



ALBERT CARRINGTON.....EDITOR.

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UTAH.

We are not partial to trumpet blowing when the general tenor of home affairs is commendable, but we cannot well withhold the need of praise due the continued characteristic sobriety, industry, economy, good order, enterprise and energy so prevalent in our settlements in the mountains. This condition is the more commendable when the many strong, cunning, powerful, and persistent efforts to change it for the worse are considered.

And still, notwithstanding the counter efforts of the past and present, Utah is ever, as she always has been, rejoiced to welcome and promote every true improvement, and to treat all comers courteously, so long as they but abide wholesome laws and observe the rules of morality; and we trust that her faith and good works will, with the blessings of Heaven, continue to shield her from the contaminating influence of aught that is corrupting, debasing, disreputable, or in any wise wicked.

COMMERCIAL CRISIS IN ENGLAND—EVIDENCES OF DECAY.

While items of war news form the largest portion of the telegrams we receive from the East, and are the most eagerly sought after by all who are interested in our national struggle—and who is not?—occasional allusion is made to topics which, under other circumstances, would excite no inconsiderable degree of interest. Among the recent telegrams we notice the announcement of heavy failures in the mercantile world in England, and an intimation that that nation is passing through what is technically called, "a commercial crisis."

Seasons of bankruptcy and failure have come to be looked upon in England, by a great many, as periodical occurrences, the arrival of which could be calculated with as much certainty as the return of a noted comet. The causes have been known to a great extent, and the results expected; and hundreds have accumulated fortunes by carefully noting the progress of events in the commercial world, and being prepared for the coming crises. Excessive competition has periodically glutted the market with manufactures of various kinds, manufacturers seeking to out-sell each other and unwisely throwing into the market more goods than the consumption demanded. Trade is thus forced up on a high-pressure principle, and when it reaches a certain point of inflation a collapse is sure, followed by bankruptcy, stagnation of trade and distress.

But the present crisis is by far the most significant of any that England has passed through for many years. Its causes are different from those which generally produce extensive and heavy commercial failures. It shows, when carefully viewed, how surely the sayings of the Prophets are being fulfilled, that the power of the nations should waste away and distress and misery come upon them.

The London Times congratulates the nation that there is no panic attending the present crisis. The very reasons which account for the absence of a panic are those which should cause the greatest anxiety. There has been no feverish

excitement in trade; no strenuous efforts to rush a market, which produces a reaction by overstocking. The opposite has been the case. A great depression has marked the staple English manufactures since their supply of cotton was cut off by the rebellion this nation has had to contend with. And though strenuous exertions were made by English capitalists to meet the impending evil, by procuring supplies from every practicable source, they have still suffered a great national calamity. A class of manufacturers in the cotton trade, occupying a position between the working man and the great capitalist, has been almost swept away, and thousands on thousands of thrifty people, among the working classes, have been pauperized.

The crisis of '57, which extended to this country, was apparently much more alarming in the extent of its failures; yet it was not really so serious. Then, bankruptcies to the amount of fifteen millions, sterling, or, in round numbers, seventy-five millions of dollars, occurred in three months. But the recuperation was speedy. It was simply a reaction. The assets of the bankrupts in nine cases out of ten covered their liabilities, only they could not make them available in time to meet the demands made upon them. The London firm of Sandiman Sandiman & Co. failed in ten millions of dollars, but they resumed business in a few weeks almost as brisk as ever. They had the material; their assets were equal to their liabilities, but they succumbed to the panic with which the commercial fraternity were stricken. Theirs was not an isolated case. Other eminent firms were forced to act similarly. Now, it is very different. For the first time for many years, England while enjoying what may, comparatively, be termed peace, sees many of her merchant princes tumbling from high mercantile positions, not because of some powerful but transient influence which overwhelmed them for the time being, but through sheer inability to maintain their positions—because they have been gradually weakened and their capital has melted from their hands. Is not this significant?

England has kept out of war with the United States, has seen Poland struggle vainly for re-nationalization and kept aloof, witnessed Denmark, that gave her what may be considered her future Queen, shorn of a portion of her dominions without offering assistance, and all this to preserve her internal prosperity. Her prestige is rapidly waning; her statesmen are passing away; and she sees many of her eminent capitalists sinking in ruin. She is powerful and wealthy, with vast resources that cannot be easily nor very speedily exhausted. But the evidences of decay are apparent. She has suffered great internal distress, and the clouds that darken the political horizon of Europe are too portentous and ominous for her to long keep from being imbroiled in a fierce and wasting war. The signs of the times indicate that the predicted calamities are rapidly coming upon the nations of the earth.

HOME ITEMS.

THE RECEPTION OF OUR EMIGRATION.

The last of this season's emigration has arrived, mostly in good health and fine spirits. Cap. Wm. Hyde's train, which reached the Public Square on the afternoon of the 26th ult; was unusually well provided for by the donations of the people through their Bishops. Early on that day brother Jesse C. Little, one of Bishop Hunter's counselors, Bishop John Sharp, together with those appointed at the regular Bishop's meeting viz. Wm. A. McMaster, of the 11th Ward, Samuel Turnbow and Martin Lenzi of the 14th Ward, Father Booth of the 10th and brother Leach of the 2d Ward, got some tents from the General Tithing Store and put them upon the 8th Ward Square preparatory to the reception of the company.

Immediately on the arrival of the train, the brethren and sisters came forward with soup,

beef, potatoes, pies, tea, sugar and coffee, to supply the wants of those who had just come in from their long and tedious journey across the plains. The above named brethren saw to the plentiful distribution of the food among the passengers. They also provided for the sick, and had them made comparatively comfortable in the 8th Ward School House. Sister Sluce was on hand to wait upon the sisters, several of whom were in a delicate state of health.

Dr. Hovey was called in to give medical advice and to administer such remedial agents as could best be applied, and, from the arrival of the train to the time that all found places to go to, the best that could be done was done, to alleviate suffering, to comfort, to bless and render happy the poor of God's chosen people, and in this none seemed remiss in their duty to God and their brethren and sisters.

It has always been customary for the Saints to assist the incoming emigration, but this season has seemed to call for an extra and additional effort, because of the lateness of the season before the last two companies got in. This call for assistance, therefore, was made upon every Ward in the city, and, to their praise be it spoken, every Ward, and almost every family freely responded to the Bishops' call. The same arrangement was made for the benefit of the next and last train of this season's emigration. The same committee was appointed to wait upon Cap. Warren S. Snow's train that waited upon Cap. Hyde's, with the additional assistance of brother Mark Lindsay.

Cap. Hyde's company were not all distributed among their friends when the snow storm came over our city on Saturday evening, but the energetic movements of the committee were equal to the task, and their vigilant efforts and indefatigable labors removed all from the Public Square, and placed them comfortably in the 7th Ward School House early on Sunday morning.

Several of the city Bishops, did not rest satisfied with stimulating their Wards to good works, but came forward in person and rendered a helping hand, doing all in their power for the benefit, comfort and relief of the company.

Of our city merchants who rendered efficient aid it is our duty to speak. Among the foremost of these, the committee inform us was brother William Jennings, who, not only donated very liberally in groceries, but also offered the use of the upper room of his warehouse for the benefit of the sick in Cap. Hyde's company, and for that purpose had it cleared out and made ready for their reception. Brother W. S. Godbe, Messrs. Kimball and Lawrence were likewise very kind in donating for the benefit and comfort of the poor who came in that train. Others were equally kind, but we have been unable to get their names.

A friend, not a member of our Church, having a blacksmith's shop on the south-east corner of the Public Square, is reported to have been exceedingly kind in his endeavors to assist in alleviating the sufferings of the poor and afflicted in the camp. For this he will receive his reward. He willingly gave his whole premises to be used by the commissary department, of which brother Wm. A. McMaster had charge, by the appointment of the Presidency of the Bishoprick of the Church.

The preparations for the reception of Cap. Snow's train were as energetic and benevolent in character as those made for Cap. Hyde's, the brethren and sisters evincing as much willingness to contribute to the assistance of this company as they did when called upon to donate to the former company. The train was rather late in coming into town on Wednesday evening, in consequence, first, of the train being very large, numbering about 70 wagons, and secondly, owing to the snow which had fallen in Parley's canyon, having rendered the roads very muddy and hence difficult to pass over.

We were happy to learn that there were but few cases of sickness among the Saints, and our own observation on that evening as also on Thursday resulted in the impression that this large company were generally rugged and healthy looking. The few that were sick were immediately seen to and properly cared for, by the brethren and sisters who had been appointed for that purpose. On the arrival of the train we were highly gratified to see that in a few minutes, hot soup and a liberal, and we may add, bounteous supply of the good things of life began to pass around; and this continued until all were abundantly satisfied.

We had heard reports of the company lacking food on the road, but are pleased to learn from Elder Joseph W. Young that there was no such thing as starvation or want known among them. From the time the train crossed the Weber river 8 pounds of flour, 2 pounds of bacon and 1 pound of beans were given out to each adult.

We think great credit is due to Bishop Hunter and his assistants for the promptness and energy with which they have carried out the wishes of our President in providing food and homes for these large companies of Saints.

This is the way the Latter-day Saints treat their poor brethren when they come here from distant nations, ignorant of our manners and customs, ignorant of our mode of procuring the necessities of life, and many of them, ignorant of the language we speak. Can this be the result of fanaticism? or is it the fruit of that pure and undefiled religion of which the apostle speaks? We ask, can the Christian world show its equal? Our religion teaches this maxim "By their fruits ye shall know them."

SABBATH MEETINGS.—We had the pleasure of

listening to short addresses from Elders John Talbott, Thomas Owen King and John T. Gerber, returned Missionaries, in the Tabernacle, on Sabbath morning last. Elder Talbott gave an interesting account of his mission to South Africa. Elder King had been absent four years on a mission to England, and Elder Gerber to Switzerland. All these brethren bore testimony to the truth of the doctrines taught by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, and expressed their joy and gratitude to God and their brethren for the privilege of going to the nations to proclaim the fulness of the everlasting gospel; they also rejoiced in the opportunity of returning to the bosom of the Church.

Elder Wilford Woodruff then delivered an instructive discourse on the great difference between the study of divinity in the Christian world and the promulgation of the gospel by the true ministers of Jesus. The world, he said, had reduced the preaching of the gospel to a trade; men learn and preach the peculiar tenets of Sectarianism, in all its branches for the purpose of getting a living, but when God calls a man to bear testimony of the truth He fills him with His Spirit.

In the afternoon Elder Warren S. Snow gave an account of his mission to Europe, and said that wherever he had been he had preached the truth in much plainness, so much so that the people where he had labored could not say they had not heard a snow storm.

Elder Wm. Fotheringham spoke of his recent mission to South Africa, and gave an instructive account of the present condition of the people and country he had visited; pointed out some of the difficulties the Elders had to contend with, and the degenerated and degraded condition of the people they had to preach to.

Elder Henry A. Dixon addressed the congregation upon the history of his travels during a four and a half years mission in Europe and South Africa.

Elder George Halladay said he could not find language to express his feelings in returning from a mission to Europe. To say he was glad did not half express the sentiment, for to look upon the Saints in the Tabernacle in Zion so animated the feelings of a returned missionary from the crown of his head to the soles of his feet, that he felt a joy that is unspeakable and full of glory.

President Brigham Young arose and made comforting and instructive remarks in review of the labors and feelings of our missionaries. Said the time would come, if it had not already, when an Elder rises up filled with the power of God, that his countenance, the expression and unmistakable evidences of the spirit of revelation being in him will tell more to the congregation, if enlightened by the same spirit, than he can possibly express by words. The labors of the priesthood to bring the people to the knowledge of the truth, and to build up the kingdom of God will take us the whole of our lives, therefore let not the returning Elders throw off their armor. No man will be found in the kingdom of God who has performed one act for the building up of that kingdom more than his duty requires. If men in this church do not commit sins, he feared that many would be found guilty of sins of omission. It is the duty of the saints to increase in the knowledge of God. In the kingdom that we belong to there is one peculiar promise made by our king that is found in no other kingdom, viz. that every man who is faithful unto it will become a King of Kings and Lord of Lords, or to give a more correct translation—Father of Fathers. Showed the condition of the world, and how easy it would be to buy converts to our religion, but this is not God's way. He hoped to see the day when the saints would build up cities without any grog shops in them, and when gambling, drunkenness and every abomination would be banished from the towns and cities inhabited by the people of God.

ARRIVALS.—On the 2d inst. Elder William Fotheringham arrived from a three-and-a-half years' mission to South Africa, Elder Henry A. Dixon from a one year's mission to England and three-and-a-half to South Africa, and Elders George Halladay and Thomas O. King from four years' missions to Europe. They crossed the plains in Captain Warren S. Snow's train which arrived on the 2d, and closed this season's immigration.

Elder J. T. Gerber has also arrived from a four years' mission to Europe.

Elder Matthew McCane crossed the plains in Captain Hyde's train, not, as noted last week, in Captain Snow's.

SECOND CROP OF APPLES.—Mr. Joseph Bull, of this office has presented us with a specimen of his second crop of apples. We have frequently heard of apple trees blooming twice in a year, but seldom have we been told of their bearing two crops of fruit in one season. The tree from which this was taken is of the Spitzenburg variety, and we may safely say that that which is considered a phenomenon by fruit growers in other districts and countries, is here a matter of common occurrence. The tree, Mr. Bull reports, bloomed a second time this year in August, and has yielded 18 half grown apples; of course, the fruit is insipid.

"THE WORLD OWES ME A LIVING."—Yes, if you honestly earn it in the prosecution of some useful vocation. Unless one is incapacitated for either mental or physical labor, the title of a "Does-no-good" or an "Earns-nothing" should not be considered enviable.