

GEORGE Q³ CANNON.....EDITOR

Wednesday, July 13, 1870.

SOUTHERN MAIL ROUTE.

WE had a call this morning from Hugh White, Esq., who has the contract for running the Southern mail from this point to St. George, Washington county, and Panacca, Meadow Valley. He has just returned from a visit to those places, and expresses his pleasure and surprise at what he saw in Dixie. He has heard considerable about the naturally repulsive features of that country; but he thinks that the persevering and skillful labor of the people has made the settlements delightful and desirable places in which to live. Mr. White's visit to that country has been for the purpose of making arrangements for thorough and perfect mail service. He hopes, when the petitions which have been drawn up and sent to Washington for increased service reach the Department, that he will be instructed to put on a daily mail; in fact, he has had assurances to that effect. By the 20th instant, or by the first proximo at farthest, he expects to have a daily line running at least to Beaver, and probably to St. George. If a daily line be granted to Beaver only, then the service to St. George will be tri-weekly. The present schedule time to St. George is ten and eleven days, Mr. White intends to carry the mail from this point to St. George in three days schedule time; but he will run inside of this; he will make the distance in two days and twenty hours, and has made his arrangements to that effect. As he came up the mail had just reached Beaver in forty-six hours from this city. Instead of thirty head of horses on the route—the number which have been employed—he has one hundred and forty-two horses. The Department has expressed a willingness to put first-class service on the route, and he is anxious, on his part, to make it in every respect a first class route, and to run a good, square, fast mail through the country. As an evidence of this we learned from him that he offers to carry passengers for \$25 in coin less from Pioche—the mines near Meadow Valley—to San Francisco than they can go by way of Elko, Nevada, and they occupy no longer time in the journey. His aim is to bring the passengers and bullion by this route, and with such an inducement as a saving of \$25 it is altogether likely that he will succeed; for the route is a pleasant one, traveling through settlements the entire distance, and then nearly all travelers like to take this city on their journey if they can. Expressage and telegraphic business will also find reasons to come by Mr. White's line and through this city. By his route messages from Pioche can reach a telegraph office—Cedar city—within 95 miles, which distance is traveled in twenty hours; if sent to Hamilton, Nevada, the distance is about 200 miles, and as there are no mail contracts by that route the coaches run as they please.

Mr. White says the crops in the southern part of the Territory look very well, though just now rain would be of great benefit. Crops generally looked well in the settlements, except in Beaver and Fillmore, at which places probably one-third of a crop would be raised. The corn crop is likely to be very large in almost every settlement. His opinion is Dixie will find a fine market for fruit in Meadow Valley. Mr. White is running his stages from Cedar to Panacca by a route to accommodate the greatest number of offices—it goes by way of Pinto, Mountain Meadows, Shoal Creek, Eagle and Rhoads valleys.

A thoroughly good, reliable line of stages, such as Mr. White says he intends to have, will be of great advantage to the settlements in the southern part of the Territory. The want of them has been long felt. There is probably no better route in any newly-settled part of the Republic than this. Feed of every kind is easily procured, and the

settlements are at such convenient distances from each other that travelers can be supplied with all their meals in good style and at reasonable rates.

EXCITEMENT AMONG ARTISANS EAST.

ON last Wednesday two meetings, which were largely attended, were held at the Tremont Temple, Boston, to express indignation towards the employment of Chinese labor in the United States. The audiences were mainly made up of persons prominent in labor reform movements in years past, including, however, a very large number of actual workmen, who feel that injustice is being done them as a class in the introduction of the Celestials to compete with the white and skilled labor of the country. The speeches throughout were very bitter towards those favoring free labor, and now and then there were a few sharp discussions.

Mr. Pratt, who called the first meeting to order, said there were hundreds of thousands of workmen throughout America ready and anxious to join hands in a general organization that shall have the strength and the will to meet in a manly way, in the shop, at the forge, in the field, on the platform, at the polls and wherever necessary, this new innovation against their rights as laborers.

Mr. Chase, of Boston, was chosen chairman of the meeting. He said he believed that this importation of coolie labor was only slavery in another form, and that the workmen who had fought against this kind of human servitude now found themselves worse off than if the old system of negro or African slavery had continued. Against this they must rise up *en masse* and achieve victory for American labor at the elections next fall.

But it was a Judge Cowley, of Lowell, who drew the applause by intimating that the Chinese must be wiped out by force, if not by political revolution. This infamous sentiment suited the majority present. Another speaker advanced the same idea. He told the audience that the workmen must come to the determination that they won't stand this sort of thing, and if ballots would not stop it they must remember that bullets would. When the trouble first began with the South, said he, we talked no violence; but finally we had to resort to war, and we may yet find that bullets will be serviceable in crushing out Asiatic labor.

The ladies also took part in the discussion. One Miss said Mr. Sampson—the manufacturer who introduced the Chinese to North Adams—was to the working men what Judas was to Christianity, and what Jeff. Davis was to the freedom of slaves. The cause, of the St. Crispins, she said, was God's cause, and she believed that in less than six months Mr. Sampson would find that out.

Upon the suggestion of one of the speakers, that every workman and workingwoman combine against patronizing retail dealers who dealt in Mr. Sampson's goods, or the goods of any other manufacturer who employed Coolie labor, the Convention pledged itself to exert all possible influence against the purchase of such goods.

If these people can only be united—the great difficulty in all movements of this character—they will, if they carry out their resolves, give the politicians some trouble. They will have to define their positions remarkably fine on this question, for the working men intend to be after them. At the meeting referred to they resolved that it was their fixed and unalterable purpose to use the power of the ballot to secure themselves against this new attempt of capital to cheapen labor; also to repudiate every politician who will not stand up for the rights of the workingmen. There will be no difficulty in the politicians suiting the voters, if they only know which side is in the majority and they have not already committed themselves too far for retreat. A professed politician's conscience is more elastic than any known material in existence.

"THE APOSTLES AND THEIR CHRISTIANITY."

CHICAGO has had a visit from a Dr. J. M. Wise, editor of the Cincinnati *Isaacite*, who delivered a lecture a few evenings since there on "The Apostles and their Christianity." He makes out the Apostles to be rather a contemptible crowd. According to his description they were no better than the opponents of the gospel in these days would paint

the latter-day Apostles to be. All the good they had they copied from the Esenes; even their doctrine of the resurrection they derived from that source. The chief point of his lecture that calls forth our notice is that he reproduces some of the old charges made against the apostles by their contemporaries. One in listening to him must have been able to form a tolerably good idea of the character of those charges, and to perceive that though times and generations may change, the warfare against truth and the authority of heaven does not cease. The apostles were, he says, humble, ignorant, youthful tradesmen of Galilee, who when their master died said he was at the right hand of God, that, as his mantle had fallen upon them, they could derive profit, which they did, from the belief. He ridiculed their claim to the gift of tongues, much as an "anti-Mormon" would the same gift in the Church of Christ now; and asserted that their statements respecting the progress which they had made were false. Their efforts to keep up the church after the first excitement had passed away he said were desperate, until they had hit upon the plan of turning medical quacks, exorcists of evil spirits and necromancers. This scheme accounts, in his opinion, for their miraculous cures and for the financial prosperity, nay, luxury, the church afterward enjoyed. It was these disreputable practices of the disciples which, he asserted, brought the name of their Master and the church into disgrace, the Jews having then, as modern nations have now, stringent laws against the practice of necromancy, juggling and kindred arts. Hence arose the troubles and persecutions of the early church, which forms so large a part of its history.

We scarcely think the peace of the apostles who have passed away will be in the least disturbed by Wise's lecture, any more than the serenity of mind of modern apostles is affected by the strictures made upon them by caustics of this Wise's class.

THIEVES AND CO-OPERATIVE HERDS.

BROTHER W. W. Riter informs us that he lost a pair of mules in the vicinity of Coalville, Summit County, and after considerable search, one of them was found alone in the mountains, far from other animals, and in a most unlikely place for a mule to go, unless he had been driven there. The other missing animal was not found there; but a mule was bought of an Indian low down on Bear River, for twenty pounds of flour, which, upon examination, proved to be Brother Riter's missing mule, the young man who traded for it recognizing, after he obtained possession of the animal, his brand upon it. The Indian said he got the mule from another Indian; but whether he did or not, he evidently knew the mule was a stolen one, by his offering to part with it at such a price.

We understand that the people of Coalville have considerable stock running at large on the range. If so, they would do well to look after it, for there is no doubt there are thieves, white or red, and probably both, about.

We shall hail the day with genuine pleasure when co-operation in herding will be universally entered into throughout all our settlements. This, and this alone, will put an effectual check on thieving; and until it is entered into, stock on the range will be as it has been for the past twenty years and upwards, exposed to the constant depredations of thieves. If the amount of horses, mules and horned stock which have disappeared from the ranges of this Territory, and of which their owners have lost all trace, were to be footed up, it would startle everybody. It would be difficult to find a person who has been here for any length of time, who has not lost hundreds of dollars' worth of stock, by their dying on the range, by their wandering off or by theft.

If herds were kept on the co-operative principle, there would of necessity be herdsmen to watch them. Every herd would have its own brand, and a thief would have but a poor chance to drive off and claim an animal because "it looked like one that he had lost." Neither could animals wander off as they now do; nor could they perish uncared for in stormy and wintry weather as is frequently the case at present. There are numerous advantages which are likely to attend this system, if the principle should be properly carried out, that will strike a person who reflects upon the subject. The saving in stock would be immense; this, of itself, would pay many times over for all the expenses of the herding, etc. But

besides this saving, there would be an immense improvement, if pains were taken, in the quality of the stock raised. At present, stock of good breeds which is left to run on the range is liable to degenerate by admixture with inferior animals; but in co-operative herds, judicious selections could be made, and a higher grade of stock be produced, which would sell at greatly enhanced prices. If we pursue a correct system in this country, there is no good reason why we may not raise as fine breeds of sheep, oxen, cows, and horses as are to be found in any land.

SAN FRANCISCO -- UTAH TRADE.

SINCE the completion of the railroad across the continent this city has been visited by individuals and parties from various points, with a view to securing the trade of this region. Chicago particularly has seen the advantage that she would derive from this business, and has made earnest efforts to draw the trade to her market; and to a very great extent she has been successful. It has long been a matter of surprise that San Francisco, whose business facilities are so great, should have made no greater effort than she has to secure that portion of the business which, from her position and advantages, she could control better than any other place. It is true there have been some San Francisco merchants who have had their attention directed to this point and who have visited here; but the interest has not been a general one, and the trade has been suffered to languish. At the present time, however, there seems to be an increased interest felt in this direction. A large party of merchants from San Francisco is in the City. We have met several of them, and they are determined, they inform us, that San Francisco shall have her proper share of this business—that share which belongs to her; and they see nothing to prevent their securing it. So far as imported and some few other classes of goods are concerned, we have never been able to understand why San Francisco should not compete for this trade. Her merchants can certainly give as long time, and the freight is less from that port than from any eastern port, and goods are a shorter time en route. We are assured that they will give the best of proof that they can do better by this country on many articles than is possible for anybody else to do. Already, we are told, they have given satisfactory evidence of this to our merchants. As will be seen by the following names, San Francisco is pretty well represented. The gentlemen in town are:

T. C. Merrill, Esq., of R. A. Swain & Co., importers of Glassware and Crockery; G. Reed, Esq., of Macondray & Co., importers of Teas; M. S. Webb, Esq., of Marsh, Pillsbury & Co., importers of Hardware; Wm. Reddington, Esq., of Reddington, Hostetter & Co., importers of Drugs; H. Reese, of Heynemann & Co., importers of Dry Goods; G. W. Arms, Esq., of Arms & Dallan, Woodenware manufacturers; C. H. Kingsley, Esq., of Greenbaum Bros., manufacturers of Clothing; R. S. Knight, Esq., of Cheenery, Souther & Co., importers of Liquors, etc.; M. Leaventritt, Esq., of Rosenstock, Price & Co., manufacturers of Boots and Shoes; J. M. Pike, Esq., of Weil & Co., importers and manufacturers of Tobacco and Cigars; G. B. May, Esq., of Goodwin & Co., manufacturers of Furniture; J. H. Ham, Esq., of G. W. Clark & Co., importers of Paperhangings.

THE WORKINGMEN AND THE CHINESE.

MR. SAMPSON, of North Adams, Massachusetts, is at present the best abused man in the East. He is the man who has employed the Chinese to make shoes, concerning which proceeding a terrible amount of wrath is just now being expended. The workingmen of Boston had their demonstration a few evenings ago, and the workingmen of New York had theirs the next evening, at which intense and bitter speeches upon the subject were made by various speakers. The workingmen were urged to exercise the power of the ballot; but if this should fail, as one of the speakers said, the workingmen were to show the country that they would shoulder the rifle to wipe out Chinese slavery from the Eastern States as they had done to wipe out the slavery of the Southern States. One speaker said that capitalists have no right to exist in this country. "We have so long supported them," said he, "besides supporting