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me it was not. I laid my hands on the child—and before I took my hands off from its head, it breathed and raised its head, and then it went to sleep; and the next day it was out in the street to play.

Also one case of an old lady that was struck blind with the palsy: she was made to see—with many other cases that I could mention. I will mention myself;—if it had not been for the power of the priesthood, I should not have been able to have

written this letter; but I feel quite smart this evening. I have no doubt been too zealous and preached too much; but I have given that up; I have not preached but three times since I began to get better, and shall not preach any more until I get well.

From *Pergrine Sessions' Letter to his Wife*,
dated 83 UNION STREET, ARDWICK, {
Manchester, Sep. 27, '52. }

Sept. 22th. This morning I feel fine,—slept well; and all symptoms are better; my appetite is good to what it has been, and I feel as though I could run a foot race; well,

"This morning, news has come that the long expected war has commenced between Turkey and Russia. The war involves many of the most powerful nations of the earth—England and France, with all their provinces. They have more than seven hundred

thousand men in the field of war. The prospect is, that one of the bloodiest wars ever fought on the earth is at hand: and it is the opinion of the people that it cannot be stopped—and all about religion—or to see who shall keep up the holy places about Jerusalem, such as the birth places and sepulchres of the great men of the earth.

I feel contented here, and like my field of labor; and I never found anything that suited me as well as to preach the gospel. *

To the Members of the Council,
and House of Representatives,
of the Legislature of Utah.

machinery with the hub of business, be made to contribute its overflowing bounty to advance the interest of enterprising men.

It is obvious to the most casual observer, that the natural wealth of this country consists in stock raising, and grazing. This branch of business is occupying a large share of the attention of our citizens, and considerable investments have already been made. So long as the California markets remain dependent upon foreign supplies, we may naturally expect large accessions will be made to our herds, and herds. I have directed your attention to this subject, that some regulation may be made in relation to the management of herds, and herding grounds, so as to preserve good order amid conflicting interests. Self-protection requires that some system, requiring a strict observance of its provisions, should be adopted. It is desirable that the people take care of their stock, either by herding, or pasturing, instead of letting it roam at large, thereby saving much time and labor in hunting lost stock, which is probably either driven off, or stolen by the Indians.

without the knowledge of the owner; this being the result of their own carelessness, and neglect in not suitably providing for its safe keeping.

It would seem that some combined effort, under suitable regulations, would be salutary, either to make large enclosures, or provide suitable herding; which as yet has

Owing to the Indian disturbances in the southern part of the Territory, but little has been done in making Iron, although the preparatory work is considerably advanced. The appropriations made for opening a road to the coal beds, and also to encourage the making of Iron have been expended. In working this road, thick beds of excellent coal have been discovered, whose existence was not previously known. A large number of families having migrated to Iron county this season, together with other effectual operations, it is presumed that they will be able to continue the works with an increased energy, and soon realize our strong anticipations of success.

The same warfare has also impeded the public works at Fillmore, the inhabitants having sufficient to do to protect themselves, their stock, and crops, from the threatened outbreak of the Indians: although the Indians in that immediate vicinity were, "until the massacre of Capt. Gunnison and party, supposed to be friendly." The further prosecution of those works will have to be done at the expense of the public funds of the Territory, un-

The site for the Penitentiary has been located by the Secretary, the Hon. A. W. Babbitt, on Canyon Creek, adjacent to the south eastern limits of this City. He is au

The appropriations for these two objects, although small in amount for the Territories, such as the Territories, we consider the difference in the price of building materials, and labor, on the lakes and navigable rivers of the west of the Rocky Mountains, where one dollar is about equal to five in this region, where imported goods pay a tariff, for freight alone, of 15 cents per lb., and lumber is scarce and hard to get at any price. No building, at all suitable for the purposes designed, could be built for the amount appropriated. The true money can be expended, but without

much available effect, unless followed up by additional appropriations, either by the General Government, or the Territory. No particular blame can be attached to Congress for it is presumed, had they been apprized of the precise nature of the subject in question, their appropriations would have been commensurate with their design in making them: and as it is, they will probably make them so, upon the proper representation being made.

During the high waters of the past season, much damage was done by sweeping away the principal bridges across the largest streams. It is presumed that the country

In which they are located will rebuild them at their own expense, as soon as they are able but as these bridges are a decided benefit to the traveling public at large, and the settlements are new, and so weak as to make it rather burdensome for them to build alone, I

With the exception of the Jordan bridge, which progresses slowly, and the Arsenal, which will soon be completed, but little can be said of public improvements: the people having been almost exclusively engaged in tearing down their houses, erecting forts

and fortifications for their defence against the Indians. It has served to check many an enterprise already commenced, and many others in prospect, which otherwise would have been completed, or in successful progress. It will prove a salutary lesson to us hereafter: if we improve upon our present year's experience, and cause us to base our settlement upon a fair system of defence. The apprehensions of any danger from the Indians had appeared so distant and uncertain to the citizens of the Territory, that I have experienced great difficulty in convincing them, that there could be any difficulty whatever.

The assessment for the present year, including a delinquency in the collection of last year, a portion of which it is presumed will yet be realized, and amount on hand, amount to

There has been paid on account of public improvements, such as Roads, Canals, Bridges, Arsenal, &c.,	\$24,121 00
On account of Indian expeditions of previous years,	\$12,301 37
For ammunition,	227 36
Contingent expenses, including bounty on Wolves, issued prior to	158 90

the repeal of the Act,	1,493.60
	<hr/>
Which leaves a balance in favor of the Treasury of	\$14,181.23
	9,939.86

There have been issued during this year, warrants upon the Treasury, amounting to	14,834 92
Outstanding previous.	2,898 66

Amount of supposed indebtedness not audited,	-	-	6,000 00
			23,733 58
Of the above amount there has been redeemed at the Treasurer's office,	-	-	10,003 66

Amount in Treasurer's hands,	-	-	-	1,298 41
				<u>11,302 07</u>
Which leaves in circulation, with no available means on hand to redeem this amount,	-	-	-	12,431 51

Delinquencies in the collections of the year 1852,	6,463 00
" " " " " 1853,	10,523 00
	16 986 00

Which leaves a balance in favor of the Treasury, if all was collected, of 4,554 40

This within two years we find very nearly the same amount of revenue arising from the first two, and then one per cent assessed. There is an unpardonable neglect on the part of the people to pay up their delinquencies, as also on the part of the officers in making prompt collection and return. A portion of the above calculations are based upon reports of former years, and on this account may vary a trifle when the present year's re-

If the collections could be promptly made, and it is believed that under the present favorable condition of the country they might, the assessment of the per cent might be still reduced, and as much realized as at present.

If officers would be vigilant, and energetic in the discharge of their duties, more property would be found to assess, which would also increase the revenue, although the rate be lessened.

These considerations suggest that cities and counties, might be limited in the assessments of their per cent in order to lighten the taxes upon the people. The voluntary contributions of the people for public purposes, and the self-reliance reposed in them by the General Government, in causing them to protect themselves from Indian hostilities at their own expense, seem to require that the burdens of taxation should be as light as possible, and compatible with the requirements of the Government. Much has however been an

accomplished through the Territory, incident to new settlements, which it is presumed will have a tendency to relieve the people of many burdens. Many have now got into forts, which are completed, or nearly so; a goodly number of dwellings and school houses are built, neighborhood roads, and many bridges are made; a large amount of land is broken and fenced, and water ditches &c. finished; consequently the people are better prepared than heretofore, to pursue the more profitable vocations, and at far less inconvenience, and expense. You will therefore consider the necessities of the Territory, as well as the condition of the people, in fixing the per cent upon the assessment of property; and if you should find it in your power, consistently, to make provision for the further encouragement of education, for the support of common schools, for manufactures, for the payment of expenses incurred for the suppression of Indian aggression, to aid in the construction of the public buildings, for the erection of bridges, and the support of the poor.

you will find them all objects worthy of your consideration, and dependent upon some degree, upon the judicious patronage of a liberal government.

In the military department of the Territory there is but little change from last year's

While upon a business tour south, in April last, I found a party of Mexicans at Provo, from New Mexico, whose ostensible object was to trade with Indians. Finding that they had guns and ammunition which they intended to dispose of to the Indians, and knowing, from former transactions, that they not only furnished them with munitions of war, but also incited them to it, by representing that we had not afforded them sufficient compensation for their lands, and that our stock should be as free to them as the game upon the mountains, and that we would not allow them to trade off their children, as was their custom previous to our settlement in these valleys, these and numerous other facts of a similar tendency being elicited, in addition to their own boast that they cared nothing for law, and would not be restrained from any pursuit which they chose to follow, and believing that it was dangerous to the peace of the Territory, to permit them to roam at large in our settlements, or among the Indians contiguous thereto, I issued my Proclamation directing their arrest, with strict guard to be kept over them, until such time as their dealing with the Indians should be brought to a close.

During the late troubles, twelve of our citizens have been killed at different times, and many wounded; and seven of the exploring party, including the lamented Captain Gunnison, have been killed on the Sevier. About an equal number of Indians are supposed to have been killed. Much property has also been destroyed, and much time spent in guarding, on expeditions, carrying expresses, &c. and between 350 and 400 head of cattle and horses, have been killed and driven off. These hostilities have as yet only extended to Utah, Juab, Millard, and San Pete Counties. It is believed that the vigilance and prudence of the citizens in taking care of their stock, crops, and themselves, will be the surest way of bringing the Indians to terms, thus affording them no opportunity of furnishing themselves with the supplies necessary for their existence. As winter approaches, it is expected they will sue for peace, if this policy is rigidly adhered to. In fact, some indications of this nature have already appeared, by a few coming in and seeking labor; and when they learn that they can remain in safety, it is presumed that others will follow their example. It becomes the citizens, while they treat the natives kindly, and use every inducement to conciliate their good feelings, not to relax their watchfulness nor prudence, in taking care of themselves and their property.

This constant arm, and service have accumulated considerable expense, which we expect will be paid by the General Government; the accounts and abstracts of which have been forwarded to the proper department for allowance, and when realized will give grateful, and necessary relief to those who have, in the midst of poverty, endured hardships without a murmur. For expeditions for the suppression of Indian hostilities the General Government have not as yet appropriated any compensation, nor have they authorized any treaties to be held with the Indians for any purpose whatever. If in your wisdom you shall deem it proper to memorialize Congress upon these subjects, not only damages sustained by the people, but provision to meet treaty stipulations should be included in the petition. Utah can furnish her own land reserves for the natives, within her borders, and only asks for an equitable portion to be paid in annuities, which it is believed will be satisfactory to the tribes, who will certainly be benefited to the extent of what they require, as so much country is of but little avail to them. Should Congress take early steps to extinguish the Indian title in Utah, and locate the tribes by themselves, leaving a strip of well defined neutral ground between them and the white settlements, it would nearly, if not entirely prevent such troubles, and immense losses, as our citizens have been compelled to wade through, during the past season, at an expense of some \$200,000, for the purpose of removing the abuses and settling the title of the Indians, and restoring order and amity. In this course, if being adopted, it will doubtless be from causes based on wisdom, which we at least should be able to discern; for those circumstances which have surrounded us, though, apparently, for the present, hard to endure, tend directly and constantly, with overwhelming force, to school us and our children in those principles, and practices of self reliance, and preparation for all emergencies, which are of far more value to any community than an untold amount of wealth poured into their laps without effort or experience.

In Congress, where the members have so much trouble in explaining their consistency, while canvassing their respective districts, and moreover have so much money to spend, it is probably a wise provision that they should meet often, and have long sessions; but in the States and Territories, it would appear that economy at least would dictate, that when they have adopted a code of laws, they should let them remain unmolested, long enough for the people to learn, and understand them, and not commence tearing them to pieces simply because they have nothing else to do, and before a knowledge of those laws, can arrive at their destination, by present facilities.

From my observation of the past, I am convinced that Legislatures meet too often, and that more business, beneficial to the country, might be accomplished in a much shorter time than is usually occupied by them. Ninety days in session, devoted with sincerity and energy for the benefit of the people, is ample, in ordinary cases, and, then only convene once in two years, or, at any rate, unless some important emergency should arise, in which case they could easily be called.

Unhappy for Utah, she has no party politics for her Legislature to discuss, she can therefore lend her energies for the benefit of the country, and practicing that industry, so worthy of imitation by the people, benefit them by example, as well as precept.

Judging the future by the present and past, unparalleled prosperity is dawning upon us as a people. Health and contentment universally prevail, and the mountain breezes, and cooling streams bring vigorous strength and action. Nature's wildness is fast receding before the soother, the sickle, and the plow, and her swarthy children keep company with the mountain game, or retire with the Buffalo of the arid and extended plain, to make war, to give place for the pale faces, the citizen who inhabits houses, and cultivates the soil, though far distant from the channels of the trade and commerce of the world. And, moreover, isolated in a great degree from the influence of the world, yet it is a rich inheritance which has been extended unto us, and which in due time will, if rightly improved, add a brilliant to the constellation of nations illuminating the northern hemisphere.

As hitherto, self-exertion meets her own reward, and the laborer delves with a certain prospect of success, and the teeming earth yields forth her fruits and grain, in rich abundance, for the sustenance of the children of her bosom.

Let us continue to cultivate the arts of peace, and impart to the weary wanderer comfort and consolation, abiding in charity and benevolence towards our fellows, whether found in the forlorn wandering ignorance of ages, or the enlightened bondage of tradition and error.

Feeling to reciprocate for past kindness and forbearance, I shall ever be ready to participate with you in your labors, hoping that our united exertions may become advantageous, and promote the interest, prosperity, rapid growth, and advancement of the rising State.

BRIGHAM YOUNG.

UTAH TERRITORY,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE.
Dec. 12, 1853.

"How wars are got up in India" all went on smoothly, and there seems no reason to dread so violent a catastrophe as

burque, Monarch, of 250 tons, arrived at Rangoon from Moulmein; and in August in the same year, another British vessel, the Champion, of 410 tons, arrived at the same

port from the Mauritius. Charges of murder, ill-usage, or debt, were successively brought against the captains of these vessels, by pilots and seamen, claiming to be British subjects. These charges were heard and adjudicated upon by the native authorities at Rangoon. The one captain was forcibly detained for eight days, and mulcted

in fines and fees to the amount of £101, the other was detained fifteen days, and compelled to forfeit £70 for fines, fees, and seamen's wages. Out of these very trivial incidents the British Government, through the Indian Government, demanded that the British should pay the Indian Government the damages at £1920. Commodore Lambeth, who happened to be the British naval commander on the Hooghly station,

was immediately dispatched to Rangoon, to hear the Burmese version of the story, and to demand redress on behalf of the captives. If, after investigation, he considered their amended claim to be a just one. Lord Dalhousie, the Governor-General of India, anticipating probably that the Governor of Rangoon might either be incompetent or indisposed to grant redress, instructed the

Commodore, in case of refusal, to forward direct to the King of Burmah a letter written by the Indian Government in anticipation of such an event. When the Commodore arrived at Rangoon, he found there were other cases of complaint. He was beset by British merchants and others, all claiming redress for real or imaginary injuries suffered of Burmah, by Commodore Lambert. The King's war ship, the only one he had, was forcibly seized and towed away. Submission on his part was thus rendered impossible.—The Governor-General of India approved of what had been done. The war was carried on with vigor and success. Rangoon, Martaban, and Prome, were successively taken.

at the hands of the Burmese authorities.—Under these circumstances, he suddenly cut short all discussion with the local Governor, had transmitted to Ava the letter of the Governor-General of India, with an addendum of his own, addressed to the Prime Minister of the King, demanding the dismissal of the Governor of Rangoon, on the plea "that he interposed endless delays, and disregarded official communications addressed to him." The King of Burmah was so anxious either to do justice in this case, or to avoid misun-

derstanding with his powerful neighbor, that he appointed a new governor at Rangoon, with full powers to investigate and redress all the grievances, old or new, complained of by the two original captains, and by the supplementary traders of Rangoon. So far