

sent and what we have previously published to the world, we beseech you in the name of our common country and those sacred principles bequeathed unto us by our revolutionary fathers, in the name of humanity, and in the name of Almighty God, before making this act a law, to send to this Territory a Commission, clothed with the necessary authority, to take evidence and make a thorough and exhaustive investigation into the subject, and obtain evidence concerning the belief and workings of our religious system from its friends instead of its enemies.

All of which, with the accompanying resolutions, is respectfully submitted for your favorable consideration.

RESOLUTIONS.

First. *Resolved*, That the Supreme Ruler of the Universe has the right to command man in the concerns of life, and that it is man's duty to obey.

Second. *Whereas*, According to the positive knowledge of a large number of persons now assembled, the doctrine of celestial marriage, or plurality of wives, was revealed to the Prophet Joseph Smith, and by him established in the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints as a revealed law of God; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of said Church, in General Mass Meeting assembled, do now most earnestly and solemnly declare before Almighty God that we hold that said order of marriage is a cardinal principle of our religious faith, affecting us not only for time, but for all eternity, and as sacred and binding as any other principle of the Holy Gospel of the Son of God.

Third. *Resolved*, That celestial marriage, or plurality of wives, is that principle of our holy religion which confers on man the power of endless lives, or eternal increase, and is therefore beyond the purview of legislative enactment; the woman being married to the man for all eternity, by authority of the Holy Priesthood, delegated from God to him.

Fourth. *Resolved*, That marriage is enjoined upon man both by revealed and natural laws.

Fifth. *Resolved*, That the practice of plural marriage in this Territory was not a crime, nor in violation of any Constitutional or Divine law. In 1862 it was first declared to be otherwise by Congressional enactment, and never by any act of ours.

Sixth. *Resolved*, That we concur with the Roman Catholic Church, the Greek Church, the Church of England, and other religious denominations, in believing marriage to be a religious ordinance, and we believe it to be unconstitutional to proscribe our consciences by legislative enactment, or to declare it a civil contract only. "What God hath joined together, let no man put asunder." If not allowed to be Saints, at least permit us to be Christians.

Seventh. *Resolved*, That the passage of a law which compels husbands to abandon their wives, parents their children, and absolves those solemn covenants by which they are eternally bound to each other in their associations, would be not only a reproach upon civilized government, but in direct violation of the law of God; and when made applicable to only one Territory, is partial legislation and a flagrant act of persecution.

Eighth. *Resolved*, That, while we thank the American Bible Society for sending us the Word of God, we think it a strange inconsistency for a Christian nation, which has received its Bible from inspired men who were polygamists, to send that Bible to us, and then proscribe and disfranchise us for following the precepts thereof and the practices of its inspired Prophets.

Ninth. *Resolved*, That while England and France, both civilized and Christian nations, tolerate and protect over a hundred million of polygamists in their Territories in India and Algeria, it is invidious, ungenerous and proscriptive for enlightened and republican America not to allow in her Territories the same freedom enjoyed under the government of those monarchies.

Tenth. *Resolved*, That religious and civil liberty are both essential to the perpetuity of Republican government, and that in destroying one you destroy the other.

Eleventh. *Resolved*, That we tender to God, our Father in heaven, our most sincere and hearty thanks for His great blessings and kindness to our fathers in inspiring them to establish the Constitution of the United States on the basis of civil and religious liberty, and that He put it into their hearts to make that instrument the Supreme Law, which should not in any emergency be transcended and by which all should be bound.

Twelfth. *Resolved*, That forty millions of enlightened American citizens, with half a million of priests, philanthropists and editors, ought to be able to control, without the aid of legislative enactment, an institution, which they call objectionable and immoral, through the influence of religion, the power of the press, and moral suasion, against one hundred and fifty thousand people who consider it a divine institution.

DISCUSSED.

The subject was then discussed by Hon. Orson Pratt and other gentlemen, whose speeches will probably be

given in the NEWS on a future occasion, press of matter precluding the possibility of their being inserted to-day.

GREAT EMIGRATION SCHEME.

THE telegrams the other day announced that emigration from Britain to the United States had commenced, and promised to be unusually large this season. A similar report came from Germany several weeks ago, and over sixty thousand emigrants, it is said, landed in New York by the time the year 1870 was some six or seven weeks old. Large as this number is, it would undoubtedly have been very much increased had those, in the ill-governed countries of Europe, who wish to emigrate, the means to do so. The present long spell of dull times and scarcity of labor has not been confined to Utah, nor even to the United States; but it appears, from reports, to have been general throughout Europe as well. Especially is this true of Great Britain. In that country the army of the unemployed was never so numerous, and various schemes are being canvassed for the temporary amelioration of their condition and the permanent relief of the labor market. For the latter, emigration seems to be generally regarded as a specific, and every means possible to rid Britain of her surplus of labor and mechanical skill and to send her half-fed, poorly-paid artisans to foreign shores is being resorted to. At such a time and under such circumstances the stupendous emigration scheme which it is said the Northern Pacific Railroad Company are about to inaugurate seems to be specially opportune and well-timed, both for the furtherance of the designs of the Company, and for relieving the pressing necessities of the poor of Europe.

This company, the St. Paul, (Minn.) Press announces, in order to push the construction of their road, have selected, and will invite, Senator Schurz, ex-Secretary McCulloch, and ex-Governor Marshall, of Minnesota, to go to Europe to stimulate emigration to the line of the road and for the settlement of their lands. They own between thirty and forty millions of acres of land, from the head of Lake Superior to the Pacific, sufficient to sustain several millions of people; and to facilitate the settlement of this land they propose to offer every emigrant from Europe constant employment in the construction of the road; and when he has worked a year or two for them he is to have a farm of 40, 80, or 160 acres, with a neat frame dwelling house erected thereon, with a lot fenced in, at the expense of the Company, the terms of payment and the rate of interest being so low that all who are industrious can meet the requirements without distress. These farms are to be stocked with the surplus wages earned by laboring on the road, so that as soon as their terms of service expire the hands can go immediately to work raising crops, which the completion of the road will enable them to send to market.

All this sounds well for the poor of Europe, but it is to be feared that the carrying out of such a gigantic scheme will not be so easy. It is not stated whether the Company propose to assist in the emigration of the labor they wish to procure; but if they do the emigration from Europe the present year will in all probability exceed that of any previous year, the pressure of the times being so severe that if the means can be procured there is no doubt that hundreds and thousands will gladly leave the old, for homes in the new, world.

Under any circumstances, however, the emigration panacea will only afford temporary relief to the laboring classes of Europe; to obtain permanent prosperity they must inaugurate new systems of government, in which the facilities for "life, health and the pursuit of happiness" may be enjoyed equally by all the members of the State; or they must emigrate to new and unsettled countries like the Great West of the United States, to Australia, or to some of the other yet undeveloped colonies of the world. The fallacy of emigration alleviating the distresses of the laboring classes of Europe has been demonstrated. For the past twenty or thirty years it has been tried, and hundreds of thousands have left the old world for the new; but it is a certainty that the classes whose ranks have thus been thinned are no better off to-day; and, in fact, the reverse is necessarily the case. For while, in the past, the countries of Europe have found a ready market in their colonies for their manufactures, the departure of so many of their best paid and most skilled artisans has

been the means of developing manufactures in this and other countries and has destroyed the market for European manufactured goods.

However, if this be the plan of relief adopted by the political economists of Europe, the West will not object. This country presents greater prospects for plenty and prosperity to the industrious from all lands than any other; and the sooner they come the sooner will the supremacy to which our nation is destined be wrought out, and the complete downfall of the feudal and aristocratic systems of Europe be accomplished. In this view we trust that the emigration scheme of the Northern Pacific Railway Company will be a grand success.

Correspondence.

BEAR LAKE MONSTERS.

SALT LAKE CITY, March 28, '70.

Editor Deseret News:—Dear Brother,—If these amphibious animals, the monsters, said to be in Bear Lake, were called by their proper name, their existence would cease to be marvelous, and fewer would be incredulous of their existence, in view of the testimony of the various individuals who aver having seen them. If a person should announce (as it is said that the celebrated showman Barnum did on one occasion) that he had captured a very extraordinary and wonderful reptile which was living with a perfect head and body, and that arms and legs were actually now growing out from the body, at a remarkable rate, every day, etc., it might and would naturally be doubted, but when its name was announced the wonder would cease, on learning that it was a tadpole!

A few weeks ago an individual from one of the cities of Utah county, procured from their captors and brought up to this city a pair of wonderful animals, never before known to naturalists, claiming them to be "Mountain Devils," obtained at considerable trouble and expense; and as "Mountain Devils" were exceedingly scarce and were said to be terribly ferocious, a corresponding price was charged and paid, on behalf of the Menagerie in this city. On seeing these ferocious creatures, however, Mr. Sangiovanni, the keeper of the Menagerie, observed that they were simply a pair of *Wolverines*, or the *American Glutton*!

If the terrific "monsters" said to be in Bear Lake were found to be a species of the seal tribe, the wonder would be reduced considerably. The *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, vol. 14, page 161, asserts that seals prey chiefly on fish, and are extremely destructive to salmon; that the seal tribe are said to exist remote from the ocean in Siberian rivers, in the inland waters of Lake Baikal, and that some species of seal are thirty feet in length and eighteen feet in circumference. These, however, are the Elephant Seal, and are found only in the Southern Ocean; but there is a variety of seal found in the Northern Ocean called the Walrus, attaining the length of twenty feet. Now to capture salmon these creatures must possess great rapidity of motion in the water, which it is said these "monsters" have. On land, however, they are very slow, awkward and unwieldy; hence would easily fall a prey to the hunter if found any distance from the water. One variety is called the "maned seal," or Sea Lion, because the male has long hair like a mane on the neck. This species, usually described as occurring at both extremities of the Pacific Ocean, "is distinguished by having external ears, and by the singular characteristic of having double cutting edges to the four intermediate incisors of the upper jaw; the external being small and simple. All the molars are simply conical; the toes of the fore paws are almost immovable, and the swimming membrane is prolonged in advance of the toes of the hinder extremities. All the claws are flat and slender."

The common Seal "is even said to occur in the Caspian Sea and the great fresh water lakes of Russia and Siberia; but this assertion requires to be confirmed by an exact comparison of species." Instructive lessons on the seal kind are found in Wilson's Third Reader, pages 169 to 179, to which the reader is referred, it being universally accessible to reference.

If the question arise, how did these animals, or more properly, *carnivorous mammalia* get into Bear Lake, it may be replied, that they may have come originally from the ocean, which they probably could have done when the

water was hundreds of feet higher than it is now, and were left there when it receded. That the waters were once so high the lines on the mountains surrounding leave no doubt.

The Indians describe those creatures as having short forelegs with feet or claws, and those who have seen them describe them as having a habit of holding their heads up above the water, (as seals do,) hence little doubt remains that these "monsters" are simply a species of the seal tribe.

T. W. E.

Provo, Utah County.

Editor Deseret Evening News:—Dear Sir,—On Saturday last, the 26th inst., the 1st Regiment, under the command of Col. Nuttall, assisted by Lieut. Col. Jos. E. Daniels, assembled on Temple Square at 8 o'clock a.m. From thence they took up the line of march for Camp Wells, where, upon arrival, each of the companies occupied the position assigned it, and engaged in target practice during the forenoon, improvement in the use of fire arms being the object of the muster.

Some very fair shooting was done by each company, the old Silver Greys being by no means behind; but as we expect to give this branch of the service more attention than hitherto we hope to do better in future. Prizes were awarded the best shot in each company, which were won by the following: Col. Nuttall's staff, Lieut. Peter Stubbs; Capt. C. W. Haws' company, Israel Penrod; Capt. Peter Madsen's company, J. C. Nielsen; Capt. Jos. Cluff's company, Serrine Conrad; Capt. A. H. Noon's company, E. A. Newell; Capt. T. J. Patten's company, O. G. Workman; Capt. E. Holden's company, A. H. Bowen.

The camp, in the afternoon, was visited by Pres. A. O. Smoot, Gen. W. B. Pace, Col. A. F. McDonald, Lt. Col. Kinsey, Major Leatham, Judge Bean, G. Holladay, Esq., and others, when the regiment was thrown into column and firing by companies was performed with very good effect on Capt. Madsen's target. After which the regiment was addressed by Gen. Pace and Col. McDonald and Nuttall, when arrangements were made to establish a sabre school under Professor Martin.

The day passed off with pleasantness and good feeling, certain late movements in Congress in no wise detracting from the mirthfulness and hilarity usual on such occasions.

Very respectfully,

S. S. JONES, R. Adj't.

WELCOME HOME.

On the return of President O. Hyde, from the Legislature, on the evening of the 27th of February last, 1870, fatigued with his journey and weary with cares, he retired early to rest; and at a late hour of the night, male and female voices, accompanied with various instruments of music, broke the silence that reigned in and about his habitation, by pronouncing the following words in a sweet and heavenly air, also other original pieces:

"We hail thee, noble veteran,
And bid thee welcome home,
To wear the crown and laurels
You earned in days since gone;
Oh! may your life be lengthened
To reap the great reward
You've earned by toll and labor
In serving Christ, your Lord!

"For truth you have been valiant,
And stood up for the right,
And gained a host of friends
By love and not by might;
And they will rally round you
When enemies press you sore,
And drive the foe before them
And shield you as of yore.

"You now have spent a lifetime,
"E'en from your days of youth,
And borne it very bravely,
Sustaining God and Truth;
Long may you then continue
To battle for the right,
And in the end be saved,
And crowned with endless light."

AN EAR WITNESS.

DISTRICT COURT.—Yesterday afternoon the jury in the case of Schuttler vs. Jennings, returned a verdict in favor of defendant. Plaintiff's attorney gave notice of motion to set aside the verdict and have a new trial. The balance of yesterday and this morning was occupied in the case of C. P. Hawley vs. the U.P.R.R. Company. The jury, at the time of going to press, were deliberating on their verdict.