

MASS MEETINGS.

LEHI,

February 22, 1858.

The inhabitants of Lehi, Utah county, in mass meeting assembled, unanimously adopted the following preamble and resolutions, expressive of their feelings respecting the official course of His Excellency Governor Brigham Young, his Message of Dec. 13th, 1857, to the Legislative Assembly of Utah Territory and the Resolutions thereon as adopted and signed by the members of said Assembly:—

Whereas the People called Latter Day Saints, who now inhabit the Territory of Utah, have, in years past, been cruelly persecuted, mobbed, driven many times, our females ravished, our children butchered, some of our best men murdered in cold blood in Carthage jail, namely, Joseph Smith, our Prophet, and Hyrum Smith, our Patriarch, while under the plighted faith of the State of Illinois, by Governor Thomas Ford, also of the Twelve Apostles, David Patten in Missouri and Parley P. Pratt in Arkansas; and,

Whereas we have repeatedly petitioned the authorities and Government of the United States for redress of our wrongs, but have received none only in the words of President Martin Van Buren, who said, 'your cause is just, but we can do nothing for you;' and,

Whereas those who have robbed and slain us, yet go unpunished, although publicly known; and,

Whereas the U. S. Government did stop our mails, to keep us in the dark, and the President of the U. S. has, in our opinion, commenced another crusade against us by slyly, skulkingly and treasonably sending an armed force against an innocent, law-abiding people, because they dared to worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences; Therefore,

Resolved, that we do regard all such force or forces as only a legalized mob sent to butcher us and wantonly abuse our females in our hard earned mountain homes, as was their reckless boast while on their way here.

Resolved, that we do unanimously express our entire approbation of the official course of His Excellency Governor Brigham Young and that to love and respect all his official acts and documents is only to love and respect truth, most nobly and generously expressed.

Resolved, that we fully approve of the spirited and constitutional Message of His Excellency the Governor to the Legislative Assembly of Dec. 15, 1857, and that we entirely concur in the Resolutions and spirit and sentiment of the Memorial of that honorable body to the President and Congress of the U. S. bearing date Jan. 6, 1858.

Resolved, that, inasmuch as the President of the U. S., judging from his late message, is still determined to continue his crusade against us in calling out more soldiery, that we do recommend Congress to disapprove his acts, withdraw the troops that are now on our borders and thereby save the funds of the treasury and the character of the nation.

Resolved, that the citizens of Lehi, en masse, will hold themselves in readiness to co-operate with His Excellency Governor Young in any scheme that he may adopt to preserve our prosperity and constitutional, inalienable rights; and,

Whereas a certain correspondent of the New York Times seems very fearful that we shall go to Sonora and thereby baffle their murderous designs; Therefore,

Resolved, that we will go just where the Lord our God wants us to go, independent of all hell.

Resolved, that the foregoing preamble and resolutions be forwarded to the Editor of the Deseret News for publication.

Resolved, that the following persons, the committee, sign the resolutions in behalf of the citizens of Lehi.

DAVID EVANS,
JOHN BROWN,
WILLIAM HYDE,
THOMAS TAYLOR,
JAMES MCGAW,
ISRAEL EVANS,
Committee.

THOMAS TAYLOR, Secretary.

SANTA QUIN,

February 19, 1856.

The citizens of Santa Quin, Utah county, met at the school house in mass meeting and adopted the following resolutions:—

Resolved, that we fully sanction and will sustain the sentiments and doctrine contained in the Message of Governor Young to the Legislative Assembly of Dec. 15, 1857, and that we also fully concur in all the resolutions of the Legislative Assembly in sustaining Governor Young and in their disapprobation of the hostile movements of the General Government towards the citizens of Utah.

Resolved, that we, as a people, have suffered enough from the violence of mobs and soldiery, stimulated by corrupt priests, lying editors and disappointed politicians and that we will no longer bear such injustice and oppression.

Resolved, that our lives, property and all our influence is pledged to repel all further aggression or the approach of an armed soldiery into our midst.

Resolved, that before our peaceful homes and our possessions shall be desecrated by our enemies, our houses shall be burned and our pleasant homes desolated and we, with our families, will find shelter and defence amid the canyons and deserts of our mountain country, and as the Sons of the Revolutionary Sires, will show to the world, by our patriotism and struggle for liberty, that their blood flows in our veins.

Resolved, that we consider the present administration totally corrupt and that President Buchanan, by his official movements towards Utah, has forfeited the confidence and respect of every

patriotic citizen and that we do not hesitate to give to the world our disapprobation and protest to his feelings and designs towards us.

Resolved, that the above resolutions be signed and forwarded for publication in the Deseret News.

WM. B. MAXWELL,
GEO. W. JOHNSON,
WM. P. GODDARD,
BENJ. HAWKINS,
JAMES S. HOLMAN,
JOSEPH S. ALLEN,
JAMES C. SLY,
JOHN MATTHIS,
ISAAC MORLEY, SEN.,
Committee.

REES R. LEWELLYN, Sec'y.

FILLMORE.

FEBRUARY 20, 1858.

We the inhabitants of Fillmore city, Millard county, Territory of Utah, in mass meeting assembled, do unanimously adopt the following preamble and resolutions:—

Whereas we, as a people, having, from the beginning, endured cruel and unrelenting persecutions from the hands of lawless mobs, until the spirit of intolerance increased to such a degree that, under its malignant influence, we were driven from city to city, from county to county and from State to State, while the blood of innocence flowed like water, to which was afterwards added the still more precious blood of our Prophet and Patriarch; and, as if such hellish deeds were not sufficient to satiate that bloodthirsty spirit which raged in the breasts of our persecutors, it continued to burn so hotly against us that we were compelled to flee from the confines of civilization (?) to seek a home amongst the savages of the wilderness; and,

Whereas Judges, Governors and Presidents have alike turned a deaf ear to our cries for redress, thereby sanctioning those lawless and inhuman proceedings, thus violating the sacred Constitution of our beloved country, which they had sworn to sustain and defend; and,

Whereas, after a vast amount of toil, privation and suffering, we have located ourselves in these peaceful valleys, far from our enemies, and have, by our untiring industry, converted the wilderness into a fruitful field and have now begun to enjoy the fruits of our labors; and,

Whereas that same murderous spirit which forced us from our former possessions has incited the Chief Magistrate of the nation to appoint a Governor and other officials for the Territory of Utah, contrary to the known wishes of the entire community, and send an army to install them, at the point of the bayonet, which is utterly discordant with the spirit of the Constitution, which acknowledges the sovereign power to be invested in the people;

Therefore, resolved, that we most heartily approve of the course and policy pursued by His Excellency Governor Young in endeavoring to repel the hostile banditti now invading our borders, and that we consider all his official acts in relation thereto to be not only just but also to be characterized by superior wisdom and benevolence.

Resolved, that we esteem His Excellency's Message of Dec. 15, 1857, to the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah, to be fraught with sound constitutional principles and stamps the author as worthy of the entire confidence of every patriot.

Resolved, that we most fully concur in the sentiments expressed in the Memorial and Resolutions addressed to the President of the United States, passed at the last session of the Legislature.

Resolved, that His Excellency Brigham Young, in his capacity of Governor of Utah, has given complete satisfaction, and we know him to be qualified in every respect to fill that position with honor and dignity, and we hereby testify our determination to uphold and sustain him and the Legislative Assembly with all our hearts, strength and means, even unto death, in the adoption of such measures as may be deemed necessary to secure unto us those rights and privileges purchased by the blood of the veterans of Seventy-Six.

Resolved, that these preamble and resolutions be transmitted for publication in the Deseret News.

Resolved, that the committee subscribe their names to this document in behalf of the citizens of Fillmore city.

H. MACE,
L. H. McCULLOUGH,
J. W. RADFORD,
DANIEL THOMPSON,
JOHN KELLY,
JACOB CROFT,
Committee.

CEDAR CITY.

At a meeting of the inhabitants of Cedar city and its vicinity, held in the Tabernacle, Cedar, Feb. 14, 1858, John M. Higbee was unanimously elected chairman, Martin Slack, secretary.

A committee of five were chosen to draft a preamble and resolutions expressive of the feelings of the people in relation to the course pursued by his Excellency Gov. Brigham Young and by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah.

The meeting was addressed by Pres. I. C. Haight, Judge Thomas, Theodore Turley, Esq., and others, after which the following preamble and resolutions were read and unanimously adopted:—

Whereas we, as a people, have been persecuted, mobbed and driven from county to county and from State to State until, at length, we were compelled to flee into the Rocky Mountains, as a refuge from Christian civilization, (?) to seek a home among the savages of the wilderness; and,

Whereas, our best men have been murdered

under the pledged faith of a Sovereign State; our people driven in the depth of winter, our houses and grain burned, our women ravished, and every principle of humanity violated and that, too, under the cognizance of magistrates and of honorable Senators of the U. S.; and,

Whereas, the Constitution of the U. S. guarantees to all men equal rights and privileges, of life liberty and the pursuit of happiness, also the right to worship the Almighty God according to the dictates of their own conscience; and,

Whereas we, as a people, have been deprived of these inestimable privileges and blessings; and,

Whereas, we have ever been a peaceable, industrious loyal and law-abiding people, esteeming the Constitution and Institutions of our American Government as one of the greatest boons that Heaven ever conferred upon man—as a proof of which, when driven homeless and friendless into the wilderness and among savages in the most destitute situation, in compliance with a requisition from the General Government, we furnished 500 of our most able bodied men to fight her battles in Mexico; and,

Whereas, we have petitioned repeatedly, Judges, Governors and Presidents for a redress of our grievances and to be reinstated in our rights and privileges guaranteed by the Constitution of the U. S., all of which has been treated with silent contempt or only with 'Your cause is just but we can do nothing for you;' and,

Whereas, after suffering all these abuses, in this isolated inhospitable region we still cling to the institutions for which our fathers fought and bled; as a proof of which we have sought to become a sovereign State and to be incorporated in the Great American Confederacy, having sent our Delegates furnished with a Memorial and a republican form of Constitution, but, through political intrigue and corruption prevailing at the seat of Government, they were prevented from presenting the same; and,

Whereas, all Government derives its power and efficiency from the will and consent of the governed, as expressed in the Constitution of the U. S.; and,

Whereas, the General Government has pursued a policy towards us of appointing officers (with a few honorable exceptions) whose interests were not identified with ours and who had no feelings in common with us as a people and who forfeited every claim to our confidence by trampling upon our Constitutional rights and violating every principle of virtue and decency; and,

Whereas, the Legislative Assembly did memorialize, in Jan. 1857, the President of the U. S. to appoint men whose interests were identified with ours, or other good men, as Territorial officers; and,

Whereas, said memorial has been treated with silent contempt and passed by unheeded, in proof of which (according to newspaper reports) another set of officials has been appointed, and a body of armed men, furnished them to dragoon us into unconstitutional submission:—Therefore, be it

Resolved, that we most cordially approve of the course which has been pursued by Gov. Young in putting the Territory under martial law, and of preventing armed forces under whatever pretence, from entering our Territory.

Resolved, that we approve of the Memorial to the President and Congress of the U. S. adopted by the Legislative Assembly of Utah Territory, Jan. 6, 1858, and most heartily concur in all the sentiments therein expressed.

Resolved, that should we any longer tamely submit to such unconstitutional proceedings that we should prove ourselves recreant to every principle of honor, patriotism, virtue, integrity, self-respect and common decency.

Resolved, that we never will consent to receive any more U. S. officials until she shall withdraw her troops from our borders, reinstate us in our Constitutional rights and redress our grievances.

Resolved, that we will support the Governor and Legislative Assembly in any and every measure they may adopt for the protection of the inhabitants of this Territory in repelling invasion and in resisting the enforcing, unconstitutionally, corrupt officials upon us.

Resolved, that we pledge our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honors in support of the above resolutions.

Resolved, that this preamble and resolutions be signed by the Committee and forwarded to the editor of the Deseret News for publication.

JOHN M. HIGBEE, Ch'n.
ELIAS MORRIS,
THEODORE TURLEY,
DANIEL M. THOMAS,
RICHARD HARRISON,
IRA ALLEN, Committee.

M. SLACK, Secretary.

Cedar City.

IRON COUNTY, Feb. 9, 1858.

DEAR BR. CARRINGTON:—

The Saints in Cedar city, as a general thing, feel well, and the meetings are well attended. Our numbers are rapidly increasing from the California emigration. Many of our brethren are out on the road with teams assisting them in.

Nothing has been done at the Iron works since last fall, but of late some of the brethren have been altering and repairing the blast furnace, and preparations are being made for another trial, which I trust will prove successful.

About thirty miles south of this city a weed called soaproot grows in abundance, which has been found to contain fibres of great strength that are thought to be well adapted for the manufacture of ropes. Some of our brethren are gone to fetch a load to make a trial.

We have been greatly blessed and comforted by the society and instructions of br. Amasa Lyman. He has been south about a month but is expected to return shortly. Br. Haight returned home on Thursday last from Salt Lake

city, and we were made to rejoice in the cheering news which he brought us. Truly every Saint throughout these valleys cannot help but rejoice that God has placed us in the position that we now occupy.

Two weeks since, Bishop Smith, br. Harrison and myself were appointed to go and visit the settlements south for the purpose of preaching to the Saints. We first visited Harmony, and found the brethren and sisters enjoying a good spirit. They have a very comfortable meeting room and a daily school.

From Harmony we proceeded to the Cotton farm on the Rio Virgin. We held two excellent meetings here and a good feeling exists among the Saints.

The brethren seem to be much encouraged in raising cotton, from the prosperity that attended their labors last year, and they feel anxious to raise all they can this year, but the limited quantity of seed will prevent them from raising as large a crop as they otherwise would. Many of the brethren and sisters are clothed in cloth of their own manufacture, which looks exceedingly well. Enclosed are a few samples of their home manufacture, which I obtained from br. Pierce's family.

[The samples sent are excellent for rough service.]

We next went to Santa Clara Fort, where some who have lately arrived from California have already built log houses and commenced to make improvements for farming.

With kind love to the Presidency and yourself, I remain yours, etc.

HENRY LUNT.

TRIFLES.—The world is made up of trifles. The grand movements of great events, and the changes of empires, are founded in causes, very generally, which would be pronounced trifles by the world. Yes, 'trifles light as air' have led to some of the most important discoveries we have. The fall of an apple gave Newton the clue to gravitation; the rising up of the lid of a tea kettle gave us our railroads, steamboats, ocean steamers, and a thousand other things—not to speak of the press—that, combined, put the world centuries ahead in the mysteries of the universe and the purposes of God.

To the observation of a flower dimly pictured on a stone, we owe the philosophical researches in chemistry and light which ultimately gave us the daguerreotype.

'To grasp

A thing impalpable, and hold it, was
Once considered wild impossibility,
Until Daguerre, with heaven-aspiring might,
Captured a shadow with a ray of light,
And chained it down for ever!

By a trifling loan of money from the great actor Talma to Napoleon, in a time of need, the face of Europe was changed—millions of men perished—thrones were emptied—Wellington was made a duke—Moscow was burned, and France made a despotism at the present time; for Napoleon was on the brink of suicide—a nameless adventurer—when Talma gave him this assistance.

The foundation of the Roman empire was a cunning trick in an individual combat, or duel. American liberty and thirty-one glorious States arose from a strong cup of tea made by the Bostonians in 1775.

A little piece of magnetized steel led to the discovery of a new world. The erection of a saw mill in California changed the currency of the world. The crossing of a little stream of water speedily subverted the liberties of Rome, and gave the name of Brutus immortality. The flying of a common paper kite by a printer gave us the magnetic telegraph.

The eating of an apple in the garden of Eden brought sin and death into the world; the giving away of the golden apple caused ten years' war, and the fall of Troy. A delay of five minutes saved the lives of Napoleon the First and his family from an 'infernal machine' in the streets of Paris.

A delay of two minutes once cost about fifty lives on an American railroad. The exportation of a few potatoes from America, by Sir Walter Raleigh, has saved the Irish nation, several times, from starvation. From a little acorn the grand American forests have sprung:—

'A pebble in the streamlet scant
Has changed the course of many a river;
A dew drop on the baby plant
Has warped the giant oak for ever.'

It is impossible to enumerate, especially in a newspaper article, the almost numberless 'trifles' that have produced numberless great events, and made numberless radical changes in the history and destiny of the world. Suffice it to say, that 'trifles' are not to be scoffed at.

The world may learn great, and true, and valuable lessons from these same 'trifles.' The fable of the lion who was released from his prison by a little mouse, was written by a great man. Upon a less foundation than this, there have been erected deathless poetry, wonderful tragedies, and many noble novels. Hold nothing in contempt; nothing contemptible ever came from the hands of the Almighty.

The worlds which the microscope has revealed to us in the drop of water, are as wonderful and mysterious as the bright and beautiful worlds brought to our eyes by the telescope. The loathsome caterpillar, which we long to crush beneath our feet, will one day be a beautiful creature, with rainbows for wings.

The little pool of dirty water into which we have stepped, and upon which we pour our 'vials of wrath,' in many a deep muttered anathema and malediction, for having obscured the glory of our boots, will be woven into a bright and beautifully embroidered veil, by the miraculous sun, for the face of the queen who trails her robe of light among the countless stars.—[New Orleans Picayune.