

## GRAND MASS MEETING OF THE CITIZENS OF UTAH!

THE MASS MEETING appointed for this afternoon, convened at 4 o'clock at the New Tabernacle, which was crowded with a most enthusiastic assembly of the citizens of the Territory, and was called to order by the Hon. Daniel H. Wells, Mayor of this city.

President Brigham Young motioned that Hon. Geo. A. Smith, President of the Territorial Legislative Council, be Chairman of the meeting, which was unanimously carried.

Hon. Edward Hunter, of Salt Lake City, General Erastus Snow, of Washington Co., Col. Peter Maughan, of Cache Co., Hon. Charles C. Rich of Rich Co., and Hon. Thomas Callister, of Millard Co., were then chosen Vice Presidents. On motion, Geo. Q. Cannon, T. B. H. Stenhouse and Geo. Reynolds, Esqs., were chosen Secretaries, and David W. Evans, E. L. Sloan and Grimshaw, Esqs., Reporters.

The chairman then, in brief and appropriate terms, stated that the object of the meeting was to memorialize Congress for the admission of Utah Territory into the Union as a State.

After which Hon. Daniel H. Wells presented the following resolution, which was unanimously carried:

"Resolved, That a committee of thirteen be appointed to draft a Memorial to Congress for the admission of this Territory as a State."

On motion the following gentlemen were selected as said Committee.

Hon. D. H. Wells, Salt Lake City  
Hon. Jeter Clinton, Salt Lake City  
Hon. Brigham Young, Jr., Salt Lake City  
Col. David McKenzie, Salt Lake City  
Hon. Lorenzo Snow, Box Elder Co.  
Col. Wm. H. Dame, Iron Co.  
Hon. Francis M. Lyman, Millard Co.  
Gen. Albert K. Thurber, Utah Co.  
Hon. Orson Hyde, Sanpete Co.  
Gen. F. D. Richards, Weber Co.  
Judge Hector C. Haight, Davis Co.  
Hon. Abram Hatch, Wasatch Co.  
Capt. David P. Kimball, Rich Co.

The Chairman then instructed the Committee to retire and prepare the necessary Memorial. During the absence of the Committee several speeches were made, setting forth in eloquent language the necessity for the agitation of the subject of admission into the Union, and that Utah, having been settled upwards of twenty-two years, and having passed through a Territorial probation of nineteen years, is clearly entitled to all the rights of a Sovereign State. These addresses were received with the greatest enthusiasm by the thousands of citizens present.

The committee returned and presented the following memorial which was read by the Secretary, Hon. Geo. Q. Cannon, and, on motion of Hon. Wm. H. Hooper, was unanimously adopted.

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

We, the people of Utah Territory, in presenting this Memorial before your honorable body, respectfully solicit your calm and dispassionate consideration, and such favorable action thereon as the justice of our cause demands.

In the year 1849, the people of Utah Territory organized the "Provisional Government of the State of Deseret," a government republican in form, having a written Constitution, providing for Executive, Legislative and Judicial departments, for the election of its officers by the people, for revenue and all other things necessary in the government of a republican State.

Under this provisional government, counties were organized and elections held. The Legislature convened, passed laws suitable to our condition, and, at that very session, Congress was petitioned for our admission into the Union.

Subsequently, in 1856, we held a convention, and adopted a Constitution and Memorial, and elected our delegates, who presented them to Congress; but no formal action was had thereon. Again, in 1862, another convention was held, and another Constitution was adopted. This, also, was strictly republican; but, although properly presented to Congress, was never brought to vote.

The organization of the "State of Deseret" is still preserved, however, and, though petition after petition has been presented in vain, we are still full of hope, and all prepared for the change that shall convert us from our present colonial condition to the glorious dignity of a free and independent State.

Strange as it seems, other Territories have been admitted into the Union, which, with far less order, government, and general resources for self-maintenance when admitted, were, at the date of our first petition, comparatively without inhabitants.

And what of the future? Here we are today, an organized republican State, in a country wrested by our battalions from a

semi-barbaric foe, on a soil reclaimed by our industry from the sterile grasp of untold ages, and made fruitful for the support of a nation. Shall we, then, while clamoring for admission, be disregarded, and other and more distant Territories, comparatively of no more value, be eagerly sought for to enlarge the Great Republic?

Why should the great chain of States continue severed in its very centre?

To-day Utah excels in material improvements every other Territory in the Union. We have already built up one city of twenty thousand inhabitants; besides thirty other cities and one hundred towns and villages, with a population of about one hundred and fifty thousand in all. We have established three hundred schools, in which at least eighteen thousand children receive a common school education, without one dollar of public money or one acre of the public domain to aid us.

We have made wagon-roads, built bridges and opened canyons at the cost of millions of dollars. We have made over one thousand miles of canal and twenty thousand miles of irrigating ditches at an estimated cost of three millions of dollars, thus bringing nature's fertilizing elements over an area of some eight hundred thousand acres of what was once a parched and naked desert. We have erected and paid for over five hundred miles of telegraph line, and we have graded about four hundred miles of the Pacific Railroad. We have established municipal laws and regulations in all our cities, towns and villages, and our two hundred grist mills, our cotton and woolen factories, cooperages, tanneries, and our manufacturing houses in every department of art, speak in language unmistakable of our enterprise and industry; while, at the same time, the Territory is not only free from debt, but the county and city local scrip is held at par with the currency of the United States. Liquor and gambling houses and their kindred temples of vice are comparatively unknown, while, on the other hand, at least ninety-five per cent. of our families dwell in their own houses.

These facts are indications of the rapid growth of a prosperous, virtuous, and in every sense an intelligent and valuable community, worthy of a voice in the election of their rulers, and competent to rank in the family of States.

Your memorialists feel that a Territorial form of government is at best an oppressive one; that it is a relic of the old colonial form which our fathers, unable longer to tolerate, threw off, because of its injustice, exaction and tyranny. It is a form of government subversive of the fundamental principle of American liberty that "governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed." The practice of Government has been to select and appoint officers from distant States, men unacquainted with the habits, laws and necessities of the people who, to a greater or less degree, would be under the influence of the traditions, habits and customs of the State or country from whence they came, and which might be totally inapplicable to the Territories. If, under these circumstances, any attempt should be made to force unpopular measures upon the people, the result must be a conflict of feeling, and distrust and enmity are at once created which should not, and under other circumstances, would not exist.

If a Territorial government can be consistent with a republican government, it is when the wishes of the people are consulted respecting their officers; but not while the right of absolute veto may be exercised upon every act of their Legislature by an officer who may be obnoxious to the people.

Therefore, as these considerations only serve to prove more fully the unfitness of a Territorial form of government for the people of this Territory; and that it is unsuited to our present condition and subversive of harmony between us and the General Government, we, the people of Utah, in mass meeting assembled, do once more make an earnest and solemn appeal to the Senate and House of Representatives, relying on their magnanimity and sense of justice for a dispassionate and unprejudiced consideration of our claims for a speedy admission into the Union upon an equal footing with the other States.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

CO-OPERATION AND SELFISHNESS.—The Colorado Tribune has its little say against co-operation as it exists in this Territory. It deems it pure selfishness, and that alone. Would to heaven there were more such selfishness amongst mankind, the world would be the better for it. But will the Tribune explain where the selfishness comes in. Co-operation has reduced the price of most goods fifty per cent. in as many weeks. It has enabled every man in the Territory who desired to do so, to become a participant in the profits of the business, by placing shares in the institution low enough to be within the reach of all, and has divided the profits of merchandizing amongst thousands, where previously but a score of traders monopolized all.

We would also inform the Tribune that the people in Utah are as free to trade where they please as in any other part of the Union, its ignorant assertions to the contrary notwithstanding. Also that we are as free here as elsewhere not to trade with those we don't wish to, and we do not feel like being coerced in the matter. We know our friends and intend to sustain ourselves and them.

## Correspondence.

NEW YORK,  
October 4th, 1869.

Elder Geo. Q. Cannon:—Dear Bro.—Knowing the interest you take in the emigration business, having for many years been connected with the gathering of Israel, I thought a few items relating to this year's emigration would not be uninteresting to you. This is the first year that our emigrants have been able to accomplish the journey from their native lands to their friends in Utah by steamships and railroads.

You will remember the visit of Mr. Charles Dickens on board the sailing ship *Amazon*, in London, and the description he gave of the passengers a few hours before their leaving that port. At that time every family had to supply itself with an outfit of cooking utensils, all having to cook their own provisions on the voyage. We vividly remember the disasters at the cooking galley, the wearied waiting for turn, the upsetting of many a nearly cooked dinner, and the bespitting or spoiling of some good mother's gown or maiden's dress, with many other such like incidents. Then the unpleasant being becalmed for days, or having to "tack about" under head winds, subjecting to considerable sea-sickness and frequently detaining the passengers on the sea from forty to sixty days. How different to-day. The Saints cross the sea in Williams, Guion & Co.'s steamships, making the trip in from eleven to thirteen days. This company supplies their passengers with good wholesome provisions, cooks to cook it and stewards to serve it out to the passengers and, as far as I have learned, in a very satisfactory manner. Our transit from New York to Florence by rail and water used to occupy fourteen days; from Florence to Salt Lake City, by ox teams, about ninety days. Now from New York to Ogden, including an occasional rest, nine days; the whole trip accomplished in twenty-one days. What a contrast! The emigrants of to-day, provisioned and cared for throughout, who arrive in Utah to grasp the hands of their friends, who invite them to hospitable homes abundantly supplied with the products of their orchards and fields, can scarcely realize the tedious journey, toils, hardships and scanty meals of the early emigrants, or the labors performed by the first settlers to subdue the earth and make the wilderness blossom as the rose. Our emigration up to date numbers some 2,000 souls, with one ship's company (the *Manhattan*) now on the seas and another (the *Minnesota*) to leave Liverpool on the 6th of Oct. The transit of our passengers from this port to Omaha has been very satisfactory. The railroad companies and their agents have done all they could to make our passengers comfortable. Bro. Warren N. Dusenberry has assisted me; he travels with most of the companies to Omaha, seeing to their baggage, their provisions and other little matters incident on the journey, all of which have facilitated their movements and proved a blessing to the Saints; he will accompany the next company through to Utah, leaving here on the 5th inst., with my best wishes. In Omaha I called to my assistance Bro. David M. Stuart, to receive passengers, baggage, etc., and procure provisions preparatory to their taking the cars on the U. P. R. He having done so, and got everything in good running order, I released him to return to his family, having accomplished all that was necessary at that point.

There is quite a spirit of inquiry amongst the people in relation to us. In mercantile circles co-operation has been freely discussed; it was deemed by some a very unpopular movement of President Young and the Saints in Utah; this probably resulted from the misrepresentations of the press, but when they have been informed that for twenty years past we had patronized in our midst "Gentile" merchants, who had proved our enemies, returning evil for good, had sought to bring trouble upon us, we had withdrawn our patronage from them in self defence, and under the wise guidance of President Young consolidated our business interests, they agreed it was the best thing that could be done to protect ourselves.

We cannot but feel grateful to our Heavenly Father when we reflect upon the slow movements of our emigration of the past, and the tardy transit of letters by sea or land, compared with the increased facilities of the present, when we can call to our aid the powers of steam and telegraph to expedite the gathering of Israel and the establish-

ment of the Kingdom of God upon the earth.

I am happy to inform you that I enjoy the best of health, never being so well on any previous mission. Brothers W. H. Miles, W. N. Dusenberry and Geo. Teasdale are well and join me in kind regards to yourself and all friends.

I remain,  
Your brother,  
W. C. STAINES.

LIST OF PASSENGERS per S. S. MANHATTAN, which left Liverpool, September 22nd, 1869.

Ozias, Jane, Margaret, Sarah and William Roberts; Edward and Mary A. Greenwood; James, Janet, James, Alexander, Grace and Andrew Gallacher; William, Euphemia, Mary, Catherine, Euphemia, William, Gavin, James and Sarah Jack; Emma Sebley; Emma E. Rowley; Thomas, Honnsh, Jane, Margaret, Ellen and George Hitchins; Robert, Fanny, Sophia, Olive and Alice Williams; Robert, Elizabeth, Charlotte and Ellen Senior; Joseph, Eliza and Charles Micklethwaite; Mary, Lambert, Sarah, Nephi, Elizabeth, Mary A., Robert and Emma Blaimire; Harriet, Sarah, John and Annie Barraclough; Susannah Allen; John Pike; Emily, Lilly, Marantha and John E. Butter; Charles Hall; George Smith; Eliza Altrop; Ann S. and Laura Shore; Francis, Frances and Hyrum Fouk; Harriet Stanniforth; Jane Wilmot; John, Susan, John, Margaret, Heber, William and Henry Jackson; John, Esther, John, Alice, Albert and George Reeve; Alexander, and Isaiah Farrow; Mary A. and Martha Preece; Elizabeth Thatcher; Caroline Dallimore; John Elizabeth and Minnie James; Wm. McMeeken; Wm. and Mary Welsh; Wm., Margaret, John, Willard, Margaret, Jane, Agnes and James Burt; Robert and Elizabeth Steel; Joseph, Helener and Francis Castle; Susannah Bence; Ann and Emma Reed; Keziah and Sarah Keys; Elizabeth Ward; Hannah, Samuel and John Ashby; Emily Hill; Jane and Clara Spencer; Elizabeth, Sarah, Joseph, Moses, Aaron, David and Jesse Edwards; George T. and Mary Evans; William, Charlotte and Maria Pace; Sarah, Ann, John and Sarah Woodhead; Wm., Mary, William, Alexander, Mary, James, Joseph and Margaret Cornwall; George and Harriet Dallimore; Francis, Lucy, John, Jane, William and Mary A. Rawson; Elizabeth Godfrey; Henry, Martha, Jane, Elizabeth, and James Ramsbottom; Alice Ashworth; Wm., and Ann Gibson; James and Mary A. Clegg; John, Maria, Samuel, Elizabeth, Eliza, George, Ezra, Thomas, Charles, William, Henry and Maria Rackham; Mary A., Charlotte and Mary Taylor; Rosetta Vout; Sarah and Lamoni Grix; Susannah Egget; John, Hannah and Hyrum Wiseman; William, Mary, James, Jane, Utley and Mary Butters; Barbara and Esther Hayhoe; William, Sarah and Charlotte Dack; John, Rebecca, Edward, Martha, Elizabeth, John, Rebecca, Rebecca, Susan, and Susan Pitcher; Mary, and James Bloom; Arthur J. Cushing; Sophia, and Sophia Farrow; Agnes Simms; James Greenwood; Sarah, Fanny, and Caroline Linnell; David, Mc Donald; Rebecca Huby; George Acocks; Mary Armstrong; James Robinson; Rebecca Arbon; Thomas, Sarah, William, Joseph, Thomas, and Eliza Ranson, Eliza Porcher; Mary A. and Robert Stock; Jonathan Grix; James George; Joseph Chatterton; Frederick A. King; Jane B. North; Joseph, Mary and Henry Plant.

Total 239 souls.  
RETURNING MISSIONARIES.—Joseph Lawson, Robert Dye, Alonzo E. Hyde.

## Died.

At Logan, Cache Co., Emma Louise, daughter of Charles and Lucette Penrose, aged 2 weeks.

Of cancer, at the residence of A. Gray, Oct. 7th, Salt Lake City, Paul Vipont, son of Loren F. and Belle M. Guthrie, aged one year, eleven months and twenty-five days.  
Missouri papers please copy.

## ESTRAYS.

I HAVE in my possession the following described animals—  
One Brown HORSE, 12 or 13 years old, branded No. 8 on left shoulder and thigh, Y on left shoulder and thigh, and Q on left thigh.

One Red Spotted Grey 2-year old STUD, no marks or brands.

The above named animals, if not claimed within 30 days from the date of advertising, will be sold at Nephi City Stray Pound.

ISAAC GRACE,  
Nephi City Poundkeeper.