

resolutions. Every man expressed the utmost contempt and loathing for this string of insulting falsehoods and for their authors. The only point upon which they were not agreed was what disposition to make of them.

Mr. Lewis, of Green, moved to refer them to the Committee on the State of the Republic.

Mr. Jones, of Morgan, opposed, and offered a resolution that the Governor transmit to the Governor of Vermont, with the request to lay the same before the Legislature of said State, the resolves of the Georgia Convention of 1850, and to enclose within the same a leaden bullet.

Mr. Terhune said he would go for that if they would send powder with it.

Mr. Jones—And a coil of rope.

Mr. Terhune—"Hanging is too good for traitors." He was opposed to referring these resolutions to the Committee on the State of the Republic. Words were useless. The time for action had come. He, for one, was prepared to act, and he hoped they would not be bound in the form of a Committee.

Mr. Crook, Chairman of the Committee, assured the gentlemen from Floyd that the Committee had as much contempt for these things as he, and that some active indication of that would be recommended by them.

Mr. Smith of Union, offered the following resolutions, the reading of which was received with applause by the House:

Resolved,—By the General Assembly of the State of Georgia, that his Excellency, the Governor, be, and is hereby requested to transmit the Vermont Resolutions forthwith to the deep, dark and fetid sink of social and political iniquity from whence they emanated, with the following unequivocal declaration inscribed thereon:

Resolved,—That Georgia, standing on the constitutional palladium, needs not the maniac ravings of hell-born fanaticism, nor stoops from her lofty position to hold terms with perjured traitors.

After some further discussion the motion to refer prevailed. A motion was made to print five hundred copies of the Governor's Message, (accompanying these resolutions,) and Vermont resolves. The House would not for a moment entertain the idea of printing these insults, but after some future debate one hundred copies of the Message were ordered to be printed.

In the Senate the following resolution was offered:

Resolved,—That his Excellency President Pierce be requested to employ a sufficient number of able-bodied Irishmen to proceed to the State of Vermont, and to dig a ditch around the limits of the same and float "the thing" into the Atlantic.

Alabama.

EMIGRANT AID BILL.—A bill to aid destitute emigrants to Kansas has passed its second reading in the Alabama Legislature. Its provisions are these—that where a company of one hundred emigrants is formed under a leader, and that fact is made known to the Governor, he shall draw upon the Treasury for an amount not exceeding \$25 for each man, to assist in the emigration—which amount shall be returned into the coffers of the State by a separate tax to be levied upon the slave property of the State. Considerable feeling seems to exist upon this subject in Alabama. As an evidence of it a gentleman of Montgomery, Major Buford, sold several of his negroes a few days ago for the purpose of raising funds to carry emigrants to Kansas—he having already about a hundred men who have promised to accompany him, for the purpose of assisting in establishing the Southern Institution in that part of the country.

CORRESPONDENCE.

AUSTRALIA.

[From a letter to Pres. B. Young by Elder J. W. Fleming.]
No. 25, BANK STREET, Chippendale, Sydney, }
Oct. 30, 1855. }

Since your epistle of January 31, 1855, came to hand, we have been busily engaged in making preparations to leave these colonies for our homes in the mountains. To do this requires much travel and labor, and foreseeing that our whole time and means would be required for this purpose, we thought best to discontinue publishing the Zion's Watchman, except one issue after each conference.

Times are now getting hard, and we wish to deliver as many of the poor as we possibly can, for they are exposed to intoxication and various other evils and temptations with which they are surrounded.

Elder James Graham and John S. Eldredge left this city on the 6th of Sept., on the barque Julia Ann, bound for San Francisco, with a company of 26 saints, four elders included. There are now but four American elders in these colonies, and the work is still spreading in every direction.

I spend the most of my time in this city. I visited the south west section in July last, where the above named elders were laboring, and in a short tour of about two weeks witnessed the baptism of ten persons.

I left again, in company with Pres. Farnham, on the 13th of Sept., for the north-west section, about 150 miles, where we met in conference with the elders and saints at W. W. Bucknell's on the Allyn river. This conference numbers 95 members, besides those who went in the last company.

Elder Dowdle has had the charge of this section for a short time past, and William Baxter, a young elder from England, is laboring under his presidency. This field has been widely extended since the departure of our beloved fellow laborer, Elder William Hyde.

We left the saints in the enjoyment of health and peace, and a good spirit prevailed in their midst. Returned and opened our half-yearly conference in this city on the 30th of September.

President Farnham stopped with me a short season after the conference, then took his departure for South Australia, accompanied by Elder Dawdle. They left this city on the steamship Telegraph on the 10th inst., and pur-

posed visiting all the saints in the Melbourne section, where Elders Frost and Smith have been laboring, then to proceed to Adelaide to see Elder Norton and make all the arrangements they can for the emigration in April next.

Every possible effort is being made by the saints to go at that time, and some have proposed going with us who do not as yet belong to the church, and others are now ready for baptism in this city. The work has moved slowly in these colonies from the beginning, but I think the prospects are as good, if not better, now than at any time since the gospel was first preached in this city by Elders John Murdock and C. W. Wandell.

I have just received a letter from Br. Cooke, dated Sept. 19, 1855. His health is good, and he feels much blessed and encouraged in the great work in which he is engaged; writes that he hopes to be able to inform us of more baptisms soon, as there is quite a number now believing. Expects to be in this city by the first of April next, with the most of the saints from that island, to accompany us to our own native land.

My health is still good, and I have been much blessed in all my labors and administrations in this country. I feel thankful to my Father in heaven that I was chosen to bear a part of the ministry of the gospel to this people, and I also feel thankful for the president that was appointed to preside over this mission. He is a faithful and true servant of the Lord, and where he once sets his hand there is but very little deviation or shadow of turning, until the thing is accomplished. I have tried to make myself as useful to him as possible, and to abide his counsel.

PORT BRIDGER.

GREEN RIVER COUNTY, April 28, 1856.

EDITOR OF THE DESERET NEWS:—

After a cold and unpleasant journey we arrived at this place on the evening of the 26th. In consequence of the scanty feed the principal part of the company did not arrive until the 27th, and remained here to-day for the purpose of procuring additional animals and making repairs upon some carriages which were roughly used while crossing the Wahsatch mountains.

An assembly of the inhabitants of this place met at two o'clock, and were addressed by Elder Orson Pratt, Captain A. O. Smoot, Marshal Heywood and myself.

General Robison has commenced ploughing, although the season is backward. Elders E. T. Benson, Erastus Snow and myself accepted an invitation from Judge Bullock to visit his residence at Fort Supply.

We went up the Black Fork road, through a very fine and rich bottom, capable of producing the choicest grain, vegetables and fruit, and were surprised to find that Fort Supply was seven thousand two hundred feet above the level of the sea, according to the best estimate that we could make of its relative position to Bridger.

Banks of snow were laying three feet deep around the fort, which is made by setting 6 feet in the ground a double row of pickets 18 feet long, about one foot thick and pointed at the top, thus enclosing about ten acres. The workmanship of this stockade, with its bastions, indicates creditable skill and union on the part of its projectors and occupants.

A two story house, used for a court house and other public purposes, 25 neatly constructed dwellings and substantially made corrals and stackyards evidence the energy and taste of the people and also the fruitfulness of the soil, for we saw nine stacks of wheat in one yard, and several stacks of hay and oats keeping the wheat stacks company.

Judge Bullock also showed us his fine pigs, which were intended to make us fancy that we were in Berkshire. Cattle, horses and sheep wintered over seven thousand feet above the level of the sea and north of latitude 41, some of them last fall too poor to travel and left by the immigration, are in fine condition, although the snow has been drifted so deep as to entirely cover the stockade.

An adjoining field of 200 acres is enclosed with a fence worthy of being patterned after by any settlement that I have visited in the Territory; it is built of substantial poles laid up in Virginia fence style with stakes and riders. This enclosure has a great variety of soil, and a large additional field will be made this spring.

About twenty-five families have just arrived to strengthen the settlement, and a grist mill will be in operation in a few weeks.

The settlers have saved everything that would feed stock, even to the wheat headings and chaff. The wheat was mostly bound up in good order, some persons having upwards of forty bushels of the best wheat I ever saw.

We ate, while there, some as good potatoes and beets as can be produced. The quantity and quality of the timber, which lies some five to ten miles south of the Fort, is unsurpassed in the mountains.

The success of this settlement, at so great an altitude, shows conclusively what may be done with some of our mountain valleys, those which have been considered a couple of thousand feet above the level of cultivation.

We returned to this place by the county road, which gave us a fine opportunity to view the rich bottom lands and fine timber of Smith's Fork.

General Robison and his kind lady have entertained us with a generosity and hospitality that cannot be easily surpassed.

I bring this letter hurriedly to conclusion, as the camp is about to start.

GEO. A. SMITH.

SWITZERLAND.

DARSTELLER OFFICE, Rue du Cendrier 108, }
Geneve, Oct. 1, 1855. }

EDITOR OF THE DESERET NEWS:—

Sir:—Pres. F. D. Richards and Pastor Wm. H. Kimball, of the London Conference, accompanied me to this place, where we arrived on the 12th of September, and left for a visit to the saints in Piedmont, Italy.

We found Br. Francis feeling well, though he had been so long without speaking English that it was a day or two before he could speak so that we could understand all he said.

We visited the Rock of Prophecy, so named by Br. Lorenzo Snow, and I believe he rightly named it, for, after we had ascended Mount Brigham and seated ourselves on the rock, the spirit of prophecy rested upon us all.

We spent an hour or two so agreeably that we did not perceive that night was approaching. That day will long be remembered by those who were present, viz.:—Pres.

F. D. Richards, Wm. H. Kimball, Daniel Tyler, John Chislett, Samient Francis, and J. L. Smith. Each one spoke and expressed himself determined to follow the counsels we had received, and to do our best to live humbly and faithfully, that we might receive the blessings promised on the 20th of September.

On the 21st we went to St. Germain, held a meeting with about twenty of the saints, and visited some who live near the tops of the mountains.

Br. Carrington, if the few grumblers in Utah were sent on a mission to Piedmont they would soon begin to thank the Lord that they had been permitted to hear and embrace the everlasting truth.

I have often read about people who had to sleep with animals to keep from freezing. I have now visited some of that class, and have seen how they live on one scant meal a day, sleeping with goats at night.

Do our brethren who have been assisted by the P. E. F. Company, when they get to the mountains, remember the debts they have contracted? And more than this, do they realize that there are thousands who have just as strong a desire to go home to Zion as they had?

Do all the saints that the Lord has blessed with means always remember their covenants? Do they think how it would seem to them if they had to spend their time, with their children, night and day, when too cold to labor, with the sow and pigs in the straw, if they even chanced to have that luxury? Would they then not be glad to have their brethren remember them?

Well, I have visited some faithful saints who live in this way, and you may judge my thankfulness that my family are in Zion.

Sept. 23d we held a conference at La Tou and had a good time, and returned to Geneva on the 20th. Brs. Richards and Kimball left on the 30th for England.

Br. D. Tyler and J. Chislett join with me in kind love to you, your family and friends. Remember me to the brethren in the offices.

Yours respectfully,

JOHN L. SMITH.

CAPT. A. O. SMOOT'S COMPANY.

LITTLE SANDY, 20 miles west of South Pass, }
May 2, 1856. }

EDITOR OF THE NEWS:—

Our company make their noon halt at this place. Feed very poor, health and spirits of the company excellent, appetite extraordinary, roads in fine condition; animals getting along as well as could be expected. Judge Kinney and family traveling in the company; they in fine spirits. Marshal Heywood's health is rapidly improving.

GEO. A. SMITH.

[From Elder Joseph Bull to Elder James McKnight.]

SAN FRANCISCO,

March, 26, 1856.

BR. JAMES:—It was with feelings of pleasure that I perused the contents of your kind letter, for if there is one time more than another that an elder can appreciate a letter from a friend, who is with the body of the church, it is when he is on a mission in a foreign land, far from home, friends, and those in whose society he loves to mingle, and with whom he loves to associate. When he is striving with all his might, mind and strength to build up the church and kingdom of God amongst as it were, a cold-hearted and God-forsaken people, it is then that a line from a friend at home is sweeter to him than honey in the honeycomb; then is the time that he can more fully realize the blessings that his brethren and sisters are continually enjoying, who are at home with the body of the church, where they can hear the principles of life and salvation set forth in their purity, as they flow from those whom the Lord has chosen to lead and govern the affairs of his kingdom upon the earth in these last days.

How few there are, comparatively speaking, who do realize, and appreciate those blessings to their fullest extent; but let them be placed out in the world, where they will be deprived of that privilege, laboring amongst a people who are entirely opposed to the principles which they are sent to teach them, and who seem to be opposed to every principle of virtue and morality, then is the time that they can realize those blessings which are only to be obtained through continually living humbly and faithfully before the Lord.

Our type and other necessary material, that we had to send to N. Y. for, arrived safely on the 15th of January. We proceeded to finish the Book of Mormon in the Hawaiian language, which was completed on the 28th of Jan. We then made every preparation for the publication of the paper, the first number of which was issued on Saturday the 23d of Feb. It has already created quite a sensation in some parts of the State, and it will, no doubt, have a tendency to do a great deal of good, for everything that is calculated to retard the onward progress of truth, is diligently sought after by the majority of the presses in this country. It will give us an opportunity of refuting and contradicting the many false reports that have been and continue to be circulated about the 'Mormons,' and of setting forth the principles of life and salvation in their true light.

It has been instrumental already in arousing a great many of our people in California, who have been for some time in a cold, lukewarm state as it regards the principles of 'Mormonism.' They say that they begin to feel a little as they used to when they first embraced the gospel of Christ. A spirit of gathering seems to have taken possession of them; and many who have been in this country for years are settling up their business, and intend to leave for Great Salt Lake as soon as possible.

Since my arrival in this country I have become acquainted with many, who left the home of the saints in the peaceful vales of Deseret and came here with a view to better their condition in life, or, to use their own words, "to make a raise and return to the valley;" who to their great surprise, have not found California to be what they had pictured in their own minds, or which it had been represented to be. Instead of making what they call a 'raise,' they have scarcely, in many instances, been able to obtain enough of the common necessities of life, and are poorer now than they ever were before.

Many would gladly leave the shores of the Pacific and wend their way back to the valley, if they had but the means so to do. But before they can accomplish this, things will have to take a great change in this country; times are not as they were in 1848 '49 and '50.

Many have left their homes in the States and come to this country to make their fortunes in a few months and then return, but how greatly they have been mistaken!—Instead of making their fortune in a month or two, they have been scarcely able to obtain a scanty livelihood.—There are exceptions, of course, but they are few and far between when compared with the other side of the case. Men may be seen daily walking in the streets unable to obtain any employment. Mechanics are glad to go to farmers for \$25 00 a month, because they cannot obtain employment at their respective trades. In short the prospect is, unless we have rain before long, that the people of California will see harder times than they have seen in this country before. The crops, in many parts of the State, are suffering for want of rain, and unless we have abundant rain before long they will be entirely lost. The famers are now beginning to fear and tremble.

We hope the brethren at home will assist us all they can, and exercise their faith in our behalf, and that too with their works; I think that then we shall be able to accomplish all that we have been sent to do. It will be our constant desire to make the paper as interesting as possible, and to give all the latest news as fast as we can get it.

THE DESERET NEWS.

TRUTH & LIBERTY.



ALBERT CARRINGTON, EDITOR.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, WEDNESDAY, MAY 14.

THE EASTERN MAIL arrived on the 10th inst., bringing 30 brass-lock sacks containing papers and letters belonging to each mail from Nov. 1 to April 1 inclusive. That the public and the Post Office Department at Washington may know how the contractor on the route between Independence and this city fulfills his obligations, we publish the following official monthly schedule of the departure of the mail from Independence during six months:

Nov. 1, 1855,	left with 12 brass-lock sacks.
Dec. 1, " "	" 14 " "
Jan. 1, 1856,	" 5 " "
Feb. 1, " "	" 4 " "
March 2, " "	6 and 9 sacks of books.
April 1, " "	4 " "
Total	45 besides the books.
Arrived, May 10,	30 brass-lock sacks,

thus leaving on the road 15 through sacks and 9 sacks containing public documents.

The above account does not include the iron-lock way and drop-letter sacks, for it often happens that they do not contain much, if any, for points this side of Laramie.

Is not the above a rich exhibit of the postal facilities of a great nation? After delaying over six months, nearly one-half of the through matter is still left somewhere on the route, in what condition and at how many and what points are to us entirely unknown. And that is not all, for we are informed that the contractor's agent at Independence told the conductor, Mr. Maxwell, not to bring through any but the letter sacks!!!—and that too at a time when he knew that there were neither hostile Indians, deep snow, or high waters to prevent traveling.

What have the contractor and the Postmaster General to say to all this, in addition to the previous unendurable abuses of a like description?

Deseretians have carried the eastern mail regularly through springs, summers and falls, and nearly so through the severity of winters, and they can do it again; and they have been, and probably are, the only ones who have done or will do so. This fact is well known in Washington, but could Utah get any of her reasonable and responsible contract bids taken? No, for reasons tolerably well understood even here, but which we forbear mentioning for the present.

MR. MAXWELL, the conductor, has richly earned the thanks of the inhabitants of Utah, by disobeying the agent's orders and bringing through all that his animals and wagons would admit, and we most heartily commend his conduct in so doing.

The latest dated papers from New York, Albany and Philadelphia are March 22; from Memphis, Tenn., March 14; and from Independence, March 29.

It would please us could we now dismiss the subject, but we fear that Laramie is at even worse than its old tricks, for on the 1st of Dec. TWO BRASS-LOCK SACKS were sent from the office in this city, but, mark, the matter of that mail arrived in Independence, Feb. 23d, in ONE HORSE-MAIL sack! Will the official at Laramie inform the Post master at this city, or P. McClanahan Esq., P. M. at Independence, or the Postmaster General, how he managed to transfer the THROUGH matter from TWO BRASS-LOCK SACKS into ONE HORSE-MAIL sack?

The department at Washington, after our mails had been repeatedly plundered, very wisely furnished brass locks for all sacks containing THROUGH matter, and it was well known by all on the route