

take care of itself, while that which is living wants somebody to care for it.

I consider that what we have heard to-day is of great worth to those who hear, but it is of far more worth to those who receive it, and more still to those who practice it and bring forth the fruits thereof. Let us treasure up these things in our hearts and be faithful, and serve our God and keep his commandments.

In regard to our doings at Fillmore all was peaceful and harmonious, so far as the Legislature was concerned, though the brief term of 40 days, allotted by Congress for a session, is not long enough for the members to thoroughly withdraw their minds from the various other channels in which their thoughts are constantly so busily occupied. This fact tends to postpone important and difficult subjects of legislation until most of the time has elapsed, when it is too late to enter upon them with that care, reflection and critical arrangement and wording which they demand. Aside from this the Assembly of 1854-5 by their revision and other acts presented us with a volume of very good laws, and wisdom did not dictate any material alterations for the present, therefore most of the bills passed this winter have been grants to herd grounds.

It would be but just to our new Territory, and highly beneficial to her interests, if Congress would either lengthen the term of our sessions or sanction, by paying the commissioners, our wise policy in appointing a code commission to prepare and present laws of an important nature. The latter course is by far the most preferable, for by that method capable men can be selected who have time and opportunity to give all necessary attention to any given subject, and to thoroughly prepare it for speedy and satisfactory action. Our position, surroundings and characteristics prohibit the ancient style of enacting very numerous, wordy and voluminous laws, therefore the more necessity for a longer period, or the payment of code commissioners.

In our votes and feelings we were one, and did the best that the time and our judgments permitted; and may God grant that this people ever be one, and cheerfully obey his commandments and all good and wholesome laws. Amen.

REMARKS

BY JEDEDIAH M. GRANT, TABERNACLE, JANUARY 27, 1856.

[REPORTED BY G. D. WATT.]

I have been instructed while listening to the brethren, and am pleased with the practical observations that our President has given. They pertain to the business of every day, and will greatly benefit the saints. We have had a great variety from this stand, and the scenes of life, as we pass through, are varied in their nature.

I am pleased with br. Kimball's feelings, testimony and views in relation to our visit to the capital of the Territory of Utah.

I am aware that the general labor of the Legislature, perhaps, has been as great as that of any other legislature in the different Territories, in the same length of time.

Our laws, proceedings, grants, &c., are necessarily different from the usual routine of other legislative bodies, but our committees were doubtless as diligent as the committees in any other legislative body.

And when we were in session we were in order, and in a situation to act as correctly, and with as much precision and consistency as any other legislative body that can be found upon the face of the earth. Though we may not tie ourselves to all of those strict rules that others tie themselves to, yet we understand legislating, we understand the science as far as legislative science is understood by the present age, which is only in a measure.

I wish, therefore, under all the feelings and circumstances we may be placed in, that we may each act with an eye single to the welfare of the people, as much so as the Legislature has during the present session.

I hope the saints will treasure up the remarks they have heard to-day, and profit by them. I am satisfied that we should bear with each other's weaknesses, for we are ourselves subject to the same infirmities as our brethren; we are subject to the same temptations as those who are similar in their nature; we should, therefore, be willing to look with the same complacency on the weaknesses of others, as we would wish them to look upon ours.

I am aware of the feelings that exist in the community through darkness and unbelief; many neglect their duty as saints, and they grow dark in their minds.

I have doubts of that man who neglects his prayers, and I have also doubts of some who attend to their prayers. I have great doubts of those who profess to be saints, have all the privileges of saints and participate in the enjoyments of saints, yet do not consider that the duty of prayer is obligatory on them.

They think they can have around them their wives, and children, and friends, and engage in the duties of life and take great responsibility upon them, and yet slide along and lay aside their duty as a saint of God in regard to praying.

If a person is in trouble, or in want, he should seek unto the Lord by prayer, and obtain from him aid, assistance and light, and by that divine Spirit he may overcome his weakness, break through the cloud of darkness, and walk in the light of the Lord.

There are instructions in the gospel, in the words of the men of God, though the language which they use may not, peradventure, be as beautiful as words can be arranged, or as that which others can use, but there is an influence attending the words of a man who speaks by the Spirit of God.

I relish greatly the instructions which you have received this morning; to me they are sweet, very wholesome and good. I like them,

they suit my disposition, they agree with my palate, and I am thankful for such instructions. I am thankful that we live in a day when the Almighty so blesses us.

We are gathered out from the land that gave us birth, and from former associations in life; we are blessed here with peace, the hand of the oppressor is not upon us, and the arm of the tyrant has ceased to afflict and fall upon our neck.

We are enjoying happiness, we can worship our God and keep his commandments, and listen to the voice of his servants without molestation, without being afraid or annoyed, without expecting a mob on the right hand and on the left. For these things I am very thankful.

I am also fully apprised of the truth of our President's remarks in reference to that lavish spirit which has existed in the minds of the saints in relation to their grain. I am aware that all do not husband and take care of their grain as they should; they have counted it of little worth, as dross, as a thing of naught, and have been anxious to sell their wheat, corn and such staple articles of food as might have been secured in granaries and laid up for a hard time, or against the day of famine.

In regard to those who have been improvident and not careful, I am with the President, I cannot pity them if they have to suffer. I have seen the time in this beautiful valley, when we first came here, when we had to bring enough grain from the States to last eighteen months, that we were under the necessity of boiling and eating the hides of our cattle, and of going to the lowlands to dig thistle roots to subsist upon, that we might not die but live on the earth.

We did not all have to do this; some of us were comfortable, and had as much to live upon as we have now, for we took care to save what we brought with us. Many of those who are now destitute of grain are among those who were lavish with the food that the Almighty caused the earth to produce.

I will here remark that I hope the bishops in the different wards of the city will see that the poor do not go hungry, that they will keep themselves posted up as to the situation of the poor in their wards, and send round the teachers and assistants to ascertain the condition of the people.

I know that there is not grain enough to feed the people, some will have to suffer for the want of that article of food.

Take the city of Fillmore, they have old grain enough for that place; they have not raised grain the present season, yet there is one man in that city who has eleven hundred bushels of wheat. The price there is two dollars a bushel, and they are selling flour to each other at six dollars a hundred.

In Sanpete they have wheat, corn and potatoes sufficient to last them until harvest. The main suffering in the Territory of Utah, this season, will be in Great Salt Lake county. The masses of the people are here, and the grain is consumed where the masses are; consequently, you may look for more suffering in Great Salt Lake county than in any other.

It will necessarily be here that the bishops and their assistants will look for the poor. Some will not go very hungry before they beg, but there are some who will actually suffer very much before they make their wants known; that class ought to be seen to and felt after, and ought to be administered to. We should feel for each other, and seek to relieve as far as we can the needy and distressed.

I do not look for much trouble myself; I do not look for the people to suffer as they did the first winter we came here. The winter is cold and the cattle are dying, but ere long the weather will break, the people will get employment and feel better.

Do not be discouraged in a hard time, be patient until spring comes, when you will feel pleasant and happy, and then is the time to deny the faith, if you are inclined to do so; never deny the faith in a dark day.

I for one am glad that our crops failed. Why? Because it teaches the people a lesson, it keeps the corrupt at bay, for they know that they would have to starve, or import their rations, should they come to injure us in the Territory of Utah.

With the practical lessons we have learned and their effects upon our enemies I am glad, and I consider it one of the greatest god-sends that ever happened the people of the saints, since their immigration to this land. I consider the grasshopper war one of the greatest blessings to those who see it in the light of the Lord, and who discern the hand of the Lord in it.

We found our brethren southward in a pretty good spirit, generally speaking; they needed a little comforting and instruction on this point. We have some men among us who hold high and important offices which we respect, and we would be very glad to respect the men, and will actually respect them, if they will respect the people of the Territory and the laws of the Territory. But when a man comes among us and will not respect us nor our laws, will not respect our Governor nor our Legislature, he need not expect us to respect him.

Our brethren southward, I think, through the time of the Legislature, had the privilege of learning this practical lesson, to respect those who respect our laws, and not to respect men when they trample upon the laws of the country and set at defiance the enactments of the Legislature.

I believe, on the whole, that the capital of this Territory will not be injured by the visit of the members from the various counties. I believe that the people were benefited, and I believe that the community at large will be profited through the labors of the Legislature.

I hope then to see the saints united more and more, and notwithstanding we have to be mixed with new clay and ground over and over again, I say, come on you new recruits, I am not hide-bound in my feelings, I reach out my hands to

the south, to the north, and to the universe, and say, come on, we want the new recruits here.

I want to see the Territory filled up in the north and in the south, in the east and in the west, and to see the valleys flourish and blossom as a rose. I like to see the hardy men come forth from the other side of the ocean; I like to see them pouring in by tens of thousands. The new recruits, as a general thing, have stood well.

Take the Yankees in Kirtland, have they all stood the test? No. One half, at least, of the Yankee members of this church have apostatized. Take the first quorum of the Twelve, how many of them stood by the prophet of the living God, and kept the faith? Six only.

Then we may expect that some of our new recruits back out, depart and deny the faith, and this has been the case from the commencement. I like to see the new recruits come on, they will get ground up with the old clay and be just as good. You are only in the morning of Mormonism, just in the commencement of it. We have no old recruits, in one sense, but we are all new recruits, enlisted under the same banner, worshipping the same God and united under the same brotherhood of Latter Day Saints as always pertains to the priesthood of God.

Then I like to see the English, the Scotch, Welsh, French, Danes, and men from every nation, kindred, tongue and people come forth and unite under the standard of truth, obey God and be one.

We had no difficulty, while at Fillmore, among the Mormons, they kept themselves right side up with care, and with them all was harmonious and satisfactory.

May the peace of God be with you, may the light of the Holy Ghost illuminate you, may the words of the prophet be unto you as a sweet morsel, and may the heaven of the gospel work in you, and may the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ bless you for ever, which may he grant, in the Redeemer's name. Amen.

THE DESERET NEWS.

TRUTH & LIBERTY.



ALBERT CARRINGTON.....EDITOR

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY:

Wednesday---February 6, 1856.

EXPRESS LINE.—Those who are interested in the express and transportation business, and who wish to take shares therein, are requested to immediately report, personally, or by letter, to the undersigned, what they are ready and able to do with regard to engaging in the transportation of letters and papers, and, so soon as may be, of passengers and freight.

BRIGHAM YOUNG.

DO NOT FORGET THE DAY.—There is not in Utah, probably, one person of true discernment who does not fully realize the justice of her claims for admission into the Union as a State, and the far greater benefits which would arise from such a position, not only to the inhabitants of a region undesirable to many, but to the real interests of the parent government. To accomplish so desirable an object certain steps must be taken, and among the first is the election to be holden in each precinct on Saturday the 16th day of February inst., for the purpose of electing Delegates to a Convention, in accordance with "An Act providing for holding a Convention, with a view to the admission of Utah into the Union as a State."

This 'Act' was published in No. 43 of the 'News,' but lest there is now and then a tolerably good person who does not take that useful paper, we republish the apportionment of Delegates, that so important a matter be not forgotten.

Great Salt Lake and Summit counties will elect 16 Delegates.

Weber and Desert counties will elect 4 Delegates.

Weber and Washington	"	3	"
Davis county	"	3	"
Green River	"	1	"
Tooele	"	1	"
Utah	"	5	"
Juab	"	1	"
San Pete	"	2	"
Millard	"	2	"
Carson	"	1	"

Lessons from Providence.

Shape our courses as we may, it is definite that we are strictly in a school, while in this probationary state, and it therefore behooves every one to be duly careful with regard to improving upon each lesson as it is marked, otherwise you will have to stop progressing in the grand scale of human movements, or skip a page, and in either case suffer loss.

The drouth and grasshopper lesson of the past season was given out, and by some carefully and patiently conned, and pretty thoroughly understood and profited by. But the pages of that lesson are not yet all turned over, and many have now come to that portion which treats upon do-

ing without meat, vegetables and, in short, without food of any description, only as they are able to procure a little from day to day, while others fortunately are blessed with a comparative abundance. This affords a bitter lesson for learning much to advantage that there may not be another so good an opportunity for acquiring, at least until after many plentiful harvests. On the one hand the destitute have an excellent opportunity to reflect upon how far their own former conduct may have conduced to their present position and learn to operate more wisely in the future, learn patience, forbearance, economy, the dealings of the Lord with his people, gratitude for chastenings as well as blessings, and many other useful principles. On the other hand there is a rare opportunity for those who have to aid those who lack, and to use the utmost diligence in striving to widely dispense the rich blessings of Heaven in the most godlike manner, that their use may redound to the honor of the Giver of all good, and to the spiritual and temporal welfare both of him who dispenses and of all who participate in the glow of joy arising from good deeds and a wise use of means over which we are placed to act as stewards.

MASS MEETING.—Pursuant to adjournment on the 26th of Jan., a large assembly convened in the Tabernacle on Saturday, the 2d inst.; Governor Young, President of the meeting, took the chair. Prayer by Prest. J. M. Grant. Ballo's Band played 'the Star spangled Banner' and several other enlivening tunes. Hon. E. Reese delivered the opening speech, and was followed by Prest. J. M. Grant, Chief Justice Kinney, Capt. L. W. Hardy, O. P. Rockwell, Esq., and His Excellency the Governor, who, at the close of his remarks, individually proffered to take stock and furnish 300 miles of the route. One thousand miles were subscribed for, and the large number present unanimously voted to sustain the chartered company in carrying a daily express from the Missouri river to California, and in extending the line as fast and as far as circumstances may permit.

Adjourned without date.

THE CHANCELLOR AND REGENTS of the University of the State of Deseret held a meeting on the 4th inst., at which His Excellency the Governor, Prests. Kimball and Grant, Bishop L. D. Young and Elders F. Kesler and R. L. Campbell were present. The time was mostly occupied in the discussion of preparing copy for the publication of elementary school-books in the Deseret Alphabet, and Elders W. Woodruff and S. W. Richards, Regents, and Elder Geo. D. Watt, Secretary of the Board, were appointed a committee to prepare and arrange the matter for said publications, and to report progress at each successive meeting, that they may have the advantage of the information, judgment and experience of those who feel interested in the subject of education.

Adjourned to meet at early candle-light on Monday next, Feb. 11, in the room over the President's Office.

Festivities.

The party given by the Governor and Legislative Assembly came off in the Social Hall on Tuesday, the 29th ult. His Excellency Governor Young, Hon. H. C. Kimball, President of the Council, Hon. J. M. Grant, Speaker of the House, Hon. A. W. Babbitt, Secretary, Judges J. F. Kinney and G. P. Stiles, Dr. G. Hurt, Indian Agent, Messrs. Bell, Livingston, Williams, Gerish and Hooper, Merchants, and a large number of other prominent citizens and a bevy of Utah's fair wives and daughters were present.

The Hall and dining-room were tastefully and beautifully ornamented for the occasion, the supper and arrangements were excellent, and all cordially participated in the frank and free enjoyment of the occasion.

On the 31st ult. the Dramatic Association gave a dance and supper, in the Social Hall, to as many of their friends as the rooms could accommodate. The decorations were the same as on the evening of the 29th, and not being crowded each guest had ample range and free scope for rendering themselves mutually agreeable, which all appeared to do with great zest, and with that pure and unalloyed hilarity known only to the saints.

THANKS are cordially tendered to our friend J. W. Sullivan, of San Francisco, for his customary large package of magazines and papers, which for a wonder came to hand in good condition; to the 'Noisy Carrier's' establishment, at San Francisco, for a very judiciously selected package of papers, and to Messrs. R. R. Hopkins and D. M. Thomas, of San Bernardino, for several papers of late date.