

them until crammed, then vomiting them and devouring more.

Notwithstanding the Mormon Battalion had been in the service of the United States, those of their families which were located at Winter Quarters were required, by the Indian Department, in the Spring of 1848, to leave their cabins and recross the river into Iowa. Yet it was well known they were only encamped there awaiting the return of their husbands, fathers and brothers, who had been discharged on the Pacific coast, without means of transportation or rations.

#### GOLD DISCOVERED IN CALIFORNIA.

In the Spring of 1848, some members of the Mormon Battalion discovered gold in California; thus opening to the world an unparalleled source of wealth and adventure.

#### LOG TABERNACLE CONFERENCE.

At a General Conference held at the log Tabernacle in December, 1847, at Kanabville, Iowa, the Saints acknowledged Brigham Young President of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, and Heber C. Kimball and Willard Richards his counsellors. This action was confirmed at the General Conference held in Salt Lake Valley after the companies arrived in the Fall of 1848; John Smith was chosen Patriarch over the whole Church, and in February, 1849, Charles C. Rich, Lorenzo Snow, Erastus Snow and Franklin D. Richards were ordained to fill the Quorum of the Twelve Apostles.

#### CHURCH AUTHORITIES.

The Church authorities then stood as follows: Brigham Young, President; Heber C. Kimball and Willard Richards, counsellors; Orson Hyde, President of the Twelve Apostles; Parley P. Pratt, Orson Pratt, John Taylor, Willard Woodruff, George A. Smith, Amasa M. Lyman, Ezra T. Benson, Charles C. Rich, Lorenzo Snow, Erastus Snow, and Franklin D. Richards, members of the Quorum of the Twelve; John Smith, Patriarch; Daniel Spencer, President of the Stake of Salt Lake, and Newel K. Whitney, Presiding Bishop.

#### ORGANIZATION AND CAMP RULES.

Our companies for the plains were organized at the Elk Horn river, about 18 miles west of Winter Quarters, now Florence, Nebraska, into companies of hundreds, fifties and tens; each fifty was provided with a blacksmith and wagon maker with tools for repairing wagons and shoeing animals. Three hundred pounds of breadstuff were required for each person emigrating, and a good gun with 100 rounds of ammunition for each able bodied man. Many cows were worked in the yoke, each family was also required to take a due proportion of seed grain, and agricultural implements. Every wagon, load and team was inspected by a committee, and they were not allowed to start on to the Plains without the required outfit. A strict guard was kept over the cattle by night and day, and also in the camps which were formed in an oval shape, the inside making a corral for the stock. Pigs and poultry were carried in coops attached to the wagons.

No person was allowed by the rules to wander about, not even to hunt game except under special directions, and by these precautions no person was lost, and but few accidents occurred, and the loss of animals was small, although we traveled ten hundred and thirty miles from the Missouri river to Salt Lake City, through an uninhabited and desert region. Saturday afternoon was usually occupied washing, baking, repairing wagons and shoeing animals, and Sunday was a day of rest and worship. Morning and evening prayers and songs of praise were never omitted in the camps; and occasionally a dance was enjoyed, the companies generally being favored with musical talent.

Thus the refining influences of society and civilization were continually felt, and kept in view, and the moral status of the camps preserved inviolate through all the fatigues, hardships, and exposures, and vexatious annoyances of the entire journey.

#### BREAD REGULATIONS.

For about three years every head of a family issued his bread-stuff in rations daily varying from one quarter to one pound per soul according to the amount of provisions he had on hand; most of the time the rations were from one half to three-fourths of a pound, sometimes accompanied with vegetables and milk; but if without these, the bread was not increased, for it was necessary that it should be made to last until harvest. This order of things continued until the population increased to over 12,000, when in 1850 an abundant harvest put an end to the necessity of rationing. In 1855, most of the crops

were destroyed by grasshoppers and drouth, compelling the people to subsist principally upon the surplus of previous years, and the adoption again of the system of rationing, which continued until the harvest of 1856. In addition to the loss of crops by grasshoppers vast numbers of cattle died in consequence of the severity of the winter of 1855-6, materially lessening the quantity of food. During these periods great numbers of gold hunters en route for California came into the valley destitute of food, who were fed and aided on their way from our scanty supplies. In all these times of scarcity measures were taken to supply those who were unable to supply themselves. Fast days were proclaimed in all the congregations, on the first Thursday of each month, and the food saved in that way distributed among the poor; and thousands of persons who had an abundance of bread put their families on rations, so as to save the same for those who could not otherwise obtain it. And so wise and liberal were the regulations during these periods of scarcity incident upon settling the Territory that no one perished or even suffered materially for the want of food, and all were remarkably healthy.

#### CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

In March, 1849, a Provisional Government was formed and a State Constitution adopted by a convention under the name of "The State of Deseret." A delegate was sent to Congress, with a petition for admission into the Union. At the first general election, a Governor, Secretary, Chief Justice and two Associates, Marshal, Attorney-General, Assessor and Collector, Treasurer, and Magistrates were elected.

#### TERRITORIAL CHARTER.

September 9th, 1850, an act passed by Congress providing for the organization of the Territorial government of Utah, was approved. The judges of the Supreme Court did not enter upon their duties until 1853.

#### BRIGHAM YOUNG, GOVERNOR.

Brigham Young was appointed Governor of Utah, until the arrival of Alfred Cumming in April 1858, and performed the duties of that office to the entire satisfaction of the inhabitants, who unanimously desired his re-appointment.

#### STATE OF DESERET.

Under the Provisional Government of the State of Deseret, and before the Territorial organic act passed, the counties of Salt Lake, Davis, Weber, Utah, San Pete and Iron were organized, and the cities of Salt Lake, Ogden, Provo, Manti and Parowan were incorporated. Bridges were constructed across the Weber, Ogden and Provo rivers, and two across the Jordan river; new valleys were explored and roads opened into various parts of the State, all of which were free from toll, although costing an immense amount of labor, in consequence of the rugged features of the country, the great difficulty in getting timber, and the scarcity of saw mills.

Although the country was one of the most barren by nature ever inhabited by man, scarcely a tree or a bush growing below the snow line without irrigation, no colony ever progressed with more equal and uniform rapidity.

#### SETTLEMENT OF COUNTIES.

Salt Lake County was settled by Prest. Brigham Young and pioneers, who entered Salt Lake Valley, July 24th, 1847. They erected a fort of logs and sun-dried bricks, enclosing ten acres of land, now known as the "old fort," in the sixth ward of Salt Lake City.

Davis County by Peregrine Sessions, in the Spring of 1848. He located at Bountiful.

Weber County by Capt. James Brown in the spring of 1848. He purchased some shanties and a Mexican grant of land from Miles Goodyier, an Indian trader, on the site of Ogden City.

Utah County by John and Isaac Higbee and thirty others, who built a picket fort near the site of Provo city in the spring of 1849.

Tooele County by John Rowberry and others in 1849.

San Pete County by a company under the guidance of Isaac Morley, Seth Taft and Charles Shumway, who entered the valley in Nov., 1849, and located at Manti.

Dec. 8th, 1850, thirty families left Salt Lake City, including one hundred and eighteen men, with six hundred head of stock and one hundred and one wagons led by Elder Geo. A. Smith; and in January following arrived at, and settled the distant county of Iron, by building a fort at Parowan.

Millard County in the fall of 1851, by Anson Call and thirty families.

Box Elder County by Simeon A. Carter and others in 1851.

Carson County (now in the State of Nevada) by Col. John Reese in 1851, and in 1855 by missionaries from Salt Lake Valley under the direction of Hon. Orson Hyde, when the county was organized.

Juab County in the fall of 1852, by Jos. L. Heywood and Geo. W. Bradley, who located at Nephi.

Washington County in the Spring of 1852, by John D. Lee, who made a rancho on Ash Creek. The cotton region of the county by Jacob Hamblin at Santa Clara in 1855, Joseph Horn at Heberville in 1857, Robert D. Covington and thirty-three others at Washington in 1857 and Joshua T. Willis at Toquer in the spring of 1858.

Summit County in 1853 by Samuel Snyder, Esq., who built saw mills in Parley's Park.

Green River County, now included in Wyoming Territory, by Pres. Brigham Young, who purchased of James Bridger a Mexican grant for thirty miles of land and some cabins, known as Fort Bridger, for which he paid eight thousand dollars in gold; the deeds of this property are still in his possession. He erected a stone fort and corrals for the protection of animals and made other improvements on the ranche, expending about \$8,000 more.

In Nov. 1853, John Nebeker and a company of thirty-nine brethren, also Isaac Bullock and another company numbering fifty-three men, left Salt Lake and Utah counties and located at Fort Supply in Green River County. They built houses, fenced and broke up land and planted crops.

In 1857, the United States army under Gen. Johnston took possession of Fort Bridger in the name of the United States, and declared it to be a military reservation. The reservation was also extended over the settlement and farming lands of Fort Supply, the county seat.

Alfred Cumming, then Governor of Utah, made an attempt to restore the property to the citizens who had been dispossessed, but his efforts were unsuccessful, having been overruled by John B. Floyd, then Secretary of War. The loss and damage sustained by these pioneers were about \$300,000.

Morgan County by Jedediah M. Grant and Thomas Thurstin in the spring of 1855.

Cache County in 1856, by Peter Maughan and others at Wellsville.

Beaver County in 1856, by Edward Thompson and thirteen others from Parowan.

Kane County in the fall of 1858, by Nephi Johnson and six others who located at Virgin City.

Rich County in 1863, by Elder Chas. C. Rich and many others.

Wasatch County by twenty men from Provo, and Spanish and American Forks.

(To be continued.)

#### HOME ITEMS

##### FROM TUESDAY'S DAILY.

**THE LAST CONCERT.**—The concert yesterday evening was well attended. It gave more satisfaction than the first, owing to the introduction of operatic scenes. The principal *morceaux* of the concert were: "The Nightingale's Trill" sung by Madame Parepa with excellent taste and grace; the grand operatic scene from the "Trovatore," executed by Madame Parepa and Mr. Bowler; the violin solo by Mr. Carl Rosa, (the gem of the evening); the song, "Thou art so near and yet so far," sung by Mr. Bowler in a charming and expressive manner; and the comic duet from "Don Pasquale." The Orchestra played two fine overtures from Rossini, with great precision. Sig. Ferranti was not so happy in his selections as he was on Saturday evening, but was most enthusiastically rewarded for his excellent singing and acting. Carl Rosa's brilliant execution on the violin met with a storm of applause, and he was obliged to give another delicious *morceau*.

SALT LAKE CITY, Nov. 17, 1868.

**Editor Deseret News.**—In consequence of an unforeseen circumstance I was unable to fulfil my appointment at the meeting house in Mill Creek Ward.

Last evening, the 16th inst., I delivered my 6th lecture in the 16th Ward school house, and was much pleased with the attention the subject of silk culture commanded, and the interest it elicited from the listeners.

It is greatly to the interest of the people of Utah to plant mulberry trees largely, and those who have them growing upon their side-walks or in their gardens should now prune them back for cuttings, which will give additional beauty to the pruned tree, and greatly multiply trees in the country. Cuttings should be made about six inches long, and placed in a cellar among damp sand until spring. As soon as the ground

is ready in the spring, it should be well prepared, and the cuttings planted and covered as you would plant and cover potatoes. Let all who have trees take cuttings forthwith and preserve them for spring planting, that next season hundreds of thousands of trees may be raised all over the country.

After the lecture was concluded, Geo. C. Riser was elected president of the Co-operative Silk Producing Society in the 16th Ward, and Theodore McKean secretary and treasurer.

The Lord willing, I shall deliver my 7th lecture in the 8th Ward Assembly Rooms, at 6 o'clock to-morrow evening, the 18th inst. G. D. WATT.

**WHITE PINE.**—White Pine is a great region, it is in Nevada, and its nearest place to procure supplies, we have been informed, is Beaver, in Utah. But the richness of White Pine it is said exceeds that of Ophir, and its silver ore produces a fabulous amount of the valuable metal to the ton. White Pine is a recent discovery, and has customs peculiar to itself. Of the kind of currency which circulates there, and the habits of the people, we extract the following from an exchange.

"Parties from White Pine tell it as a fact, that in the towns in that region lumps of silver ore are used as a circulating medium, and is found to answer very well in the absence of a sufficiency of coin. Even at the gaming tables, ore goes. The kind of ore used is the pure chloride, which is or felt as to be quite malleable. A miner with a sack of this kind of currency under his arm marches up to a faro table, takes out a chunk and plants it on a card, calling its value as he puts it down. For instance, the chunk is supposed to be worth \$5, the miner, as he puts down his lump, says: 'five dollars.' The faro man picks up the piece, looks at it, and if satisfied, says: 'five dollars goes,' then wins the lump and throws it into a gunny sack standing behind him."

##### FROM WEDNESDAY'S DAILY.

**LOGAN.**—A gentleman just in from Logan speaks highly of the condition of matters there. Among other recent improvements there is a large and handsome rock store, erected by W. H. Shearman. The whole building was designed and the carpenter work executed by W. G. Stonehouse and son, late of Birmingham, England. It is a highly creditable piece of work both in design and workmanship. The front of the building is relieved by a neat and ornamental verandah.

Found a bunch of keys last Sunday, somewhere near the post office. The owner can have them by applying at the DESERET News office.

**WORK ON THE RAILROAD.**—Work is being prosecuted with activity on the contract of Snow, Nichols and Loveland on the Central Pacific road. Their contract extends 27 miles from Willard City north-west round the edge of the Lake to Promontory Mountain. The line for that distance has been all located and sub-let into smaller contracts. Ground was broken a little below Willard last Thursday by Bishop Nichols. It is expected that work on the line will be commenced in the vicinity of Ogden, during the present week.

**ACROSS THE CONTINENT.**—There is one fact connected with the visit of Madame Parepa Rosa and troupe to Salt Lake City, which is deserving of being chronicled. She is the first prima donna, and her company the first opera troupe to make the great overland trip "across the Continent." Though there are not the dangers and difficulties attending such a journey now that there were some years ago, it is still an undertaking that timid people enter upon with reluctance; and no lady, whose professional success depended entirely upon the silvery clearness of her voice, has preceded Madame Rosa in making such a trip and facing the exposure incident to it. Though the Union Pacific and Central Pacific Railroads are rapidly nearing, there is still a gap of over 600 miles to be passed over by staging; and while prima donnas and opera singers will cross the continent many times after the railroad is completed, Madame Parepa Rosa may look back with gratification and pride to her present trip as being the first of its kind.

The troupe came from the East to San Francisco by way of Panama last June, and arrived on the 23rd of that month. They gave a concert season of four weeks, followed by an operatic season of two months, which, artistically and financially, were the most successful witnessed in San Francisco. After the season of Italian opera, they gave one of English opera, and then started for a concert tour through the interior of the Golden State.

Having visited the principal cities in California, the great overland trip was entered upon. To accomplish it in such a manner as to keep appointments made by Madame Rosa's agent, they engaged a special stage for themselves, from Wells, Fargo, & Co., at immense expense; visited Virginia, Austin, &c., in Nevada, and on to Salt Lake City, which they left last evening for the East. The trip has been a complete success, financially and artistically; and they leave highly gratified with it, carrying tangible tokens of the vast audiences which attended the concerts, and reasonably proud at being the first operatic troupe to cross the "Great American Desert."