

of the Latterday Saints; and commented upon the etiquette and customs of different nations. His discourse was full of argument, and well adapted to the times.

SUNDAY, January 22.—Elder Peter Maughan Representative in the Assembly from Cache co., was called upon to address the congregation. The subjects of his discourse were the liability of the saints to be alienated from the path of truth and duty; the attacks of the Adversary; the temptations in the way of the righteous; and the attempts made to lead the people of God into bye and forbidden paths. He knew that the kingdom of God would triumph, hence his only desire was that in the present the saints might be able to discern between the evil and the good; he prayed that the Almighty would prepare his people to stand the trying day, that the honest might overcome the snares of the wicked one and shine forth as stars of the firmament.

Bishop John Rowberry was next called to the stand, and delivered an edifying and instructive discourse on the privileges enjoyed and the blessings extended to the Latter-day Saints. He realized that ere long the saints would be put in possession of riches and power, such as they did not now dream of; he also impressed upon the congregation the fact that diligence was the gate by which men attained influence and made advancement, and that slothfulness was not the way to obtain a knowledge of the truth; admonished the saints to more strictly apply their minds to the acquiring of intelligence that they might be the sooner prepared for the greater things of the kingdom of God, and thereby develop the Deity that is within them.

AFTERNOON.

Elder Wilford Woodruff, spoke upon the restraints put upon the rising generation by some branches of the sectarian world; reviewed his own experience in his youth, the peculiar customs of the religionists by whom he was surrounded in Connecticut, his native State, and pointed out the great degeneracy of the people in morals since the first proclamation of the gospel by Joseph Smith. Wished the saints to bear in mind that their exaltation in the kingdom of God depended upon their conduct here, and hence the necessity of faithfulness before God. In the midst of their greatest trials the people of God enjoy a spirit of joy and consolation that the world know nothing of. He hoped nothing that transpired would be allowed to draw the feet of the saints from the path of righteousness, but that all who desired salvation in the kingdom of God would hold fast to the rod of iron. Reasoned upon the great blessings of salvation now revealed for the living and the dead.

Elder George A. Smith followed with a short, enlivening and interesting sermon from the following text:

"And Jesus said unto them, thus it is written, and thus it behooved Christ to suffer, and to rise from the dead the third day; and that repentance and remission of sins should be preached in his name among all nations, beginning at Jerusalem. And ye are witnesses of these things.—Luke 24, 46—8.

THEATRICAL.—The playing on Saturday night was unmistakably a triumph for the Association. Both pieces were a decided success. Before the first act of the Colleen Bawn was over, the impression became pretty general that the piece was being played as well as it was rendered before, with the services of two talented professionals, an opinion that was fully confirmed by the time the curtain dropped on the last act. Mr. Dunbar's Miles was unctuous and racy and his songs took immensely. Mrs. A. Clawson's Elly, was artless and truthful; we have rarely seen an Elly look the part so well, and in a character of such genuine simplicity, that is half the battle. Mr. Lindsay made a good Father Tom. Mr. J. R. Clawson's Corrigan would admit of more study and be all the better for it. We were pleased to see Mrs. M. G. Clawson once more on the boards; her services are valuable, and appreciated by the public. The other characters were sustained in a manner to show that the Association has grown since last spring.

"Nature and Philosophy" gave complete satisfaction. Miss Alexander played magnificently as Collin, and obtained much well earned applause. Miss Zina's Eliza was very good. The other characters were the same as in the previous cast, and were played with equal care.

The members of the Orchestra are entitled to much commendation for the manner in which the music set down in the programme was rendered. That's right Professor, and you gentlemen of the Orchestra; we are pleased to hear you "bring down the house."

On Saturday night, the "Colleen Bawn" will be repeated, followed by "The Queer Subject" for an after-piece. We have never had a farce placed upon the boards here calculated to make more fun than "The Queer Subject."

THERMOMETER, at 7 a.m., 19th, 6 degrees above zero; on the 24th, 8 above.

ALMANAC.—The Deseret Almanac is expected to be published at this Office, about the middle of February.

PIGS.—Two or three little pigs wanted at this Office.

PROBATE COURT.—An important civil suit for damages is in issue before the Court.

SUMMIT COUNTY.—Coal and Wood are brought over the divide into this market, being usually large quantities.

STATE OF DESERET.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
State of Deseret, January 23, 1865.

To the Senate and House of Representatives Convened in General Assembly:

GENTLEMEN:—It is with profound feelings of thankfulness to Almighty God for the manifold blessings which He has vouchsafed unto us that I once more, in my capacity of Governor, salute you upon your assembling together at this, the commencement of another year.

Since I last had the pleasure of addressing you, Deseret has continued to rapidly advance in that path of progress and development which she has ever undeviatingly pursued since her first settlement. Possessing in the beginning but few advantages compared with many of her Sister States, and having no glittering treasures to offer as inducements to the ordinary immigrant to settle here, Deseret has, nevertheless, marched steadily onward to the fulfilment of the high destiny anticipated for her. The year which has just passed has been to our citizens a season of peace and prosperity. Bountiful harvests have rewarded the husbandmen for their toil, and our smiling fields and fruitful orchards have presented a prospect that has gladdened every heart and caused thanksgivings to ascend to the Great Creator for the abundant fertility which he has bestowed upon our land. Under the benign and heavenly influence of peace, which we have enjoyed to so eminent a degree, our settlements have been extended North and South; they have increased in population, in the conveniences and comforts of life, and in everything that contributes to material wealth; nooks and valleys, and resources of which the people have had no expectation of ever finding in these sterile and forbidding-looking mountains, have been discovered and developed to a very gratifying extent, encouraging our citizens, and causing them to place a higher value upon our country and the advantages which it affords than they were disposed to do upon our first settlement here. With all their apparent sterility, the uninviting nature of their surroundings, and the desolate wastes which stretch themselves for hundreds of miles on every side of us, making our position here one of complete isolation, we have become deeply attached to these valleys. Embosomed in the midst of the mighty range of mountains which form the backbone of our continent, they invited us to rest when we were weary pilgrims, fleeing from heartless and cruel persecution which had sought to destroy us and obliterate our religion from the face of the earth, and, since our residence here, they have been to us all they promised to be—an asylum and secure retreat—a peaceful home for us and the Israel of God who have gathered here. The deplorable events which have transpired in those portions of our country where we formerly resided—the fruits of foul rebellion and the abuse of that liberty which our Fathers bequeathed unto us as a most inestimable and precious legacy—have enabled us to appreciate the seclusion of these mountain fastnesses, and has given Deseret an importance which was but little dreamed of a few years ago.

There has been no change since I last addressed you in the relationship of the State of Deseret to the Parent Government. The Congress of the United States has not yet deemed it proper to admit Deseret into the family of States. In petitioning to be admitted into the Union as a Sovereign State, we were desirous of lightening the expenses of the General Government by bearing our own governmental expenses; this may yet be viewed as an object of sufficient importance to prompt Congress to look favorably upon our request. Indeed, it seems probable that the time is not far distant when we will be requested and solicited to assume the duties and responsibilities of a Sovereign State among our Sister States in the Union. It has been ascertained that our population was not so small as was once held as an objection, even if our number had not increased to the extent required under the last apportionment for the election of a member to the House of Representatives of the United States; for the Territory of Nevada, which has recently been released from her condition of Territorial dependence and been offered the robes of sovereignty, did not have, at the time of her admission into the Union as a State, a population to exceed 40,000

souls. In order that every thing may be in readiness when Congress shall recognize our State organization, and to save confusion and trouble when the transition from a Territorial condition to that of a State shall have been fully accomplished, I would respectfully suggest that you enact that the laws now in force in the Territory of Utah be in full force and virtue in law in the State of Deseret.

The progress which is being made in the opening of coal mines—by which coal in increased quantities and of an improved quality is being brought into market—in the erection of handsome and substantial stores and public buildings and commodious and elegant dwellings, in the production of staples and in the advancement of home manufactures of various kinds, is a cause of sincere congratulation. Machinery for the manufacture of woollen and cotton fabrics has been imported and put into successful operation, and I trust that the day is not far distant when our importation of these articles will be comparatively limited.

The Pacific Railroad, which has occupied so large a share of public attention for the past few years, is being forwarded, both East and West, with commendable rapidity. A portion of the route for the road through our State has been surveyed, and it is now ascertained that it can be laid through these mountains without meeting with the difficulties which were anticipated as likely to prove almost insuperable. The Telegraphic wires have already been stretched across the Continent, and have proved beneficial to our business men and others. By this medium we have been furnished daily with the news from the East and West, and have also been able to communicate with our correspondents and friends, thousands of miles distant, with great ease at any moment. The introduction of this valuable invention into our State has been attended with gratifying results, and is being more highly appreciated every day. By the proper use of these great discoveries of our age—the Railroad and the Telegraph—and by fully availing ourselves of the facilities which they proffer, we can be greatly aided in advancing the interests of our State.

The efforts of our citizens to produce cotton have been crowned with very encouraging success. There have been, and still are, many difficulties to be contended with and overcome before the business of raising cotton can become as remunerative as the raising of cereals in more favorable localities; but the experience gained during the past few years by the citizens of the cotton growing districts will be of incalculable benefit to them in their future operations. The recent accessions of strength which those settlements have received, have had an inspiring effect upon the old settlers there, and they feel that many of the difficulties under which they have heretofore labored are about to be overcome.

The Indian disturbances on the plains, and the precarious nature of the transportation by the route usually travelled from the East, have caused all eyes to be turned in other directions to discover a route which, while promising the safety and certainty of regular communication that the old travelled route does not afford, will, at the same time, not be so expensive as to render it impracticable for the service we want. These requisites we hope will be found in the route to this State by way of the Colorado River. In view of the probable necessity of our being compelled to use and to depend principally upon this route for the purposes of communication and commerce, steps have been taken by the Deseret Mercantile Association to build a warehouse at the head of navigation on the Colorado River. The site selected for the erection of that building is 125 miles distant from St. George. A road is being constructed from the latter point to the warehouse, and companies have been formed to establish settlements at suitable points contiguous to the proposed Landing and on the road leading thereto. When the contemplated measures respecting this route shall have been fully carried out, I think it is not too much to say that its importance to our State will be immense. Sanguine hopes are entertained that when once that route is opened, and traffic established by it, goods can be delivered in Great Salt Lake City as cheap, if not cheaper, than by any other present travelled route. Besides, its proximity to our Southern settlements gives it one great advantage over every other route, viz.: that to reach the landing at the head of navigation we are required to go very little beyond the limits of our own State. The development and benefits which will attend this traffic and intercourse at those Settlements which are

now viewed as somewhat remote and out of the way, can be readily understood. In view of these prospects the citizens of the Southern portion of our State are hopeful for the future, and they already anticipate the beneficial results which will follow the adoption of this route.

May Heaven's blessings rest down upon your deliberations.

BRIGHAM YOUNG.

FOREIGN NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The London Times says that if the United States Government is so ill-advised as to send its troops to the Canadian border, a very serious misunderstanding between the two countries may be the consequence.

The London Daily News says that the order of General Dix will be disapproved by the Washington authorities, and adds: "The plea which could alone warrant such a course would be the refusal of the Canadian authorities to administer justice and preserve the duties of neutrals. Such, however, has happily no foundation."

The London Star condemns the position of Gen. Dix, and characterizes as uncalled for the resolution passed in Congress in reference to Canada, as tending to complicate the position which is already embarrassing.

The London Post thinks that the promptitude of the Canadian Government in its order to re-arrest the raiders is substantial testimony to its own good faith, and will have a re-assuring effect in Washington and New York.

The New York Correspondent of the London Times points out that the Federal Government gave notice in October last of an intention to increase its armament on the lakes, and will therefore be able by the opening of navigation of the St. Lawrence to have as many war ships on the lakes as it can. The British Government will find itself about the 15th of April with only one vessel to oppose the Federal fleet.

The London Daily News publishes a letter from Goldwin Smith, asserting his conviction that the sinking of the the Florida was entirely accidental. He defends the language of the American press on the subject and pays a high compliment to the loyalty and determination of the American people.

The London Times publishes a letter from Lord Wharncliffe in response to Secretary Seward's refusal, concerning the Liverpool fund. Wharncliffe quotes from Northern papers to disprove Seward's statement that the prisoners are not suffering unusual privations. He denies that the funds were mainly contributed by those trading with the South, saying that the movement was entirely carried out by southern ladies in England, and that the refusal will not practically effect the distribution of the fund. The letter of Mr. Adams communicating briefly Secretary Seward's refusal, is published. In it Mr. Adams expresses his regret that he has to close the correspondence.

The Times contrasts the frank and temperate language of President Lincoln in his recent message, with the proclamation of Gen. Dix and the resolution offered in the Federal Senate by Mr. Chandler. It says: "In Congress we are charged with complicity in assassination and pillage, while commanders threaten our territory with invasion. But the Chief Magistrate of the Republic does justice both to the United States and England. We glad to receive his views as those which will commend to the American people. War between America and England would be simply the most formidable intervention in behalf of the South which Davis could desire." The Times specially commends this point to the consideration of the Americans. It adds: "It has been long surmised that the Confederacy has been rather allured than deterred by the prospect of an international embroilment arising out of their schemes. If, by cruising and plundering banks, they could fasten a powerful foe on the back of their foe, it would be an enormous gain to them. Perhaps some of them, now looking to the St. Albans raid, have hopes of this kind. It is much easier to disappoint them than to play their game. The Federals may assure themselves that not even the capture of Nashville, nor the defeat of Sherman would satisfy the South half so much as a rupture with this country, which certain Northern politicians are incessantly advising."

The London Post displays similar views. The London Herald says: "We must take care and give them no reasonable grounds of provocation, so that if war should commence it may be their fault, not ours."