

MASS MEETING AT PAYSON.

At a meeting of the people of Payson, Ponderosa, Spring Lake Villa, and Santaquin, assembled at the Hall in Payson at ten o'clock on the 11th inst., B. F. Stewart Esq. was called to the chair, and I. M. Coombs chosen secretary.

Addresses were delivered by Messrs. J. T. Hardy, B. F. Johnson, and Henry Barnett, upon the hypocrisy, falsehood and perfidy of Governor Harding who, when upon a visit to friends in this country last fall, often, both publicly and privately, declared that he was a friend of this Territory, and to the citizens thereof, with whom he felt admiration for their industry, energy, and perseverance, and sympathy for the wrongs they had suffered.

Judges Wait and Drake were also denounced as enemies to civil liberty.

On motion the chairman appointed a committee of five to draft a preamble and resolutions expressing of the sense of the meeting, consisting of J. E. Johnson, J. T. Hardy, O. Simons, Wm McBride and Dr. Hickman.

During the absence of the committee, the meeting was addressed by Messrs. Loveless, Gardner and others.

The committee, through their chairman, presented the following preamble and resolutions, which were accepted and adopted:

Whereas, It has become evident that our present Governor, S. S. Harding, has proved himself recreant and utterly regardless of the interest and welfare of the people of this Territory, by secret and traitorous attempts to abridge our liberties and rob us of the rights of freemen, guaranteed, not only by the time-honored usages of our Republican institutions, but by the spirit and intention of the Constitution of the United States; and,

Whereas, His late attempt, through the aid of Congress, to grasp and usurp all civil and military authority, reveals his despotism, arrogant and anti-Republican character; and,

Whereas, We, as integral portions of this great American Union, have rights guaranteed by the divine institutions of freedom, purchased by the blood of our revolutionary sires, of which we cannot submit tamely to be robbed; and,

Whereas, We have ample evidence that the said Governor Harding is not only a secret and plotting enemy to the liberties and rights of the people of this Territory, but also an enemy to the general Government by his constant efforts to alienate the masses of the people from their allegiance to the parent Government, and the principles he so artfully professes to sustain; and,

Whereas, We believe that the conduct of Associate Justices Waite and Drake are equally perfidious and traitorous to the people of this Territory and to the Government, in aiding and abetting the said Governor in his Judas-like treachery; therefore resolved,

That, We, the people of Payson, Ponderosa, Spring Lake Villa and Santaquin, in mass meeting assembled, heartily concur in the feelings and sentiments expressed in the resolutions of a mass meeting of the citizens of Great Salt Lake City, at the Tabernacle on the 3d instant.

Resolved, That if the parties named in the foregoing preamble refuse to resign their official positions, we believe that the President should make an example of their perfidy, remove them from office, and fill their places with good and honest men.

Resolved, That the members of this meeting sign a petition to President Lincoln to this end.

Resolved, That the proceedings be sent to the DESERET NEWS for publication.

The citizens present then proceeded to place their signatures to the petition referred to, after which the meeting, which was characterized by no little enthusiasm and indignation towards the unfortunate officials, adjourned sine die.

B. F. STEWART, Chairman.

I. M. COOMBS, Secretary.

MASS MEETING AT FILLMORE.

The citizens of Fillmore assembled at the City Hall on Monday, March 9th, at 4 o'clock p. m., to give expression to the feelings entertained towards Gov. Harding and Judges Waite and Drake for attempting to subvert the rights of the people of Utah, and to bring evil upon them.

The meeting was called to order by the Hon. Thomas R. King, and organized by the appointment of Hon. William Felshaw, Mayor of the city, Chairman, and John Kelly, Esq., Clerk.

The Chairman, in a brief speech, stated the object of the meeting.

On motion, Hon. Thomas R. King, Andrew Henry and Benjamin H. Robison were appointed a committee to draft a Preamble and Resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. The committee withdrew for a short time, during which the Assembly was addressed by Hon. Thomas Callister and J. S. Giles, Esq. On the return of the committee, they reported the following Preamble and Resolutions, which were unanimously adopted by acclamation:

Whereas, His Excellency Governor Harding, in his Message to the Legislature of Utah, accused the citizens of said Territory of disloyalty, and has exercised his authority to nullify the doings of said Legislature, thereby crippling our energies, retarding our progress, and obstructing the development of our enterprise as a community; thus abusing the power vested in him by the general government; and,

Whereas, Authentic information has been received that Governor Harding and the Associate Justices C. B. Waite and T. J. Drake have recommended to Congress the passage of a bill empowering the Governor to appoint all militia officers and remove them at pleasure, and the U. S. Marshal to select all jurors whether citizens of the Territory or not, which things are inimical to our liberties, antagonistic to the Constitution of the United States, and subversive of every principle compatible with a Republican form of government, thereby seeking to usurp military authority, dictation and despotism hitherto unknown in the annals of our Republic; and,

Whereas, his Excellency's insinuations wherein our loyalty is impugned, are unfounded, unjust, and utterly false, as our sentiments and deeds have abundantly proved; Therefore,

Resolved, That we deem a direct assault has been made on our free institutions, and that a base effort has been made to sow the seeds of disunion between the citizens of this Territory and the government of the United States.

Resolved, That we deem his Excellency Gov. Harding wholly incapable of holding the high and dignified position of Governor over a free and enlightened people; and that such sentiments as he has expressed could emanate only from the heart of a despot and tyrant.

Resolved, That we deem Judges Waite and Drake, in aiding the Governor in his nefarious designs to destroy our NATIONAL INSTITUTIONS, have proved themselves unworthy the confidence of a free people, and unfit to hold the high and honorable position to which they have been elevated by the parent government.

Resolved, That we stamp with indignation and treat with contempt all such wicked and futile attempts to sever, in this hour of our country's peril, the ties which bind us to our once happy Republic.

Resolved, That we unanimously solicit the true and hearty co-operation of all our sister counties in a petition for the removal from office of his Excellency Governor Harding, and the Associate Justices Waite and Drake, and for the appointment in their stead of good and honorable men.

Resolved, That the foregoing Preamble and Resolutions be forwarded to the editor of the DESERET NEWS, with a request for their publication.

Adjourned without day.

WM. FELSHAW, Ch'n.

JOHN KELLY, Clerk.

MASS MEETING AT SPRINGVILLE.

On Monday evening, the 9th inst., the citizens of Springville assembled in the capacity of a mass meeting, to express their views in relation to the course which His Excellency Gov. Harding and the Associate Judges Waite and Drake had taken, affecting the franchise and the liberties of the people of the Territory of Utah.

On motion, William Mendenhall was chosen chairman, and Jesse Gardner, clerk of the meeting.

Lyman S. Wood, Joseph Kelly and John S. Fulmer, Esqs., were appointed a committee to draw up resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, who, during the course of the evening, reported the following

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That the people of Utah are loyal to the Constitution of the United States; the base and dastardly insinuation of Gov. Harding and the Associate Judges Waite and Drake to the contrary, notwithstanding.

Resolved, That we have good reason to view, with apprehension and distrust, the action of that branch of the general government, or any of its members, who will receive and legislate upon bills drawn up in a distant Territory, embodying propositions, subversive of the liberties of the people.

Resolved, That President Lincoln, upon being advised of these facts, ought, without a moment's delay, to remove the said Governor and Judges from their respective offices.

Resolved, That the President would not only do himself credit, but us a great favor by making his appointments from among the citizens of this Territory.

Resolved, That we unreservedly approve and endorse all the resolutions and sentiments which were adopted and expressed by the mass meeting held at Great Salt Lake City on this subject.

After some spirited remarks from several individuals upon the subject matter contained in these resolutions, they were unanimously adopted.

WILLIAM MENDENHALL, Chairman,
JESSE GARDNER, Clerk.

MASS MEETING IN SPANISH FORK CITY.

On Monday, the 9th inst., a mass meeting was held in Spanish Fork city, to take into consideration the hypocritical and wicked conduct of Gov. Stephen S. Harding and Associate Justices Waite and Drake, his accomplices, in attempting to deprive the people of this territory of their most sacred rights.

The meeting was called to order by the Hon. A. K. Thurbur; George D. Snell Esq. was elected chairman, and William W. Rockhill secretary.

The Hon. A. K. Thurbur, in a brief manner gave a detail of the Governor's message to the legislative assembly. A spirited and patriotic address was then delivered by Col.

Stephen Markham, when on motion, the resolutions and petition passed at the mass meeting in G. S. L. City on the 3d inst., were most heartily concurred in and adopted as the sentiments of the meeting, with a tremendous ay of approval for the Governor and Associate Justices to resign and leave the territory forthwith.

GEORGE D. SNELL, Chairman.

W. W. ROCKHILL, Secretary.

ELDER BROWN'S THIRD LECTURE.

The deferred lecture was delivered on Monday evening last, in the Tabernacle. The evening was altogether favorable, and the house better filled than at the previous lectures, with attentive listeners—the young of both sexes forming a goodly proportion of the audience.

In opening, he referred to the trials that beset the path of the Elders who have, during the past thirty years, in the proclamation of the gospel, journeyed forth, without purse or scrip, among the nations of the earth and upon the Islands of the sea—and how little is frequently known of those trials, even by their families and intimate friends.

Upon arriving at the Society Islands, before entering upon the duties of his mission, it was required by law that he should obtain a permit to travel or remain on Tahiti, or upon whatever Island might be preferred—the cost of which was sixty cents per month, or a pro rata tribute for the whole time of stay. On leaving any Island, it was also required to obtain a permit.

Having diligently studied the language some four weeks; he had become sufficiently proficient therein as to be permitted to stand up as a public speaker—addressing them, of course, on the first principles of the gospel—faith, repentance, baptism and the laying on of hands for the gift of the Holy Ghost. His account of the eagerness with which the natives imbibed the spirit and order of the gospel, invests with uncommon interest the character and history of those rude sons of nature. So deep was the impression made upon them by the simple tale of truth, told by the Elders, that a feeling bordering on enthusiasm was awakened, the intensity of which increased as the Elders' fields of labor were extended. At one of his first public attempts to preach, the natives gathered in vast numbers, bringing their pork, fruits and bedding with them—laying aside all other concerns and giving themselves for days unreservedly to the contemplation of spiritual matters. Their estimation of time, on such occasions, is very slight, if at all perceptible; and not less remarkable is their memory of the scriptures—many of them being able to recite a succession of chapters; or, in citing multitudinous quotations, to refer by giving chapter and verse.

No sooner had the good seed of the kingdom commenced to take root in the affections of the natives, than the opposition exhibited itself. The priests and their aids, who had long held undisturbed religious sway over the natives, set up a doleful wailing, lest their craft should come to grief. Government officers by them were prejudiced and incensed against the Elders, and every means that vile cunning could connive was put in force to interrupt, harass and, if possible, impede the progress of the truth, which was taking steadfast hold in the hearts of the people.

Elder B. had not long prosecuted his labors ere he was arrested and, being unable to produce his passport, (which he had inadvertently left in a distant part of the Island) was placed in confinement to await his trial—being charged with inciting riot and with being an enemy to the French government. When arraigned for examination, he was critically questioned as to the object of his mission to the Islands, where he was from, his success among the natives, his religious belief, &c.; at the close of which he was offered the alternative of producing his passport at or before eight o'clock next morning, or be banished from the Island. It being impossible to comply with the first condition, as the judicial officers were well aware, by reason of the distance, he choose the only course left him—to leave the Island of Tahiti, in doing which, he most providentially escaped from the grasp of another bevy of officials lying in wait to capture and permanently cripple his movements.

His labors on that island were largely crowned with success—having, during a pe-

riod of three months, baptized one hundred and eighty persons.

Being exiled from Tahiti, he directed his course to another and smaller island of the Society group named Livavi, where, also, he found favor in the eyes of the natives, who at once seemed to appreciate the scriptural consistency and manifest truthfulness of the doctrines he taught them, and within about a month he baptized some thirty persons. The spirit of bigotry and intolerance, however, had found its way there also; as in Tahiti, through Christian missionaries, who have ever, as is clearly evidenced by their combined antagonism to whatever they and their controversial sects and schools did not set down as orthodox, proved themselves the pioneers, among the "heathen," of pride, confusion, arrogance, duplicity and intolerance, if not of licentiousness, degeneracy and corruption. He was again subjected to a summary trial, was condemned to be burned, was taken to the spot selected for the burning, where the fire was kindled in readiness for the warm reception they had in contemplation for him.

As the concerted signal was given to lead forth the victim to the flames, a frenzy seemed to seize upon the masses and they rushed each upon the other in wildest fury in the midst of which Elder Brown found himself, instead of the pinioned victim of fiery torture, the almost unconscious pacificator of the belligerents. Even women became champions and fought like heroes to deliver the devoted herald of truth from the jaws of a horrid death—vociferously declaring that they would suffer themselves to be burned, but the Mormon Elder should go unharmed. His mortal foes, compelled to abandon the project, were thus again defeated in their designs.

Soon after this he took his departure for California, was shipwrecked on the passage, took the small pox, from which disease he was sequestered for twenty-five days in a sheep corral in the suburbs of San Pedro, attended first by an Indian, then by a Spaniard and finally by a drunkard sailor; but even there friends were raised up in his last extremity from whom he received voluntary and most welcome aid.

We regret that there was no reporter present, as the whole lecture would have richly repaid a perusal.

COMMENCEMENT OF A MUCH NEEDED IMPROVEMENT.—It has been in contemplation for a long time to improve the road around the Point of the Mountain, between Great Salt Lake and Utah counties, by altering the grade so as to obviate the steep ascent on the south side of the hill. After several unsuccessful efforts to effect the desired end, we are pleased to announce that the work was commenced on Monday last with the intention of pushing it forward to completion, as expeditiously as possible. It is a big job, which will probably cost some eight or ten thousand dollars, but when done, it will be a valuable improvement, which the traveling public will surely appreciate. We understand that Bishop Hunter is one of the prime movers in commencing this improvement.

SIGNS OF SPRING.—The weather during the last few days has been quite warm and spring-like. The roads are becoming dry and quite passable. With farmers plowing for wheat sowing is in order in most locations in this and other adjoining valleys, and although several snow storms may yet be expected the winter season proper has ended and the signs are favorable for the predominance of warm over cold weather for the next six or eight months.

ROBBING THE MAILS.—One Thomas Harrison was apprehended a few miles beyond Brigham city, on Friday evening, and one George Clark, a recently enlisted soldier, was apprehended at Camp Douglas, on Monday, by Deputy-Marshal O. P. Rockwell, on a charge of being connected with robbing the mails on the overland route, east of Bridger. As the examination of these parties comes off to-day before his Honor Judge Kinney, we defer the publication of facts till next issue.

AN ACCEPTABLE PRESENT.—Yesterday, Mr. James Woods placed upon our table a beautiful bunch of Pieplant, from the garden of Mr. W. C. Staines, produced by artificial culture, for which our thanks are tendered. It was certainly an acceptable treat at this season of the year, and Mr. Woods has abundantly evidenced by his works during the absence of Mr. Staines in England, that he is not an amateur gardener.