

ing, you know it is a sin, therefore cease your lying. If you have stolen, quit it and die unto sin. The reason you do not dwell in the life of righteousness is because you are not yet dead unto sin; the reason you do not live is because you are not dead; you are neither living nor dead.

You are instructed to pursue one course and you will take another; you are instructed to subject yourselves to the will of heaven and you are all the time imagining and thinking, and something is in your minds that unsettles your faith and divides your affections; hence you do not enjoy the Spirit of Truth to the extent that you would if you would subject yourselves to the will of Heaven. Do as the men do, who instruct you and lead you, and do it with your whole hearts; as the President said in reference to praying, do not hunt up any sentiments in your own souls, do not hunt up something to pray for when another is praying, but listen to the man who is mouth, and pray as he prays, and let your whole soul go out in the energy of his expression, then what will be the result? You will become imbued with the same energy that he has, and if he feels well and is right you will feel well.

Take this course and the fountain of knowledge and eternal life will by and by be established within you. This is what we are seeking for, it is the rich boon of heaven that we are striving for, and why is it that we do not get it? It is here, it is all around us, we can look, we can travel to the place where it is. Why do we not enjoy it? Simply because you will not enjoy it. This is all the reason. How much do you enjoy? Why, all that you are willing and capable of enjoying, all that you prepare yourselves to enjoy, just all that you render yourselves worthy of in the sight of God, and if you would enjoy more, live better; apply your minds closer and closer to the principles of the gospel.

If you live your religion in going to meeting on Sunday, live it also on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and every day and every night, until everything adverse to the truth is expelled from your household, until your family circle becomes a sanctuary where the Spirit of God abides, where it imparts its life-giving influence to all that come within that circle.

If this were the case, it would constitute the Zion of our God; we would have Zion within, whether we were at home or abroad, or in whatever circumstances we might be placed.

'Why,' says one, 'I suppose that I must do some great thing.' Let me tell you to try to do some small thing, and if you attend to the little things, when you become men and women in understanding and in the knowledge of the truth, it will be time enough for you to undertake the work of men and women in Christ.

How much can we do? If we were to be judged by our conduct and the course that we take, it would appear that our capacity is not very great; and if we do not know enough to attend to the simple instructions that are given to us here, if we cannot attend to things that are thus simple, how could we get along with greater questions, should they come before us? We have now as much as we know how to get along with and manage properly, without grasping after things beyond our present comprehension.

Brethren and sisters, I hope, and I not only hope, but am certain, that as a people we will adopt the principles that have been taught us and practise them to so great an extent that our Father will accept of us, that he will not forsake us, that he will not turn his hand against us, but that it may be over us in mercy continually and that victory, through his goodness, may perch upon the banner of Zion from this time forth and for ever.

I want that we should be good enough, sufficiently meek and faithful before our Father and his servants that we will find acceptance with him continually. That we may be so wise as to pursue this course in our lives, is my prayer in the name of Jesus: Amen.

[From the N. Y. Herald.]

## LETTER TO THE PRESIDENT.

The following is the memorial of Professor Silliman and forty-two others of Connecticut, addressed to his excellency James Buchanan, the President of the United States:—

The undersigned, citizens of the United States and electors of the State of Connecticut, respectfully offer to your excellency this their memorial. The fundamental principle of the constitution of the United States and of our political institutions is that the people shall make their own laws and elect their own rulers. We see with grief, if not with astonishment, that Governor Walker, of Kansas, openly represents and proclaims that the President of the United States is employing through him (Walker) an army, one purpose of which is to force the people of Kansas to obey laws not their own nor of the United States, but laws which it is notorious and established upon evidence they never made, and rulers they never elected. We represent, therefore, that by the foregoing your excellency is openly held up and proclaimed to the great derogation of our national character as violating in its most essential particular the solemn oath which the President has taken to support the constitution of this Union.

We call attention, further, to the fact that your excellency is in like manner held up to this nation, to all mankind, and to all posterity, in the attitude of "levying war against a portion of the United States" by employing arms in Kansas to uphold a body of men and a code of enactments purporting to be legislative, but which never had the election, nor sanction, nor consent of the people of the territory. We earnestly represent to your excellency that we also have taken the oath to obey the constitution, and your excellency may rest assured that we shall not refrain from the prayer that Almighty God will make your administration an example of justice and beneficence, and with

His terrible majesty protect our people and our constitution.

## THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

WASHINGTON CITY, August 15, 1857.

GENTLEMEN—On my recent return to this city, after a fortnight's absence, your memorial, without date, was placed in my hands, through the agency of Mr. Horatio King, of the Post Office Department, to whom it had been entrusted. From the distinguished source whence it proceeds, as well as its peculiar character, I have deemed it proper to depart from my general rule in such cases, and to give it an answer.

You first assert that "the fundamental principle of the constitution of the United States and of our political institutions is, that the people shall make their own laws and elect their own rulers."

You then express your grief and astonishment that I should have violated this principle, and through Governor Walker have employed an army "one purpose of which is to force the people of Kansas to obey laws not their own, nor of the United States, but laws which it is notorious, and established upon evidence, they never made, and rulers they never elected." And as a corollary from the foregoing, you represent that I am "openly held up and proclaimed, to the great derogation of our national character, as violating in its most essential particular the solemn oath which the President has taken to support the constitution of this Union."

These are heavy charges, proceeding from gentlemen of your high character, and if well-founded, ought to consign my name to infamy. But in proportion to their gravity, common justice, to say nothing of Christian charity, required that before making them you should have clearly ascertained that they were well founded. If not, they will rebound, with withering condemnation, upon their authors. Have you performed this preliminary duty towards the man who, however unworthy, is the chief magistrate of your country? If so, either you or I are laboring under a strange delusion. Should this prove to be your case, it will present a memorable example of the truth that political prejudice is blind even to the existence of the plainest and most palpable historical facts. To these facts let us refer.

When I entered upon the duties of the Presidential office, on the 4th of March last, what was the condition of Kansas? This Territory had been organized under the act of Congress of 30th May, 1854, and the government in all its branches was in full operation. A Governor, Secretary of the Territory, Chief Justice, two Associate Justices, a Marshal and District Attorney had been appointed by my predecessor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and were all engaged in discharging their respective duties. A code of laws had been enacted by the Territorial Legislature, and the Judiciary were employed in expounding and carrying these laws into effect. It is quite true that a controversy had previously arisen respecting the validity of the election of members of the Territorial Legislature and of the laws passed by them; but at the time I entered upon my official duties Congress had recognized this Legislature in different forms and by different enactments. The delegate elected to the House of Representatives, under a Territorial law, had just completed his term of service on the day previous to my inauguration. In fact, I found the government of Kansas as well established as that of any other Territory. Under these circumstances, what was my duty? Was it not to sustain the government—to protect it from the violence of lawless men who were determined either to rule or ruin—to prevent it from being overturned by force—in the language of the constitution, to "take care that the laws be faithfully executed?" It was for this purpose, and this alone, that I ordered a military force to Kansas, to act as a posse comitatus in aiding the civil magistrate to carry the laws into execution. The condition of the Territory at the time, which I need not portray, rendered this precaution absolutely necessary. In this state of affairs would I not have been justly condemned had I left the Marshal and other officers of a like character, impotent to execute the process and judgments of courts of justice established by Congress or by the Territorial Legislature, under its express authority, and thus have suffered the government itself to become an object of contempt in the eyes of the people? And yet this is what you designate as "forcing the people of Kansas to obey laws not their own nor of the United States," and for doing which you have denounced me as having violated my solemn oath. I ask, what else could I have done, or ought I to have done? Would you have desired that I should abandon the Territorial government, sanctioned as it had been by Congress, to illegal violence, and thus renew the scenes of civil war and bloodshed, which every patriot in the country had deplored? This would indeed have been to violate my oath of office, and to fix a damning blot on the character of my administration.

I most cheerfully admit that the necessity for sending a military force to Kansas to aid in the execution of the civil law reflects no credit upon the character of our country. But let the blame fall upon the heads of the guilty. Whence did this necessity arise? A portion of the people of Kansas, unwilling to trust to the ballot box—the certain American remedy for the redress of all grievances—undertook to create an independent government for themselves. Had this attempt proved successful, it would of course have subverted the existing government prescribed and recognized by Congress, and substituted a revolutionary government in its stead. This was a usurpation of the same character as it would be for a portion

of the people of Connecticut to undertake to establish a separate government within its chartered limits, for the purpose of redressing any grievance, real or imaginary, of which they might have complained against the legitimate State government. Such a principle, if carried into execution, would destroy all lawful authority, and produce universal anarchy.

I ought to specify more particularly a condition of affairs which I have embraced only in general terms, requiring the presence of a military force in Kansas. The Congress of the United States had most wisely declared it to be "the true intent and meaning of this act (the act organizing the Territory) not to legislate slavery into any Territory or State, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the constitution of the United States." As a natural consequence, Congress has also prescribed by the same act that when the Territory of Kansas shall be admitted as a State it "shall be received into the Union with or without slavery, as their constitution may prescribe at the time of their admission."

Slavery existed at that period, and still exists, in Kansas, under the constitution of the United States. This point has at last been finally settled by the highest tribunal known to our laws. How it could ever have been seriously doubted is a mystery. If a confederation of sovereign States acquire a new territory, at the expense of their common blood and treasure, surely one set of the partners can have no right to exclude the other from its enjoyment, by prohibiting them from taking into it whatever is recognized to be property by the common constitution. But when the people—the bona fide residents of such Territory—proceed to frame a State constitution, then it is their right to decide the important question for themselves whether they will continue, modify or abolish slavery. To them and to them alone does this question belong, free from all foreign interference.

In the opinion of the Territorial Legislature of Kansas the time had arrived for entering the Union, and they accordingly passed a law to elect delegates for the purpose of framing a State constitution. This law was fair and just in its provisions. It conferred the right of suffrage on every bona fide inhabitant of the Territory, and for the purpose of preventing fraud and the intrusion of citizens of near or distant States, most properly confined this right to those who had resided therein three months previous to the election. Here a full opportunity was presented for all the qualified resident citizens of the Territory, to whatever organization they might have previously belonged, to participate in the election, and to express their opinions at the ballot box on the question of slavery.

But numbers of lawless men still continued to resist the regular Territorial government. They refused either to be registered or to vote, and the members of the Convention were elected, legally and properly, without their intervention. The convention will soon assemble to perform the solemn duty of framing a constitution for themselves and their posterity; and in the state of incipient rebellion which still exists in Kansas, it is my imperative duty to employ the troops of the United States, should this become necessary, in defending the convention against violence whilst framing the constitution, and in protecting the "bona fide inhabitants," qualified to vote under the provisions of this instrument, in the free exercise of the right of suffrage when it shall be submitted to them for their approbation or rejection.

I have entire confidence in Governor Walker, that the troops will not be employed, except to resist actual aggression or in the execution of the laws; and this not until the power of the civil magistrate shall prove unavailing. Following the wise example of Mr. Madison towards the Hartford Convention, illegal and dangerous combinations such as that of the Topeka Convention will not be disturbed unless they shall attempt to perform some act which will bring them into actual collision with the constitution and the laws. In that event they shall be resisted and put down by the whole power of the government. In performing this duty I shall have the approbation of my own conscience, and, as I humbly trust, of my God.

I thank you for the assurance that you will "not refrain from the prayer that Almighty God will make my administration an example of justice and beneficence." You can greatly assist me in arriving at this blessed consummation, by exerting your influence in allaying the existing sectional excitement on the subject of slavery which has been productive of much evil and no good, and which if it could succeed in attaining its object would ruin the slave as well as his master. This would be a work of genuine philanthropy.

Every day of my life I feel how inadequate I am to perform the duties of my high station without the continued support of Divine Providence; yet placing my trust in Him, and in Him alone, I entertain a good hope that he will enable me to do equal justice to all portions of the Union, and thus render me a humble instrument in restoring peace and harmony among the people of the several States. Yours, very respectfully,

JAMES BUCHANAN.

A HARD CASE.—Poor people have a hard time in this little world of ours. Even in matters of religion there is a vast difference between Lazarus and Dives, as the following anecdote, sent us by a friend, will illustrate:

Old Billy G— had attended a great revival, and, in common with many others, he was "converted" and baptized. Not many weeks afterwards one of his neighbors met him reeling home from the court ground with a considerable brick in his hat.

"Hello, uncle Billy," said the friend, "I thought you had joined the church?"

"So I did," answered uncle Billy, making a desperate effort to stand still—"so I did, Jeems,

and would a bin a good Baptist if they hadn't treated me so everlasting mean at the water.—Didn't you never hear 'bout it, Jeems?"

"Never did."

"Then I'll tell you 'bout it. You see, when we come to the baptizing place, thar was me and old Jonks, the rich old 'squire, war to be dipped at the same time. Well, the minister tuck the 'squire in fust, but I didn't mind that much, as I thought it would be jest as good when I cum; so he led him in, and after dippin' him in under, he raised him up mitey keeful, and wiped his face and led him out. Then cum my turn, and instead of lifting me out like he did the 'squire, he give me one slish, and left me crawlin' about on the bottom like a c—d mud turtle!"

A TOAST BY A PRINTER.—At the Franklin festival, recently held in Lowell, Mass., the following sentiment was proposed, and most heartily responded to by the company:

The Printer—the master of all trades. He beats the farmer with his fast 'Hoe,' the carpenter with his 'rule,' and the mason in 'setting up tall columns;' he surpasses the lawyer and doctor in attending to his 'case,' and beats the parson in the management of the devil.

## BUSINESS NOTICES.

TO ADVERTISERS.—Advertisements to insure insertion in the current number must be handed in on Monday.

## FURNITURE.

WANTED—In exchange for Furniture—SCRIP, WOOD, LUMBER, PRODUCE, &c. H. W. NAISBITT

## ROPE AND TWINE.

W. A. McMASTER, Rope, Twine, Lasso, Girth, Broom and Weavers' Twine Manufacturer, 11th Ward, informs the public that he will break and dress Hemp and Flax, or spin any of the above named to all who wish, on cheap terms, &c. 27th

## J. L. HEYWOOD,

HAT, Cap and Muff Manufacturer, 17th Ward. WANTED in exchange—all kinds of Furs, Sheep and Lamb's wool; also all kinds of produce, County and Territorial orders. 21-st

## SHEEP, CATTLE & HORSES

WILL be taken by us on Bingham Creek south to herd or raise on shares, at the usual rates, length of time immaterial with us. We shall prepare to feed our stock when necessary during the winter. (7th) BLAIR & BROTHER.

## Brand Sheets! Brand Sheets!

NOTICE is hereby given that the Brand Sheets, now neatly bound, can be had by calling at the President's Office, price \$1 cash or wheat at cash price taken in payment. Persons having cattle estrayed, or those purchasing, will find it to their advantage to have the Brand Sheets by them for reference.

H. B. CLAWSON,

Recorder of Brands.

## W. BALLAN,

WATCH-MAKER, respectfully informs the inhabitants of Great Salt Lake City and vicinity, that he intends carrying on his business in the house formerly occupied by A. L. Hale, North Temple st., 17th ward, and will warrant all work done by him, to give satisfaction, as he understands his business in all its branches. Jewelry neatly repaired; charges very moderate. 43-st

## ENGRAVING SHOP.

A. J. M. BARLOW'S, 1st door east of the Deseret Store, where all kinds of engraving may be done. Names engraved on guns, watches, rings, spoons, knives, &c. Public Hands and others please take notice. Any kind of available pay taken. Terms moderate. DAVID MACKENZIE, Engraver. 25-st

## NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, having purchased the Woollen Factory at Jordan Mills, formerly owned by Mr. Gaunt, has repaired and fitted it up in good order and has it in successful operation.

Carding, Spinning, Weaving, Fulling and Dyeing done to order at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

With a new set of cards and good workmen, he flatters himself that he can do as good work as can be done in the Territory. Wool worked up on shares, if desired.

20-st

A. GARDNER.

## ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

HAVING BEEN APPOINTED ADMINISTRATOR of the Estate of Thomas Tennant deceased, by the Judge of the Probate Court for Great Salt Lake county, the undersigned hereby requests all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate, to come forward without delay and cancel the same, and those having demands against said estate will please file them with the Judge of the aforesaid Court, properly authenticated, as soon as circumstances will permit and within the time specified by law.

DANIEL SPENCER,

Administrator.

## ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE!

THE undersigned having been appointed by the Judge of Probate for Great Salt Lake county Administrators of the Estate of A. W. Babbitt, deceased, hereby notify all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate to come forward without delay for settlement; and all persons having claims against said estate will please file them with the Hon. Elias Smith, Probate Judge, on or before the first day of June, A.D., 1857.

JULIA ANN BABBITT,

W. H. HOOPER,

BENJ. F. JOHNSON,

Administrators.

Great Salt Lake City, Dec. 20, 1856. 42-st

## Cows, Sheep and Herding.

I AM now keeping a herd at Santaquin (or Summit creek) and prepared to take cows and sheep on shares, or any kind of stock to herd, both summer and winter, and to make myself responsible for all losses sustained by neglect or mismanagement. I will give one half the butter, cheese and increase from cows; and one half the wool and two thirds the increase from sheep, and will deliver without expense the butter, cheese and wool as it becomes due. Our range for stock, both for summer and winter, is unsurpassed in the valleys of these mountains. Those in or near G. S. L. City having stock to let or to be herded can inquire of or leave, their stock with D. T. Le Baron, Mrs. A. W. Babbitt's residence, G. S. L. City; and any one desiring to trade sheep for good work even can by him be accommodated.

6th

B. F. JOHNSON.