and strange undertaking. This undertaking counselled them to have confidence in God, &c. has been accomplished but through the power - [Mil. Star.

of the Lord, and not of man. I feel grateful to the Lord for his mercies and blessings upon myself and brethren while engaged on this mission. If my course has met with your approv-al and blessing I ask no more, as I feel that if I

in Italy, I extract a statement from a govern-ment document written from Turin, 1849 :---"Persons who are not Catholics have the same civil and political privileges as those of that religion, but the Constitution of Piedmont has brought no change upon the questions purely religious; but on the contrary, all ancient laws on that are still in force." This document drew the following remark from a Waldensian min-ister :--- We have here something worthy of the consideration of those who think that religious liberty can be found in Piedmont."

My kindest regard to yourself and family. Yours affectionately,

LORENZO SNOW.

Prosperity of the Swiss, Italian and India Missions--Call for Aid.

PRESIDENT F. D. RICHARDS : I take the prosent occasion to communicate, through the colunne of the Star, a few items of information to the saints generally, in reference to the progross of the Italian and Swiss missions, and oth-

Elder Stenhouse, with his wife and little daughter, will leave here this week to resume his labors in Switzerland. I have about comaleted the translation of "Divine Authority," and given Elder Stenhonso instructions to publish it immediately, together with a second edition of the "Voice of Joseph." We hope ere long to be able to issue a periodical from Geneva, adapted to our readers both in Switzerland and Italy. A general feeling of interest, in reference to our principles, has been awakened, to hold a court on the first Monday of Oct., 1851, be-and already some have yielded obedience to the fore I attempt to discharge the dutics required by I feel assured, that under the wise and that act. spirited superintendency of elder Stonhouse, a great and mighty work will be done among that

Several intelligent and influential Italians have lately been ordained to the priesthood, and are now engaged in propogating the principles of life and salvation. but in its infantile state, numbering some thir- distant. ty members, it is constantly rising, and in spite of all opposition, will pass on to a state of man-

I an getting forward very well with the trans-lation of the " Book of Mormon." I shall commence with the printing shortly, and will soon be able to present it to the people of Italy in their own language. Lately my mind has been greatly impressed

upon me, I am nevertheless ready in the name law of a Mexican State in force here at the signing of of the Lord to take upon me this work also.

I contemplate sending immadiately around! by sea to Calcutta some two or three good and shall have completed the translation and pub-ing through by way of Switzerland and Italy, visiting the saints in those countries, and pro-moting the interests of those missions in any way that may lie in my power. Circumstances seem to be opening favorably in behalf of this mission. A short time since I met with a brother who had resided seven years in India, and is conversant with the native language, and will immediately enter upon the translation of some of my works, which I intend getting published there, together with the "Voice of Joseph" in English, as soon as I shall have arrived. to employ them to the glory of God, and estab-lishing and building up of his kingdom, I trust will not be backward in their liberality, that while I willingly and freely sacrifice the pleasures and endearments of home and friends. they may be equally ready and willing to sacriin making to themselves friends with the mam-mon of unrighteousness. of its public domain, and to its national control, and being desirous of establishing a law suited to their own wants; the people of this Valley in 1849 formed Any of the saints who have friends in that a constitution, as the basis of their civil institutions, country, to whom the brethren may be introduced, let them send unscaled letters of commendation, properly addressed, enclosed in an envelope, addressed to me at 35, Jewin street, City London. Yours affectionately Yours affectionately, LORENZO SNOW.

CORRESPONDENCE.

# GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, October 15, 1851.

SIR : Having heard a portion of your decision from have yours I have the Lord's, and that of my the bench, in relation to the Legislature of the Teni-brothren. meetfully solien as Most respectfully, Your serv<sup>2</sup>t, W. RICHARDS. That you may learn what Inberty does for us many, I respectfully solicit a copy for the press.

Hon. Z. SNOW, Associate Justice, Utah.

## GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, ?

Oct. 20, 1851. DEAR SIN: Your letter of the 15th inst., requesting for the press, a copy of my legal opinion delivered on my taking my seat as a justice of the United States Court for this Territory, relating to the legality of the

Court for this Territory, relating to the legality of the proceedings of His Excellency Governor Young, in getting up and calling together the Legislative Assem-bly of Ulah, came duly to hand. In sending you the copy, I deem it a duty I owe to myself, to remind you, that the Act of the Assembly requiring me to hold a court the first Monday of this month, was approved on the 4th. This allowed me but a four days for examine the forst and have of the but a few days to examine the facts and law of the

left for the States, throwing out hints and opinions quite different from my own. This being the case, I felt it a duty to examine the facts and express the er mattors connected with the growing interests opinion. Doing so, it became public property, which of Mossiah's kingdom.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, Z. SNOW.

Hon. WILLARD RICHARDS, G. S. L. City, Utah. Two Justices of the Supreme Court of the United

States within and for the Territory of Utah, and the Secretary of the Territory, having left for the States, it becomes me to examine carefully the acts and do-mgs of the Governor in relation to the getting up of the real or supposed Legislative Assembly which passed the act approved Oct. 4, 1851, requiring me to hold a court on the first Monday of Oct., 1851, be-

tablished, a few American citizens came here and es-tablished a settlement. How far this military rule districts. tublished a settlement. How far this military rule effected this settlement, I have not seen fit to inquire; but it is presumed it did not seriously, as the Ameri-can army was stationed some several hundred miles interview to the bill creating the Territory of Utah; which du-tics were also performed before the appointment was to the provide the papers on file in the Governor's Though the church is yet can army was stationed some several hundred miles

at. Had he not taken the census as prescribed in the act. Had he not taken the census as prescribed in the act. In any other manner, I should not be prepared act, nor in any other manner, I should not be prepared

States in force here on the 2d of Feb., 1848, they would not have discharged his duties in this partic-would continue in force until changed. Were there ular. the Treaty of Guadalope Hidalgo.

By this Treaty, the Mexican government yielded to the United States whatever supervisory right it had over the Indians and country; and the United States

they have not occurred, these duties are not men-tioned. I will here remark, that though in all these eases, he was to perform the duties, yet in each one he had a discretionary power given him. When an officer of the government, whether he be a high or a low one has a discretionary power given him in the discharge of any duty, no other officer or branch of government has power to control him in the exercise of that

discretion. Inasmuch as exceptions have been taken to the

Young, in discharged. ive Assem- By the 1st section of the act of Congress approved By the 1st section of the act of Congress approved matter. These facts would not have been examined by me, nor any opinion given, had not, prior to that time, the other two Justices and the Secretary of the Territory, the several Marshals discharged their dutiestaithfully. quired the seve Jarshals to have their dities fully performed on of re the 1st day of Nov then next ensuing. It was nowever soon ascertained, that the Marshals could not perform their duties under this session of Congress, and therefore they are to be con-struct so as to carry into effect their objects without requiring a work of supererogation. The object of that act. Courts, ex officio, take notice of all public laws and public documents issued by the chief magistrates, pur-suant to law. It is therefore my duty to take notice of so many of the acts and doings of the Governor as the United States. The object of taking the Centus approvided in the Utah Bill, was to inform the Gov-ernor of the number of inhabitats, Indians except-ed, in the several counties and Districts, so as to ena-ble him to fix the ratio of representation among the fix the ratio of representation am

nd Representatives among the several counties and

until changed by the new government. By this rule, if there were any laws of the Mexican to hold the election void for that defect; though

discretion. The number of places for the election, and where these places should be, was also submitted to his dis-Now, whether aliens cretion.

preciat: the difficulties against which we have had to straggle. Introducing the gospel into lta'y was generally looked upon as a singular and surance undertaking. This undertaking. This undertaking to each section in the action in the seal. The printed one has no place of the seal. If this

By the last section of the act of Congress approved May 23d, 1850, relating to taking the census of the United States, it is provided that "if there leany dis-tict or territory of the United States, the Preident shall appoint some suitable person to discharged their duties of the Marshals were in substance to take the census. By the 8th section of the same act the Sectary of the according to the Covernor, by directing the election of the assigned by this act to the Marshals." The duties of the Marshals were in substance to take the census. The facts in Mich leave to take the census. The facts in the intervalues and leaves the precident, to the sected in all times, the times more wheat the ensuing section at to the Marshals discharged their duties the sected in the same act the Sectary of the sected in all times in contemplation of law as if he had said of the Marshals were in substance to take the census. By the 8th section of the same act the Sectary of the sected in all times the incontemplation of law as if he had said of the electors, meet on the day named, that is, on the secting a this was the other. The legality of the Governor's pro-lections in each precinct, and tens the judges and clerks of the usual secting a dent was the other, under the Pesident, to is obliged to procure a thousand dollars per annum-the section of country of the United states in which the was the other, and the heiring, in the manner specified in the states in which the was no Marshal. This actre-ters, &c. Let the buildes and clerks of the usual here, as this was a section of country of the United states in which the the was only obliged to raise one, when it was here, as this was a section of country of the United states in which the twas a section of country of the United states in which the was a section of the peace, each in their turn, do their duties in here, as this was a section of country of the United function of laws asectin of the peace, each in their turn, do their duties in the se doing he did the same as any or all the Governors of fact. States do, when they issue writs of or proclamations Another objection to this proclamation is, that it

their own way. Sheriffs, clerks of courts, and justices of the peace, each have their duties to perform in preparing and circulating poll books and counting the returns in the county, certifying the result of the votes in the country to the Secretary of State, which were to be counted in the presence of the Governor,

&c. The election was to be by ballot. Now as to the manner of conducting the elections under this it is a presumption of law that they did until the conappears.

Now, whether aliens voted or not. I do not know:

ction. The number of Council and Representatives for the clerks or judges of the election were aliens. These labor tithing. Third, for produce tithing; and fourtheach county and district, was also submitted to his are questions of fact which require proof to be made ly for property tithing, in accordance with vote of

discretion. Inasmuch as exceptions have been taken to the proceedings of the Governor relating to the census, I discharged. By the 1st section of the act of Congress approved By the 1st section section section section sec

# DESERET NEWS. SATURDAY, NOV. 29, 1851.

### To the Saints.

We would advise all the saints in Great Salt Lake City, and in the Vallies of the mountains, to come to

clare the number of Councillors and Representatives each district or county was entitled to send. Fourth, to fix the time of election. Sixth, to declare the manner of conducting the election. Sixth, to declare the manner of conducting the election. Seventh, to determine who had been elected. Eighth, to fix the places of elected. Eighth, to fix the place of its first meeting. Under certain contingencies which have not in this they have not occurred, these duties are not men-tioned.

has power to control him in the exercise of that the law of the United States. He had a right to name the places of election, and II. To ALL THINGS," and one of those things that dc-

Descret law. Let the sherins, clerks or courts, just-ces of the peace, each in their turn, do their duties in this election the same as in other elections. In so idity, but being done to preserve the evidence of the sufficient, be its price ever so small.

But look at the elders' correspondence, and see Marshals could not perform their duties under this law, within the time therein limited. Congress there-for elections: Provided, the Descret law is sufficient-the report of the cry from all quarters, "THE OATH-The law required the Governor to fix the time and ERING;" and suppose the Saints arise 'en masse," the report of the cry from all quarters, "THE OATHlaw, within the time therein limited. Congress that by certain as to the places of holding and manner of fore there was any Territory of Utah, extended the fore there was any Territory of Utah, extended the so held, would not be held by virtue of the Deserver in a place of the first meeting of the Assembly, but the so held, would not be held by virtue of the Deserver in a place of the first meeting of the Assembly, but the so held, would not be held by virtue of the Deserver in a place of the first meeting of the Assembly, but the so held, would not be held by virtue of the Deserver in a place of the first meeting of the Assembly, but the so held, would not be held by virtue of the Deserver in a place, also the members, and the length of time and tens of thousands, what will they find to eat are to be con- tory. For it was by the law of Congress, that the which should elapse between the notice and meeting, when they arrive, if there is no more grain raised Governor was authorized to do that business. This leads us to examine the Deseret laws to see The Governor on the 27th of September 1851, after than hitherto? The signs of the times portend a the first two acts was to take the census throughout the United States. The object of taking the census as provided in the Utah Bill, was to inform the Gov-ernor of the number of inhabitats, Indians except-ad in the secretary and Division on the secretary have provisions which have no bearing on this subject; I shall therefore con-All the judges answered this letter, and used, among inspire him to RAISE ALL THE ORAIN HE CAN.

interesting people, and like all other virtuons and honorable spirits, when truth has been known and received, no opposition, however as known and received, no opposition, however several counties and officer is invested with a discretion truth, or extinguish the lamp it up in their unit do several counties and the spirit of the acts and doings of the forward unit to act were several counties and bink territory, to several counties and bink territory and another to regulate ledetions. In the rution of a dury, there is no power to ecomple him to beat a publicity and another to regulate ledetions. In the several counties and officer is invested with a discretion. When an officer is invested with a discretion were several counties and officer is invested with a discretion and the acts passed by the Legislative Assembly are not veril, but legisli they are not veril, but legisli they are not veril, but legisli they are not veril, but legisli the several counties and to fail do fai time to make a beginning to store your grain than the present ?

If wheat were worth \$10 per bushel, and purchasers, hungry purchasers, were at your doors every hour, with cash in hand, you could not with-This settlement continued to prosper unit retring office and have a settlement as it was, was office. 2d, 1848, when this military rule such as it was, was office. terminated by the Treaty of Guadalope Hidaley, in solution of the United States. It is a rule of international law, that when one government cedes territory to another, the laws of Congress. I conclude therefore, that in the special agent appointed pursuant the places are to be fixed. Now if the judges of the places are to be fixed. Now if the judges of the control county courts did their duties at the March term, and the international law, that when this respect he fulfilled both the spirit and letter of the the places are to be fixed. Now if the judges of the county courts did their duties at the March term, and the gravity courts did their duties at the March term, and the international law is a special agent appointed pursuant the call of 1848. There are many brether the places are to be fixed. Now if the judges of the places are to be fixed to upbraid yourselves with the sorry reflection, that is a rule of international law, that when the construction of the places are to be fixed. Now if the judges of the places are to be fixed to upbraid yourselves with the sorry reflection, that is a rule of international law that when the construction of the places are to be fixed. Now if the judges of the places are to be fixed to upbraid yourselves with the sorry reflection, that the construction of the places are to be fixed to upbraid yourselves with the sorry reflection, that the term and the terminate of the places are to be fixed to the first term and the terminate of the places are to be fixed to the first terminate of the places are to be fixed to the first terminate of the places are to be fixed to the first terminate of the places are to be fixed to the first terminate of the places are to be fixed to the first terminate of the pl ren who have been paying their tithing, each year, to upbraid yourselves with the sorry reflection, that tion of law that they did until the con-then the places of holding the elce- yet have never made a settlement for any one year you did not store your grain against the day Lately my mining has been grently impressed with the idea of introducing the gospel to In-solution the index of introducing the gospel to In-mits to panels, that into benchts of the kingdom of God. Upon ducing the gospel to the mations. As the time approaches when we anticipate the privilege of introducing the gospel to fundate the privilege of the truth of any offic the exercise the the privilege of the truth of any offic the exercise the the privilege of the truth of any offic the exercise the the privilege of the truth of any offic the exercise the the privilege of the truth of any offic the exercise the the privilege of the truth of any offic the exercise the the privilege of the truth of any offic the exercise the the privilege of the truth of any offic the exercise the the privilege of the truth of any offic the exercise the the privilege of the truth of any offic the exercise the the privilege of the truth of any offic the exercise the the privilege of the truth offic the exercise the the privilege of the truth offic the exercise the the privilege of the truth offic the exercise the the privilege of the truth offic the the truth of any offic the exercise the truth of any offic the exercise the truth offic the exercise the exercise the truth offic the exercise the exercise the truth offic the exercise the exercise the truth of the exercise the truth of the exercise the truth offic the exercise the truth of the exercise the truth offic the exercise the exercise the truth of the exercise the truth offic the exercise the truth of the exercise the truth offic the Giving to these courts he since their arrival in the Valley, and the consequence need, when it was cheap, as it now is; and whe There are four separate kinds of certificates issued time you could procure any more : and if all the at the offic for tithing, viz: First for property tithing saints will be advised by this counsel, and regulate owing previous to September 10th, 1851. Second, for their actions accordingly, we promise them that famine will be a stranger in their habitations, when its

Extract of a Letter from Wm. Phil-

ips, Prest. of the Welsh Church.

#### 14, CASTLE STREET, MERTHYR TYDVIL, ) July 15, 1851.

about fiftcen hundred, and we were obliged to hold our afternoon and evening meetings in three rooms, and the three were too small to determined to go onward than evor. Elder Robert Campbell was present with us. On Monday the 7th we held a special general con-It also named the officers before whom the Goverwe had opened the meeting by singing and pray-er, I took the presidency of the meeting, and ber 9, 1850) in force therein. taught what a great work we had to accomplisb, and that the Lord was going to cut his work short in righteousness. I named many towns To organize under this act, two things were necesthe gospel

I called for young men as volunteers to go I called for young men as volunteers to go out without purse or scrip to preach; and after I had taught at greut length upon this subject, eighteen young men immediately voluntcered to leave their work and go and preach the gospel. The avy time after this, whether the other officers were leave their work and go and preach the gospel. and they have all started without a farthing in their pockets.

They are not to call at any branch, nor to

ring the period between Feb. 2d. 1848, and perhaps before that time, and Sept. 9, 1850, there was no eiv-il law in force here, except such as had been enacted the census and protecting its officers. Every act of man is lawful which is not against

Brothren who have plenty of means and wish public policy, nor against any existing law, nor agai the people. Every aggregate body of men dwelling where there is no civil law in force, may make such aws as in their opinion will secure to them their lives, liberty and happiness. Having a right to form a civil government subject to the right of Congress "to make all needful rules and regulations respecting" this part

roviding for an executive, a legislative, and judiciary. This being done, they sent a delegate to Congress, asking admission, as a State, into the Union. Pursu-ant to this constitution, the legislature convened and

By the 17th section of the act of Congress the constitution and laws of the U. States were extended over this basin, which superceded the provisional laws, so

There is one room here that will contain bout fiftcon hundred, and we were obliged to inde our afternoon and evening meetings in the constitution and laws of the United States. This three rooms, and the three were too small to contain the whole. The Spirit of God was with us mightily; the saints felt happier and more president shall appoint, &c., certain of its officers,

and villages in the country that are destitute of sary. First, the appointment of the officers by the President; second, the oath of office to be taken by

the appointees. September 28, 1850, the officers were appointed by

I then stood up and informed them that they At any time after this, whether the other officers were were to buy tracts themselves to take with them in the line of duty or not, he could do any act requirand whatever they had to spare afterwards they ed of him, which did not require the co-operation of the other officers. The Governor, for many good reasons, was charged with the duty of getting up and calling together the Legislative Assembly. The 4th and 12th sections show what his duties were in this and east their ballots, all would be confusion; and for the ballots, all would be confusion; and for the ballots all would be confusion; and for the ballots. The ballots all would be confusion; and for the ballots all would be confusion; and for the ballots. The ballots all would be confusion; and for the ballots. The ballots all would be confusion; and for the ballots all would be confusion; and for the ballots. The ballots all would be confusion; and for the ballots all t wore to give to the poor; to this they all agreed, the other officers. The Governor, for many good and they have all started without a farthing in reasons, was charged with the duty of getting up and

twenty-six for Representatives. taws of the United States were not extended over this Territory. The cight to extend or making the law, is one thing; and the extending or making the law, is one thing; and the extending or making the law, is one thing; and the extending or making the law, is one thing; and the extending or making the law, is one thing; and the extending or making the law, is one thing; and the extending or making the law, is one thing; and the extending or making the law, is one thing; and the extending or making the law, is one thing; and the extending or making the law, is one thing; and the extending or making the law, is one thing; and the extending or making the law, is one thing; and the extending or making the law, is one thing; and the extending or making the law, is one thing; and the extending or making the law, is one thing; and the extending or making the law, is one thing; and the extending or making the law, is one thing; and the extending or making the law, is one thing; and the extending or making the law, is one thing; and the extending or making the law, is auther. The same holds true in regard to the manner of the gally set forth though all others were illegal, the member would be inget the period between Feb. 2d. 1848, and perhaves

select any rule to accomplish these things, known to thon were aliens. Does this render the election void? civilized life, keeping within their customs and usages. It appears to me rather strong doctrine to hold that a by the inhabitants of this valley, and such immediate the second within their customs and usages. It appears to me rather strong doctrine to hold that a supervisory rules of Congress as it had made in regard to the census and protecting its officers. The customs and usages it administration of the second strong doctrine to hold that a supervisory rules of Congress as it had made in regard to the census and protecting its officers.

ties, &c.; stated the number each was to send and fixpreter within the meaning of the set set of the was blegally returned or was not competent to fill the sta-tion; the branch of the Legislative Assembly to which ed the time of election; but he did not in the body of it fix the places of election nor state in what manner it should be conducted, though he used the following language on this part of the subject, after staring that such member was elected, had full power to hear the he had fixed an apportionment, &c.: "and direct that an atter, determine the facts, and refuse him a seat. election be held in the respective precincts throughout In so doing, any errors in the voters or judges o the Territory on the first Monday in August next, in there's of elections, would be examined; and if they were such as render the election of any member illeaccordance with the existing laws of the provisional government of the State of Deserct regulating elect-ions, passed by the General Assembly Nov. 12, 1849, gal, he ought not and as I presume would not be per-mitted a seat. As a matter of fact it is known to me It is contended that this is void for two reathat one member was elected to the House of Repreions; if so then there has not been an election, and sentatives who was in this manner refused a seat. consequently there has not any Legislative Assembly

It is also contended, that inasmuch as this proclamation did not prescibe the qualifications of electors One reason assigned for its being void is, it had not nor the persons entitled to be elected; it was for this

ant to this constitution, the legislature convened and passed sundry laws, among which was one relating to the judiciary, and another regulating elections. Both of these acts were in force here on the 9th day of September, 1850, the day the act of Congress took effect, establishing a Territorial Government for

seal of the Territory. It is however a time-bloored ery one is presumed to know; and for this reason it custom to authenticate such an instrument with the was not necessary to set them forth in the proclamamoress of the Great Seal.

When this is done, it is tion. When this is done, it is also contended that officers not authorized by instrument, if authorized It is also contended that officers not authorized by conclusive evidence that the instrument, if authorized by law, is genuine; it is placed there as an evidence of the act, to be elected, were voted for and elected; and its genuineness. An instrument may be authorized for this reason, the election was void.

I believe these facts are true, but the legal conclu-sion drawn from them I think is erroneous. It apy law and be genuine, and yet not bear upon its face It is the constant practice of the Governors of the pears to me that voting for and electing a class of off-States and of the President of the United States, so far cers which the Governor was authorized to appoint as their acts have come under my notice, to do official was at most only surplusage, which does not vitiate business both with and without authenticating their Besides, the Deseret law required them to be elected Robert Campbell was present with us. On Monday the 7th we held a special general con-ference, for the purpose of organizing two more conferences, &c., where there were about one the limits of said Territory duly authorized to admin-the limits of said Territory duly authorized to admi

ter oaths and affirmations by the laws then (Septem-To spand affirmations by the laws then (Septem-To spand affirmations by the logal force To spand affirmations by the logal force To spand a maximum as the spand affirmation of the spand To organize under this act, two things were neces-try. First, the appointment of the officers by the resident; second, the oath of office to be taken by the appointees. Sentember 28, 1850, the officers were appointed by

here or could not be held according to its provisions.

The Secretary having left for the States, and hav-Now I do not so understand the law, or perhaps I ing taken with him the funds of the Government, and

They are not to call at any branch, nor to come back before the end of the quarter. I merition of the inhabitants of the Territory, previous to the matter when be before the end of the quarter. I merition of the inhabitants of the Territory, previous to the first election. Second, to make an apportionment, and taught them of the tompta- of the Council and Representatives among the several places of the Council and Representatives among the several places of the Council and Representatives among the several places of the Council and Representatives among the several places of the Council and Representatives among the several places of the Council and Representatives among the several places of the Council and Representatives among the several places of the Council and Representatives among the several places of the Council and Representatives among the several places of the Council and Representatives among the several places of the Council and Representatives among the several places of the Council and Representatives among the several places of the Council and Representatives among the several places of the Council and Representatives among the several places of the fact that they have the date of the proclama-

a BUSHEL.

main on the ledger until there is a settlement; then the whole amount is transferred and recorded on the book lies from September to June, and puluces a good of the law of the Lord, and the accounts on the led- crop.

THINGS WANTED .- A few tons of nails, of varia Unless those paying tithing come forward more ous sizes, from window blind brads to twelve penbr not a judge or a clerk of one election only, is an punctually than they have hither to done, it will take nies; not a pound to be had in this city, for gold, nearly one year to go through with all the settlements that we know of.

with the brethren in these Vallies, and by the time Five hundred envelopes wanted at our office, for they are through, the accounts will be so far mingled posting official documents. If there are any in this with the next year's account. that the record of this city, we wish our friends would inform us where year's settlements will have to be included in the set-CONSOLATION .- For the consolation of those who tlements for the year 1852. We therefore advise all are living out of doors for want of nails to build the brethren to attend to their scitlements as soon as houses, we would observe that a company has repossible, for we believe that it is better for them to spend a day, or even two, in securing a settlement, cently gone to Iron county, for the purpose of erecting a furnace; and if they are successful, as we than to neglect to settle at all.

The clerks at the tithing office are willing to work confidently anticipate they will be, not many years? early and late, to settle with the brethren, so that the no ! months will not pass before they will have iron records may be kept uniform, and the brethren will be in our market ; then if a machine can be procured better satisfied when they understand the law of tith- we can make our own nails, with which to build ing more fully, and the correct method of doing busi- our houses. But a pound of nails is so much heavi-

Brethren, these things are for your good; and the cloth, that no one can afford to transport them for only proper way for you to procure a certificate of the less than fifty per cent additional cost upon cartage, payment of your tithing, to present to the President and impossible to be had at that extra. Therefore, of the church, and on which is founded your claims to blessings pertaining to the House of the Lord, is a trans-cript from the GENERAL RECORD, or book of the law of the Lord, which cannot be given you till you have a READY SALE for their GOODS; and as to enveloped

of the Lord, which cannot be given you till you have made a settlement agreeably to the above instructions, about commencing to be built on Cottonwood provided you have not recently done the same. The presiding Bishop, Edward Hunter, has charge those brethren in the vicinity of the mill si

of all receipts and expenditures, relating to tithing; well to put in their labor tithing, and her and it is his business to know that all property is ap- said mill as fast as possible, so that we an have praised, and see that a correct and prompt entry of envelopes of our own, HOME, DOMESTIC MANUFAC. the same is made in the books; and it is the business TURE. But what shall we do for rags! Letall the of the clerks to make entries of all accounts returned people of Deseret save their rags, EVERI OVE OF to the office, agreeably to the instruction of the Bish- THEIR BAGS; and pretty soon sky will be better op; and follow all counsel given by the Bishop, in all than gold, for they will buy nails and eavelopes,

things pertaining to his calling. But it is not the busi- but gold will buy neither st present. ness of the clerks or of any clerk, to appraise any prop-

#### Presidenr's Visit South.

erty, or attend to any out door business, unless he shall On the 21st of Oct., ult., Presidents Brigham be especially instructed so to do by the Bisbop. It is Young, Heber C. Kimball, and elder George A. Bishops, and clerks, and laborers in temporal affairs, Smith, the Board of Commissioners for locating the the duty of the Presiding Bishop to preside over all and instruct, and counsel, and dictate as he shall be led seat of government for Utah, his Honor, Judge by the Holy Ghost; and if he shall counsel wrong, it is Snow, Gen. D. H. Wells, Major Rose, Sub Indian the business of the First Presidency of the church to Agent, and several other citizens, left G. S. L. City correct him, from whom he receives his instruction, on a southerly tour, for Pauvan Valley.

and not clerks or bishops; and the nearer all arrive to Passing through Utah and Juab vallies, by the the true science of doing business, and each keeping lower ford of the Sevier, and across Lake Valley, in his own place, the easier will be their yoke, and the 151 miles they reached Chalk Creek, in Pauvan Valley, Oct. 28.

are continually complaining that wheat is so cheap they cannot live; they cannot buy the would for

Wheat has been sown at all periods in these val-

lighter their burden.