



ALBERT CARRINGTON.....EDITOR

Wednesday.....Jan. 30, 1867.



FOR

Delegate to Congress, WM. H. HOOPER. UNION STATE TICKET.

"For" the Amended Constitution

For Representative to Congress,
WM. H. HOOPER.

NOTICE,

BY DANIEL H. WELLS, SECRETARY OF
STATE FOR THE STATE OF DESERET.

The County Clerk of each county is required to give notice to all the precincts within their respective counties of an Election to be held on the 4th day of February next, at the usual places of holding elections;—

For one Representative to Congress for the State of Deseret; and

"For" or "against" the Constitution of the State of Deseret as proposed to be amended, viz:

Article 1 to be amended so as to read "37th meridian of longitude west from Washington; or the 114th meridian of longitude west from Greenwich" (according with the present western boundary of the Territory of Utah).

Article 4, Section 5, to be amended so as to read "no person shall be a member of the General Assembly except he be a citizen," in lieu of the words "except he be a free, white, male citizen."

Article 7, Section 1, to be amended so as to read "all male citizens," in lieu of the words "all free, white, male citizens."

Returns of the above Election are to be made to me, and should not be mingled with the returns of the election of Territorial Delegate, (which is to be held at the same time and place,) which latter are to be forwarded to the Honorable Amos Reed, Secretary of the Territory of Utah.

(Signed,) DANIEL H. WELLS,
Secretary of State for the State of Deseret.
Great Salt Lake City, Jan. 26, 1867.

TO THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS THROUGH-
OUT ALL THE WORLD:

Great Salt Lake City,
Jan. 23d, 1867.

I have sinned a grievous sin in teaching a doctrine which makes the death and the atonement of Jesus Christ of no force, thus sapping the foundation of the Christian religion. The above-mentioned doctrine is found in a discourse which I preached on the "Nature of the Mission of Jesus," on the 16th of March, 1862, in Dundee, Scotland, and which was published in the *Millennial Star*, No. 14, Volume 24. The above preaching was done without submitting it to, or seeking the counsel of, those who bear the Priesthood with whom I am associated. In this I committed a great wrong, for which I most humbly crave and ask their forgiveness, as I do also of all the Saints who have heard my teaching on this subject. I will further say that it is my

wish and desire that this confession of my errors shall also apply to all of my teachings of a similar kind, among the people, and that the confession should be as widely circulated as my teachings have been. I do most honestly and firmly believe in the Sacrifice and Atonement made by Jesus Christ in opening up the way of salvation to mankind, and that without his death we would all have been lost. Everything that I have said that would deny this great truth is false, and has a tendency to destroy, in the minds of the people, the value of the plan of redemption.

AMASA M. LYMAN.

[*Mill. Star* and *Scandinavian Stjerne* please copy.

SPECIAL ELECTION.

By an Act of the Legislative Assembly of Utah a Special Election will be held at the various places appointed by law throughout the Territory, on Monday next, the first Monday in February, for a delegate to Congress. And at the same time and places, by an Act of the General Assembly of the State of Deseret, all citizens in the State are requested to express themselves, through the ballot-box, "for" or "against" the Constitution of the State in its amended form; also, to vote for a Representative to Congress from the State. We trust that every man who has a right to vote will record that vote at the ensuing election, for a Delegate and Representative; and express their concurrence with or opposition to the Constitution of the State of Deseret. We know enough of the feelings of the people throughout the State to be satisfied that they will look upon this subject as one of the gravest importance, and that they will not be slack in performing their duty on the day appointed. As a State we have several times sought for admission into the Union, on an equal footing with the other States; the last time we did so being in the hour of the nation's apparent greatest peril, when we were willing to step forward, relieve the general Government of the expense attending our Territorial tutelage, and bear our just share in the general burden. Then our petition was rejected; and once again we ask our just status, which our population and power of self-government give us the plainest right to seek. There is no question as to the mind of the people throughout the State on the subject; and, consequently, we simply remind them of the election on Monday next, that every man may be prompt at the polls to record his vote.

Our present Delegate to Congress, the Hon. W. H. Hooper, is Candidate for the same office again, and his past services give him the strongest claim upon the votes of our citizens. The name of the same gentleman is up for Representative, a position we are satisfied he will fill with equal ability and zeal for his constituents, which have characterized his past career in Congress.

THE CRUSADE AGAINST THE "MORMONS."

An article will be found in this issue, from the *New York World*, on "The Projected Crusade against the Mormons," which evinces less of that intolerant spirit manifested by many journalists at the present time than any we have read lately. The writer argues against the expediency and wisdom of pushing the crusade against the people of this Territory to an extremity—at the present, believing that the social and moral forces at work will accomplish the object desired, without the expenditure of blood and treasure which, he

imagines, would inevitably follow any attempt at enforcing the provisions of the bill introduced by Senator Howard into Congress this session.

We are somewhat sorry that the writer should have fallen into the error, so pertinaciously kept before the public by our enemies, that Utah is, on the slightest cause, in a condition of rebellion. We can assure him, and all the rest of the nation, that there does not exist within the confines of this vast Republic a people more devoted and more loyal to the Constitution than the "Mormons." All we have ever asked has been our Constitutional rights, and we have endured the deprivation of some of them with a patience and equanimity which few, if any, other sections of the nation would have manifested.

The evils complained of as existing here are simply myths. The assumption is, that somebody or other, particularly among the lady portion of our community, is deprived of their inalienable rights by the practice of plurality of wives. But the assumption is incorrect. In the case of slavery, the argument would hold good, because there was coercion on the one hand, and involuntary servitude on the other. But in plurality of wives, all the contracting parties are free agents, who act from motives of affection and duty, accepting the principle as a component part of their religious faith, and being fully convinced that it is the basis of a higher order of morality, and involves stricter principles of virtue, than are found to exist in any place where monogamy prevails.

The logic of that wing of those who, in arguing on the "Mormon problem," maintain that polygamy will disappear before the increasing influence of the "gentile" taste for prodigality and the fashions, and the influx of those who represent, and believe in the potency of, institutions existing elsewhere, is old and has historical example to sustain it. When Balak, King of Moab, sent for Balaam to curse Israel, and the curse would not come, the counsel of Balaam was to tempt the Israelites from the path of duty by sending fair and lascivious women among their men, that they might be induced to commit whoredoms. And so successful was the plan, that the polygamist people whom Balaam could not curse, brought upon themselves the heaviest indignation of the Almighty by yielding to sin and indulging in corrupt actions. If the "gentile" influences in question could obtain the supremacy over the minds of this people which some anticipate, there is little doubt but plurality of wives and virtue would both fade away before them, and the licentiousness of the age obtain control here as it does elsewhere.

"The projected crusade against the Mormons" is unwise and impolitic for other and graver reasons than those announced by the *World*. It would be an attempt to destroy the rights and liberties of a happy, prosperous, industrious and loyal community; it would be in open violation of the Constitution—the palladium of the rights and liberties of the nation; it would be an effort to crush virtue, religious freedom and liberty of thought, and take away the inalienable rights bestowed upon us by the Creator. And if these things were done with the "Mormons," sound statesmanship should ask the question, Would they stop there? or would they not extend to every section of the country as fast as any portion thereof became obnoxious to an opposite party who might possess the reins of power.

We can present an easier method of solving the "Mormon problem" than that of Senator Howard or the writer in

the *World*;—and that is, to let the industry of the "Mormons" continue to develop itself; give them the right of self-government and relieve them from a Territorial tutelage which they have overgrown; watch the growth of virtue, wisdom and correct principles of government in their midst; and see if they do not present a picture of prosperity, peace, united effort and happiness, such as the dissension-torn states and nations of the earth could pattern after with profit.

In conclusion, we will say, that the *World* would hazard nothing in stating that western speculators and contract-hunters are at the bottom of the whole affair. It is their harvest day when the National Government is involved in any expedition that would draw money from the public treasury to fill their coffers; and, besides, some of them think that by bringing trouble upon the "Mormons" they could accomplish a double object,—make money, and gratify a spirit of vengeance against a people among whom their misdeeds have made them more notorious than respected.

The easiest way to solve the "Mormon problem" and settle the question is,—Give us the State government which we are now petitioning for; let us develop that which has been called by philosophers "the greatest social problem of the age" in peace, and see if the sequel will not justify all our arguments in its favor. By giving us the State government which we crave and have the most indubitable right to seek for, we will take the trouble off the hands of those who are concerned about our peace and prosperity, and try to live at least as virtuously and righteously as they do in other States.

Correspondence.

EDITOR DESERET NEWS:—Dr. Sir, in answer to your inquiries in the Council Chamber, during the late session of the Legislative Assembly of Utah, on the subject of successfully manufacturing oil in Utah, from the different plants from which the castor, olive and sweet oils are extracted, I will observe that years ago, in company with Mr. Elijah Thomas, I raised in this county the Palma Christi, or castor-oil bean, and successfully extracted in this city as clear and as pure an article of castor-oil as was ever produced in any country; and we feel assured that our process of clarifying castor-oil, unknown, in our opinion, to any one except ourselves, will enable us to continue to compete, as to quality, with any manufacturers in the world. From our experience we feel satisfied that the castor-bean cannot be remuneratively grown in so high a latitude as this, but can successfully be raised in the southern counties of Utah, where the members of the Dixie Oil Company are now proposing to plant several acres, and are getting up presses and other fixtures in this city, to manufacture castor-oil at St. George. This Company expect to be able to begin pressing oil as early as July 4th; and, with what beans they can procure from their own planting, anticipate being able to produce as much oil as is at present consumed in this Territory, and even more, and at figures considerably less than the present importers can offer it.

The Company will put up their oil in tin cans, and will warrant it free of any rancid taste, so long as it is kept closed from air and not openly exposed to light and heat.

Sweet-oil is extracted from the seed of the benne plant, *sesamum orientale*, and is not olive-oil as many suppose. It is said to be a native of the East Indies, and was introduced into the southern states by negroes from Africa. The seed is of a cream color, is about the size of flax seed, and is very rich in oil. The negroes in the south often boil it with meat, also with vegetables. It is good to eat raw, and the leaves of the plant are used medicinally. It is very productive, and can be grown on any warm, sandy soil where cotton will pay to cultivate. The Oil Company intend, so soon as enough seed can be procured, to plant one acre or two, to place in market this useful and highly prized oil, which is scarcely surpassed for salads, &c., by oil; and for lubricating small bearings in machinery is not equalled by castor-oil.

The olea or olive, from which olive-oil is extracted, is cultivated in but few localities in the United States. It was first brought to California by the Jesuits, about 160 years ago; has been introduced into the States of Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, Georgia, and South Carolina; but I am not aware of its being much grown, except for family use. The fruit is pickled, and sometimes pressed to obtain salad-oil.

The olive tree begins to bear at the age of from eight to twelve years, and will annually produce from seven to twenty pounds of oil to the tree. It grows from 15 to 20 feet high. I hope to see it grown in Washington and Kane counties, and pure oil made from the olives. I will add, as I am writing upon southern products, that from the cotton seed a valuable oil, used for lights, can be obtained. More anon.

Respectfully yours,
S. M. BLAIR.

G. S. L. City, Jan. 26, 1867.

We take pleasure in giving space to the above letter, and invite our "Dixie" friends to its perusal.