

and such a crop has never been seen as a general thing.

Another thing I have to remark is, do you observe the Sabbath day and keep it holy? Let us prove to the Lord, Angels and Saints that we will observe it, and then our blessings will be increased in proportion. As the Lord has said rest on the Seventh day, and let your animals rest, that your prayers may be accepted of God.

Many persons having the Priesthood become careless and sin, and then they are cut off from the vine, and cannot regain the ground they have lost in not cleaving to the vine: Although the branch withers and dies, the life remains in the vine the same as before—then let us take warning and be kind and gentle, subject our passions to ourselves, and be in subjection to the will of God.

P. P. Pratt spoke against persons taking the name of the Lord our God in vain, "and if a man is even an Atheist, he shows bad manners and disrespect to his superiors, and it is a sin against the neighbor who hears him—any man who suffers his children, or servants to do it, is neglectful of his duty.

If persons come here who do not profess *any* religion, we do not want to hear them sin against us, as a people, by taking the name of God, or his Son Jesus Christ, in vain:

Choir sang joy to the world—  
Benediction by P. P. Pratt.

TWO P. M.

Conference called to order by D. Spencer, Choir sung "Jerusalem," prayer by N. K. Whitney, singing.

N. K. Whitney spoke in favor of the brethren going to the San Pete Valley.

H. C. Kimball called on those brethren who wanted city lots to leave their names with Bro. Bullock, and he would allot each man his inheritance; and any man who sells his place for more than the improvements which are on it, I

shall want it, to pay into the Lord's Treasury, where it belongs.

P. P. Pratt gave a lecture to young men on cleanliness, and the abstaining from the use of Tobacco, and Ardent spirits; and in a few years it will be written of you, "that they were perfect in their generation, clean in their houses and their persons; good hearted, gentle, kind, happy and everything that is agreeable; their houses were filled with the spirit of good men, sanctified by the Holy Ghost and where angels delighted to visit,"—&c.

Prest. Young then said, we will adjourn our conference until the 6th of April 1851, at 10 o'clock, A. M. to meet in this place.

Singing, Bened'n by O. Spencer.

President Young blessed the people in the name of the Lord.

THOMAS BULLOCK,  
Clerk of Conference.

For the News.

G. S. L. City, Sept. 10, 1850.

DR. J. M. BERNHISEL, & A. W. BABBIT,  
Esq.—DEAR SIRS,—

Enclosed you will find the resolutions of the Legislature of this State, in relation to a Territorial Government &c.; accordingly, we proceed to lay before you our reasons and feelings, pertaining to Governmental affairs.

If Congress has passed, at the present session, an act for the organization of a Territory called "UTAH TERRITORY," which they design for us, regardless of all our feelings in the matter, then we have only to yield our quiet acquiescence therein, for the time being; only urging the more strenuous, the early adjustment of our boundaries, and acceptances of our Constitution and admission. If, on the contrary, they have adjourned, and no action had upon the subject, you will only urge our claims for admission as a State; our reasons for this course are many and obvious:—First, we have such an organization; being thrown together in the manner we are from all parts of the world, in the midst of savage tribes, far from any civil organization, necessity compelled us, for our safety and protection, to adopt some form of Government, THE PEOPLE having the unquestionable right to choose their own form of Government, have done so. They have framed a State, adopted a Constitution, elected officers, passed laws, taxed themselves for the support of that Government, repelled Indian invasion, established institutions of

learning, laid out and improved roads, built public buildings, explored the country, &c., &c., all at their own expense.

Had Congress given us a Territorial Organization in the first instance, all would have been well; for then we could have tracked accordingly. But what else we ask, during the tardy action of Congress, could we have done, than what we have? Should we have lain dormant, and permitted our settlement to be overrun by the natives, and ourselves by the lawless and most blameable inaction and indifference, characterise our lack of interest for the welfare of our existence as an enlightened or civilized people? If then the people were in duty bound to form and establish some kind of an organization to insure peace, order, protection and prosperity, during the inaction of Congress, and having a right to choose for themselves, have chosen that form of Government which ultimately must, and will be acceded to, on the part of Congress.

What propriety is there at this late hour, of receding to what might have been well enough, it is true, in the first instance, a TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT? Even now, should we accede to such a proposition, before Congress could form and carry it into effect; yes, long before the first draught could be made upon her Treasury, to defray the expenses thereof, our overflowing and superabundant population will require that admission, which it would be extremely impolitic and inconsistent to deny. Far preferable is it for us to remain as we are, until Congress shall see proper to admit us as a State. Do they object to the name of our State? It is good enough for us, who have to wear it. Do they object to our numbers as being insufficient? Let them take the Census! Do they object to our boundaries? Let them leave it to the inhabitants who dwell therein to decide, and if they choose to go into Western California, or have a State of their own south of us, so let it be. What propriety is there in admitting California, with her boundaries, when the saying of Gov. Barnett, "that you might as well connect Maine and Texas, as California and Deseret," is literally true. If ever any State had natural boundaries, it is Western California; and yet she overleaps them with a rapacity hitherto unequalled and unsurpassed. We have explored for hundreds of miles in various directions, and find here and there a fertile spot, amidst vast deserts and mountain heights; yet all we have enclosed in our boundaries, is accessible for all useful and necessary purposes pertaining to Government. We admit the boundary asked for is large, when we consider the area; but if land susceptible of cultivation, that will admit of a dense population, is taken into consideration, it is not so large; and we are not ad-