

DESERET NEWS.

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For the Deseret News.

LINES

FROM THE LAST LEAF OF MRS. B. M.
MOSES' ALBUM.

Dear Sister M., I've look'd this Album thro',
And find it fill'd with pleasant things for
you:

Blessings and warnings in profusion given
Of peace on earth, and glorious things in
Heaven.

Love, virtue, truth and faith and charity,
And friendship's blessings and tranquility,
Riches, and ease, and luxury on earth,
And health, and piety, and joy, and mirth
Are scrawl'd and scribbl'd, writ, and printed
there

With awkward hand, or elegantly fair.
What then is left for Parley to express,
If he would edify his friend, or bless?
Naught, save the catalogue of human ills,
Which, in the book of fate, each volume fills;
True to its mandates, you may think him bold
Who dares to lift the veil,—your fate unfold.
But tell me,—what is friendship's purest test?
A kiss, a flattery,—or truth express'd?
Then, if to crowns celestial you aspire,
Thrones and dominions, 'mid the heavenly
choir,

No ease, nor rest awaits you here below,
Nor tranquil life,—all these you must forego;
A pilgrim stranger here you must become,
Nor this side heaven expect to find a home.
Suffering and sacrifice, of every kind,
Crossing to body—trying to the mind;
A life devoted, pure, to Zion's cause,
And actions governed by celestial laws;
Dead to the world, its fashions, pomp, and
show,

Alive to sympathy for others woe;
Willing to part with all you here possess,—
Your husband, e'en your life, mankind to
bless;
Then in the books of life your deeds enrol'd,
You shall, in time receive an hundred fold,
Of houses, lands, and friends, and children
dear,
Of food and raiment, fruits and wine to cheer,
And then increase your kingdom without end
In worlds to come. so now, farewell.

Your Friend.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE;

DESERET, DEC. 2, 1850.

TO THE SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES
OF THE STATE OF DESERET:

GENTLEMEN:—Again have our duties brought us together in the capacity of a legislature, for the purpose of establishing government, and prescribing laws and regulations, which shall prove adequate to the wants and necessities of the people.

It is usual upon occasions like this, to lay before the law-making department, a full and concise report of the situation of affairs pertaining to the government; as well as to make such suggestions and recommend such measures as in the opinion of the executive will prove the most advantageous to the body politic. I purpose so to do, so far as I shall have the ability and the means within my reach, reserving unto myself the privilege of completing any report, as circumstances shall dictate or require.

It is probably known to you that Congress has passed an Act to establish the Territory of Utah, and provided for taking the census of Deseret; but as yet, no official announcements have been made; consequently the government of Deseret will continue in all its departments, until such time as it shall be superceded by an organization contemplated under the act of congress. Whatever may be effected under the new organization, we have the proud satisfaction, of having sustained a quiet, yet energetic government, under all the vicissitudes incident to new and untried localities; and when the general government shall have assumed to pay the expenditures consequent upon the Indian expeditions;—of being comparatively free from debt.

Unlike the golden browed neighbors of our sister state; no agent of ours is hawking about our state bonds, to obtain the necessary means to defray the sixteen dollars per diem allowance of the members of the legislature. In this state, no expense has been incurred, by any of the departments of government for services rendered.

The auditor's report will show, the amounts paid out, being almost exclusively for public improvements, or articles purchased for public use. And here permit me to remark, that in order to make the settlement of the pecuniary matters of the state more direct and feasible, I wish to direct your attention to the suggestions contained in that report, and recommend their adoption:—in defining the duties of all officers in any wise handling the public funds. In all time to come, it is to be hoped that that enlightened and wise policy will pervade our legislatures, which not requiring laws to restrain, will yet keep their appropriations and allowances within proper limits. The success of all governments depends upon their having power and ability to perform their various functions, and there is no surer way of crippling their energies and binding their exertions, than plunging them heedlessly and hopelessly into debt; it is far better to assess a tax at once, adequate to all the necessary expenditures of government, than permit an accumulation of indebtedness to harrass every department, and the consequent necessity of forced and temporary loans.

Under the fostering care of the government, the subject of education is fast assuming an importance that will reflect great credit upon our exertions. The board of chancellor and regents of the University have already established schools in various parts of the state, mostly however, without incurring any expense to the institution. The enlightened

course pursued by that board, will unquestionably redound to the benefit of the institution, as well as to a general system of education, throughout the state; and must certainly meet with your cordial approval, and warmest encouragement. The situation selected for educational purposes upon the eastern side of the city, will probably be enclosed the ensuing winter; and suitable buildings erected as soon as the necessary funds can be obtained for that purpose.

In extending, and making new settlements, one uniform course has been recommended; that of building and settling in forts in the first instance, and farming in one enclosure. This course has proven highly successful;—nevertheless, we have been compelled, in order to sustain ourselves and our settlements, to make two expeditions against the native tribes; one against the Timpanogos last February, of which you were informed; the other against a portion of the Shoshones, in September last. This last expedition was conducted strictly upon the defensive, and every effort made to attain to a peaceful adjustment of all difficulties unfortunately existing. The Indians having fled, were not encountered by our detachment, but recent reports seem favorable to a peaceful termination.

All the Indians with whom we have had difficulties, are detached or broken off bands from the main tribes; with them, our peaceful relations have never been interrupted.—We have spared no time or expense in endeavoring to conciliate the Indians, and learn them to leave off their habits of pilfering and plundering, and work like other people; but habits of civilization seem not to be in accordance with their physical formation; many that have tried it, pine away, and unless returning to their former habits of living, died in a very short time. Could they be induced to live peaceably and keep herds of cattle, their condition would very materially be ameliorated, and gradually induce a return to the habits of civilization.

It becomes us to be prepared to repel sudden invasions as they generally come at an unexpected moment. To this end I would recommend a more efficient organization of the militia, and strict requirements of officer's reports, and uniform distribution of public service; also, that sufficient means be appropriated to defray the expenses of repairing and housing the public arms, ordnance, &c., and purchasing supplies of camp equipages, baggage, waggons, and teams.

Unparalleled in the history of the times, not a solitary case was reported for trial, before the regular sessions of either the county or supreme courts, during the past year; and no offence beyond the control of a justice of the peace seems to have been committed.—This argues favorably in behalf of justice's courts having extended jurisdiction, and probably, is partly owing to the requirements of the law, making it the duty of all officers to seek to allay and compromise differences, instead of promoting litigation.

It is highly necessary that a court of probate should be organized, or else the duties of probate courts and public administrator be