



ALBERT CARRINGTON.....EDITOR

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## THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

The age is a very turbulent and boisterous one. The people seem to have two great objects in view,—making money and making trouble. When we say the people we do not mean everybody, but the majority, especially those who are prominent among their fellows; and reference is made more particularly to those nations that claim pre-eminence in civilization and refinement. To make money seems the great aim of existence with many; and not a few think that they can do so by making trouble; while others, to gratify spleen, the cravings of ambition, the claims of party, or the promptings of turbulent spirits, seek to stir up strife and kindle the dying embers of slumbering animosity.

Strife is a disorder of the body politic, which, like many diseases incident to the human frame, necessitates peculiar modes of treatment according to its virulence; and subjects those afflicted with it to mild or strong operations as the symptoms manifest themselves. Sometimes the application of argument will have the effect of allaying it; at other times the knife,—that is, bayonet and cannon, becomes necessary, or is deemed so. But at all times and under all circumstances it is an affliction, an evil fraught with, occasionally, the most direful consequences, for which there is a sure specific provided; yet the world in its mad career rejects that means of cure, spurns it aside, and will none of it.

That cure is the gospel, the principles of which inculcate peace; and obedience to them would bring that blessing permanently to all who would receive and regulate their lives by them.

But this is a digression. We said the age is a turbulent one. It is more so than any previous age, we think. On that point every person can hold their own opinion. But there certainly can be no question, nor any ground for contrariety of opinion, when reference is made to our country. Europe has just had a war. It did not assume the magnitude expected by many. Still, it may be that the great continental conflict, which the politicians of that hemisphere have been expecting for some years, has not yet commenced. However that may be, they have got over the late embargo without a great deal of difficulty; and though there are troublesome questions yet to be discussed in Europe, those questions scarcely reach a point of comparison with the questions that now agitate this nation, which the very brief war that they had does with the tremendous struggle through which our country has passed. There, they fought two or three battles, and ended their war after a few weeks' fighting. Several thousand lives were lost, to gratify two or three monarchs. Some of those monarchs lost a little territory and some subjects, which were gained by others; and thus the matter stands, with questions still to be debated that may bring up more serious ones. But in this nation our battles were counted by the hundred, our soldiers by the million, and our slain by the hundred thousand; while the questions now agi-

tating the country involve the life of the nation.

We query sometimes, if those who thrust themselves so prominently forward in the present strife of parties ever realize what the issue may be. It is not whether a few States may or may not come into the Union; it is whether the nation shall live or perish. If the fundamental principles upon which its existence is based are repudiated, that existence reaches a termination; and the nation, if it continues to exist, must have another basis. The present struggle is not between the North and the South, but between the people of all the States, whether recognized as States or not. The great questions at issue are, Shall the Constitution live, and with it the glorious fabric of which it has been the foundation? or shall the Constitution be cast aside, and another experiment be made in government, with the hope of bringing peace and love out of strife and animosity? These questions are not a thing of yesterday.

They did not rise with the agitation which immediately preceded the treasonable attack on Fort Sumpter. They were raised when thousands of Latter-day Saints—law-abiding American citizens—were robbed of their constitutional rights by mobocracy and mob violence, because of their religious faith. The supremacy of the Constitution should have been then and there asserted. Those citizens should have been sustained in their rights. But that was not done; and the evil was permitted to work, until armed rebellion called forth the great resources of the nation to meet it; and until now, that the nation is being torn asunder with accumulating evidences of an approaching struggle more deadly, terrible and desolating by far than that through which it has just passed. This might still be averted, were the people and their representatives wise. But will they be so? This the future will determine. It is painful to read the telegraphic dispatches, and realize how fast the contending parties are traveling towards an irreconcilable opposition. Little do speculators and unscrupulous contractors think, while endeavoring, for the purpose of amassing wealth, to have the citizens of Utah robbed of their rights, that they are surely and persistently striving to eat away the foundation of that very wealth, and robbing themselves of their own rights. Yet it so.

The poor, contemptible clique in this city, who sent their suborned witnesses to the seat of Government to bear false witness against the "Mormons," do not know that they were striving to murder their own political existence; for whatever robs one citizen of this Republic of his rights affects the entire body politic. Poor fools,—worse than fools, silly knaves, their efforts will, in the end, be as harmless as they were and are evil meaning. They are beneath contempt, and that is the reason why allusion is made to them so seldom in these columns. But we wish to say to them, and to the world where they are unknown either by voice or pen, that the "Mormons," ever true to the truth, ever loyal and staunch to the Constitution, will be found among the foremost of those who maintain the nation's unity, integrity and honor, when your names are forgotten and your graves are unknown by mankind.

We sorrow at the efforts made by the enemies of true principle to bring evil on the people of the nation; but we have an ever abiding faith in the efforts and labors of our fathers and our country's founders; and though men may seek to destroy the principles given through them, the Almighty, from whom they had inspiration, will ever defend and maintain those principles through His chosen servants.

DAVID M. HOLLADAY offers \$25 to the finder of his mare.

## NOT SO RICH.

The discovery has recently been made that the soil of Utah is unusually productive and rich, and that the country is one of the best in the nation for agricultural products. It does not seem that this was known until quite lately. The Pathfinder, as Gen. John C. Fremont has been called, declared that it would be impossible to follow agricultural pursuits in this region, for the cold was so extreme in the summer that everything like vegetation, particularly where it was cultivated, would wither before the keen frosts which the mountainous country was subject to even in the summer season. And old mountaineers, who considered themselves well acquainted with the Great Basin, scoffed at the idea that anything could be grown here to support a population.

Yet in the face of these statements, the poor, persecuted "Mormons," fleeing from the cruel hand of Christian (!) persecutors, made their halting place here, and immediately commenced the practical solution of the question by breaking up the ground and planting seed. How they succeeded, after years of trying experience, has become a matter of history. Canals have been cut, ditches have been made, and the water has thus been carried, at great expense and labor, from its ordinary channels, to irrigate the land. And, under the blessing of God, the earth gives forth an abundance for the sustenance of man and beast; but that abundance has to be preceded by arduous toil, hard work, and unremitting care and attention.

It appears as if some persons cannot allude to Utah in the least degree without misrepresenting. With nearly the same breath the bulk of her citizens will be praised and reviled; and her climate, her soil, her minerals, in short everything that forms a subject for thought or care belonging to this Territory or the people who inhabit it, is misrepresented. There were efforts made some little time ago to get the news away west and north of alleged extensive and paying gold discoveries having been made in this valley. The object was to bring a large influx of miners here so late in the fall that they would have to winter in this city. There were no doubt other objects behind this one; but be that as it may, the design was evident to entrap, if possible, a few thousand men into wintering in this city whether they wished to do so or not.

Now we occasionally hear the wonderful fertility of the soil here spoken of; and at times we feel inclined to think we are living in some other part of the national domain, where there is not that amount of hard, incessant toil demanded to wrest a living from the earth that there is here in Utah. Some of those individuals who indulge in such misrepresentation, look with covetous and greedy eyes on "Mormon" farms and houses, and would like to become their possessors. It may be that they simply see the results of labor, and, having no knowledge of the labor itself, they believe that the earth yields her abundance here almost spontaneously. If so, they are mistaken. We obtain very excellent crops here, some seasons. But there is a great amount of toil and hard work involved in the obtaining of those crops, and a degree of labor required to obtain them, such as is demanded by few other agricultural countries.

This Territory is rich in iron, coal, copper, and other kinds of minerals, but we have not learned of anybody being very successful in seeking for gold. The climate is variable, and the soil measurably productive when it is well tilled. Utah is a very fine place for those who are willing to work and desire to do right; but it is not the place for a loafer or a lazy man, who might think to become rich by watching somebody else making successful progress in life.

## PRESIDENT B. YOUNG'S TRIP NORTH.

Ogden, Sep. 4th, 1866.

## EDITOR DESERET NEWS:—

On Monday morning, at half past 9 Pres. B. Young left his residence in G. S. L. City to pay a visit to Cache Valley.

On Saturday, 1st inst., W. Woodruff, George A. Smith and George Q. Cannon left the city, and on Sunday, 2d inst., held meetings in Farmington and Kaysville; at each meeting the Apostles all spoke.

At half past 12 on the 3d, we joined these brethren at Kaysville, where the company dined, and proceeded on their journey to Ogden where they arrived at 5 o'clock. I am sorry to note that Pres. Wells lost a favorite horse.

Tuesday, Sep. 4th, 10 a.m.

The Tabernacle in Ogden is crowded with Saints. George Q. Cannon opened the services of the morning with prayer, when Pres. Wells, George Q. Cannon, John B. Maiben and Bishop Phineas H. Young addressed the meeting. The meeting was dismissed by Elder John Taylor.

2 p.m.

The meeting was opened by Elder F. A. Mitchell, and was addressed by Elders W. Woodruff and George A. Smith, and dismissed by Elder Pack.

Wednesday 5, 10 a.m.

Meeting called to order by Pres. B. Young. Prayer by Elder W. Woodruff. Elder William H. Hooper and Pres. B. Young addressed the meeting, and George A. Smith adjourned it until 2 o'clock.

3 p.m.

Meeting called to order by Pres. Lorin Farr. Opened by prayer by Elder John Taylor. Pres. Daniel H. Wells, Pres. Brigham Young, W. Woodruff and George A. Smith addressed the meeting, and George Q. Cannon dismissed it, after giving notice that the company would be in Ogden again next Thursday, to hold a meeting at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

Thursday 6.

The company left Ogden at 9-30 a.m., and arrived in Willard City at 11-30.

About noon the people assembled under a comfortable bowery. Elder Phineas H. Young opened the meeting by prayer, when it was addressed by Elders John Taylor, William H. Hooper and Pres. Daniel H. Wells, and was dismissed by Elder George Q. Cannon.

After partaking of a public dinner well served, the party left at 3-15, arrived at Brigham City at 4-30, and immediately repaired to the bowery. Meeting was opened by Elder W. Woodruff. Wilford Woodruff addressed the congregation. Pres. B. Young told a dream, after which Elders George A. Smith, and William H. Hooper addressed the meeting, which was dismissed by Elder Phineas H. Young.

Friday 10.

Left Brigham City at 9 a.m., and arrived at Wellsville at 1 p.m. Repaired immediately to meeting, which was opened by Elder John Maiben, and addressed by Elders William H. Hooper, George A. Smith, Phineas H. Young, Pres. Daniel H. Wells and Pres. Brigham Young, and dismissed by Elder G. D. Watt. Arrived in Logan between 6 and 7 p.m.

Saturday, 8th, 10 a.m.

The Logan Choir sang. Prayer by Elder Joseph F. Smith. The Smithfield Choir sang, "I'll praise my Maker while I've breath."

Elder W. Woodruff addressed the meeting. The Providence Choir sang. Elder George A. Smith and Pres. Joseph Young spoke. The Logan Choir sang. The Smithfield Choir sang. Meeting adjourned until 2 o'clock, and was dismissed by Elder John Taylor.

2 p.m.

Singing by the Smithfield Choir. Prayer by Elder G. D. Watt. Singing by the Providence Choir.

Elder William H. Hooper addressed the congregation. The Logan Choir sang. Elder George Q. Cannon spoke. The Smithfield Choir sang. Meeting dismissed by Elder Joseph F. Smith.

Sunday, 9, 10 a.m.

Singing by the Providence Choir. Prayer by Elder George Q. Cannon. The Logan Choir sang. President D. H. Wells spoke. Singing by the Smithfield Choir. President Brigham Young spoke. The Providence Choir sang, when the meeting was dismissed until 2 p.m. by Elder Phineas H. Young.

2 p.m.

Singing by the Logan Choir. Prayer by Elder Milton A. Musser. The Smithfield Choir sang. Elder John Taylor addressed the meeting. The Providence Choir sang. Elder George Q. Cannon read the testimony given against Utah in the House Committee at Washington. Pres. B. Young made remarks, after which Elder Joseph F.