

# THE DESERET NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

NO. 4.

SALT LAKE CITY WEDNESDAY MARCH 3, 1869.

VOL. XVII.

ESTABLISHED 1850.

THE DESERET NEWS, WEEKLY.

One copy, one year, \$5.00

The Deseret News, Semi-Weekly,

One copy, one year, \$3.00

THE DESERET EVENING NEWS,

One copy, one year, \$10.00.

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Editor and Publisher,

Salt Lake City, Utah Territory.

Bishop WILLIAM BUDGE is authorized to act as GENERAL AGENT for the DESERET NEWS throughout Cache County.

## GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE

The following is the Message of Governor BRIGHAM YOUNG, delivered orally on Monday, February 22d, 1869, to the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Deseret, convened in General Assembly, at the City Hall, Salt Lake City.

REPORTED BY DAVID W. EVANS.

GENTLEMEN:—Another year, with all its varied joys and sorrows, has passed away since we last assembled together in this chamber in our Legislative capacity, in conformity with the requirements of the Constitution of the State of Deseret. Since I last addressed you in this capacity, we have been called to mourn over the departure from this life of our Lieutenant Governor, Hon. Heber Chase Kimball, who, after a brief illness, died on Monday, the 22d of June, 1868. The purity of his life, his unflinching integrity, and the steadfastness and valor which he unvaryingly displayed, made him the object of love and veneration to the whole people. When he left us, all felt that we had lost a tried friend, a wise and faithful counselor and a true patriot, and yet, though it is a matter of regret, we can rejoice in the knowledge that he rests in peace.

Notwithstanding the ravages of the insects, the past season has been one of prosperity, and in coming together today we can congratulate each other on our flourishing and happy condition and the kind providences of our Father and God which are dealt out to us. We have met in the capacity of a State Legislature with a view to preserve our organization, and with an eye to the time when, in the wisdom of God, He will move upon the minds of Senators and Members of Congress to give us our legal, national and legitimate rights. We wait with patience for this to be done. Perhaps to some it will seem unnecessary to keep up this organization; but it is that we may preserve our identity as a part of the nation that we assemble annually in this capacity. If the machinery is kept in order, when the time shall come for the water to be turned upon it there will be no difficulty about starting it. It is not so much to enact laws and to sit in a Legislative capacity that we now meet, as to recognize our rights; and, in doing so, we do no more than others have done, and no more than is our right to do. If we, who live in this country, were disposed to meet in this capacity 365 days in the year, it would concern nobody but ourselves, except meddlers and those who wish to infringe upon the rights of their neighbors. In a republican government like ours it is our right to meet as we do today. We have the undoubted right of meeting together and consulting upon those points of governmental affairs that pertain to our future peace, and to gather the necessary information to enable us to proceed further in the duties of life. Whether, in the providences of God, we shall be admitted as a State or not we leave with Him. He will do as He pleases; the hearts of all living are in His hands, and whatever condition He permits us to live in we shall accept and conform to.

I may with propriety venture the assertion that the heart of every person now present renders praise to God for the blessings we enjoy this morning. We trust in Him. We are His servants; we are His friends; we are also the friends of humanity. However much we may be misunderstood and misrepresented, this knowledge gives us satisfaction and comfort.

Our experience has demonstrated the simple fact that, in enacting laws, the fewer they are, when well executed, the better for the people. This is a fault which our Legislators have not fallen into; they have not made a multitude of laws. Multiplying laws would not add to our peace or union. If we did not know how to govern and control ourselves and those around us, legislative enactments would be but a flimsy shield to us; they would be a broken reed to lean upon. In this connection I recommend that you adopt and sanction the laws which have been enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah, that the same may be valid and have full force in the State of Deseret. And I further desire, that you continue to apply your hearts to wisdom; all wisdom pertaining to the things of this world, pertaining to the laws of our Territory and nation and the nations of the world, and then that we all seek for wisdom from Almighty God to enable us to dispense our knowledge to the advantage of ourselves, as individuals and as a community, and of the world. We should thus increase until we are able to wrench from the grasp of the enemies of God and truth every good principle and all that is desirable for man's elevation and happiness, and preserve them intact.

That we have shown our capacity for self-government, and are fully entitled to an entrance into the great sisterhood of States which forms this Union, is evident to all unprejudiced people who are familiar with our history. It is a little over twenty-one years since we broke our way into these mountains, having traveled some thirteen or fourteen hundred miles from what is called "civilization" and from supplies. In the short time we have been here it can be said with truth of us that we have advanced faster in establishing true civilization, in making public and private improvements, and in adding to the national wealth than any other people, surrounded by the same circumstances, of whom we have any knowledge. This progress is, in the eyes of every patriot, commendable and praiseworthy.

Gentlemen, in coming together to-day as the Representatives of the State of Deseret we have the proud satisfaction of knowing that we represent a people capable in every respect of governing and controlling themselves. We, in this country, have achieved a freedom and independence such as are rarely possessed by any people in these days. We raise our own bread, and eat it; we make our bridges and streets, and pay for them; we erect our public buildings, develop our resources, sustain our Government and officers, and are not in debt. That which is accumulated as income from taxation is appropriated for the benefit of the people. We have no bonds in market for greedy financiers to speculate in, to prove a cause of embarrassment to ourselves, or a vexation and annoyance to our children. Our legislators have been wise enough not to go beyond their ability and burden the people with a heavy indebtedness, without having resources to refund the same. Should we be admitted as a State I look for the same policy to be pursued; we shall not fall into debt; but always live within our means.

This is the secret of success with men, communities and nations. Take men in any capacity whatever, whether singly or otherwise, and you will find that if they live within their means, they will be independent and powerful. It is so in the case of a single individual, and it is increased so with a community or nation. We, as a people, have had wisdom enough to perceive and act upon this. A people or government that will suffer itself to get entangled through avarice or other causes, and bring upon its people war and indebtedness, and then poverty and distress, proves that it is not capable of exercising

the proper rights of government. But a nation that can maintain peace within its borders, and with its neighbors, exhibits knowledge, wisdom and power that must eventually call forth the respect and admiration of the world. Thus far we have been able to preserve ourselves from such contingencies. It is true that war has been made upon us; but the sword of indignation has fallen harmless at our feet. Yet our own wisdom did not produce this; it was by the wisdom and power of God, which He imparts unto those who live so as to receive them that they may preserve themselves.

It is not my design to detain the Assembly. There is a little business necessary to be transacted. When this is attended to there will be no further necessity to remain in session. The members have been a long time here in the capacity of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah, and to persons accustomed to active and out-door business, such confinement becomes irksome.

When you return to your constituents, Gentlemen, you can carry with you the proud consciousness of having striven with harmony and unison, during your legislative labors, to enhance the interests of our beloved country and to maintain those free institutions and that peace, with which, under Divine Providence, we have been so long and kindly favored.

That the blessings of Heaven may rest down upon you, your constituents and the land our God has given us, is the constant wish of

BRIGHAM YOUNG.

## OUR LOCAL'S CORRESPONDENCE

OGDEN, Feb. 16, 1869.

When the beauties of scenery and places of interest which abound in the Rocky Mountain region become known to eastern pleasure seekers and tourists, the prevailing mania for hunting scenes of attraction will be transferred from Europe to the West. The sublime and the picturesque on every side, and stretching over hundreds of miles every way, will give to the lover of nature enchanting and ever-varying views of exquisite beauty, on which the eye need not pall. Something like this passed through my mind yesterday evening while journeying north of Kaysville, as the mountain-locked valley, stretching south-west of the northern point of the Oquirrh range, opened to view. The sun, rapidly sinking, shed a golden lustre on snow capped mountains, merging into a variety of beautiful tints as craggy peak and rolling ridge threw back its rays, or with bold outlines produced delicately modulated light and shade. The wide sweep of mountain scenery, so richly robed in hues of beauty; the lake lying calm and placid, clear as a polished mirror, reflecting in places the snowy monuments which dropped to its base; and the huge piles of nature's bulwarks to the east dyed in golden colors, formed a picture preceding sunset, which might vie with the loveliest scenery of vaunted Switzerland. Well may the citizen of this Territory, when he turns his back upon the placid valleys and sublime mountains of his western home, sigh for a return to the much abused society and freedom-inspiring scenery of Utah.

### A LESS AGREEABLE PICTURE

Was the mud, deep and waxy, a result of opening spring and melting snows, which made the road in places almost impossible. But it is one of those evils which must be endured for a few weeks every year; and a small amount of philosophy, with the reflection that the inevitable must be borne, enables the traveler to pass along with a degree of equanimity. The roads are drying fast, and a few days more of the sunshine, and drying wind, which have lately prevailed, will make them in excellent condition.

OGDEN

is a centre of attraction—a very attractive centre—but not sufficiently so to satisfy some of the admirers of "live towns." It is being "built up" after a fashion in places. "Calico houses" are seen, though few in number, and the

owners feel like moving their headquarters to the "new town." These land owners are of a class that have no desire to improve, build up, or develop. Harpies that prey upon the unwary, they run up a canvass tent, open out, sell what they can, and flee to the next point where they can fleece other simpletons. Would they ever build up a city or a territory, or a nation? Would they ever develop the resources of a country? Would such men ever have called forth the industrial energies of a great power such as the United States has become? Do they explore any wilds, open up new territory, create industries, or do anything for the benefit of the human race? They are, with their measuring, weighing, cheating, loafing, lazy propensities, among the most worthless of all that I have ever seen worthless in the social scale. Following in the wake of hard-working toil, they have no souls above the mercenary object in view. I may have written strongly, but to-day I saw the *genus* for the first time, and have no feelings but utter contempt for the class. And the man who patronizes them, if he desires the prosperity of the region in which he resides, is worse than foolish—no matter what his creed or faith—he is suicidal in his course.

A number of lumber dwellings are going up, and more would be built speedily were the article to be procured in larger quantities.

### AN "ACCIDENT"

Occurred last night shortly before my arrival. A man who had been imbibing extensively got into a quarrel, and got a stab with a knife in his face. As the quarrel took place at the north end of the city, the only disturbance made was by the fellow coming back to Dr. Wheeler to get surgical attendance. They were a party of graders on their way north who had the quarrel. Yet Ogden is quiet, with but little business doing. How it may be in a few weeks when the cars arrive here it would be difficult to say, though "great expectations" are entertained.

### THE NEW TOWN.

Is not yet built, located, named, nor fathered. It may be near this city, north of it, west of it, or somewhere, or nowhere.

The following observations on the mean temperature of the weather, for January, 1869, were taken by Bishop Kesler, at St. Thomas, on the Muddy, Arizona Territory; the thermometer being in the open air, on the north side of the building, where it was fully exposed to the north winds, the mercury frequently rising to 75 and 80 degrees.

JANUARY, 1869.

Day of Month	REMARKS.	Thermometer at 7 o'clock a.m.	Thermometer at 12 noon.	Thermometer at 5 p.m.
1	Cloudy; looks like storming; light breeze from N.W.	30	60	53
2	Light shower of rain; cloudy all day; light breeze from N.W.	48	58	54
3	Partly cloudy; light breeze from West.	50	62	54
4	Clear; a little snow on top of distant mountains; light breeze from West.	36	59	53
5	Clear and calm; very pleasant.	32	60	52
6	Hazy and calm; very pleasant.	29	59	52
7	Clear and calm; very pleasant.	32	59	51
8	Hazy, calm and very pleasant.	31	58	49
9	Clear; smart breeze from North.	40	53	54
10	Hazy; very pleasant, light breeze from N.E.	32	55	48
11	Hazy and cool; but pleasant.	28	51	49
12	Cloudy, but pleasant; light breeze from North.	30	60	53
13	Clear, with strong wind from N.E.	40	52	51
14	Hazy and pleasant, with a light breeze from S.E.	28	57	45
15	Clear, calm and cool.	22	52	41
16	Clear and pleasant; with a heavy breeze from N.E.	38	54	50
17	Clear and pleasant; with a strong breeze from N.	37	53	49
18	Clear and cool, with strong wind from N.	36	59	55
19	Cloudy; storming on the mountains; strong wind from N.	43	56	56
20	Cloudy; but calm, warm and pleasant.	50	65	60
21	Cloudy; but calm, warm and pleasant.	50	69	62
22	Clear and pleasant and calm.	36	60	55
23	Clear, pleasant and calm.	37	58	51
24	Hazy and calm.	40	64	50
25	Hazy; wind N.W.	28	58	52
26	Cloudy; wind from North.	32	62	54
27	Cloudy; light wind from N.W.	44	54	50
28	Cloudy; wind from South.	28	52	51
29	Cloudy; wind from South.	46	54	50
30	Cloudy; a little rain fell; wind from South.	46	55	50
31	Clear; wind from North.	42	60	53