manti—a distance of about sixty miles. Wherever this discovery is known and used it is prized; but by none should it be more highly valued than by the people of our State; for to none does it come laden with more advantages. Though only completed a few days, already are the benefits which result from this great enterprise making themselves apparent. It is difficult to conceive at the present of the wonderful changes that will be wrought out by the potent agency of this marvellous invention in our State. Having an extensive frontier, and being surrounded on all sides by the restless and predatory tribes of Indians, whose plundering habits are not easily conquered, the State Telegraph Line will be found peculiarly useful in connecting our widely spread cities and villages and in transmitting intelligence to exposed settlements that will enable the people to guard against sudden surprise or attack. By another season it is hoped that telegraphic connection will be formed with the settlements of Bear Lake Valley, whose people, shut in, as they are, by snow-clad mountains during the winter season, feel the want severely of some quicker and safer mode of communication with the outer world than the usual one of snow shoes. There are other settlements in our State, as well as Prescott, the capital of the neighbouring Territory of Arizona, with which it will be desirable to connect by means of the telegraph wire, and the necessary steps to accomplish this will doubtless ere long be taken.

The manufacturing of staple articles is a matter of such importance to us in our position, so isolated and so far removed as we are from the great centres of commerce, that I cannot forbear from alluding to this subject again. In every part of the State we can raise a good article of flax, and for sheep raising there is no better country in the world than this, and with proper encouragement, a superior quality of wool can be produced. The counties of Washington and Kane yield a fair quality of cotton. The importance of machinery for

the manufacture of these raw materials should engage the attention of our capitalists. Too much importance cannot be attached to these branches of home manufacture. The making of woollen goods especially deserves particular attention. A number of factories might be profitably employed in this branch, and the increased facilities which these would afford would encourage the growth of wool. I would recommend that you take such measures as you, in your wisdom, may deem appropriate to encourage the importation of machinery.

A considerable amount of capital has been expended in the development of gold and silver mines in this Territory; but up to the present writing I have not heard of a single company which has been successful enough to declare a dividend, while many of them have totally failed. The true wealth of Deseret is not to be found in her mines of precious metals; but in the development of her agricultural and industrial resources. Capital, judiciously expended in this direction, besides being a benefit to the country at large, is remunerative to those who make the investment.

For years after our entrance into these valleys our settlements could only be reached from the east and west by long and tedious traveling. Months were spent in traversing the unsettled plains and deserts which stretched between the frontiers of the States and Territories lying eastward of us and our frontiers. Even now, with greatly improved means of traveling, the journey is not an easy one; but the rapid rate at which the Union Pacific railroad has been pushed forward from the east and from the west during the past season, gives us the assurance that at no distant day the journey from this city to the eastern or westward seaboard will be performed with ease, and occupy but comparatively little time. The completion of this gigantic work will increase intercourse, and it is to be hoped, soften prejudices, and bind the country together.

During the past year our settlements in Sanpete, Sevier, Piute and Kane counties have suffered considerably from marauding Indians. These bands have been principally composed of renegade Indians from the neighboring tribes, who have been drawn together by the hope of plunder. The loss of life and stock through their depredations have been considerable. The United States troops encamped here both last year and the year previous were called upon by the proper officers to render their aid in putting a stop to these depredations and attacks; but this they declined doing. Calls therefore, had to be made upon the militia of other counties to volunteer in the defence of those settlements. In every instance these requirements met with a prompt response. In the busiest season of the year our citizens left their counting rooms, stores, work shops and fields, and marched to the relief of their fellow citizens. With rare patriotism all the operations of a campaign with its attendant expenses, which were very heavy, were entered upon and endured in the most cheerful manner. The energy and vigilance of the militia in guarding the exposed points had their effect upon the wily foe. They saw that they could not make attacks with any safety or prospect of success, and they withdrew. Some few depredations have recently been made, but they have been of an unimportant character, and in the most of instances have not been attended with success on the part of the red men. It is to be hoped that such measures have now been taken by the settlers in fortifying and in guarding their stock that a recurrence of those scenes will be prevented. Should the State have to bear the expenses of these campaigns, I would respectfully recommend that they be as equally distributed as possible by taxation.

The question of admittance into the Union as a State is one that has occupied a large share of the attention and thought of our citizens for some years. It is now upwards of nineteen years

since we came to this region. For nearly three years after our arrival here, our only government was that of the provisional government of the State of Deseret. A Constitution was formed and adopted, and a petition was also drawn up praying for our admission into the Union as a State. These documents were forwarded to Washington by the hands of a deputation selected for that purpose; and in 1850 we obtained a Territorial government. Thus early did we manifest a desire to assume the cost of government, by paying our own officers and other expenses, instead of depending upon the general government to do so for us. Since that time, and especially during the past ten years, we have made repeated applications for admission into the Union as a State; but, up to the present time, no action has been taken upon our petitions. So far from granting to us this right—to which by every principle of justice we are fully entitled—there seems to be a disposition manifested by some few members of our Federal Legislature to take from us the rights we already enjoy. I allude to a bill which was introduced to Congress at the last session, and which has again been revived during this present session. The passage of this bill would virtually disfranchise our citizens, and annul the principal features of our Organic Act. Indeed, there are a few who advocate the entire repeal of the Organic Act of the Territory, with the hope to deprive us of every form of civil government. But those who urge these plans appear to be ignorant of the fact that before Congress had passed the Organic Act, and given us a Territorial government, the provisional government of the State of Deseret was in active operation, and an acknowledged form of government. Should such measures prevail, the alternative would therefore be left us of falling back upon our provisional government.

In order, gentlemen, that we may not lack in any duty devolving upon us, I would suggest that our State Constitution be so modified as to meet the expressed political views of the present Congress. A memorial also to the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled should be drawn up, asking for our admission into the Union as a State, and, with the Constitution, be forwarded to the Hon. W. R. Hooper, our Delegate at Washington, to be by him presented at the earliest practicable date.

In view of our admission into the Union as a State I would recommend that you elect at your present session two United States Senators and such State officers as may be needed to maintain the State organization intact. That confusion and trouble may be saved, I would respectfully suggest that you enact that the laws now in force in the Territory of Utah, and those enacted by the late Territorial Legislature, be in full force and virtue in law in the State of Deseret. You may find it necessary to pass an Act changing the time of election of Representative to Congress in accordance with the arrangement of Congress to commence its next Session on the 4th day of March next, and in agreement also with the Act passed by the late Territorial Legislature for the election of Delegate.

I pray your Honorable Body to so legislate as to have the Spirit of the Lord rest upon you in all your deliberations.

BRIGHAM YOUNG.

On the dissolution of the Joint Session, the members of the Senate retired to the Senate Chamber, and various portions of the Governor's Message were referred committees, when the Senate adjourned until ten a.m. of Tuesday.

The House passed an Act to amend the Constitution of the State of Deseret; an Act legalizing the Laws and Resolutions of the Territorial Legislative Assembly; and an Act to provide for the election of a Representative to Congress. Adjourned till Tuesday, ten a.m.