

healed them every one as they were brought to him. That day of general healing came to them, for the more wicked part of the inhabitants had been cut off, and I would to God that that day would come among us.

Well, let us be converted, and those that have been converted and have held on to it, be converted a little more, for I tell you I like conversion pretty often. I don't mean that I like people to turn round from the truth and then repent, and say, I am sorry; but I mean that a man needs converting to-day, and the next day, and the day after, because a man that is progressing learns by degrees: to day he gets to understand that a certain principle or practice of his is wrong; and when he finds himself wrong, and learns his error, he turns from it; but even then he does not understand all things pertaining to right and wrong. He has not learned all things that might stand in the way of building up the kingdom of God, and hence he wants or needs to be converted to-day, and the next day, and the next, and so on until he is converted from all his bad habits, and from his impurities, and he becomes just such a man as the Lord delights in.

And Jesus said, "Be ye as I am, and I am as the Father." He contrasts himself and them with the Father, and then says, "What manner of men ought ye to be?" "Verily I say unto you such as I am, and I am as the Father is."

It is for this purpose that we came into the world, that we might become like the Father; and that we may become like him, we need converting every day, or at least until we are free from all evil, even if it be five hundred times; not to turn away from the truth, but keep going on to perfection.

We need converting until we feel that indeed the promise of the Holy Ghost is "to all that are afar off, even to as many as the Lord our God shall call." The Lord calls the Jews, the Christians, the Mormons, the Gentiles; he calls the ten tribes; and he has called us also; God has called br. Joseph, br. Hyrum, and br. Brigham and his apostles, and the elders who hold the priesthood in this age, and he calls the people of America and of Europe, and the whole human family. Some he calls by his angels, and by his own voice out of the heavens. In this way he called Joseph and his associates, and revealed to them the fulness of the gospel, put upon them the powers of the eternal priesthood after the same order as himself, and told them to go forth and call others to assist them.

They did so, and others obeyed the gospel; they laid their hands upon them, after they had baptized them and confirmed them; and they ordained them to bear testimony of their calling, and the restoration of the gospel in its fulness,—that a new call had been made to the nations of the earth.

And it required another call in our day, for Peter had gone the way of all the earth, and also his brethren who were his contemporaries; and the brethren among the Nephites had gone, or had been taken away; and those holding the authority among the ten tribes had gone the way of all the earth.

And it was this that brought those glad tidings and those messengers to us; and those were the ones that brought the light of heaven to our beloved br. Joseph Smith.

[Concluded next week.]

THE DESERET NEWS.

TRUTH & LIBERTY.



ALBERT CARRINGTON:.....EDITOR.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY:

Wednesday---January 30, 1856.

'HONOR TO WHOM HONOR.'—Upon returning, after a short sojourn at the Capital, we, and shall not all the readers of the 'News', most cordially tender our thanks to Hon. Elias Smith for the promptness with which he consented to conduct the paper during our absence, and for the energy, skill and ability displayed in the punctual issue and praiseworthy management thereof?

Remarks for the Considerate.

Being much interested in the subject briefly discussed by Judge Smith in No. 45 of the 'News,' under the head 'Hard Times,' and fully aware that many would operate to better advantage, provided they fully understood the method by which they would be able so to do, a few reflections may not be amiss.

Having no market to depend upon for the sale of surplus to any considerable extent, and obliged as yet to import to a large amount for which cash alone will be taken in exchange, Utah has undergone a constant drainage of money until that article is becoming scarce, thus rendering it difficult to procure those imported articles which the stores bring in for sale. What is to be done under the circumstances? Is it best to forthwith undertake to carry on the necessary public business, to provide for all pressing wants and reasonably desirable and healthful comforts, and pleasing, instructive and useful adornments, thro' resources readily at command? Probably not, from the fact that such a course would produce serious retardation of public and private improve-

ments, and tend much to the inconvenience of the people; but there is a medium channel in which to run a line of conduct, which will doubtless prove far more beneficial than at once depending entirely upon skill in combining the native elements, or in pursuing the mode heretofore and still so much practiced.

Neat cattle, horses and mules are held here at about the same rates that they are on the frontiers, or in California, thereby cutting off that profitable outlet for stock which had begun to aid us in keeping up the balance of trade, and leaving large numbers to increase without constant profitable employment, and too often without proper care, as is evidenced by so many's dying each winter through want of food and shelter. Still it does not follow, even from present circumstances, that the stock raiser is to abandon his occupation, or to allow extensive and excellent herd grounds to waste their luxuriant vegetation, but would it not be wise to put forth more care and exertion in suitably providing for the few sheep now in possession, and in increasing their number not only by properly caring for those on hand, but by the importation of breeds having the choicest points and qualities? This alone will lay a permanent foundation for manufacturing all our woollen goods, will provide employment for many persons now less profitably occupied, prevent a great drainage of those means which are the most difficult to procure, and, above all, materially assist in shortening the period of dependence on a distant market, and hasten the time when the comfort and adornment of our persons will be accomplished by the work of our own hands.

Not that such is not already the case, so far as woollen clothing is bought and paid for, but it is mainly bought and paid for in markets from which there is no reflow of the cash paid out, and whose artizans are not sustained from the products of Utah.

Then it follows that unless more attention is paid to sheep raising, many of our wives and daughters will continue to be shorn of the privilege of making our homes resound with the music of the wheel and loom, and of seeing the bright-eyed children of the mountains clad in comfortable and durable homespun, while the fathers are straining every nerve to pay for calicoes, and at this season of the year, still more trashy articles bought at the stores, therefore raise and take care of all the sheep you can, and that too without any fear of overstocking the market with wool or mutton, at least for quite a time to come.

As to leather and the articles manufactured therefrom, Messrs. Jennings & Winder, and perhaps others, have at last struck out upon a commendable and correct principle, and are advertising better leather, boots, shoes, &c., all home made, at the same rate, and even under, that which like imported goods are sold for, and will take their pay in hides, skins, bark and all kinds of produce, a kind of pay which cannot be taken at the stores, only to a very limited extent, because they cannot make remittances therewith. In a recent trip to Fillmore we noticed many little children barefooted during the inclemency of winter, doubtless not from any want of affection or prudent forethought on the part of the parents, but they had not the money to spare for that purpose, and the tanners are not yet able to supply the entire demand.

What policy does wisdom dictate in this matter? Is it best to continue to encourage importation, to blindly trust to Providence for money and let our mechanics follow less congenial and less useful occupations for a livelihood? Or rather, is it not better to use a little more of the abundant bone and sinew, to the development of which Utah is so congenial, in preserving the greatest number of hides and skins, in the preparation of bark suitable for tanning, and in raising those products which will be received in exchange for articles that will make your little ones far more comfortable and less liable to disease than some of them now are? All this can be done without money, and if energetically engaged in, the time will soon come when the home-supply will equal or exceed the demand, stop another large leak, and present a more insuperable barrier to the importation of leather, boots and shoes than do rugged mountains and extended plains.

So far as linen and cotton goods are concerned it may be necessary to import, until flax on all suitable soils and cotton at the Vegas, on the Rio Virgin and at other points south of the Basin rim are raised in sufficient abundance to supply the wants of the market. The first step in this operation depends upon the tillers of the earth, and when the raw material is produced skill and machinery will soon convert it into fabrics.

Hats are or should be easily made and sold at

a price that will forbid any successful competition from abroad.

Such being the facts it is easy to comprehend the time and manner in which the outer man can be well provided for from head to foot, and that too through the application of but a moderate amount of the individual means, good sense and industry with which each one is blest.

Until sugar cane is raised in our southern settlements, or we are more successful in producing the sugar beet and in extracting purely its saccharine matter, large quantities of sugar will necessarily have to be transported long distances at great expense, and while our iron works are struggling into existence iron, steel and all articles manufactured therefrom must be obtained under the same disadvantages. For this reason much labor, care and means have been used to forward the manufacture of iron sufficient for our wants, and costly machinery has been imported and placed in a valuable building expressly for the purpose of extracting sugar from the beet, but we are still without iron, steel and sugar of our own make, and neither establishment is paying the interest on the money invested.

Notwithstanding all this, much has been done and more is doing towards the full dawn of our commercial independence, and now, when money is scarce and the weather too inclement for extensively engaging in out-door labors, seems to be a favorable time for each one to calmly consider in what way he can best aid in bringing to pass so desirable an event. True, to many the goods so neatly got up and so tastefully arranged upon the store shelves are very tempting, so long as a single dime remains in the pocket, but reflect that nearly every cent paid for those goods goes to feed, clothe and support mechanics, producers, carriers and many traders with whom you have no market interests in common, and that the money thus paid passes out to return no more in the channel of reciprocal trade.

What can be done to obviate a recurrence of the present 'hard times,' and to prevent their becoming harder? It is said that 'the Lord helps those who help themselves,' and it does seem that it is entirely in our power to dispense with the purchase of silks, satins, ribbons, gewgaws, wove fog, and every other imported article which does not directly and economically conduce to health, comfort and the rapid development of the purposes the Lord had in view in bringing us here, at least so far as our vanity and circumstances will permit. And inasmuch as sugar, nails, glass, cutlery, machinery, cotton goods and like articles must be imported for a time to come, place your bills and money, to the extent of actual wants, in the hands of some responsible person who will see that the articles ordered are purchased and delivered at a far less price than the stores can afford to sell them for. Why this would be the case is easy of comprehension, for on the one hand nothing is brought but what has been paid for at purchase and is simply to be delivered, while stores lay in large stocks of goods to forestall all reasonable contingencies, thus investing quite a portion of capital in unsaleable articles, the interest of which must be marked upon those which are saleable, besides other large expenditures for purposes not requisite in a strictly commission and forwarding business.

Were streams of gold constantly pouring into our purses as fast as we could hand it out for the gratification of every whim wham, notion and vain and imaginary desire there would possibly be but little, if any, use in publishing an article of this nature, but such is not the case, and so far as natural reasoning and principles are concerned it is impossible to tell when it will be, short of the period when Japhet shall have ruled his time out. As several will be apt to get tired of waiting for that period, and as every one has not a full purse, if these 'remarks' will help the patience of any or, what is still better, if they will induce a single individual to cast about for the prevention of outgoes and the encouragement of income, or cause a lighter draft upon the cash of a husband or father for that which can be reasonably got along without, the inditing and printing will be fully paid for, and all such persons will stand a good chance, other things being equal, of having their supply ever meet their demand, and that too without the pangs of dependence, debt, suffering and disappointment.

Legislative Proceedings.

During the last week of the session of the Legislative Assembly "An act to incorporate the Deseret Express and Road Company," "An act incorporating the Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Company," and "An act apportioning the Representation of Utah Territory," were passed, as were also more grants to herd grounds,

the customary appropriation bills and several resolutions, and a number of memorials to Congress were adopted.

Upon nomination by His Excellency the Governor, at the request of the Assembly, Edward Hunter, of G. S. L. City, was unanimously elected President of the Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Society, and Charles Oliphant, William C. Staines and Seth M. Blair, of G. S. L. City, James Brown, sen., of Ogden, and Calvin C. Pendleton, of Parowan, were elected directors.

As memorials to Congress are seldom, or never, heard from after their adoption by the Assembly, the spirit for memorializing was not very enthusiastic, still justice and courtesy seemed to require that a few be forwarded to Washington, as such a course would at least give our honorable senators and representatives a knowledge of some of our views and just demands, and an opportunity for action thereon.

The reported list includes a "Memorial for an appropriation of \$50,000 to defray Territorial expenditures upon the State House and to further prosecute the work thereon, for an appropriation of \$200,000 for the purpose of making a road from Bridger's Pass in the Rocky Mountains to California, for \$11,318 to defray the expense incurred by Utah in determining certain points in her boundaries, for right of way for a telegraph from Missouri river to California, for grant of lands and for the establishment of a daily mail from the Eastern States to California.

It is to be hoped that the general government will be candidly and liberally disposed towards that portion of the family comprised in Utah's bounds, more especially when they reflect that we have settled upon and rapidly and peaceably developed a portion of the public domain so isolated and difficult of occupancy, and so undesirable by any other class of the Union's teeming millions. The taming of the numerous native tribes in our midst and in the regions round about, with so little bloodshed as yet, the locality of our position, it being a resting and recruiting point, or half-way house, between the Missouri and California, and the small expense we have ever been to the parent in accomplishing objects so generally beneficial should weigh in favor of a young Territory struggling, under so many disadvantages, but with a praiseworthy ambition, for an honorable position among her sisters.

Still further, the continued peaceful characteristics of our Legislative Assemblies, the invariably commendable nature of their enactments, example and doings, the high moral character of the people and their freedom from a litigious spirit, as evidenced by the small amount of business in our courts, and numerous other cogent praiseworthy facts in our behalf, all call loudly for that encouragement by way of appropriations, mail facilities, common urbanity and kindly usage which Utah so richly deserves.

In this connection it may not be improper to state that during the session of the Assembly, which adjourned on the 18th inst., private mail service had to be employed between Nephi and Fillmore, at some expense to the Territory, or but one mail would have reached there during the 40 days. Should not the Secretary be instructed to reimburse that expenditure for services so necessary, legitimate and proper? And since the appropriation for 'contingent expenses' is liberal, would it not be consistent and just that instructions to the Secretary in reference thereto should be equally liberal?

MASS MEETING.—According to previous adjournment at Fillmore, a large and enthusiastic assembly convened in the Tabernacle in this city at 1 p. m., of the 26th, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of establishing a daily express and passenger communication between the western States and California, or, more extendedly, between Europe and China.

The meeting organized by choosing Governor Young President; Chief Justice J. F. Kinney, Presidents H. C. Kimball and J. M. Grant, Hon. A. W. Babbitt, Associate Justice G. P. Stiles, Surveyor General D. H. Burr, Lieut. Gen. D. H. Wells, Dr. G. Hurt, Indian Agent, Messrs. W. Bell and W. Gerrish, Merchants, and Hon. P. P. Pratt, vice Presidents; Hon. W. Woodruff, O. Pratt, sen., and W. H. Hooper, Merchant, Secretaries; and G. D. Watt, Reporter.

His Excellency the Governor stated the object of the meeting, and made a few remarks, after which the Hon. A. W. Babbitt delivered an address, and was followed by Judge Stiles, Dr. Hurt, T. S. Williams, Esq., Col. J. C. Little, Hon. E. Reese, and Messrs. O. P. Rockwell, S. M. Blair, and W. H. Hooper.

Mr. Thomas Bullock read four resolutions, upon which the Governor offered some sugges-