

uniting upon a verdict until between 7 and 8 o'clock the next morning. They then came into Court with the verdict, "Not Guilty—justified by insanity." If this form of insanity were more wide-spread, the crime of adultery would not, probably, be so wide-spread. The verdict was received with much cheering.

#### THE CHINESE QUESTION AGAIN.

In the *Journal of Social Science* Charles Francis Adams, Jr., has lately published his views respecting the Chinese immigration which is forcing its way to our shores. He takes a gloomy view and is filled with anxious forebodings respecting the result of this immigration. He sets forth the nature of the Chinese immoralities, and the evils which will inevitably, in his opinion, be fastened upon the nation by the introduction of this strange race into our land. He says:

"The population of the farthest East swarms by the hundreds of millions, and presses continually on the extreme limits of subsistence. For unknown centuries, the great dikes of Oriental law and custom have stood high and strong, retaining that unknown flood of humanity within native bounds. Behind those walls, the level of population has risen higher and higher, and has pressed against them more and more severely, but as yet they have scarcely begun to yield. For nearly half a century the whole civilized world has been working at those barriers, and undermining them; we want to let trade in, and, in doing so, we are going to let the population out. Within the last few years the barriers have begun to yield; within the next half century they will be wholly destroyed, and this vast reservoir of humanity—semi-civilized, ignorant, Asiatic in blood, manners and morals—will come flooding over the earth. To deplete China of its surplus population is a simple impossibility. The stream of emigration once set in, can only increase, it can never run dry. Neither is this emigration, already firmly established, Christian, or in any way akin to us, or in any sympathy with us, or intellectually approachable by us. It speaks an unknown tongue, and has strange manners and customs; it does not change or assimilate. To it, subject to the naturalization laws, the amendment to the Constitution, now pending before the State legislatures, guarantees the suffrage. This emigration is now welcomed by the philosophers of the school of material progress as likely to supply an inexhaustible supply of cheap labor. The same thinkers would doubtless organize an emigration from Sodom and the cities of the plain, could the inhabitants of those industrious communities but import an inexhaustible supply of cheap brimstone with their vices, and dig upon our railways when not corrupting our morals."

This question of Chinese immigration is beginning to excite considerable attention among thinking men all over the United States. It presses itself upon their notice, and it elicits a great variety of opinions, many being decidedly of the opinion that it will be an advantage to the country to suffer the stream of emigration to flow on uninterruptedly, while others view it as an evil freighted with portentous consequences to the country. On the 13th of this month a convention of planters, with delegates from all the Southern States, is to meet at Memphis, to take into consideration the project of importing Chinese to work the plantations of the South. This brings the subject prominently before the country, and their decision will be watched with some degree of interest by the people of all sections.

In California this matter has received much attention, and the people have had ample opportunities for ascertaining whether the influx of this race is fraught with beneficial or injurious consequences to the country. It might be supposed that from the experience of the people of that State much valuable information on the subject might be derived; but the fact is opinions are greatly divided there. The Chinese question enters largely into politics, and men's views respecting it are influenced to a great extent by their position. If a man be an employer, he looks upon the Chinaman with more favor than if he be an employe. The former views the Asiatic as a cheap laborer—an instrument which he can use to serve his purposes and to increase his facilities for accumulating wealth, and, of course, he discovers virtues in him which the Anglo-Saxon laboring man, with whom he is brought into competition, cannot perceive. He learns to hate him, for he becomes his formidable rival in the labor market, cheapening labor and virtually taking, as he thinks, the bread out of his and his family's mouths. Entertaining such views he only perceives the Chinaman's degradation and vices. In his eyes he is a foreigner, a heathen, and but little above

the brute. This explains the treatment they frequently receive on landing at San Francisco. It is not many days since we read in a San Francisco paper of the debarkation of 1200 Chinese at that port, and of their being attacked by a mob of men and boys with stones, clubs and mud, many of them being knocked down and then daubed with mud and dragged around by the hair, the crowd on the sidewalks laughing at and cheering the spectacle.

In Nevada a convention of miners is about to be held at Virginia city, for the purpose, it is alleged, of consulting upon the best means to procure the exclusion of the Chinese from the mines of the Pacific Coast. Their argument is that as the Chinaman can live upon wages on which a white man would starve, he is sure, if permitted to work, to drive out the white man. So, to save themselves, they wish him to be debarred from working. Some of the California papers, in commenting upon this movement, say that if the miners would only view this question in its broadest bearings, they would soon find that the introduction of Chinese to the mines can never be productive of harm to them; but, on the contrary, they must benefit by it. The *San Francisco Times*, in a recent article upon the condition of the labor market, says:

"During the past year demagogues have been busily engaged in prognosticating all kinds of evil from the influx of Asiatics. We have been told that they were taking the bread out of the mouths of white men and women. We have been assured that the employment of Chinamen as domestics was driving away industrious and capable white girls, whose places were filled by the hateful, economical Mongol. Pictures have been drawn of able-bodied immigrants reduced to beggary in our streets, and an attempt has been made to create the impression that, so far as the labor market was concerned, John Chinaman had emulated Caesar, and had come, seen, and conquered. And now what are the sober facts, as shown by figures which neither labor leaguers nor politicians can get round. *The Chinese element has exerted no appreciable influence upon the labor market.* All through the year the demand, in every class of occupations, has been steadily in advance of the supply. Although it is known that Chinese are largely employed as cooks and house servants, the demand for white girls has been constant, and invariably in excess of the supply. Nor has the rate of wages been affected at all."

Very different to this is the tone of the *Daily Inland Empire*, published in Nevada. It says:

"In our humble opinion there is a danger now hanging over our nation more fearful in its promise of destruction to the future of the United States than another war like that from the effects of which half the homes of our countrymen are draped in mourning, and a debt hangs over us that puzzles the shrewdest statesmen of the land to put in a successful way of liquidation. Yes, a greater peril than the pestilence or the earthquake carries with it."

This peril is the introduction of Chinese coolies, foreshadowed by the proposed meeting of the convention of planters at Memphis. The *Empire* knows that under the guise of patient laborers the planters are likely to introduce.

"A people before whom the shrewdest nations of the earth, when brought into competition, are but as children."

It continues:

"They begin as a blessing; they finish as a scourge. Individually, they are nothing; collectively, they are like the locusts which darken the sun above and consume the vegetation of the earth below. As laborers, when laborers were few, and abundant for the Caucasian race, they in California did well. But their stay on this coast has been but a probation. They came here under difficulties; their stay was only by a reluctant sufferance, and as soon as they could they have hastened away. But once remove the restrictions now placed upon them, and a flood gate is opened which will almost take away our identity as a nation. When once it is accomplished what the Chinamen in San Francisco demanded for his countrymen before the Congressional Committee, they will commence to bring here their wives and children and their household gods. Then a gloomier shadow will fall upon the prosperity of white men in the United States than ever African slavery, war or pestilence could bring."

"They will come as slaves; they will end in enslaving us, or those who are to come after us."

There is probably no people on the continent who are likely to be less disturbed or affected by the introduction or non-introduction of this element than the people of Utah. If the people act with the union and wisdom which have heretofore characterized their movements, they are and will be safe from all disturbance. There is no class, American, European or Asiatic, the influx of which can harm them. If they act wisely, and in accordance

with the counsel which is given, they can sustain themselves and be as independent as any community in the world. It is the union of the people which has produced the remarkable results that are everywhere apparent in this Territory, and that concert of action, carried out and maintained in all the details of labor, will give us continued supremacy.

#### NOVA SCOTIA AND RECIPROCITY.

THE refractory little Province of Nova Scotia, now nominally a member in the Canadian Dominion, is still using every effort to leave the Confederation, sever its connexion with Great Britain, and to annex itself to this country. For four or five years past, this little Province, once considered one of Great Britain's most loyal dependencies, has been agitating the question of annexation, and if it had had the power, would long since have been a State in the Federal Republic. The cause of the discontent of the Nova Scotians is founded chiefly, if not wholly, upon the fact that sometime during the war, the Reciprocity Treaty, then existing between this country and the British American colonies, expired, and has never been renewed. Under that treaty the Nova Scotians, as well as the people of the other British American colonies, carried on a lively trade with the United States, finding a ready market in this country for the products of their Provinces, such as coal, fish, lumber, and many other things, and receiving in return, on very advantageous terms to them, American products and manufactures. Since the expiration of this treaty the Nova Scotians have not been able to exchange their products with this country, and what they have had to import for home consumption they have had to purchase from Canada, paying gold, instead of produce, as under the Reciprocity Treaty with America. This, of course, has caused poverty and discontent to be general in the Province, and all the efforts of the people to renew their former commercial relations with this country have hitherto proved futile.

There is some hope that the causes for discontent may soon be considerably modified, and that a measure of prosperity will again be enjoyed by the people of Nova Scotia. The telegrams of Saturday contained the intelligence that the financial minister for the Dominion was in Washington, his business there being to consult with Secretary Fish on the preliminaries for a new reciprocity treaty. Should these negotiations prove successful, trade between this country and the British colonies will be revived; and though it may not be on such advantageous terms for the Provincials as before, it will no doubt restore a measure of their former prosperity, measurably allay their discontent, and for a time postpone the realization of their annexation policy.

#### THE FOURTH IN THE SETTLEMENTS.

The anniversary of our National Independence is an event so much thought of by the people of Utah Territory, that we venture to say, of all the hundred and thirty or forty cities and settlements in the Territory, not one missed having a celebration on Monday last. We have already published a full account of the celebration in this city, and in order to gratify our citizens and subscribers we feel disposed to do the same for each city and settlement throughout the Territory. But on account of our limited space, if we were to do this, it would necessarily be several weeks before we should get through, and the celebration being very similar in character everywhere, long before they could be printed all interest in reading them would have died away. In order, therefore, not to be tedious, we propose to very briefly summarize the accounts of these celebrations with which we have been favored by our correspondents in the country, believing that this will be far more satisfactory to the great bulk of our subscribers than for eight or ten weeks to elapse in giving full details of each celebration.

At Nephi the national flag was hoisted at sunrise, with the accompaniments of music and musketry. At ten o'clock there was a meeting of the citizens, who were regaled with music, songs, and an oration.

At Lehi the national flag was unfurled at an early hour, martial and string bands serenading the principal citizens. At eight o'clock a grand procession was formed, composed of the religious, civil and military, Mormon

Battalion, Pioneers, and Sunday school children, which marched through the town to the Tabernacle where music, songs, an oration, speeches and toasts formed the ceremonies.

At American Fork the celebration was excellent. At sunrise the usual formula was observed,—the stars and stripes, musketry and music. At the appointed time a procession was formed, composed of musical and military organizations, Sunday schools, trades and professions, etc. They marched to the bowery, when the Declaration of Independence was read, an oration delivered, and speeches, songs, toasts, etc., finished the exercises.

The citizens of Springville had an excellent time, their exercises consisting of music, musketry, a grand procession through the streets, and the reading of the Declaration of Independence, orations, songs, toasts, music, etc., in the meeting house.

Provo City was not a whit behind in its demonstrations of loyalty in commemoration of the never-to-be-forgotten Fourth. At early morn a discharge of artillery aroused everybody, and was followed by the hoisting of flags and a serenade in the streets. At eight o'clock a military parade and review; after which a procession, composed of citizens and the military, and the children of Sunday schools, marched to the New Bowery where a full programme was observed.

At Payson the City Council provided a splendid programme for the observance of Independence Day, which was faithfully observed. At early dawn salutes of artillery were fired, bands of music paraded the streets, a military dress parade was held, then a civic and military procession formed, which after parading the streets, went to the meeting house, where the Declaration of Independence was read, orations delivered and interspersed with vocal and instrumental music, toasts &c.

The citizens of Portage, Box Elder Co., observed the day with full honors. They had their salutes at day break, a procession of citizens, and orations, music, songs and toasts in their meeting house.

At most of the places mentioned above the youngsters had a dance in the afternoon, the evening being occupied in the same pastime by the children of more mature years. It is needless to add, that in every place, there was the usual lack of intoxication and rowdiness, all the celebrations being strictly characterized, by that good order, decorum and propriety which are invariably to be found in all merry makings among the people of Utah Territory.

#### Died:

At Richmond, Cache Co., of Childbirth, on the 21st ult., Anna, wife of Thomas Dobson, born at Glasgow, Scotland, Nov. 9th, 1837.

In Fillmore City, June 22nd 1869, of dropsy and rapid consumption, Miriam E. Carling, wife of Isaac V. Carling, and daughter of Jesse Hobson, aged 25 years, 9 months and 22 days. Deceased was born at Camp Creek, near Nauvoo, Illinois, August 31st 1843, was baptized, and immigrated with her father's family to these valleys in the year 1852. She was a faithful saint, and died in full faith of that religion she had endeavored to live. She has left four children to realize in her departure their sad bereavement.

At Smithfield, Cache Co., on the 7th ult. of inflammation of the bowels, aged 3 months and 13 days, Elthurah Luella, daughter of Thos. J. and Mary M. Lutz.

At Bountiful, Davis' County, of measles Clarissa, wife of Jos. C. Fackrell, aged 46 years, 2 months, and 28 days. She was baptized in June, 1851, gathered with the saints the following year, and lived and died a faithful saint.

On the 9th ult., at Springdale, Kane county, Albert Petty; he was born in Bourbon Co., Kentucky, August 10th, 1795, and departed this life June 19th 1869, which made him 73 years, 10 months and 9 days old. He was baptized into the church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in the year 1835 in Benton county, Tennessee, from there moved to Far West, Missouri, in 1836, where he remained until the saints were driven. He moved from thence to Nauvoo, Hancock county, Illinois in 1840. In 1842, he was sent on a mission to Tennessee, and returned to Nauvoo before the death of the Prophet Joseph Smith. He remained in Nauvoo until the break up of that place, and in 1846 moved to Winter Quarters and thence, in the year 1848, to Salt Lake City. He remained there one year, when he was sent to Mantli. Sanpete, and remained until the Spring of 1862 when he moved to Kane county where he died.

He was faithful to the principles of the Latter-day Work, and was beloved by all who knew him. He leaves many friends to mourn his loss.

At 8 o'clock this morning, aged 23 days, Frank Henry, son of Hosea and Alvira Stout.

PROFESSOR ANDREWS.—The rules for adding, multiplying and reckoning interest taught by this gentleman, are exceedingly simple and worthy of the attention of accountants. What we have seen of them pleases us.