

our mechanics in earning a living. She knew what leather was; and when she saw a flock of geese she did not ask, 'what are those geese?' but said, 'those are geese, and I wish I had them to pick.'

Remember the counsel you have heard to-day, and prepare for burning.

May the Lord bless you. You have my prayers, good feelings and faith all the time, and I trust that the kindness and mercies of our Father in heaven are such that he will bear with us in our weaknesses until we can learn truth and righteousness and practice it, which may God grant.—Amen.

THE DESERET NEWS.



ALBERT CARRINGTON, EDITOR.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14.

His Excellency Governor A. Cumming and Col. Thomas L. Kane arrived in this city, on the 12th inst., in good health and spirits. They were escorted from Davis county by the Mayor, Marshal, Aldermen and many other distinguished citizens.

Congressional Preaching.

MURDEROUS INTOLERANCE OPENLY ADVOCATED BY A PERSON SWORN TO UPHOLD A CONSTITUTION WHICH GUARANTEES TOLERANCE!

["Extracts from the speech of Mr. John Thompson of this State, delivered in the House of Representatives, Jan. 27."—N. Y. Tribune, Feb. 2.]

"From that day (1846) Young has reigned supreme, and thousands and tens of thousands have flocked to his standard. The unsettled religious sentiment of the lower grades of mind gravitate to Salt Lake. It is the Botany Bay of the world! There it stands, rampant and defying—a despotism consummate, wearing the show of popular approval, and bending willingly to the nod of a tyrant. There it stands—it is before you in your path to the Pacific—it will not away at your bidding; a huge, ugly, stubborn fact, which no ignorance can disregard and no political fatuity despise.

"What will you do with it? Will you turn despot and saber 60,000 souls because they believe in Brigham Young and polygamy? Will you meet the fanaticism of folly and fraud by the fanaticism of extermination? Will you make the city a desert and the region a howling wilderness on the one hand; or, will you suffer this moral cancer, inflaming political treason, to grow on untouched until it becomes too vast to handle? Will you permit an independent and defiant despotism, organized in the very heart of this continent and embracing the vilest and most intractable elements of which a community can be composed, to compact and strengthen its defenses, to train its battalions, to call home its forces, and light a fire at your threshold which all the forces of the Republic cannot subdue.

"I know some think we should let them alone, and that the system must soon fall to pieces. But how long has Mohammedanism lasted? How much less reliable is the fanaticism of to-day than that of ten centuries ago? What element of this structure gives signs of impotence or decay? What limb of this hale giant is already smitten with moral paralysis and gives tokens that its energies are spent, or even wearied? Sir, we have let them alone, and from a contemptible handful, they have grown into a nation! The citizens of Illinois and Missouri could eject them without aid; but now they stand behind a wall of ten thousand bayonets, and dare you to the encounter. The unorganized fanaticism of the world gravitates to Utah, and there it is molded into armies. Eight-tenths at least of these elements are foreign, uneducated by and unaccustomed to our institutions, with no love for Democracy, and no reverence for national law; restless masses, impatient of restraint, and fraternizing only on the last of license and the hope of power."

We were not before aware that the Representatives in Congress had resolved themselves into a revival meeting; and have not yet learned the arrangement for the anxious seats, nor how many of the Honorables (!) had presented themselves at the 'mourner's bench,' or were likely to do so.

Were it not for elucidating an entirely new feature in Congressional proceedings, and that too in a Christian point of view, the sermon by the Hon. (!) John Thompson of Poughkeepsie, Dutchess co., N. Y., would have been entirely unnoticed, for it emanates from an ignorance too profound, a cruelty too akin to that of fiends, and a religious bigotry too iron-bound to be worthy of serious comment—meeting it with truth and candid reasoning being too near akin to casting pearls before swine, which Scripture forbids.

Another Murder by Indians.

On Bannack creek, March 31, Elder B. F. Cummings and a small party, on their way from Salmon river, were suddenly and furiously fired upon by a party of Indians in ambush, who killed br. Bailey Lake and robbed the company of eleven horses.

Whether the massacre and robbery by Indians at Fort Limhi on Salmon river, Feb. 25; the killing of cattle and stealing of horses in Scull, Rush and Tooele valleys; the late killing and

robbing on Bannack creek; the threatened Indian foray from Uinta valley; and the current rumor that the army have offered the Indians \$150 for every 'Mormon' they will bring into Col. Johnston's camp, can be proved in court to be a part of the 'civilized mode of warfare' to be pursued by Government officers against the 'Mormons' is uncertain, for witnesses may absent themselves, keep back the truth, or be excused from testifying, on the plea that they would criminate themselves.

But it is certain that no trouble had heretofore occurred at Fort Limhi, and that a certain J. H. Powell was most actively engaged with the Indians in the massacre and robbery perpetrated at that Fort; and it is reported that soldiers from Col. Johnston's camp wintered at Beaver Head, a short distance east of Fort Limhi. It is certain that the Indians in and around Scull, Rush and Tooele valleys had mostly been friendly until quite recently, and that they openly avowed it to be their design to take the stolen animals to the U. S. army. How came they to think of doing that? It is also certain that until the U. S. troops entered this Territory, Government had never advanced a single dollar to the Utah Superintendency to be expended in making presents to the Indians; though many of the Superintendent's accounts for presents made by him have been allowed; but now that an Agency is established, that is as yet unacquainted with the interests of the settlers of this Territory, Government can furnish thousands upon thousands of dollars for presents to the wild men of the mountains, and it will soon be known whether this is not designed for the express purpose of introducing their humane, Christian and civilized mode of warfare, through inciting Indian depredations against American citizens. It is quite authentically reported that the runaway Indian Agent Hurt has passed most of the last winter in Uinta valley, and has been busily engaged in inciting the Indians against the 'Mormons.' And of late the rumor is rife that our enemies have offered the Indians \$150 for every 'Mormon' they will deliver to them.

It must be conceded that the above facts, circumstances and reports, transpiring at this particular juncture of affairs, strongly impel the conclusion that some person or persons connected with Col. Johnston's command are in collusion with the Indians. Such conclusion is more particularly forced upon the mind, when it is known to be in perfect keeping with the policy of several of the 'powers that be,' towards the 'Mormons,' and that the mildest term in use in the army, when speaking of us, is 'the damned "Mormons."'

But when has one of Col. Johnston's command been killed or their animals run off by Indians incited thereto by the citizens of this Territory? Never, for Gov. Young and the 'Mormons' have ever counseled the Indians to remain strictly neutral, as all truth-telling red and white men, cognizant of the facts, will substantiate. It is not a difficult matter, for a good arithmetician, to count the toes upon a naked foot, when it is put out.

Congressional Bribery.

Several Committees are diligently at work exploring the subject of Congressional bribery.—One is charged with the special duty of finding out what votes for the Tariff of 1857 were bought by LAWRENCE, STONE & Co., and at what price. It is reported that one member, who seemed to be acting as broker, offered 25 votes for the moderate sum of \$25,000. Whether this Committee is authorized to inquire into any other than cash operations, we are not aware. We presume, however, that, if they can detect cases in which payment for votes was made in land, in stock, in salaried offices, or any other valuable consideration, or in promise thereof, the transaction would fall within the definition of bribery and corruption.

We suggest an enlargement of the powers of this Committee. It ought to be authorized not only to detect past frauds of this kind,—but also to expose and prevent others which may be in contemplation but which are still unexecuted.—We find the following very extraordinary intimation in the Richmond Enquirer,—an ardent supporter of the Administration, and a journal likely to be well informed upon the subject:

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 1, 1858.

The Lecompton Constitution has arrived and will be, to-day, submitted to Congress with a special message from the President of the United States. The fate of the Constitution is uncertain. Strict party discipline may carry it thro' the Senate, but in the House there is a majority of four against its reception, under any and all circumstances; and yet it is said that Mr. Buchanan has declared his determination to put it through Congress in thirty days or less.—These four votes may be had, as there are a number of desirable Executive appointments ready to be given out, but it will require nice party engineering.

Here is a distinct intimation, from a friend of the President, that he is determined to purchase votes to carry the Lecompton Constitution,—paying for them in 'desirable Executive appoint-

ments.' We do not believe the statement will be discredited anywhere,—for unfortunately the purpose of the President in regard to this matter has been very generally proclaimed not only by the Press, but by his own acts in the exercise of the appointing power. It seems to be universally expected that the Executive patronage will be used, with remorseless energy, to secure the passage through Congress of a measure which if members were left to the free exercise of their own judgments, in obedience to the will of their constituents, could not receive a single vote from any Northern State.

And yet we should like to know in what respect this transaction differs from those which this Corruption Committee is engaged in investigating? Why is it worse for Lawrence, Stone & Co. to pay a thousand dollars for a vote than for Mr. Buchanan to buy the same vote by payment of an office? Is there any difference in these transactions which morality, or common sense can recognize? Are not both equally corrupt—equally immoral—equally worthy of the investigation of a Congressional Committee?—Why should Congress be so very sensitive to one form of bribery and so very tolerant to another? Why should the House of Representatives resent the imputation of being bribed by money, and rather exult in the consciousness of being bribed by office?

If the public mind were not already hardened to disregard of the Constitution and the general progress of corruption in the administration of public affairs, this interference of the Executive in matters of Legislation would excite general alarm and indignation. It has come to be considered a natural and inevitable thing, that the President should dictate to Congress what it shall, and what it shall not, do,—that he shall use the whole power of his office to compel acquiescence in his wishes; and dispense its patronage to bribe those whom neither party discipline nor official menaces can secure. What would Washington have said to such a practice in his day? What would the people of that age have said of any President who should thus flagrantly transcend the limitations of the Constitution, and break down the barriers which have been erected between the several departments of the federal government?—[N. Y. Times, Feb. 4.]

MINUTES

OF THE GENERAL CONFERENCE OF THE CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER DAY SAINTS, CONVENED IN THE TABERNACLE, GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, APRIL 6TH, 1858, COMMENCING AT 10 A. M.

PRESIDENT BRIGHAM YOUNG PRESIDING.

On the Stand: Presidents Brigham Young, Heber C. Kimball and Daniel H. Wells.

Of the Twelve Apostles: Orson Hyde, Orson Pratt, Wilford Woodruff, John Taylor, George A. Smith, Ezra T. Benson, Charles C. Rich, Lorenzo Snow, Erastus Snow and Franklin D. Richards. Seventies: Albert P. Rockwood and Benj. L. Clapp.

High Priests: John Young, President; Presiding Bishop: Edward Hunter; Patriarchs: John Smith, John Young; Presidency of the Stake: Daniel Spencer and David Fullmer.

Clerk of Conference: Leo Hawkins. Reporters: G. D. Watt and J. V. Long. Called to order by President Brigham Young. Singing by the Choir.

Prayer by Pres. O. Hyde. Singing by the Choir.

President Brigham Young presented the authorities of the Church, who were unanimously sustained.

Pres. B. Young argued that it was our religion to attend to the duties of the day in the time thereof.

W. C. Dunbar sang 'The Merry Mormons.' Pres. O. Hyde exhorted the Saints to continued obedience to all the requirements of God, and stated that our present surrounding circumstances would serve to purify the Saints.

Pres. B. Young reviewed the present policy of this people and the politics of the nation; stated that this people were the best on the earth, and the most willing to do as they were commanded; suggested that if we had to travel as long as the Israelites of old did, we should only have twelve years longer; spoke of the designs of God in relation to this people, and the policy he intended to pursue towards our enemies; said that all those who had large possessions of land would be called upon to divide, that the land might be divided in proportion to the inhabitants; gave some instructions about moving, and counseled those who went from this city to locate in Utah county for the present, and the brethren from the North to remain in this city, that our strength might be consolidated; said that if the United States can not exist without the possession of Great Salt Lake City, let them have it, so soon as we can remove.

Pres. D. H. Wells exhorted the brethren to give heed to the instructions of President B. Young.

Choir sang 'Praise the Lord all ye nations.' Benediction by Elder G. A. Smith.

TWO P. M.

Choir sang 'Come all ye Saints who dwell on earth.'

Prayer by Elder Orson Pratt. President D. H. Wells spoke of the Deseret Currency Association and the want of a circulating medium; argued in favor of the present move; that it would throw this people into a situation whereby they would produce such things as they needed for clothing, &c.; urged the Saints to put away wickedness from their midst.

Elder Lorenzo Snow spoke of the joyful hearts and pleasant countenances of the Saints under present circumstances, though they must be very unpleasant to apostates, if there are any such characters here.

President Heber C. Kimball told what he had done in relation to moving his family South, &c.; spoke of the present move, its beneficial results, and the designs of the Lord to purify his people.

Elder Erastus Snow continued on the same subjects.

The Conference adjourned.

Benediction by Elder John Taylor.

LEO HAWKINS,

Clerk of Conference.

Reinforcements for the Utah Expedition.

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE ARMY, NEW YORK, Jan. 8, 1858.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1:

The General-in-Chief, with the approbation of the War Department, directs the following movements:

I. The army of Utah will be reinforced, as soon as practicable, by the 1st Regiment of Cavalry, 6th and 7th Regiments of Infantry, and Light Companies A. and M. 2d Artillery.

II. Forts Smith, Washita and Belknap, will be abandoned for the present, and all the troops comprising their garrison, except the Ordnance Sergeants, will, at the earliest possible day, proceed to Jefferson Barracks. The companies at Fort Smith, by the Arkansas and Mississippi rivers; those at Forts Washita, Arbuckle and Belknap, by the Red and Mississippi rivers, if transportation on the former river can be obtained without too great a delay, otherwise by Fort Smith and the first named rivers.

III. The 4th Regiment of Artillery now in Kansas will take post as follows: Head-quarters with two Companies at Fort Riley; the Lieutenant-Colonel with four Companies at Fort Laramie; the junior Major with four Companies at Fort Kearney, and two Companies at Fort Leavenworth; the Companies in each case to be designated by the Colonel. This Regiment will be put in march for its several stations by the Commanding-General of the Department of the West, as early as practicable.

IV. An officer of rank being necessary at Fort Kearney, the junior Major of the 4th Artillery will, at once, proceed thither, and assume command of the post.

V. In due time, further orders will be given for the march of the reinforcements across the plains, and preliminary measures will be commenced at once by the several Staff Departments and officers concerned, for preparing the troops and the supplies for the movement.

VI. Measures will also be taken for filling up the Regiments and Companies to the maximum standard; and also for furnishing recruits for the other troops composing the Army of Utah.

VII. The several Departments of the Staff will take prompt measures to secure the public property at the posts to be abandoned.

By command of Lieutenant-General Scott.

IRVIN McDOWELL,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

The following are the numbers which make up the different regiments comprised in this order: A regiment of Dragoons, 15 commissioned officers, and 890 enlisted men.

A regiment of Cavalry, 35 commissioned officers, and 855 enlisted men.

A regiment of Infantry, 34 commissioned officers, and 844 enlisted men; and a company of Light Artillery, 4 commissioned officers, and 86 men.

The aggregate number of this reinforcement, commissioned officers, and enlisted men, would amount, as authorized, to 2,726, but, owing to various causes which attach to all army movements, this is subject to great reductions, so that the actual force which will probably be sent, in obedience to this order, will not exceed 2,000 men all told.

The first expedition to Utah was greatly diminished by desertions while passing through Nebraska, on account of a promise made to employ the soldiers in Kansas, and the fears of encountering the hardships of a Winter Campaign on the plains. From Fort Independence the progress of the army is only about twenty miles per day. The regular habits of the army while on this march keep them in health, but soon after they go into Camp an unfavorable change generally occurs in the health of the soldiers, and much precaution is necessary to prevent the spread of disease, as scurvy, dysentery, &c.—[N. Y. Times, Jan. 11.]

BURIED TREASURE.—The Norfolk (Va.) Herald of a late date says, that Mr. Benjamin S. Dey, of Currituck county, North Carolina, while plowing in his field a few days ago, dug up a pile of old Spanish gold and silver coin to the amount of six thousand dollars. It is supposed to have been buried during the Revolution, and the accident that led to the discovery was most singular. It appears that an old pine tree had fallen near the fence of Mr. Dey's farm, and one of the branches stuck in the spot where the money was found. As the tree was an obstruction to those engaged in plowing, it was raised from its position, when it was discovered that the old branch had several pieces of the coin sticking to it. They then went to work and dug down to the depth of about four feet, when they were startled by the discovery of this large amount of money.

HORSES AND OXEN.—TOM AND PUSSY CATS.—A Paris correspondent of the Boston Traveler says that a bet was recently made between two farmers about the speed of horses and oxen, with the same load the same distance; the distance traveled was twenty-three kilometers (about twelve miles) a four horse team was put into a wagon loaded with 10,000 pounds of beetroot pulp. The oxen were two yoke, with the same load. The horses beat them only seven minutes, and would themselves have been beaten had they not been the best in the country. Time, 3h. 5m. 13m.