

entire Union will be advanced, inasmuch as it must enhance the national wealth, and assimilate to a greater degree the interests of the East and West, by tending to infuse into every class of people uniformity of progress in knowledge, and similarity of character. It becomes particularly of local importance to the people of the West, from the facilities it affords for immigration, exportation of products, and importation of necessities, and every branch of our social and political life must consequently feel the influence of its existence.

The Territory of Utah comprises an extent of country rich in minerals, capable, in process of development, of placing it among the first of the Western Territories in respect to population and wealth. The Pacific Railroad will afford great advantages for that desirable result to be obtained, if the proper inducements are held forth to capitalists to invest their means in developing our mines, and mechanics and laborers to settle among us. Heretofore, but little attention has been paid to the mining interests of the Territory, owing probably to the fact that projects of that nature have been considered unsafe for investments, on account of the great cost of machinery, labor, etc. Under existing circumstances, however, laws encouraging and protecting such investments, would tend to make the dormant wealth of the Territory available.

#### MINERALOGICAL CABINET.

Since the mineral products of the West are of so much importance, every possible means should be taken to place all the available information in regard to them at the disposal of the public. In furtherance of this purpose, it is suggested that provisions be made for the establishment of a Mineralogical Cabinet, in connection with the Territorial Library, and the employment of a competent person be authorized to arrange such specimens as may be readily secured by contribution from the inhabitants of the different counties.

#### TERRITORIAL FINANCES.

The annual reports of the Auditor and Treasurer of the Territory are herewith transmitted for your information and consideration. It will be seen that the Territorial finances are in such a condition as to place us in a position occupied by few of the States or Territories of the Union, and if public expenditures can be regulated with regard being had to available resources, as they seem to have been in the past, no reason exists why so favorable a condition should not be continued in the future.

#### CONCLUSION.

Having briefly alluded to such matters as have presented themselves as worthy or needful of your attention, it but remains for me to express my willingness and desire to join with you in securing what should be the main objects contemplated by all legislation—the future welfare and prosperity of the Territory.

It is to the enactment and enforcement of just laws that the people look for the protection of those rights, immunities and privileges, which, under a Republican form of government, accrue to them, and in assuming your share of the responsibilities of legislation, let the path of duty which presents itself be followed without fear or favor, leaving the results to be tempered by the hand of that kind Providence which shapes all things to the accomplishment of His own good purposes.

EDWIN HIGGINS,  
Acting Governor.

#### REMARKS

By President BRIGHAM YOUNG, delivered in the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, Jan. 10th, 1869.

REPORTED BY DAVID W. EVANS.

If the congregation can bear with me a few minutes I have a few reflections to offer with regard to our religion. It is a matter that should occupy the attention of the wise, the good and the noble. When we converse, in public or private, on the religion we profess, we are apt to regard it as something strange, new; something unheard of before, and as being unworthy of the attention of the wise and to be passed by by the great and noble. These reflections I have, and I presume others have them. Why is it so? The question can be readily answered by saying that the natural man is at enmity with God. That fallen nature in every one is naturally opposed, inherently, through the fall, to God and to His Kingdom, and wants nothing to do with them. Is there anything connected with our religion that is derogatory to the character of the most refin-

ed? No, there is not. Though there may be good morals taught in the world our religion strengthens that which is good and adds to it, and is calculated to benefit every one. It reaches after every condition of the human family from the time that Adam came to the earth to the latest of his posterity, no matter where they are. It calls upon those who are now here in the flesh and commends itself to the good. Are the nations wise? Admit that they are, what would the gospel of the Son of God do for them? Make them wiser. Are the people good? O yes, we say they are. What would the gospel do for them? Make them better. It will add virtue to virtue, knowledge to knowledge, holiness to holiness, godliness to godliness, brotherly kindness to brotherly kindness, charity to charity and every qualification calculated to ennoble, benefit and exalt the intelligence that is now upon the earth, even into the presence of our Father. Now we possess intelligence as nations, as individuals, as rulers and as ruled, as ministers, as speakers, as preachers and as people. We belong to that family that is crowned with intelligence, the highest there is in the eternities.

Is there anything in our religion that should startle the nations of the earth? No, there is not, not the least thing in the world. And yet we talk about it as though the people would be struck with wonder if we should tell them what it is. Why it is nothing more than to receive the things of God,—the knowledge that God possesses, and by which He has been crowned with glory, immortality and eternal lives; the knowledge that is possessed by the angels and by those who live in the presence of the Father; to receive of that knowledge, to dispense it to others, and through this to acquire every qualification necessary to prepare us to enter again into His presence. Is there anything very startling about this? No, there is not. Not alluding to anything that has been said here, we always talk and feel as though there is something or other about the gospel of the Son of God that the people cannot bear. What is it? Truth. "What caused the Latter-day Saints to embrace the gospel?" is a question that has been asked your humble servant many times. The answer is very obvious and clear,—because it is true. The very reason why I embraced the gospel is because it contained all truth. Is there anything so startling about this to men and women, intelligent beings, who are fashioned after the very image, and who are the children of our Father and God, whom we worship and who sits enthroned in yonder heavens and who rules, governs and controls all things? I pause upon this; He controls all that He can control. He will not control you and myself in our own agency; but He will control and govern and bring forth the results of our acts, let them be good or evil.

We are the offspring of that Being, each and every one of us, no matter who we are. If we go to the West, East, North or South or to the uttermost parts of the earth, and gather up the human family and bring them here, they are the offspring of that Being we worship as God. Is this very strange? Is this anything that should be very startling to the minds of any people on the face of the earth? I ask you, my brethren and sisters, is there anything so very strange in this? And yet perhaps, the most of us who are now here in this room to-day, mingle with those who fear not God nor regard His word in the least, and we would almost be ashamed to acknowledge that we are professors of religion, that we are Latter-day Saints, that we believe in Jesus Christ, that we have been baptized for the remission of our sins and that we believe in the ordinances of the House of God. How is it with each and every one of you on this point?

We see the inhabitants of the earth are filled with intelligence. Look at the progress made during the past few years in the sciences, and perhaps we may say, in some particulars, in the arts; but especially in the sciences. From whom has this knowledge been obtained? Has man, of himself, searched out the improvements by which the human race is now so much benefitted and blessed? No, he has not. Where did he get it? It came from Him who is the giver of every good and perfect gift, no matter what it is, if it be to make any one of these my sisters excel as a wise and discreet housekeeper even that knowledge comes from Him. We have received our lives, and everything that tends to life and salvation, to truth and holiness; everything pertaining to the things of God, in the heavens, on the earth, all mechanism, every improvement that is made has its source with God.

Now what is there about our religion that should be very startling? We say we have progressed; so we have. We say the religion we have embraced will increase and extend on the earth. This I believe myself, but whether we shall be benefitted by it or not depends entirely upon our faithfulness to it. Do you think the Lord Almighty will reveal the great improvements in the arts and sciences which are being constantly made known and will not revive a pure religion? If any man imagines that with the mighty strides which the sciences have been making for a few years past, there will be no improvement in religion that man is vain in his imagination. God will improve the religion of the nations of the earth in proportion to the improvement made in the sciences. This is true whether you believe it or not. The Lord has commenced the work, and it is a marvellous one.

Let me ask my brethren and sisters around me, Can you tell when the first carding machine was brought to America? Do you remember, my aged brethren and sisters, when you used to have to card your cotton and wool and tow by hand? Yes, many of you Americans remember it; (it is not so with our foreign brethren;) but some of the Americans here can remember when there was no such thing on the continent of America as a carding machine. Yet now look into the houses of the poorest sisters we have and see the crockery, and fine linen with which they can spread and adorn their tables! How was it seventy years ago? It is only a little over a hundred years since they first made crockery in England, and since I can remember the people used to eat off wooden plates. But see the advancement and improvement the Lord has conferred on the children of men, and then say if you think He is not going to improve their morals and their religion. It is a mistaken idea to suppose that He will not. He will improve us in every sense of the word, in every trait of life, and bring us up to the wisdom He designs to bestow upon His children here on the earth. If we reject this truth and knowledge we shall go back to ignorance. Let the inhabitants of the earth join hands now to obliterate this people called Latter-day Saints and their religion from the earth, and they will go to heathenism; but let them favor, foster, nourish and cherish them and the sciences will advance with double strides from what they have hitherto. These are a few of my reflections.

As to the morals of the world, I have said it a great many times and still say that there are just as good men and women on the earth in other societies and communities as we have here, as far as they understand; and we are after such ones.

Now, my brethren and sisters, be encouraged, and if you meet with a gentleman, do not say, "well, I think he does not profess religion, and it will not do for me to say I believe in the Lord Jesus Christ," but take a pride in acknowledging the Savior. Train and educate yourselves until you will take a pride in acknowledging God the Author of all. Take a pride in the religion that makes you pure and holy, and that produces in the heart of every individual who embraces it a feeling to be truthful in every word he speaks, to be honest in every act he performs, in all his dealings with his neighbors. Take a pride in this and fear not the wicked.

I have often said, and I can say it now in truth, there is not a wicked man on the face of the earth but what reveres a pure servant of God. They may not acknowledge it with their organs of speech, but in their hearts, sentiments, and feelings they revere such a character. When they see a pure and holy man or woman, say they "I wish I was as good as you are." Then let us take a pride in acknowledging our religion and living it, by being virtuous true and good in everything and then take pride in educating your minds until you can conquer and control yourselves in everything. Educate your children in all the knowledge the world can give them. God has given it to the world, it is all His. Every true principle, every true science, every art, and all the knowledge that men possess, or that they ever did or ever will possess is from God. We should take pains pride to instill this knowledge into the minds of our neighbors, and our brethren, and rear our children so that the learning and education of the world may be theirs, and that virtue, truth and holiness may crown their lives that they may be saved in the Kingdom of God.

May the Lord help us to do so. Amen.

#### HOME ITEMS

##### FROM TUESDAY'S DAILY.

FROM CEDAR.—By letter from Bishop Henry Lunt, to President George A. Smith, dated Dec. 30th, with which we have been favored, we learn the following items: Peace and prosperity prevail in Cedar. The weather was unusually fine and mild for the season plowing having been done and wheat sown the day of writing. Two grist mills are in successful operation and doing good business. The grave yard was being fenced in with excellent picket fencing. A co-operative and mercantile association was formed and considerable ready cash raised to purchase goods. The Female Relief Society was doing well. Three day schools and a large Sunday school were prospering. The dramatic association was favoring the citizens with performances. Elder Levi W. Hancock had visited Cedar, spent several days and held five meetings at which the people enjoyed themselves much, and Bro. Hancock left for his home in "Dixie" full of good feelings and blessings to the brethren of Cedar. E. Larkin, President Young's shepherd, had passed through Cedar about three weeks previously with the sheep he had in charge, and their condition fully sustained the superiority of the course adopted in their treatment. The Indians from Beaver to Santa Clara had been having a huge rabbit hunt in Iron county during the two months of November and December, and honored the Bishop with frequent calls, as they found a little flour quite an addition to their rabbit meat.

POLICE.—This morning, Alderman Clinton had quite a levee, and found a number of individuals generous enough to aid the City Treasury with a portion of their spare greenbacks.

William H. McFall handed over \$10 for being drunk and disturbing the peace.

Carl Hanson expended \$5 and costs for the privilege of getting "tight."

William Van, not having the fear of the newspapers in his heart, committed a cowardly assault yesterday on Mr. J. Dwyer, of the Railroad News Depot, for which he this morning paid \$25.

Rev. Henry L. Foote, for breaking the City ordinance by fast riding, paid \$5 of a fine.

August Wolf, a soldier, while rejoicing with a number of lately discharged comrades over their release imbibed too fluently and disturbed the Theatre, for which he paid \$10 and costs.

Charles Tels, also a soldier, paid \$5 and costs for interfering with a police officer in discharge of his duty—liquor was the matter.

Two "gentlemen" of the sporting fraternity, were each fined \$100 for indulging in their peculiar proclivities.

##### FROM WEDNESDAY'S DAILY.

POLICE.—Another lengthy list, "civilization"—that is brutalization, seems increasing.

John Hyde, Indian, for being drunk and disturbing the peace, was fined \$5 and costs.

Elizabeth Blackley was brought up charged with licentious conduct. Case laid over.

Wm. D. Ware for assault and battery paid a \$10 fine.

M. W. Buckley for the same offence, was fined a like amount.

J. W. Smith had also been intent on displaying his pugilistic prowess, and had to hand over \$10 to the City Treasury.

Thomas Kelly was another assault and battery case, and had to meet a \$10 fine.

Charles McFall had been a "defunct inebriate"—in mountain English, he was dead drunk, for which he was fined \$5 and costs.

John Hyde, the Indian, was again brought up and fined \$25 for stealing a pair of boots.

A NEW IDEA.—George Goddard, Esq., is on the point of starting to Omaha, to try and make arrangements for purchasing flour and other supplies, and see what they can be brought to this city for, with the intention of preventing the fluctuations in such commodities which have characterized operations in them during the past week. It is an experiment on Mr. Goddard's part. He is prepared to make purchases of grain, &c., for contractors and others who may wish him to do business for them; and they can deposit means for that purpose with Wells, Fargo & Co., who will telegraph to Mr. Goddard any orders they may receive.

NFPHI.—President J. G. Bigler, this morning gave us an encouraging account of Nephi. Peace, good feelings and prosperity prevail. Business is tolerably brisk, though the grasshoppers played havoc with the crops last season, and a high price for grain with a certain amount of dullness now are the results. The co-operative store is prospering, and Elder Bigler is in town laying in a stock of goods for it. There had been some sickness, principally scarlet fever, but it was abating when he left. But little snow has fallen at Nephi this winter thus far.

END OF TRACK.—We learn from a reliable source to-day that the locomotive is expected at Echo City to-morrow night. The cars are running to Wasatch, at the head of Echo.