

## GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF  
DESERET, SALT LAKE CITY.  
February 24th, 1868.

TO THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES CONVENED IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY:

GENTLEMEN:—In the providence of Almighty God you have another opportunity accorded unto you of assembling together in a legislative capacity. In saluting you, permit me to extend my congratulations to your Honorable body for the favorable circumstances which surround us. We have many reasons for thankfulness to our Great Creator for the peace and prosperity which have been vouchsafed unto us, our citizens and our State since our last meeting, and for the unrestricted enjoyment of the glorious liberties guaranteed unto us by the Constitution of our country.

During the months which have elapsed since our last meeting, general good health has prevailed in our settlements. Our crops of grain, fruits and vegetables have been usually good in many parts of the State; but in some of our northern counties, the crops were seriously damaged, and in some instances destroyed, by the deadly ravages of myriads of grasshoppers with which our State was visited. The lesson conveyed to our citizens by this visitation is an important one, and should give weight to the policy which has, for years, been urged upon their attention. At least one year's supply of breadstuffs should always be in their possession. Should our crops fail through drouth, the devastation of crickets and grasshoppers or any other cause, ordinary prudence would suggest that we should have a sufficient amount of food stored up to supply every demand until another harvest could be gathered. We live in a country far removed from the markets where grain can be purchased; no navigable streams, or other cheap and available modes of transportation, by which provisions can be brought here to supply our wants, are within our reach. We must, therefore, depend upon the productions of our own soil, and carefully husband them, so that in the event of a failure of crops there may be no suffering in the land.

For the past few years money has been very abundant in our State, and business of all kinds has been brisk. We are now experiencing the reaction, yet it is worthy of remark, and should be a subject of gratulation, that among our people destitution and want are unknown; the cries of the poor for the necessities of life are not heard; but the measures taken for their relief are amply sufficient to meet every requirement.

Amid the general reckless extravagance of public as well as private expenditure, it is worthy of commendation that the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah has so judiciously administered financial affairs that the Territory is not only free from debt, but the public improvements are extensive and highly creditable to the wise application of revenue.

I feel highly gratified in being able to inform you that the Indian forays are apparently at an end, though during the three years past they have caused the abandonment of many settlements and impeded the general progress in Sanpete, Sevier, Piute, Kane and other counties. The leader in the late disturbances has promised our Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Col. F. H. Head, that he will in future be friendly to the whites—a promise he has thus far strictly observed. But inasmuch as Indian promises made in the fall have sometimes been broken in the spring, prudence dictates the continued exercise of vigilance in every locality liable to be assailed.

The Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah, during the session lately closed, memorialized Congress for an appropriation to defray the losses and military expenses incurred in the late Indian disturbances, a class of payments strictly obligatory upon the Parent Government in behalf of their wards or red children, for whose conduct its treaties, laws, and practice in regard to them holds the government responsible, and consequently responsible for losses and expenses arising through their misbehavior. Such being the fact, and their ill conduct having caused great losses and much suffering and destitution, aside from the more grievous sacrifice of many lives, it is but just that Congress take appropriate action at an early day to indemnify those who have thus suffered from the lawless violence of those over

whom they claim and practice oversight.

At the present rate of progress of the Union Pacific and the Central Pacific Railroads, we have good grounds to hope that within two years the solitude of our mountain fastnesses will be broken by the shrill snort of the iron horse, as he careers through our cañons. These lines are being pushed forward with steady speed, and their progress is watched with great interest by all our citizens. We receive the gratifying assurance that the Central Pacific has overcome the chief difficulties with which it has to contend, and that every arrangement has been made to push it through this coming summer, with energy and rapidity. It is also confidently asserted that the line of the Union Pacific will be built as far as Green River—a distance of about 165 miles from Salt Lake City—by next November. The advantages which will accrue to our State by the construction of this great national highway I need not here enumerate, they will readily occur to you. Whether the road will be laid out on the south side of Salt Lake, or go around on the north side, has not, so far as I am informed, been fully determined. The route lying to the south of the lake is the more direct one of the two, and would, besides accommodating a much heavier local business, be more acceptable to the traveling public. Yet should the companies decide to build the road on the north side of the lake, a branch line can, with but little expense and trouble, be constructed between the main line and Salt Lake City.

In accordance with the provisions of the act passed at the last session of the General Assembly, and "approved January 22, 1867," which so amended the Constitution of the State of Deseret as to make the boundaries of the State coincide with the present boundaries of the Territory of Utah, and gave suffrage to persons of color, the proposed amendments were submitted to the people at the general election held on the first Monday in February last, and were ratified by an almost unanimous vote. Copies of the amended Constitution of the State were forwarded to the Hon. W. H. Hooper, at Washington, together with the memorial of the General Assembly to Congress for our admission as a State. Early in the present session of Congress our Delegate presented in the House our Constitution and Memorial for admission, which were read and referred to the committee on Territories. Their views and action thereon, if any, have not as yet come to my knowledge, but in relation thereto, in common with yourselves and the dwellers in these secluded vales, I feel a strong assurance that the Supreme Being who guided us here in His wisdom and so bounteously sustains us in our labors will order the result to promote the welfare of those who cleave unto Him and work the works of righteousness upon the earth.

It would be gratefully received by our people, if Congress would act favorably upon the many petitions which you have sent to them for our admission as a State, and, laying aside all narrowness of opinion and bigotry, do a simple act of justice to a brave and industrious people—give them the rights of freemen, suffrage and representation in the councils of the nation. But if passion and prejudice continue to rage and rule the hour, we will still continue to plead for our rights, feeling assured that in due time these antipathies will pass away, and we receive those rights to which we are so clearly entitled. With this hope we can afford to await, with calm resignation, the providences of the Almighty, who doeth all things well, for assuredly He will overrule the wrath of the wicked and make their anger praise Him.

Grateful for the peace, prosperity and other blessings which have been so bountifully bestowed upon us and our beloved land. I invoke in your behalf the guidance and aid of Our Father and God, that all your deliberations may be characterized by wisdom and pure patriotism.

BRIGHAM YOUNG.

The Dakota Legislature has organized a new county, and named it Carter, which includes the Sweetwater mines.

About 600,000 pounds of cheese were made in McHenry county, Illinois, in 1867, by eight factories, and none of these were run over six months, and most of them not over four. They used 5,500,000 pounds of milk in the manufacture of this cheese. Previous to 1866 there was not a factory in the county.

The Central Pacific railroad company propose to build a bridge from San Francisco across the bay to the Alameda shore. It is to be one hundred and twenty-five feet wide, and four and a half or five miles in length. The bridge will cost five and a quarter millions.

## Correspondence.

By the kindness of Elder Wilford Woodruff we make the following extracts from a letter to him, written by Elder Franklin D. Richards, dated Liverpool, January 29th.

Most of the time during this mission I have been blessed with excellent health, especially when I am out in the Conferences and preaching. I am also blessed with greater vivacity of mind when out and more active, than when confined more closely in the office for any length of time, and have therefore so arranged as to spend about four days each week in the office, and Sundays generally out in some Conference. I find that my visits are appreciated by the Saints and Priesthood. As a general thing they are blessed to awaken the Saints and give a fresh impetus to the work in and about the places visited. In some instances I have realized that it did the Elders much good, by refreshing and renewing their energies, so that their labors would seem to take quite a new start and they would commence baptizing. For a while past my visits have been to those Conferences that were most run down, and where least seemed being done. Although it has appeared difficult and almost impossible to break the thick, strong wall of prejudice that has existed, still our labors in this mission have not been fruitless. Aside from strengthening the Saints, there have been added to the church by baptism during 1867, in the British Isles, 1072; in the Scandinavian Mission, 881; in the Swiss and German, 64; and in Holland, 29, making a total of 2046. Of the 1072 in the British Isles, 236 were baptized in Wales, and 118 in Scotland.

Although this is not so great a work as we could like to see, still if half of this number shall continue to the end, it will be a matter of great rejoicing both in heaven and on earth. As small as this work seems, and as much as it has cost, our ratio of increase by baptisms, I really believe to be greater than that of any other church in the United Kingdom, Dissenter, Protestant or even Roman Catholic, not excepted. It has lately been a matter of dispute in the papers, between a Catholic and a Protestant Minister, whether Roman Catholicism was not diminishing away from England. The fact is, all religious faith in God and in His holy word and work is sadly diminishing among mankind generally, where I have traveled, except among the Saints. Among them it is growing and strengthening continually, while scepticism, infidelity and the grossest of sins are running wild and gaining power over the people in every station and condition of society. Year after year the condition of the poor becomes worse and more precarious, while it is now a common report to hear of this, that and the other one who has starved to death for the want of food;—a woman found nearly naked, having pawned every article of her clothing that the broker would receive, she stretched at length on the floor, one hand grasping a chair leg, and her teeth set in her own flesh; a man, his wife and children, deliberately consider whether they will consent to be separated and go to the poor house and have a subsistence, or, in their affection for each other, cling together, lie down in each other's arms and die! The poor house, with its merciless separation, seems more dreadful to some than death itself. The suffering from hunger and death from starvation in East London are fearfully appalling.

The Saints in this Island have in other years consumed more roast beef and plum pudding than during the Christmas holidays just past, but they never rejoiced, since I have known them, as they have during the last month or six weeks. They feel as though the salvation of God was coming forth unto them out of Zion. The meek are increasing their joy in the Lord, and the poor are rejoicing in the Holy One of Israel.

I have been careful not to publish anything in the *Star* that could create any hopes which might not be realized about the emigration; but they get letters all over the kingdom informing them what the Saints in Utah are doing, and what the President says about clearing out the mission and calling the Elders home, and they are full of delightful anticipations. Many who have held back not wishing to go, are now getting dreams and otherwise becoming convinced of their duty. Even apostates come repentant, trying to gain admission into the church. The spirit of it is growing. When I told the Saints

at Birmingham Conference that "if sufficient means could be raised, not one Latter-day Saint who wished to go would be left in England," they broke out in expressions of gratitude and praise that showed how deeply grateful they felt.

SALT LAKE CITY,  
February 27, 1868.

Editor *Evening News*:—Sir, I attended the lecture in the 13th Ward Assembly Rooms last evening, and was much pleased and interested with the remarks of Mr. W. P. Nebeker on the subject of Switzerland, its government and the manners and customs of the people. I believe the audience were perfectly satisfied.

Now, what I wish to ask is this: is it wise, or called for, in any of the Committee, after a lecturer has divested himself of the subject matter in a creditable manner, to wind off the performance by reflecting upon the remarks of the lecturer? It is my sincere belief that in the estimation of the audience last evening, the remarks of the last speaker were entirely uncalled for and out of place.

If young men are willing to walk "up to the rack," and humbly endeavor to edify their brethren and sisters, should it not be the policy of all concerned to extend lenity rather than cast reflections?

Very respectfully,  
A YOUNG MAN.

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The Gas made by this Apparatus only is absolutely pure, and no unpleasant choking or strangling sensation is experienced, or any disgusting bag used in taking it, but you can breathe perfectly natural every way, and you would not suspect that you were breathing anything but the purest air. It is, in fact, the *plus ultra* of all methods for the painless extraction of Teeth.

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