

## MASS MEETING.

PAROWAN, Feb. 8, 1856.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE DESERET NEWS:

Dear Sir:—I send you the minutes of a convention held at Cove, Beaver county, on the 18th ult., which you can use as you see proper. Should you need any explanations on the matter, I respectfully refer you to the Hon. G. A. Smith.

Yours, &amp;c.,

JAMES H. MARTINEAU,  
Clerk of meeting.TREMONT HOUSE, Cove, Beaver County,  
January 19th, 1856.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEWS:

Dear Sir:—In accordance with the vote of the Convention which has just been held—the minutes of which are hereby respectfully submitted to you, I present you with the following brief synopsis of the proceedings of a District Convention held at this place, on yesterday, the 18th inst.

The convention was called for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of sending delegates to a General Convention this spring, to form a constitution and plan of state government for this Territory.

For several days previous to the meeting just held, the roads leading to this place might have been seen thronged with vehicles of all descriptions, horsemen and pedestrians, all anxious to be at the place of gathering in time, and setting at defiance the inclement weather—which is unusually severe this winter—the snow in the mountain-passes, and the unpleasant condition of the roads, showing in a striking manner the energy and decision for which the citizens of this mountain region have always been conspicuous.

There were present delegates from Beaver, Iron and Washington counties, and of the prominent citizens of Utah and Great Salt Lake counties were also present, and indeed some of the delegates from the extreme southern portion of the Territory, came a distance of about a hundred and fifty miles.

When the appointed hour arrived, the fact became very apparent that the Tremont grounds were insufficient to contain the multitude, and the whole mass adjourned to the cedar grove adjoining.

On motion of the Hon. G. A. Smith, Col. W. H. Dame was called to the chair, and J. H. Martineau appointed chief secretary, and Messrs. R. Benson and N. Johnson, assistant secretaries.

The Hon. G. A. Smith, being called for by universal acclamation, came forward on the stand, and spoke in his usual forcible and happy manner. He said—

“I am decidedly in favor of calling a General Convention this spring at Great Salt Lake City, for the purpose of taking the preparatory steps for admission into the Union. The time has arrived, when Utah should knock at the door of the federal compact for admission as a sovereign state, upon an equal footing with the other and older states.

It is true that the time is comparatively short since we entered these mountain valleys, but how much has been done in that time? We came from the States, stripped of almost all our possessions, yet by our untiring exertions we have made good roads and bridges, established manufacturing of all kinds, and filled these fertile vales with cities and villages, and with the peaceful hum of industry and refinement.

Where a few short years ago was heard nought but the war whoop of the savage and uncivilized Indian, as he went forth upon the war-path, or pursued the bounding antelope across the plain—the cry of the wolf and grizzly bear, and nothing was seen but desolation in its most dreary form—now is presented the cheerful aspect of a great and mighty people, advancing with rapid strides in the march of refinement and improvement, and valleys teeming with the best fruits of the earth, and blooming like the garden of Eden.

What is there to urge against our becoming a member of the great and glorious Union—that government which was established at the cost of so much blood, of so much treasure and endurance, and that Government, the Constitution of which we believe to be the most perfect ever established by any people or nation under heaven.

Is it the religious belief of its citizens? The Constitution of the nation to which we belong—of that compact which we wish to join, expressly declares that all its citizens may worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences, and that no religious test shall ever be required of any of its members; consequently, that is no objection.

Is it the paucity of our numbers? Judge W. W. Drummond estimates our population in the neighborhood of 100,000 souls, which estimate, coming as it does, from a gentleman of his intelligence, and capacity for judging of such matters, and withal, so disinterested, is, in my humble opinion, worthy of full belief and credence.

We are, consequently, upon an equal footing in that respect, with many other States which have been admitted into the Union, some of which, it is well known, came in with a much smaller population than Utah can boast.

Can it be urged that we are destitute of knowledge sufficient to govern ourselves? I declare unhesitatingly, and it is the universal decision of intelligent gentlemen traveling through Utah, that there is not to be found anywhere else than in Utah, a people who understand so well the principles of self-government, who make better laws, and who are so united in carrying them into execution.

Are we charged with disaffection to the General Government? If this be true, why not seek to form an independent government of our own among these mountain fastnesses—the key of the Union?

Why do we desire to be admitted into the Union? Why did we desire it in 1849? The fact speaks for itself, and is a sufficient refutation of a slander so unfounded and unjust; but if this be not sufficient evidence of the purity of our intentions, let us refer to history.

Look at the Mormon Battalion, wending its way across the burning sands of the Great American Desert—a march unparalleled in the annals of warfare,—and performing an important share in the acquisition of California, with its mines of golden ore, and of the very country which we now inhabit.

Look at the wives and children of those patriotic and

undaunted soldiers, as they were left in the open prairies, in an Indian country, without a house or shelter of any kind, and almost destitute of the means of prolonging their existence during the absence of their fathers, husbands and sons, who had gone to fight the battles of that country which had permitted them to be driven from their homes without a cause. Is this disaffection? Is this disloyalty and rebellion? Hear all ye nations of the earth, and decide. It is not so.

We cling to those rights and privileges fought for and won by our fathers, it is true, in common with other citizens of our nation, for we have an equal right to enjoy them; we glory in the power and extent of our country, and we admire and will sustain to the last its Constitution, which was framed by the inspiration of Heaven. (Cries of “Long live the Constitution.”) Yes, long live the glorious Constitution of our country, and may its blessings extend until it shall cover our whole continent.”

The speaker here gave way; his remarks, of which I have given only the heads, being received by the Convention with the unmistakable marks of approbation, and the most perfect attention.

Hon. Jesse N. Smith, of Parowan City, then followed in a series of interesting remarks, but for want of room I shall be obliged to give but a very brief and condensed report of his address, as also of those who follow him. He said he coincided most heartily in the sentiments advanced by the hon. gentleman who had preceded him, and felt that it was the universal belief and feeling of this vast assemblage. (Aye, aye! resounded from all parts of the concourse.)

He was correct in his remarks—it was the decided feeling of every loyal son of Utah. He was in favor of calling a Convention of Delegates from all parts of the Territory, to deliberate upon the best plan of a Constitution and State government for Utah, and that we take measures at the earliest possible date for our admission into the Union.

We have a right to enjoy all the constitutional rights and privileges enjoyed by the different States of the Confederacy. He was firmly of the opinion that the estimate of Judge W. W. Drummond was nearly correct—it might be a trifle over the mark—it might fall short, but from his own acquaintance with the honorable gentleman, and his means for information, was fully satisfied with his computation of our population, as being correct.

It had been frequently urged by our opponents, that we as a people did not wish our numbers to be known—that we wished to keep it in the dark—that we represented ourselves as being less than we really are; but he was satisfied this was a mistake.

It was true that our election returns did not make a very imposing appearance when compared with those of other States and Territories, but attributed this to the fact that our political arena is always quiet, and undisturbed by those party squabbles and strifes that agitate the various parties in the other States and Territories, and to the consequent absence of that excitement which draws to the polls all the legal voters of the country, and many illegal ones. But he was aware that we are a numerous and mighty people, and entitled to assume the position which our numbers and rights as free born American citizens entitle us.

He retired amid universal applause, and was succeeded by Judge Lee, of Washington county. He came forward and said he felt some diffidence in addressing an assembly like this, but as he was one of the delegates from the extreme southern portion of the Territory, was willing to let his opinion on the subject be known, and through him, that of those whom he had the honor of representing upon the present occasion.

He stood before them as one of the pioneers of civilization in the south, and was deeply sensible of the disadvantages of our present position as a Territory, situated as we are so far from the centre of civilization.

There were many cases arising continually, from our intercourse with the savages surrounding us, which required the speedy and effective arm of a State government. He felt that we, who had come as pioneers into this vast western wilderness, who “had killed the snakes, made the roads, and built the bridges,” were entitled to make our own laws and regulations, and choose our own rulers, the same as the people of other States.

He considered it a principle of right inherent with us, that those who have their comfortable homes, and penetrate into the depths of the wilderness, braving all the dangers incident to a new and unsettled country, should have the right to make and execute their own laws, and choose their own rulers, especially when removed as far as we are from the seat of government, and with such rare and uncertain means of communication with that government. He was decidedly in favor of the suggestions of the previous speakers, and would give way for others.

Mr. Philip K. Smith then came forward, and addressed the meeting at considerable length in an eloquent and masterly manner. He adverted to many scenes through which we have passed, and of the brightening prospects which now cheer our vision.

He also spoke of some of the principles touched upon by those who had preceded him, in an eloquent manner, illustrating them more fully. He also spoke on a subject introduced by the hon. delegate from Parowan (Mr. J. N. Smith), namely: the charge made against us of concealing our real numbers, taking the same view of it as the hon. delegate had done.

“But,” said he, “let us hold a Convention as has been proposed; let us have an election for the purpose of choosing delegates to that Convention, and let us show our strength.”

The Legislative Assembly have passed an act authorizing such an election. We shall soon return to our various homes, and when we do so, let us be diligent in this matter; let us call upon our neighbors to turn out en masse and vote; let us swell our polls! Let me ask you, shall we swell our polls when we return to our homes?”

A prolonged cheer was the answer, and the speaker sat down amid a general enthusiasm.

Messrs. T. Lewis, of Iron, W. Bateman, of Cedar, C. W. Dolten, of Harmony, I. Hath, of Santa Clara, Carlos Shirts, of Kanab, J. McGuffey, of Parowan, and several citizens of Beaver county, successively addressed the Convention in spirited and eloquent addresses, which were loudly cheered by the audience, but our limits forbid a particular synopsis of each; suffice it to say that the citi-

zens of the southern portion of Utah are alive to their rights and privileges, and determined to obtain them.

[Concluded next week.]

**ROYAL SWINDLING OR HOW TO OBTAIN A SPLENDID CARPET.**—It was lately said the King of Naples was likely to embroil himself in a war with England. The King had committed one of those petty acts of mean swindling that a despot can easily practise. The whole plot is thus clearly developed:

King Ferdinand, of Naples, it appears, ordered a splendid set of carpets from an English manufacturer, which were made to size, and ornamented with the Royal arms. The manufacturer accompanied his goods to Naples, which were refused, on the impertinent ground that they were never ordered, although he produced the order in writing. He was told to sell them; but that was impossible, as they had the royal arms on them. He was ordered to put them on board ship and export them. He did ship them, and had to pay export duty. The vessel was then refused a clearance, and the carpets were landed. He was then told to sell them at auction. A very low bidding was made, and no advance followed; and he was not allowed to buy them in. He got for them much less than the export duty he had paid. But what became of the carpets? They were actually bought at auction by one of the King's agents, against whom none dared to compete, and now cover the floors of the palace for which they had been fabricated. The manufacturer complained to the British Consul, who demanded redress; but it was refused.

“But since the fall of Sebastopol the King became frightened, and has offered a pecuniary reparation for this attempted royal swindling. His coin will probably be accepted, as Great Britain can claim nothing beyond ample reparation for this individual injustice.”—[Ex.]

## MARRIED:

On February 24th, 1856, by bishop S. Richards, Mr. IRA E. MERRILL, and Miss LUCINDA JANE SHOEMAKER, all of Union, U. T.

In this city, March 28, 1856, by Elder Reynolds Cahoon, Mr. MYRON DUFFEE and Miss LARONA ELIZA CAHOON.

In Provo City, Feb. 21, by Bishop J. O. Duke, Mr. JAMES B. PRICE and Miss SARAH SYKES, late of Cambridgeshire, England.

## DIED:

In this city, Feb. 24, 1856, SAMUEL HENDERSON, sen., aged 71 years and 3 days.

He was baptized in Washington co. Mo., 1838; moved to Nauvoo in 1839, and when banished from Nauvoo, came with the saints to the mountains. He has gone to join the saints in the spirit world, where his good works will follow him, and with whom he will have part in the resurrection of the just.

In G. S. L. county, Dec. 18, 1855, JOHN LOWEREN, aged 40 years and 6 months.

He was baptized in Cayuga co. N. Y., Sept. 1837; was a true and exemplary saint, and has left a large family, and many friends.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

## An Ordinance relating to Trespass.

Sec. 1. Be it ordained by the City Council of Great Salt Lake City, that any person who shall take down a fence, and expose any enclosure, or ride, drive, or walk across the premises of another, without permission of the owner or occupant thereof, shall be liable to pay all damages, and a fine in any sum not less than one, nor more than one hundred dollars for each offence.

Sec. 2. This ordinance to be in force from and after its publication. Passed March 7, 1856.

J. M. GRANT, Mayor.

ROBERT CAMPBELL, City Recorder.

## An Ordinance relating to Physicians.

Sec. 1. Be it ordained by the City Council of Great Salt Lake City, that any person who shall practise physic, medicine or surgery, within the limits of said city, shall be required to obtain a license from the City Council for that purpose.

Sec. 2. That a committee of three shall be appointed by the City Council, whose duty it shall be to examine into the qualifications of those who may wish to practise medicine or surgery, and from whom a certificate must be obtained, to entitle them to a license from said Council; said license shall not be less than ten, nor more than one hundred dollars per annum.

Sec. 3. Any person failing to comply with the requirements of this ordinance, shall be liable to pay a fine in any sum not less than five nor more than one hundred dollars for each offence.

Sec. 4. This ordinance to be in force from and after its publication. Passed March 7th, 1856.

J. M. GRANT, Mayor.

ROBERT CAMPBELL, City Recorder.

## An Ordinance in relation to Swine and Fowls.

Sec. 1. Be it ordained by the City Council of Great Salt Lake City, that all swine found running at large within the limits of this city, shall be liable to be taken up and reported to the marshal of said city, who shall advertise the same by posting up a written notice in three public places in said city, and if not redeemed by the owner within ten days thereafter, shall be disposed of by said marshal, and the proceeds thereof after defraying the expenses, shall be paid into the city treasury.

Sec. 2. Be it further ordained that all fowls, such as turkeys, ducks, geese and hens, allowed to run at large at any time during the season, from the 1st day of March to the 1st day of November in each year, shall be forfeited to, and liable to be killed by any person whose premises they may be found trespassing upon.

Sec. 3. This Ordinance to take effect, from and after its publication. Passed March 7th, 1856.

J. M. GRANT, Mayor.

ROBERT CAMPBELL, City Recorder.

## NOTICE.

It having been reported that br. John Pack had been selling flour contrary to the counsel of this church, a general council of Seventies was therefore convened at the Seventies' Council Hall, on Monday, 10th inst., for the purpose of entering into an investigation in regard to the truth and veracity of said report; in conclusion it was Resolved, That we are satisfied that the report in circulation, derogatory to the character of br. John Pack in relation to the sale of flour, is without foundation, and consider him fully worthy of our fellowship.

Resolved, that any member of the seventies circulating any report detrimental to the character of br. John Pack, pertaining to the sale of flour, is in “danger of the council.”

By order of the General Council of Seventies.

ROBT. CAMPBELL, Clerk.

G. S. L. City, March 11, 1856.

## Lumber and Shingles

**WANTED** in exchange for Fur Hats, at my manufactory, 17th ward.

JOSEPH L. HEYWOOD.

## THE DESERET NEWS.

## WEEKLY:

PRINTED ON WEDNESDAY: DELIVERED ON THURSDAY.

ALBERT CARRINGTON...EDITOR.

TERMS---\$6 PER ANNUM.

OFFICE----P. O. BUILDING.

## ADVERTISING.

[Ten Lines, or less, constitute One Square.]

## SUNDAY ADVERTISEMENTS:

One Square, each insertion	: : :	\$1.00
Two Squares	: : :	1.50
Three “	: : :	2.00
Thus upward, with a half dollar to the additional square for each insertion.		

## REGULAR ADVERTISEMENTS:

One Quarter Column, (three squares or less) for each insertion	: : :	\$1.50
Half Column, (seven squares or less) each ins.	: : :	3.00
One Column, (fourteen squares or less) “	: : :	6.00

## BOOK, JOB AND CARD PRINTING

Executed to order in this office; and having received some important additions to our stock of

## Job and Ornamental Type,

We are prepared to do work at reasonable rates, and in the most approved style.

## Wool wanted

**I**n exchange for men's women's and youth's Fur Hats of the best quality.

1-3m JOSEPH L. HEYWOOD, 17th ward.

## I wish to Rent

**60 ACRES** of farming land lying between this city and Mill creek, on the State road. Any person having land to let will do well by calling on the subscriber immediately.

1-4t SETH M. BLAIR.

## WHEAT AND OATS.

**WANTED TO EXCHANGE**—seed oats for seed wheat. Any person having wheat, barley, or rye to exchange, would do well by calling on the subscriber immediately.

1-4t SETH M. BLAIR.

## Land buyers--take Notice.

**ALL** persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing the five acre lot No. 7, block 16 in the big field, as I have bought said lot of John A. Mike-sell and paid him for it in full, as he has acknowledged before witnesses.

1-16 A. LEBARON.

## FOR SALE.

**TWO FIVE ACRE LOTS** lying together, with a good log house, out-houses, yards, &c., lying on the County Road, directly north of Lorenzo Young's House, and farm on the corner of the Big Field. Also, lots with and without improvements, in 13th, 14th, 2nd, and 17th wards, and other property.

1-3m Enquire of JOHN B. MAIBEN.

## Strayed or Stolen

**FROM** South Cottonwood ward, two MARES, one a sorrel with a small white spot in the forehead, branded S B on the left hip, seven years old.—The other a dark bay with a white strip in forehead, hind feet white; both are heavy with foal. Whoever will return the same to the subscriber on South Cottonwood, will be liberally rewarded.

1-2t WILLIAM BOYES.

## FOR SALE.

**THAT** valuable farm containing sixty-five acres, together with the appurtenances thereunto, situated in Davis county, Cherry settlement, belonging to O. M. Devel, which can be divided into two or three parts to suit purchasers.

ALSO—A valuable house and lot with out-buildings and fruit trees &c., in G. S. L. City, 15th ward.

ALSO—A first rate five acre lot in big field, lot 5, block 6, on the State road. Cattle, wagons, and cash taken in payment; also sheep.

For further particulars apply to

1-2t O. M. DEVEL, 15th ward.

## LOST.

**SINCE** November last, a small bay MARE, black mane and tail, the mane has been sheared, has been branded S. W. R. on left hip, and S. W. RICHARDS on left fore hoof; had been running in Allen's pasture in the south west part of the city.

Also a brown Texian OX, which had been running near the big slough, north west of Jordan bridge, no brand.—And a small red, hollow backed OX, last seen near the west mountain, branded S. W. Richards on the left horn.

Whoever will deliver either of the above named animals, or give information where they may be found, will be rewarded by

1-3t S. W. RICHARDS.

## Selling off Cheap.

**THE** subscribers having made additions to their stock of merchandise, now offer it for sale at reduced prices, payable in cattle, city, county and territorial orders.

Their stock consists in part of

Dry Goods	Mormon and School Books
Silk do	Pocket-knives &c.
Hosiery	Summer Clothing
Ladies' Bonnets	Single and double Harness
Men's and Boy's Hats	Windsor and cane chairs
“ Caps	Deseret Crockery
“ Shoes	Mountain Alum
Hyson and Imperial Tea	“ Saleratus
Lumber and Laths	“ Chalk and Copperas
Planed and sawed Shingles	White Lime
Fowling Piece	Coarse and fine Salt.
	THOMAS & CO.,
	East Temple st.

1-1m

## JOHN B. MAIBEN.

**BEGS TO INFORM** his numerous friends and the Public of Utah Territory, that he proposes to establish himself in G. S. L. City, as Auctioneer, House and Land Agent, and Commission and Exchange Merchant; and flatters himself that from his extensive commercial experience for many years past in London and the provincial cities of England, he will be enabled to give ample satisfaction to his patrons. For the above purpose he will open the premises adjoining Clement's Brush Manufactory, and opposite Nixon's People's Store.

It will be the study of J. B. M. to forward the interests of those who may favor him with their command, as the surest way of successfully and permanently securing his own.

N. B.—Parties intending to remove in the spring or having any description of property for disposal, will find it to their advantage to engage the services of J. B. Maiben, as his terms will be moderate.

Residence—North of Temple Block, between Hon. Orson Hyde's and Dr. Williams.

1-3m