

To the Saints.

Lead us not into temptation, is often heard from praying souls, and is said to be a part of the prayer given by Jesus as a pattern to his disciples, when they petitioned him to teach them to pray; as John taught his disciples; but if God "is not tempted of man, neither tempteth he any man," why pray that he will not lead us into temptation? He might just as well tempt us till we were overcome, as to lead us into temptation where we should be overcome, and destroyed.

It is necessary that man should be tempted, in order to test his integrity in his agency. If evil had not been set before him as well as good, his agency would have been useless; he could have had no power to do anything but good, and agency could not exist under these circumstances. That Jesus might be perfected in all things, it was necessary that he should be tempted; but he gave no heed, that is, he did not give way to those temptations, so as to do evil, but by those temptations he learned to know how to succor those, his younger brethren, who should be tempted.

Without agency, man would only be a machine, to be acted upon by superior power; but by the right use of his agency, he can, through ordinances, attain to the God-head, as Jesus did, and all the Gods who were before him. Agency would be equally useless without temptation, as temptation without agency, and it is just as necessary that the followers of Jesus should be tempted, as that Jesus should be; but why pray God not to lead us into temptation, or tempt us, when he tempteth us in us?

Inasmuch as it is necessary that man should be tempted, to perfect the object of his agency, it is worse than useless for him to pray that he may not be tempted; and as God tempteth no man to do evil, it is equally useless to pray that God would not lead him into temptation.

What then becomes of Jesus' instruction to his disciples, teaching them how, or in what manner they should offer their supplications to the Father? or what did he intend to communicate in the sentence quoted? Simply this, *Lead us not into temptation*; as though he had said, *As it was necessary for my perfecting, that I should be tempted, it is necessary that my followers should be tempted in like manner*, that they may be perfected with me; therefore, when ye are tempted, pray the father in my name, that he will not leave you in temptation, until you shall yield to the tempter, and be destroyed; but deliver us from evil, and enable us to overcome the power of the adversary, and maintain our integrity, until the day of perfection.

Just as we had done writing the above, we were called to dinner; (Monday, June 7, 2 p.m.) while eating, we heard the report of a man who was praying in the street, in front of our house, on this wise,

"*Wha-ho-hoy, God damn ye—choo come along here,*" when we looked out and saw 3 or 4 wagons near by, with 3 or 4 yoke of oxen on each, the whole having the appearance of travelers from a far country; and soon after noticing some hundred of loose cattle coming down the next street, we naturally concluded that migration had commenced, for 1852. Whether the man who prayed so fervently, had his prayers answered, we cannot say; we suppose the head of his god was Gold, residing in California; the body of his god was brass, that portion of which was not in his brains and pockets, still lay back in the States; and the feet and toes of his god were over on the continent, still further east; but as the laws of Utah require a twenty-five dollar license for all such prayers, we suppose, if some of our police had been present, they could have answered his prayer, even than his god, while in such a scattered condition.

This little circumstance, while at dinner, reminded us that now is a good time for the saints to pray that they be not left in temptation. Some years since, when a large emigration was passing through the valley, some of the saints were left in temptation, and saved all their butter, eggs, cheese, garden sauce, &c., to sell to the traveler at high prices, and left the brethren on the public works to eat bread alone; and not exactly alone, for they could not get bread to eat, all the time; the bread which they should have had, went with the butter and cheese, while the laborer feasted on hunger; at the same time, some of those who sold all to the traveler, quieted their consciences by thinking they would give a heavy titling out of their rich sales; but, having been left in the first temptation, to sell all, very easily fell in the second temptation, to give little or nothing of the avails of their sales.

The Lord wants his saints to behave as well at one time as at another; and all who feel to pray that they may not be left in temptation, will do well to secure an answer to their prayers, as they pass along, and try by, and hand over, at least one tenth of every good thing into the hands of the bishop, where it belongs, and when it is due, let the traveling price be ever so high; and then you will be sure that your prayers will be answered; but if you keep the answer to your prayer, or the temptation, in your own hands, or sell it where it does not belong, you put it out of the natural reach of your heavenly Father to answer your petition; and you may rest assured he will just work a miracle to help you to such a dilemma, of your own seeking.

These remarks apply only to those to whom they are due; those who don't owe anything, cannot receive any portion of these sayings; neither does any portion belong to those who have never, and never will be tempted; but those who have, or shall be tempted, to hold on to, or dispose of that portion which God requires, we say hand over at the time, and restore to the Lord's treasury all that belongs there; and then when you pray, you can pray in faith, *Lead us not into temptation*, and your prayers will assuredly be answered, without leaving any rancid butter in your cellars, when emigration shall have ceased. If this is true, why does the English Bible read, *Lead us not into temptation*? We leave the answer to ignorant and uninspired translators.

The Mail.

The U. S. Mail, which left on the 1st of June for Independence, returned on the 5th, being unable to proceed, in consequence of the rising of the streams.

The carrier (Mr. Ephraim K. Hanks) reported that the Weber was so swift that in crossing on a raft, he and his men were sucked under, and had to swim for their lives. The mail was carried down stream and lay in the water upwards of two hours after a great deal of trouble, and at the risk of their lives, they secured it, but in a bad condition; everything soaking wet, and many of the papers, and some daguerrian likenesses were completely spoiled.

Mr. Hanks proceeded as far as Bear River, which was a foaming torrent, extending from mountain to mountain, where he found it impossible to proceed. The Brownsville mail was unable to cross the Weber and Ogden rivers, and had to return. The southern mail from Mantle city did not arrive last Saturday, the streams being impassable. Prove bridge was carried away, and all communication cut off from that quarter for the present.

ELDER'S CORRESPONDENCE.

Extract of a letter from F. D. Richards to the Editor.

15, Wilton Street, Liverpool, March 19, 1852.
Brother Taylor sailed with bro. Collinson, Coward and T. D. Brown, per steamer on the 6th. The sugar machinery went on the "Rockaway" with about 30 saints on the same day, with bro. Joseph Torrance among the number. Bro. Erasmo Snow arrived from Denmark on the 8th, and got a company of 23 Danish Saints on the "Italy," which sailed on the 11th. Bro. G. W. Wallace sails to-morrow, and Bro. Erasmus will stop yet a little, and perhaps accompany me through. Bro. Lorenzo Snow was in Malta on the 9th inst., and is printing, writing, translating, &c., with bro. Jabez Woodard; he expects to proceed about the first of next month, direct to Calcutta, and thinks he will describe his circle in time to send part of next winter with his quorum in the valley. I thank you many times for the 1st and 2d numbers of the Deseret News. The local opinion of Judge Snow, together with the plea of Bro. Smith, and the charge of his honor on the trial of Howard Egan are just the material that are useful just at this particular juncture. Samuel and I are both well, and are endeavoring to move matters along so as to let me off about the 1st of May. I cannot well leave till the Welsh edition of the Book of Mormon is out of press.

F. D. RICHARDS.

From the editorial Sar.

Letter from Elder William Willis—the Gospel in Calcutta.

24, Junn Bazar Street, Calcutta, East Indies, 7th, January, 1852.

To President Richards,—Beloved brother,—Having, through the kindness of our Father who rules in the heavens and the earth, arrived in safety, it affords me great pleasure to furnish you with a few items in relation to the spread of the Gospel in this city.

A few months ago, Elder Richards, sailmaker of the "Glorious" Indianman arrived here, having been ordained, and sent by Elder G. B. Wallace, with a view to administer the ordinances to some of the Plymouth brethren here, who had read the works printed in Europe, and sent by a soldier in Scotland, by which means they became convinced of the necessity of obeying the initiatory ordinances of the Gospel. Elder Richards, on arriving, met these brethren and afterwards baptized brother James Patrick Meik, sister Mary Meik, brother Matthew M. Cune, and Maurice White; and as the occupation and circumstances of brother Richards prevented him from giving his constant attention to the work, he ordained brother White to the office of Elder; and gave him the pastoral care of the little flock; and soon after took his leave, giving to those to whom he had administered, abundant proofs of his ministry being truthful, by manifesting the gift of healing among those who were sick, &c.

Brother White, formerly a Scripture reader in Calcutta, after the departure of brother Richards, for a short time continued to meet with the brethren in Calcutta, and desirous of becoming more acquainted with the larger organization of Saints in Europe, after having baptized brother Grundy and his wife, took ship and sailed for London.

I have omitted to mention the baptism of a native Christian sister, Anna, by Elder White; she is the daughter of Chandro Paul, a high caste Brahmin who was the first native convert among the Baptists, to the ministry of the late celebrated Dr. Carey. For upwards of four years, long before she heard of the Saints, her mind had been much perplexed in relation to the conflicting doctrines of the religious sects, and wondered there was no exhibition of the ancient power of the Gospel among its professed ministers and propagators. She heard of the Saints a few months since, but no one would or could tell her where they lived, which only increased the intensity of the desire in her mind to find them out; and after two months diligent search, she found brother Meik, and as soon as the truth was opened to her, she cheerfully obeyed its requirements. I confirmed her, and baptized and confirmed Joseph Sutton last Sunday week. Anna was very ill on Monday, unable to rise out of bed, and as she wished, I anointed and laid hands upon her, using the prayer of faith, in the presence of brother and sister Meik; and the moment the administration was ended, she exclaimed, "Esso Mussee, such al-hay" (Jesus Christ is true).

The Lord also has raised up the little daughter of brother Meik, who had a violent attack of fever, by the same means, for which I and they desire to express our united thanksgiving. Brother Meik, who is a builder and architect, has nearly completed the building of a Lecture Hall on his leased premises, 47 feet by 17; a font at one end, a raised platform above, and provided with backed seats at the sides, and arm chairs in the centre, with large folding doors at both ends, in a public part of the city. Already, I have had the pleasure of lecturing several times in a large room, to about 100 respectable Europeans and half-castes, or Eurasians, among which were some editors, missionaries, and ministers, who conducted themselves very respectfully, and expressed a desire to attend succeeding lectures, and to have the perusal of the books and pamphlets.

I have been entertained very kindly by Mr. Shepherd and his wife, who wrote to you some time ago; and whose letter appeared in the Star, and from what I have seen and heard, have good reason to believe that a change is come over the spirit of his dream, since he manifested so much opposition to brother Richards. Our Father will, in days to come, no doubt, bring him to humility and repentance unto obedience, through faith.

There is a whole church of native Episcopalian christians, who have informed our beloved sister Ann (a venerable, and noble spirit, formerly a female catechist and teacher) of their desire to be baptized as soon as matters can be arranged in relation to their social position, &c.

Brother Meik, informs me that such is the simplicity of the faith of those people, that if it was known that to us was entrusted the healing power, the house would be literally besieged by the natives, their diseases being very numerous, and their doctors very unskillful, and exorbitant in their charges, and diseases make rapid strides in this climate.

I shall do myself the pleasure, from time to time, to communicate striking facts in relation to this Mission, which has, I suppose by this time, become an object of kind solicitude among the Saints in Europe and America, and from which I have every reason to believe other Missions will grow, as predicted by a beloved Saint at the Isle of Dogs Branch. (I have forgotten the name) there being persons in this city "from every nation under heaven." And, as regards India, I am about to baptize several soldiers, who came out with me in the "Queen" who have believed my testimony during the voyage. These can be ordained to officers, and be instruments in the hand of our heavenly Father for spreading the truth in many of the numerous military stations, hundreds of miles around! Although I am writing in this cool business-like strain, my heart is bounding with grateful emotions of thanksgiving that he has made me and my brethren the instruments in his hand for spreading such glorious tidings in a land filled with "darkness, selfishness, and cruel habitations."

I now conclude, with love to all the Saints, and, desiring an interest in their prayers for the prosperity of my Mission, for myself and family whom I have left in London, and for the little flock in Calcutta, who all join with me in love, with the most profound respect and affection, Your brother in Christ,
WILLIAM WILLIS.

draming and obscene character, and unworthy a place in any decent press; yet we suppose in process of time we shall be obliged to print it or be considered an unfaithful historian) stated one item, which we will now give for a sample to the whole; "that no census had been taken in Utah, since Deseret applied for admission in the Union?" but Mr. Kennedy's certificate from the census bureau, shows conclusively that Utah has given as correct a census as any state or territory in the Union, notwithstanding our Governor had no blanks or special instructions to guide him in his census operations.

We understand that Mr. Grant, our worthy Mayor, has a number of letters in course of publication, in the New York Herald; but we have seen none but the first; which we copied; not having received a full file of the Herald, as usual, we are at a loss to know the precise situation of his Heraldic correspondence; perhaps, if his succeeding letters should contain as much truth as the first, it would be more than the people could bear.

Among our latest advices, Mr. Secretary Webster, had addressed a letter to the judges, requesting them to repair forthwith to the scene of their duties, or resign; and they (the judges) were very wrath about it, and what will they do? We shall see.

We believe it is pretty well understood at Washington, that a Lady of that city has sent Judge Brandebery a nice, clean white shirt; but if this should prove a mistake, one thing is not a mistake; for when Judge Brandebery was engaged in his introductory Ball, at our warm springs, and some time after the company had waited an hour, or even two for his honor, he declared, "this is the people for me!" and *see heard it*; though in justice to common decency, we perhaps ought to say at the time, that soap was rather dear, and water rather scarce; yet having once been a Bachelor, we felt more willing to overlook all unusual appearances, then, perhaps, we now would, in ourselves, even if we had a dozen wives, as some folks say we have; but I will say, until I have more than a dozen, I will not boast of numbers. On the whole, the President seems desirous of doing right and that is all we ask; it is all we wish; and may God Almighty bless him and enable him to accomplish all his good desires.

Brief Summary.

A great portion of Chillicothe was laid in ashes on the 1st of April.

Steamer Glencoe blew up April 3, at St. Louis, while attempting a landing, sweeping her decks, and those of surrounding vessels; from 30 to 40 lives lost. The Glencoe floated down stream on fire, and fired many other boats, wood yards, &c.

One and a quarter millions of gold melted at Philadelphia mint in 8 hours.

Democratic convention for nomination of candidate for next President meets to-day at Baltimore; which convention, for the same purpose, at some future period, had not learned the date.

Cash plenty in the States, and a great many going after more, many of whom, if we are patient, we shall see.

Elder Daniel Cairn arrived in Liverpool Feb. 23d, on his way to Germany, there to take the presidency of the mission.

THE BOOK OF MORSON, deposited some years since in the Library of the Capitol, was providentially saved from the late conflagration, a foreign minister having the loan at the time of the fire.

THE KING OF PERSIA, through his special agent, has requested a copy of our publications. This royal request has been complied with through our agents and office at 15, Wilton Street, Liverpool, England, where the Book of Mormon may be had in English, Welsh, French, Italian, Danish, Dutch, and may soon be had by all who desire to read it in their own tongue and characters. From Liverpool on the east to Liverpool on the west, so that no one need be without the bread of life and water of salvation.

Also the books of the Latter-day Saints may be had at their book and Millennial Star depot, 35, Jewin Street, City, London, and by agents and booksellers generally throughout Great Britain and Ireland.

THE WORK OF GOD is rolling like fire in the devil's stubble; and if any man thinks he can stop it, and will put forth his hand to arrest its progress, he will find himself in the same situation as were the servants of a heathen king who bound Shadrach, Meshack, and Abednego, for when they came near the furnace, it devoured them, but the wicked prisoners, as they called them, walked in the fire, and had not so much as a smell of cinders or smoke on them.

PEACE, PEACE, PEACE; all is peace in Utah, let the rest of the world quarrel as they may.

Brethren, look out for your water ditches; if your wheat don't get a sup from the clouds, the Lord will require it at your hands, for there is plenty of water from the snow on the mountains at this time.

Just call and look at D. O. Mulliner's home (laminated leather, at Mr. E. D. Woolley's store, and say who won't peel a cord of bark, and save your money and cold feet next winter.

While we are writing, Bro. Billock, our estimable Clerk, an Englishman, throws on our table three pods of peas, two-thirds filled, the best we have seen this year, though we have had peas in blossom two weeks.

PEACHES are full in our garden, and doing well.

INDEPENDENCE.—At a mass meeting of the citizens, at the State House, on the 29th inst., Messrs. James W. Comings, Hosea Stout, Elias Smith, James Ferguson, H. S. Eldredge, A. Carrington, and W. C. Staines were unanimously elected to constitute a committee of arrangements for the celebration of our nation's birth day, July 4th.

We do not wish to dictate, but the citizens of our sister counties have now become so numerous, that if they are disposed to institute their local celebrations, instead of travelling so far to join the Great Salt Lake standard on that occasion, we see no impropriety in it.

PORT LARAMIE, May 16, 1852.
Dear Sir—I will be obliged to you, if you will publish the following lines. You will please call on Messrs. F. M. Little & Co., or Mr. Saml. Turner, for payment of the insertion, and I wish you to return your exchanges to copy it.

To Dr. RICHARDS.
Salt Lake City, Utah.
[News exchanges please copy the following, in compliance with the wishes of Mr. Tutt, Postmaster and otherwise U. S. Officer at Fort Laramie, as we understand.—Ed. News.]

TO THE PUBLIC.
PORT LARAMIE, May 16, 1852.
I do hereby declare that Judge Perry E. Brochus—late of Salt Lake, and of considerable notoriety—is a villain, a swindler, and a scoundrel, and that I alone am responsible for this publication.

JOHN S. TUTT,
of Fort Laramie.

our surplus; of what further use would they be? They would help relieve the U. S. coffers of from 3 to 500,000, if not one million dollars per annum of her abundant funds, which she does not know what to do with, or how to spend; that is all; there is no more use for troops, to protect emigrants from the States to California, west of the head of Sweet Water, and east of Humboldt or Mary's river, or to the extent, east of Coosue creek mountains, than there is on the floor of Congress, and those who do not know this, are unacquainted with these mountains and the Indians who inhabit them, as much as they are of the dust of the floor on which they stand, at \$8.00 per day.

The Snake Indians, who are a prominent branch of the Shoshone tribe, inhabit the California route from the South Pass, (not Fremont's Pass, for he did not get there, with the whites, within about one half a century soon enough to name it) to Humboldt's river; and the Snakes were as peaceful and quiet as any white inhabitants of New England, notwithstanding their ignorance, till some two or three years past, when some of the emigrants, who passed through this place, towards California, burning all the grass behind them, and like some quadrupeds and amphibians, coveting with their fore-father, all they left behind them; shot some of the Snake squaws, for the sake of a few ponies; and if such wickedness, of the deepest and most damning die, would not rouse the vengeance of any of the good citizens of the U. S., ("Mormons" not excepted,) then we will confess them better than we now think them to be.

And what will pacify them \$1,000 in provisions, presents, and true talk, will make them more quiet than \$10,000,000 in powder, lead, buckram, and epaulates; and the moment a standing army appears in their midst, that will be the moment for them to esteem the whites their settled and determined enemies; and they will harrow them accordingly, and cut off their emigration at every point they can get the advantage; but teach them to be peaceful, that 'tis bad men among the whites that have done them wrong; that there are bad white men and bad Indians; that the good cannot always hinder the bad from doing wrong; and learn them to work, and feed them, and clothe them, and no fears need be entertained concerning their hostilities; and we want our BROTHERS to remember these things, and govern themselves thereby, for it will be for their safety.

Brethren in the valleys, we want you to know, and understand, and teach it to your children, for we are writing that which will go down to everlasting ages as the history of the times in which you live, that the same spirit and class of men which would persuade the Government of the U. S. to set a standing army in your midst, to enforce the laws; has burned the grass on the prairie before them and behind them, so that they might first get to California and secure all the gold; have shot Indian squaws, that they might take their ponies without being detected; have defiled Indian squaws to satiate their lusts; have stolen, and committed abominations in our midst, till the chain and ball were a mercy to them; and when pardoned by our Government, have departed hence, written the most infamous lies they could invent, left their writings anonymous, or placed other names thereunto, for which they have been flogged, and hanged, in California, as we have heard, and confidently believe; in endeavoring to show that we, as a people, had rebelled against the general government, and set up an independent sovereignty of our own; and found editors a plenty, of their own craft, ready to publish their anonymous lies, and people enough to believe them, till truth is well nigh extinct.

If any one has any doubts of these facts, let them remember their own daily observation, and the Report of Major Holman, Indian Agent for Utah, from Laramie, last September, concerning the Indians and others of this Territory, and particularly, concerning the Shoshone Indians, and "Mormons"; and if you can find truth enough in said report to salt the falsehood, we want you to send him; but, at present, we think his report ought to be joined with the returned officers; and we are sure that no decent man would condescend to reply to it, unless to save his life.

If any troops are wanted on the route, it is among the Pawnees, on the east; but what good have all the troops done in that quarter? Have not the emigrants been robbed by them, and the U. S. Mail staid by them last season? And if they cannot take care of that little handful, close by home, what can government do, so far off? If anything is wanted of troops in the west, it is at, or near, Humboldt river; and that is so far off, they can better get their supplies from Sacramento, than this place, and their trade will do us no good; so if government should station troops at both of these points, for the purpose of making sale of our wheat, it will cost them much, and do us little good.

March 24th, the Senate passed a bill repealing the act which disbanded Territorial officers from drawing their salaries when away from their posts over 61 days. Rather a queer bill, but easily accounted for in the acts of those who have nothing to do but eat and drink, and spend the people's money. Yet we hope, for the good of the nation, the House will have sense enough to correct the error. What yes, what! Oh nothing, only pay officers, who were appointed years ago, to some particular station, and who never repaired to their stations, and much less entered upon their duties; yes, pay them well; but those officers who stood by their posts at all times, and done their duty, stop their payment, if the lightning wrath of falsehood should wait its withering blight over the Rocky mountains, stop their payment.

So far as we can judge from appearances, there are some, at least, at Washington, who entertain the opinion that the returned officers were incompetent, and without character and standing; and that they hold on to their offices for the sake of salaries; and, perhaps, with a design to embarrass the administration. We have no wish to cast reflection on the President for appointing such men. The presiding officer of the general government has thousands of offices to fill, by appointment, and it is not to be supposed that he is, or can be, personally acquainted with all candidates; and the more extensive the routine of evidence, for or against, the more easy the mistake as to qualification or character; and this is sufficient plea, in our mind, to waive indictment in favor of the appointing power, provided he does his duty, when errors in testimony are made manifest.

Judge Snow's charge to the jury in case of Howard Egan, which we published at length, was not so favorable in the eyes of the knowing ones at Washington; yet his opinion in reference to the Utah difficulties, was considered an able defence.

The returned officers report, (which we have not considered worth publishing, the whole being a mass of amalgamated falsehoods, and lies, of the most

FROM OUR EXTRA OF JUNE 1, 1852.

Eastern Mail.

The arrival of the eastern mail, on Saturday, after the News had passed the press, enables us to give a brief Extra, which will be read with interest by our home subscribers. We understand the carrier had to swim every river and creek between this and Laramie; that many ravines, usually dry, were nearly impassable; and that the mail coach and wheel mules were lost at Haun's Fork, where the mail lay under water from 1 to 7 p.m.; the lead horses were saved by being cut loose. Mr. Decker was in the ice water with the mail all the time, and then, exhausted, had no resource but to wrap himself in robes and blankets, wet as water could make them, till morning, when he found himself in a free perspiration, fully relieved from a fever he had been laboring under most of the time since he left the city. None but such men as are engaged between this and Laramie could or would have brought the mail through this month, and few men living could have endured the chill of the ice water for six successive hours to resurrect the mail from its watery bed. Every letter and paper was perfectly saturated; but we have not seen the first document that could not be read, though it cost no trifling labor for the department here to prepare the mail for delivery, which was necessarily delayed till Sunday.

To the Saints.

LATEST NEWS—WASHINGTON—CONGRESS, &c.

So far as we have read, we discover very little business of importance that has been closed, during the present session of congress; and in every thing that has been done, or proposed to be done, there seems to be an eye, from some quarter, canvassing for a nation of Congressmen to devote their time and talents to the attainment of some petty, party, political, sectional, democratic, whiggocratic, aristocratic, free soil, slavery, anti-slavery, locomotive, steam-engine, high-pressure, knock-down, drag-out and black-guard purpose than it would be to devote their united strength and talents, like the patriots of '70, to prepare for the invasion of a foreign foe, and promote domestic economy and home manufactures, by suitable inducements to the people of all classes to mind their own business, and let other folks alone; God only knows, unless he has revealed it to some of his prophets. Why can't congressmen do the business they are sent to do, make laws, and let president making alone, to the people, where it belongs? But to the news.

According to the best information we could hastily gather from papers, letters, &c., up to the 15th of April, there had been nothing definitely devised concerning Utah. The President seemed disposed, alike, to do justice to us and the government; and not partaking of the prejudices of many, believed in the good old constitutional right to all, to worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences.

We discover a query in the minds of some knowing ones, who, perhaps, have never traveled far beyond the length of mamma's apron strings; and had no better guide in their youthful lessons, than Fremont's chart, (most of the land, concerning which, he never saw or knew, and the closer the investigation of his diagrams, the greater ignorance,) why the Legislature of Utah fixed their capital at Fillmore, in Millard county, but to those who inhabit this Territory it is no query.

The old pioneers, who made the route, killed the snakes, and made the bridges through these mountains; though they might not be able to see more than half a mile beyond the end of their nose, know very well that Fillmore is near the centre of the final population of the Territory; that the fastest and most extensive valleys of the great valley are in its immediate vicinity; that they are already more or less occupied by inhabitants, and that it is the people that want accommodating, and not mile stones.

We understand it costs something to remove capitals, on which millions were expended to erect, and we wish to save the expense, for better purposes. Would the 13 United States have located their capital on the Potomac, if they had foreseen that in a few years the centre of their population would have been thousands of miles west of that point, and the circumference of the Union from sea to sea, and almost from the north to the south pole? And what would it cost them now to take up their cache, and walk till they locate in the centre of the Union; and shall we carry a millstone to mill, in one end of the bag, and our wheat in the other, because our daddys and grand daddys did so before us? We have the experience that a little economy is a good mixture in the general affairs of human life, and we design to use it; but as the knowing ones referred to, have not asked our opinion in this matter, we shall not intrude it upon them; but by locating our capital where it belongs, will save money enough to help them move theirs, when the people demand it; for in Federal, Republican governments, officers are servants, (or should be) and the people sovereigns; if not so, we ask, who makes officers, in our United States? and if the people are accommodated, then all are accommodated, and that is the blessed design of the great American constitution.

But to the news. The question has been before the Senate,—has the President power to remove Territorial officers, who desert their posts? which question we presume arose from the desire of some of the officers of Utah, who had deserted without cause, to remain in Washington, retain their offices, and at the same time, draw pay for doing duty in this Territory. We think the Senate would not query long on that point, if they were "mormons"; we believe that if a man will not work, he shall not eat, unless he eats his own bread; and if an officer will not attend to the duties of his office, it is right to kick him out of doors, if he won't go out peaceably without kicking, and put a man in his place that will do his duty. Is that republicanism? or must the whole sovereign people bow to the will of some mean, aspiring, black-leg demagogue, and ruffle his shirt and black his boots till he is disposed to believe that he has rode the people long enough, with long spurs and short blades.

The great flood of unmix'd falsehood, presented to the executive, by the return officers, has been referred to the House, by their request, and from thence referred to their committee, who at last advised, had declined or neglected to make any report thereon, or take any notice of it whatever. The committee had in part prepared a bill for locating the seat of government, (our capital) at Great Salt Lake City, with other things of minor importance; but, the last we hear, has postponed further action till June.

The return officers tried to persuade government to send 2,000 troops to Utah, to enforce the laws, but have failed. We should like to know what laws they wanted to enforce; we don't know of any one who has broken any law in this territory, but what has minded that law again, except themselves, and a few other gold digging travelers, who have run away before the marshal could get his hand on them.

It is true, that 2000 troops in our midst might make a ready cash market for our surplus produce, were it not for our immense immigration, which is likely to swallow up everything that we can raise, and more too if they could get it; but suppose these troops here, and furnished an abundant market for

We learn that the Saluda was not insured, but that a considerable part of the merchandise on board was insured in St. Louis. Some portion of the freight has been saved, uninjured, such as whiskey, molasses, and other goods in tight barrels, iron, &c., in the hold of the boat. Men are still employed in saving portions of the boat, and all the good they can.

MEETING OF THE CITIZENS.

At a meeting of the citizens of Lexington, called for the purpose of taking into consideration the condition of the dead and wounded, and also of those who have been deprived of the means of subsistence by the explosion of the steamer Saluda, at this port, on this morning, the 9th inst., on motion of E. Littlejohn, Esq., C. B. Morehead, Esq., was called to the Chair, and John T. Pigott appointed Secretary.

By request, F. C. Sharp, Esq., explained the object of the meeting, and, upon his motion, the three following committees were appointed:—

1st. Committee to raise subscription for the above purposes.—Messrs. John S. Porter, John Williams, and H. H. Gratz.

2d. For burying the dead.—Messrs. George Cox, W. N. Holton, and Silas Silver.

3d. For taking care of the sick.—Messrs. James W. Wetzel, B. F. Wallace, and W. A. Powell.

On motion of J. P. Bowman, Esq., the Finance Committee were instructed to petition the Honorable City Council for an appropriation of two hundred dollars for the above purposes.

On motion of H. H. Gratz, Esq., a special committee was appointed to take charge of the orphans; whereupon, Messrs. George Wilson, Paul Reinhard, and Fred. Zeiler were appointed said committee.

On motion of E. Littlejohn, Esq., the several clergymen of the city were requested to attend and officiate at the funeral to-morrow, at 10 o'clock, a.m.

On motion of W. Musgrove, Esq., the city papers were requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

On motion of F. C. Sharp, Esq., the meeting adjourned to meet again on Monday next, at 2 o'clock, p.m. C. B. MOREHEAD, Chm'n. JOHN T. PIGOTT, Secretary.

Gratitude is due, and warmly bestowed on the citizens of Lexington for their prompt and energetic assistance to the sufferers in this dreadful calamity.

Census of Utah.

The census of Utah Territory is officially published in the Washington Republican and Intelligence. From it we learn that the number of dwellings in the Territory, when the census was taken, was 2,323; families the same; white male inhabitants, 6,022; white females, 5,208; total number of whites, 11,230; free colored male, 12, and the same number of females; making the total free population 11,254.—There are 26 slaves.

The number of deaths during the year was 239; and the number of farms in the territory was 936. Number of manufacturing establishments was 16. The total population of the Territory, free and slave, is 11,280.