you faithful in the covenant of brotherhood; and then it went to sleep; and the next day it

They are well and doing well. There have been baptized since I came to

this Conference, the first six months 155; and in the last three months 70; in all, 225. This cheers me, although I have been sick. Br. Empy has been preaching in the Conforence about two months. He took Treat's

place, and he is right side up with care. Br. Fallmer is here but very little: but thought so too; and yet something said to ed me as well as to preach the gospel. .

for this I feel thankful.

of the most powerful nations of the earthwhen he does come, he does us all good; and pect is, that one of the bloodiest wars ever

## GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

To the Members of the Council,

and House of Representatives,
of the Legislature of Utah.

GENTLEMEN:-Under renewed obligations to our Father in heaven for protection, mercy, and blessing, we are again assembled in solemn council, expressly for the purpose of representing the wishes, and interests of our respective constituents; of amalgamating on views and feelings; and by the concentration of the varied ability, talent, and wisdom of all, of bringing forth those harmonizing influences which protect, units, and regulate society; and of combining in a common interest the welfare of the inhabitants of the newly

Governments, like men, should learn by experience; and omitting to follow in the footsteps of traditional error and folly, extract the good, heing guided by that unerring wisdom which calightens the understanding, and brings forth, from the treasures of knowledge, things both new and old for the benefit of mankind.

settled but far distant vales, the hardy and enterprising pioneers, and the opulont citi

zens, artizans, and laborers of the towns, cities, and settlements of not old, but longer

Laws should be simple, and plain, easy to be comprehended by the most unlearned; void of ambiguity, and few in number. The greatest simplicity which can be attained in the formation of a code of laws tends to lessen litigation. They should moreover consist more of an organic, than remedial character. It is my firm convicting that particularization by the Legislature, of every minute point which is liable to arise in law cases is founded in error, and tends to promote litigation, screen the guilty, subvert justice, entranimol the honest jurist, and ensuare the unwary victim in its hydra meshes-on broiling, and involving the peace and quiet of any community, in which it is permitted to rear an influence. Such a course is only favorable to the evil doer, and such as prefer to exonerate themselves from the plain, straight forward claims of justice: because, peradventure, a doubtful item in law may be found, which properly taken advantage of by its able exponents, and dayout votaries, may be wielded to aid them in their villainy, thereby strangling justice in her very courts, and profuning her very temples, in the citadel of saure of Capt. Gunnison and party, supposed to be friendly. The further prosecution of

Owing to human frailty, we may not attain unto a perfect code until the fullness of times shall more fully disclose heaven's brightness, and our "officers are peace," and our "exactors rightcousness."

It is very properly considered that persons appointed to administer, and execute the laws, are not only capablo, but are honest in overy discharge of duty; and indeed it is not from my observation of the past, I am convinced that Legislatures meet tou often, and that more business, beneficial to the country, might be accomplished in a much shorter of building materials, and labor, on the lakes, and navigable rivers of the Great Hest, powers sufficient for almost every case, in full confidence that they will not abuse the trust reposed in them, but execute judgment in rightcoursess, faithfully respecting the professed overant of Heaven's King, that He will put His Taw in their inward parts. and write it upon their hearts."

This policy carried out, instead of making a machine of a man, a more puppet, or automaton, calls into exercise all the ennobling qualities of his nature; the highest attainments of which he is susceptible. Integrity, sense, and judgment cause him to look upon himself as responsible, for the abuse of power with which be is entrusted by the people, directly to the source from which he receives it. Strip a judge, or justice, of the legal mis's and fog which surround him in this day and age: leave him no nook or corner made. of precedent, or common law ambiguous enactments, the accumulation of ages, wherein to shelter, and it is my opinion, that unrighteous decisions would seldom he given.

see ontailed upon the people by the legal enactments our statute books contain. Let all of our laws have no other practice or rule of decision, save it be in the discrotion vested in the hamm of he court. Tis true there is much wisdom in the experiones of the past, and the sons of wisdom can see and appreciate it; but that it is intermingled with much darkness, folly, and inapplicability to us, few will deny.

We shall have accomplished a great, and a good work, when we have drawn from the fountains of wisdom and intelligence, rules and regulations to govern, control, sustain, and protect society. Under the canopy of our ever glorious Constitution, we have been completed, or in successful progress. It will prove a salutary lesson to us hereafter, tain, and protect society. Under the canopy of our ever glorious Constitution, we have been completed, or in successful progress. It will prove a salutary lesson to us hereafter, liberty to combine from the experience of ages all that wisdom has sanctioned, and add- if we improve upon our present year's experience, and cause us to have our settlements ing thereto such as she shall seem to dictate, erect for ourselves a platform whereupon to upon a fair system of defence. The apprehensions of any danger from the Indians has build, which, being freed from the burden of past errors, inapplicability, folly, and transpended of distant and uncertain to the citizens of the Territory, that I have experienced from dition, will exert a vivifying, invigorating, reforming influence, descending to the oangcity of all who can read, even though not learned in the so called "Science of Law," Lot this therefore be our motto: "True Principle and Simplicity." Let our enactments collection of last year, a portion of which it is presumed will yet be recontain all that is necessary, and no more, and obviate the necessity for traveling ont-side of them to know the law. Then shall we bring it to the understanding, and within the

There has been paid on necount comprehension of the school box, and the humblest citizen; avoiding that hage mass of uncertainty contained in the musty rolls of ages, and emanating principally from those

On account of Indian expeditions of previous years, uncertainty contained in the musty rolls of ages, and emanating principally from those governments and nations, whose principal efforts seemed to result in the aggrandizement of the rich, and powerful, at the expense of the poor and numble.

In this connexion, permit me to add that our Cude Commissioners appear inclined the repeal of the Act, to prepare laws to meet all necessary purposes, bestowing great care upon such as they in--tend to present for the action of the Legislature, although a multiplicity of other business has retarded their progress.

Since my last communication to your honorable body, nothing of serious importance has occurred, except the hostilities of the Utah Indians, to disturb the usual peace, sury, and quiet routine of the business affairs pertaining to our mountain government.

The annual pilgrim host have come, and passed on to the land of gold, unobtru sively, and with unprecedented harmony, leaving occasional representatives here and there, who, either through caoice or necessity, tarry a while in the valleys of the mountains, awaiting the moving trains of another season to escort them to rejoin their brethren at the shrine of their worship, the shining dust of the new horn Star.

The immigration to this Territory has been considerable-amounting, it is estimated, to about ten thousand souls. Of these a portion are from the northern European States, and the British Isles; a very fair division to Utah of the acqual foreign immigration to the States, when we consider her far inland position. Utah! Fair Utah!! Behold her in the midst of the snow-capped mountains, narrow vales, or extended plains;no navigable river penetrates her surface, nor proceeds from her mountain fastnesses, on to bear to her bosom the nommerce of the nations. The iron horse has not yet found his way wlong her narrow vales, nor yet have the lightning wires conveyed to her citizens the 'latest news.' In silent grandour she reposes, content in her internal re-In silent grandour she reposes, content in her internal resources, unacquainted with the hurried excitement of the day, or the passing wonder of the fleeting moment. For weeks, ave, months, the ox trains drug their heavy weights, ted, of along, with whatever mail matter might have been entrusted in a day long since past, and forgotten. Perhaps there are no people, in this age of rapid communication, so isoluted &- carselves. In our internal intercourse, we have frequent exchanges with each otherbut oniside of this narrow compass, from two to seven months frequently intervene with-

out a word from any source beyond the limit of the Great Basin.

It would seem probable that if the authorities at Washington, could only realize ports shall be received. themselves in our position in this respect, they would exercise a little elemency, and use a little exertion to let us hear from them as often as twice a month, if not weekly. are not very nomadical in our pursuits, and may usually be found somewhere in the vicinity of the Great Salt Lake, although it is said that we have wandered to the Galling-Having no intention of straving so far, just at present, I propose that Congress he advertised of the fact that we are still hereabouts, and may easily be found on enquiry. rate It might also be well to suggest to the Department, that it would be proper, that is, if they wish to accommodate as with the mails, to let their contracts to such persons as their he found on enquiry. rate be lessened. they wish to accommodate as with the mails, to lot their contracts to such persons as their per cent, in order to lighten the taxes upon the people. The voluntary contribution of fulfilling them, and who will provide suitably to do it tions of the people for public purposes, and the self-reliance reposed in them by the dress for real or imaginary injuries suffered

have been left without a solitory mail, for over half a year at a time. will secure to berself the groatest political, as well as pecuniary adv. ntages proffered and fenced, and water ditches &c., finished: consequently the people are better prepared forermor of Rangoon, on the ploa "that he interposed endless delays, and disregarded poace, and indispensable in war. In addition to throwing into the lan of the nation, the and expense. You will therefore consider the necessities of the Territory, as well as the official communications addressed to him." ment cannot fail, by reason of furnishing so rapid a conveyance, to carry influence and should find it in your power, consistently, to make provision for the further encourage- to do justice in this case, or to avoid misun- lustrated London News.

Owing to the death of the deeply lamented Capt. Gunnison and a portion of his party, who were engaged in exploring a route for this Road through this region of country, it is possible that its advantages may measurably be lost sight of, or remain arknows, until the military department of the Territory there is but little change from last year's supplementary traders of Rangoon. So far, decline of life they beast of what they have done.

these swell mobs; this is called the black but-band me it was not. I laid my hands on the child a location of some route is made. I have therefore thought proper to call your attention report, except an increase of about seven hundred names to the muster rolls. In the

was out in the street to play.

Also one case of an old lady that was the dottine of Mormon.

Br. Farr was hareyesterday; he is from Connecticut, going to a Conference to Philadelphia, if I am not mistaken. Bir McAllister and Merrill protection for the protection been to prove of the protection for the protection fo given that ap; I have not preached but three could be brought into general use, I consider it would be of great utility in the acquire—other facts of a similar tendency being elicited, in addition to their own boast that they times since I began to get botter, and shall most of our language. I am happy to learn that the Regency are deeply engaged in cared nothing for law, and would not be restrained from any pursuit which they choose to not preach any more until I get well.

The product of the facts of a similar tendency being elicited, in addition to their own boast that they times since I began to get botter, and shall most of our language. I am happy to learn that the Regency are deeply engaged in cared nothing for law, and would not be restrained from any pursuit which they choose to not preach any more until I get well. I held the Conference in Manchester on Sunday, the 25th, and was able to preside.

Sept. 2: 7.52. 7

I held the Conference in Manchester on Sunday, the 25th, and was able to preside.

Sept. 2: 8

Sept. 2: 8

Sept. 2: 8

Sept. 2: 8

Sept. 2: 9

Se feel as though I could run a foot race; well, ucation generally. For the want of funds the University works continue suspended, but it is expected that the increasing amount of the finances will soon enable you to grant been designed, served to postpone, at least for a time, any outbreak. The Indians however,

> Under the wise and correct impressions that to promote domestic manufactures, England and France, with all their provin- and endeavor to develop the resources of this ferritory, they were best advancing the true case. for they had scarcely left the strongest settlements, before they commenced by oss. They have more than seven hundred interest of the People, their constituents, the Legislature of last season passed many acts killing one man, and driving off a few cattle; since which time they have continued to thousand men in the field of war. The pros- for the encouragement of su h manufactures and productions as were deemed essential, make depredatory incursious upon the settlements, killing the citizens and driving off and within the ability of the people to accomplish.

this policy, believing that nothing can give greater activity, energy, or more independence, and wealth, than for a people to supply from home production, home supplies. Extend therefore your aid, commensurate with your ability, for the encouragement of bome manufactures. Let the artizan and the machinist erect their trophics upon our mountain rivulets, and let the strong rush of the swift waters, intermingling the voice of machinery with the hum of business, be made to contribute its overflowing bounty to advanco the interest of enterprizing men.

It is obvious to the most casual observer, that the natural wealth of this country constitution took raising, and grazing. This branch of husiness is occupying a large share of the attention of our citizens, and considerable investments have already been made. urally expect large accessions will be made to our flocks, and herds. I have directed your attention to this subject, that some regulation may be made in relation to the management of herds, and hording grounds, so as to preserve good order amid conflicting interests Self-protection requires that some system, requiring a strict observance of its provisions, It is desirable that the people take onre of their stock, either by hording, or pasturing, fustend of letting it roam at large, thereby saving much time and only damages sustained by the people, but provision to meet treaty stipulations should be labor in hunting lost stock, which is probably either driven off, or stolen by the Indians, included in the petition. Utah can furnish her own land reserves for the natives, within without the knowledge of the owner; this being the result of their own carelessness, and her horders, and only asks for an equitable portion to be paid in annuities, which it is noglect in not suitably providing for its safe keeping.

not been done among us.

Owing to the Indian disturbances in the southern part of the Territory, but little 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 prosumed that they will be able to continue the works with an increased encrgy, 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, "ntil the massive the indians of the Indians of the Indians in that immediate vicinity were, "ntil the massive the indians of the I

Babbitt, on Kanyon Creek, adjacent to the south eastern limits of this City. thorized to expend the appropriation made by Congress for that building, and is making the requisite arrangements for its speedy erection.

The appropriations for these two objects, although usual in amount for the Terri.

From my observation of the past, I am convinced that Legislatures meet tou often,

be built for the amount appropriated. Tis true the 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 zers, and cooling streams bring vigorous strength and action. Nature's wilderness is fast according to the proper representation being zers, and cooling streams bring vigorous strength and action. Nature's wilderness is fast according to the proper representation being zers, and cooling streams bring vigorous strength and action. Nature's wilderness is fast according to the proper representation being zers, and cooling streams bring vigorous strength and action.

ments are new, and so work as to make it rather hurthensome for, them to build alone, it

is but right that they should receive aid from the public funds.

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 them, that there could be any difficulty whatever eat difficulty in convincing

The assessment for the present year, including a delinquency in the \$24,121 09 There has been paid on account of public improvments, such as \$12.301 37 227 36 For ammunition. 158 90 Contingent expenses, including bounty on Wolves, issued prior to 1,493,60

814,181 23 Which leaves a balance in favor of the Treasurv. of 9,939 86 There have been issued during this year, warrants upon the Trea-14.834 92 amounting to 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 10,003 €6 Amount in Treasurer's hands, 1,298 41 11,302 07 Which leaves in circulation, with no available means on hand to redoem 12,431 51 Delinquincies in the collections of the year 1852, 6.463 00

16 986 00 Which leaves a balance in favor of the Treasury, if all was collec-

Thus within two years we find very nearly the same amount of revenue arising from to demand redress on behalf of the captains, first two, and then one per cent assessed. There is an unpardonable neglect on the part if, after investigation, he considered their of the people, to pay up their delinquencies, as also on the part of the officers in making amended claim to be a just one. Lord Dalprompt 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 pre sent favorable condition of the country they might, the assessment of the per cent might Commodore, in case of refusal, to forward

be still reduced, and as much realized as at present. If officers would be vigilant, and energetic in the discharge of their duties, more by the Indian Government in anticipation of property would be found to assess, which would also increase the revenue, although the such an event. When the Commodore arri-

I will also suggest that cities and counties, might be limited in the assessments of cases of complaint. He was beset by Britwith some prospect of success. The contracts heretofore would never justify extra expense; consequently, the contractors' feeble attempts of course proved fruitless, and we own expense, seem to require that the burdens of taxation should be as light as nossible, Under these circumstances, he suddenly out and compatible with the requirements of the Government. Much has however been ac. We recognize in the Pacific Railway a work worthy the attention of a great and complished through the Territory, incident to new settlements, which it is presumed will had transmitted to Ava the letter of the Goenterprising people; and pass where it will, we cannot fail to be benefited by it. The have a tendency to relieve the people of many burdens. Many have now got into forts, vernor-General of India, with an addendum present overflowing coffers of the public Treasury seem a propitious omen for its speedy which are complishment, if Congress exercise that wisdom for the benefit of the nation, which built, neighborhood roads, and many bridges are made: a large amount of land is broken of the King, demanding the dismissal of the treasures and commerce of the Eastern Continent, and the Pacific Isles, its accomplish. condition of the people, in fixing the per cent upon the assessment of property; and if you The King of Burmah was so anxious either power from one extremity of the Union to the other, and make her the arbiter of the ment of education, for the support of common schools, for manufactures, for the payworld. It will greatly increase the commerce on the sens, and afford it the most powerful ment of expenses incurred for the suppression of Indian aggression, to aid in the conhe appointed a new governor at Rangoon,
with full powers to investigate and redress men may be thus summed up.—In youth, they

vice, in order to preserve the inhabitants, and their property from Indian aggressions; While the world is progressing with steam engine power, and lightning speed, in but notwithstanding this severe extra duty, the people have generally been able to secure the accumulation of wealth, extension of science, communication and dissemination of their crops, and it is believed that a sufficient supply of provisions has been secured in

For a time this seemed to have the desired effect; and, if hostilities had actually This morning, news has come that the them substantial aid. The education of our vouth is a subject which should never be in making their annual visit, which transpired subsequently, manifested a turbulent long expected war has commenced between foreign from our care; and I doubt not, will continue as heretofore, to engage your spirit; and although evidently aiming to conceal it, plainly showed that they had been turkey and Russia. The war involves many warmest interest and encouragement.

Subsequent events have proved, if any proof was wanting, that these were the facts in the stock, whenever opportunity occurred.

the new of saw the Saints feel better in my life on the outh is at hand: and it is the saint steel better in my life opinion of the people that it cannot be stophened, and devils cast out. One case of a considerable, and between of the cities, and devils cast out. One case of a considerable, and between of the cities, and so the bill depend on the strong pad and all about religion—or to see who shall keep up the holy places about Jorusation of the processory wants.

The child was taken in a fit in the night; I have been as the birth places and so the birth places and sophened to be there that night. The child the great men of the earth.

I feel contented here, and like my field of it to my bed and said it was dead; and I lever found anything that suit it to my bed and said it was dead; and I never found anything that suit to my bed and said to the great men of the cities of the carries opinion of the people that it cannot be stophened to be the religion—or to see who shall keep up the holy places about Jorusation of the great men of the cities, and between of the cities, and so the birth places and sophened to be there that night. The child of the great men of the great men of the people that it cannot be stophened to be the religion—or to see who shall keep up the holy places about Jorusation, and shall keep up the holy places about Jorusation of the processory wants.

The only promition of the people that it cannot be stophened to be the religion—or to see who shall keep up the holy places about Jorusation of the processory wants.

The only promition of the cities, there of our citizens their daposition on the part of the cities, and the response which the inducements thus offered have been killed and the continuation of the processory wants.

The only promition of the cities the inducements thus offered have been killed and the continuation of the processory wants.

The only promition of the cities the inducements thus offered have been killed on the cities of the cities of the cities of the cities of the ci the surest way of hringing 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 alarm, and service have accumulated considerable expense, which we expect will be paid by the General Government; the accounts and abstracts of which So long as the California markets remain decendent upon foreign supplies, we may not- bare 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, t in not suitably providing for its safe keeping.

It would seem that some combined effort, under suitable regulations, would be what they receive, as so much country is of but little avail to them. Should Congress salutary, either to make large enclosures, or provide suitable herding; which as yet has 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 has been done in making from, although the preparatory work is considerably advanced. have been compelled to wade through, during the past season, at an expense of some The appropriations made for opening a road to the goal bals, and also to encourage the \$200,000, for tearing down and removing houses, and building forts, exclusive of the making of Iron have been expended. In working this road, thick beds of excellent coal accounts and abstracts above mentioned. In case this course fails of being adopted, it will doubtless be from causes based on wisdom which we at least should be able to distern; 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

In Congress, where the members have so much trouble in explaining their consistency, while convassing 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; those works will have to be done at the expense of the public funds of the Territory, un-loss Congress shall see proper to extend her liberality by an additional appropriation.

The site for the Penitentiary has been located by the Secretary, the Hon. A. W. 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

Happily 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 practising that industry, so worthy of imitation by the people, benefit thom by example, as well as procept.

receding before the soythe, the sickle, and the plow, and her swarthy children keep cora-During the high waters of the past season, much damage was done by sweeping pany with the mountain game, or retire with the Buffalo of the arid and extended plain, away the principal bridges across the largest stroams. It is presumed that the counties to make way, to give place for the past season, and cultism which they are able, the library of the labyrinths of the past season, much damage was done by sweeping pany with the mountain game, or retire with the Buffalo of the arid and extended plain, away the principal bridges across the largest stroams. It is presumed that the counties to make way, to give place for the past season, and cultism which they are located will rebuild them at their own expense, as soon as they are able, vates the ground. Although far distant from the channels of the trade and commerce such a mass of nonvense as fills the library of the law student, and which we frequently see antilled upon the people by the legal anactments our statute books contain, and which in due time wil, 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, n rich abundance, for the sustemance 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

Feeling to reciprocate for past kindness and forbearance. I shall ever be ready to inited exertions may become adva tageous, 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" It appears that in June, 1851, the British burque, Monarch, of 250 tons, arrived at Rungoon 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 deht, wore successively brought against the captains of these vessels, by pilots and scamen, claiming to be British subjects. These charges were heard and adjudiented upon by the native nuthorities at Rangoon. The one captain was forcibly detained for eight days, and muleted in fines and feer to the amount of £101. the other was detained fifteen days, and compelled to forfeit £70 for fines, fees, and seamens' wages. Out of these very trivial incidents arose the Burmese police, appealed to the Indian Government for redress, and haid their damages at £1920. Commodore Lambert, who happened to be the British naval commander on the Hooghly station, was immediately disputched to Rangoon, to 4,554 49 hear the Burmese version of the story, and housie, the Governor-General of India, anticipating, probably, that the Governor of Rangoon might either be incompetent or indisposed to grant redress, instructed the direct to the King of Burmah a letter written ved at Rangoon, he found there were other short all discussion with the local Governor, derstanding with his powerful neighbor, that

10,523 00

all went on smoothly, and there seeme ino reason to dread so violent a catastrophe as a war. But, from the days of Hector and Achilles to those of Lord Dalhousie and Commodore Lambert, great events have arisen from little causes, and sanguinary wars from the merest trifles. All Oriental nations, as everybody knows, are mighty sticklers for etiquette. Commodore Lambert was either unaware of this important fact; or, in his intercourse with the new Governor of Rangoon, chose wilfully to disregard it. I e sent clerks and inferior functionaries to wait upon the Governor-n man of the very highest rank in Burmah-and directed or allowed them to ride into his "compound," or palace, when they ought to have dismounted at the gate: and to force an entrance at the sultry and unseasonable hour of moon, when everybody in Burmah from the King to the meanest peasant yields to the necessity of a "nap." For these two reasons the English emissaries were not admitted. In the first place the Governor did not wish to receive hem because their rank was inferior; and in the second place he was asleep, and no one was dared to arouse him, even although the British antion knocked at his door. The envoys of Commodore Lambert "were kept waiting a quarter of an hour in the sun, and departed in high dudgeon. That same evening war was declared against the King of Burmah, by Commodore Lambert. The King's war ship, the only one he had, was forcibly soized 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. In the first encounter the hapless Burmese were slaughtered by hundreds, wi hout any loss of life on the part of the British. Stockades were thrown down as easily and rapidly as if they had been built of errd paper. The British found no enemy worthy of the name; --naless it were the climate. In due course the whole province of Pegu was aninterposed endless delays, and disregarded nexed: and it is now a question whether our official communications addressed to him." army will not have to march upon Ava, and "annex" the whole Burmese Empire. - [Il-

The three great periods in the lives of