

vised of a single dissenting voice within our proposed boundaries, that object to being included therein.

Western California might as well have included the remainder of our settlements and explorations in her boundaries, as that of Little Salt Lake, Rio Virgin, Williams' Rancho or Western Sahara. One other reflection:—What propriety or consistency is there in granting us a Territorial, and California a State Government? when our actual settlers outnumber them as five to three; and moreover, those who have been expected to locate there, are at this moment flowing back upon us by hundreds and thousands? We admit the potency of Gold; but should not a nation be willing, nay, seek to cherish those who are endeavoring to render her most sterile and barren domain productive; who are extending settlements, making improvements, and developing the national resources of hitherto unexplored regions, thereby adding to the national wealth; not, it is true, merely in gold, but in the proudest trophies of any enlightened nation, that of civilized society. But why need we rehearse things manifest in themselves? these are facts, that all are acquainted with, especially, the Members of Congress; who have such extensive facilities for information. Why then will they not act in conformity with their own, as well as our interest? they certainly do not wish to encourage the formation of Independent Sovereignities within her newly acquired Territories; yet the lessons we are taking in the school of experience, are of that nature, and may, if much longer permitted to exist, produce a distaste for any change.

Let Congress give us a Government based as all Republican Governments should be, upon the authority of the people; let them decide our boundaries in accordance with the wishes of the actual settlers, or residents therein, upon the principle of common Justice, according and guaranteeing unto us those rights and immunities only, which are the privilege of American citizens in like, or similar circumstances: it is all we ask; it is all we expect; and this we consider we have a right to claim at the hand of Congress.—This is what we wish you to promote; relying upon your wisdom, ability and integrity, we feel assured that our cause will be faithfully represented, and that Congress will consider the ensuing session as an opportune time to accord unto us that Legislation, which has so long been withheld; thus happily terminating your labors in the capacity in which you now stand, and our anxiety in relation to her future course.

With sentiments of high regard, we remain yours, respectfully,

D. H. WELLS, }
P. P. PRATT, } Committee.
O. SPENCER, }

To DR. J. M. BERNHISEL, & A. W. BABBIT, Esq., Washington City, D. C.

RESOLUTIONS,

Passed by the General Assembly of the State of Deseret, at G. S. L. City, Sept. 11, 1850, in relation to a Territorial Government.

1. Resolved, that our Agent, Dr. J. M. Bernhisel, and our Delegate, Almon W. Babbitt, Esq, now in Washington City, D. C., be instructed to withdraw all *Petitions, Memorials, and Applications* to Congress for a Territorial Government for Deseret.

2. Resolved, that they also be instructed to use all proper means to procure an early admission of this State, under our Constitution, into the Union.

3. Resolved, that it is far preferable for us to remain as we are, in relation to Governmental affairs, until Congress shall see proper to admit us as a State.

4. Resolved, that we appoint a Committee of Three, to write a letter of instructions to our Agent and Delegate aforesaid, expressive of our views and feelings in relation to the course pursued towards us, pertaining to our organization of Government, boundaries, &c.

Whereupon, Daniel H. Wells, Parley P. Pratt, and Orson Spencer, were appointed said Committee.

HEBER C. KIMBALL, Pres't.

Attest, THOS. BULLOCK, Sec'ry.

Sept. 14. 1850, 10, A. M.

The general assembly of the State of Deseret, met in the Bowery, pursuant to adjournment.

Being opened with prayer by Senator John Young,

G. A. Smith moved that the order of the day, which is the report of the committee on the Perpetual Emigrating Fund for the Poor, be taken up—carried.

The ordinance was presented, entitled "an Ordinance incorporating the Perpetual Emigrating Company."

The bill was then taken up, read

discussed, amended, and passed.

D. H. Wells, moved that the Supervisor of roads, be instructed to proceed forthwith to improve the streets and roads, by making ditches, turupiking roads, and making good and sufficient bridges, aqueducts, &c., and that he be authorised to draw upon the treasury for means to defray the expenses thereof, and further that we recommend all aqueducts to be built and covered with stone in a good and substantial manner; and that he employ Mr. Gammel with his improved ditching machine and scraper, to work under his direction upon the public works,—carried,

On motion the Assembly adjourned to the 1st. Saturday in October, at 10 o'clock A. M., to meet in the Bowery.

Benediction by P. P. Pratt.

THOS. BULLOCK,
Clerk of Senate.

WHEREAS, In the fall of 1849, the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in this State, did by voluntary donation create a fund, for the laudable and benevolent purpose of facilitating the emigration of the poor to this State; and,

WHEREAS, labor, industry, and economy is wealth, and all kinds of mechanics and laborers are requisite for building up and extending the benefits of civilized society, subduing the soil, and otherwise developing the resources of a new country; and,

WHEREAS, there are many good and worthy people, who would gladly emigrate to this State, if they were provided with the means; and,

WHEREAS, we consider it a subject worthy of consideration and encouragement, fraught, as it is, with the best interest of society; not only by adding to the national wealth, and extending the area of civilization, but accomplishing the still more generous and benevolent purpose, of transplanting to a more genial soil—to a place where labor and industry meet their due