



ALBERT CARRINGTON.....EDITOR.

Wednesday.....August 10, 1864.

THE SPIRIT OF TRADE.

Various have been and are the ways of the adversary for either driving or turning members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints from the pathway of truth, but just at present he seems most successful through the insidious spirit of gain—gain at any rate and in almost any manner.

In the days of Joseph the Prophet, violence and driving were the principle instruments used for breaking the scriptures, by again banishing the priesthood from the earth. The Saints were driven from Ohio to Missouri, from Missouri to Illinois, and from Illinois to these mountains, and with each driving, as is always the case under persecution, whether the persecuted be right or wrong, they increased in faith, numbers and steadfastness. And the same hounding spirit followed us here, so soon as it was learned that we had neither all starved to death nor been killed by the Indians—a fate that hosts confidently proclaimed and earnestly hoped would befall us. That miserable specimen of humanity, named James Buchanan, sent the flower of the American army to destroy us from the earth, but their presence served only to press us closer and firmer around the standard of truth, and the most rabid of their prominent officers have since fallen in battle or passed into oblivion, while the names of Buchanan and his Secretary Floyd are a stink in the nostrils of all good men.

The same spying, hostile, hounding spirit is still upon our track, though at present in abeyance through having much to engage its attention elsewhere, for which reason, and because creeping into houses to lead captive silly women meets comparatively with but little success, and conduct aimed to provoke disturbance is as yet met only with the contempt it merits, the adversary who is ever busy at some kind of evil, is making strenuous effort to widely and deeply instill in our midst the spirit of the merchandizing of Babylon. Under a specious misdirection of energy and enterprise he is luring many blindly on to worldly-mindedness, and a consequent forgetting and disregard of the great object in our being here. The spirit of trade, even as the world trade, solely to get gain regardless of right, is becoming much too general, and, unless timely checked, bids fair to work more mischief than any plan at present plotted against us:—"For the LOVE OF MONEY is the ROOT OF ALL EVIL: which while some COVET after, they ERRED FROM THE FAITH, AND PERCED THEMSELVES THROUGH WITH MANY SORROWS."

The making in a trade one, two, three, five, ten or more hundred per cent., the worshipping and piling one upon another the "almighty dollar," especially when in the shape of "greenbacks," and the dreaming of gain while asleep and ever scrambling for it while awake would, aside from the scriptures and a hereafter, seem but a poor manner in which to pass this life, and a very unintending bait upon the devil's hook; but gold worship is very prevalent in the world, and even here we are afraid a few are blindly prestrating themselves at its shrine. "But would you prohibit trade?" By no means, for an exchange of commodities, money included, at proportionately fair rates, upon the only correct principle of mutual and, so far as possible, equal benefit to both buyer and seller, promotes the welfare of all.

Now do we expect, by anything that may be said or written, to wean a trader, imbued with the spirit of Babylonish merchandizing, from his blind and ignorant worship of gain for gain's sake? Scarcely, for we look upon such an occurrence as very rare. But we are required to remind each other of those principles and practices that savor of eternal lives, and to mention those courses that tend to

disappointment, especially at a time when worldly-mindedness appears to be rather on the gain.

We are placed upon this earth to always do that which is right, and to do all the good that lies in our power. For that self-same purpose we came to these valleys, and for any one to cease working righteousness and labor for the world appears singularly unwise. Build, plant, manufacture, buy, sell, exchange, in every laudable way improve both our temporal and spiritual condition, and the arid soil of our mountain home with the rich products of well-tilled fields and beautiful gardens, but ever hold ourselves, and all we may be blest with as stewards, readily and gladly subject to the requirements of Him to whom belongs the earth and its fullness.

WEALTH—GOLD AND SILVER—TRUE POLICY.

It is very generally supposed that gold and silver constitute wealth. It is a fallacy that is almost universally believed in. These metals in any form, shape or condition do not constitute wealth; at the best they only represent it. The man who possesses nothing else, is under certain circumstances the poorest of men. They will not quench the raging thirst, allay the pangs of hunger, shield from the inclemency of the weather, nor satisfy the strongest and most urgent demands of nature.

They are superior, as a medium of exchange, to bills transferable, promissory notes or paper of any kind that is used to represent wealth, for their value is more permanent and their utility greater. As well as being used for a circulating medium they are employed in the production of numerous articles of beauty and adornment. Hence their superiority. Still, in the most favorable circumstances, they who possess nothing but these metals, must part with them to obtain the means of living, of being comfortable, of enjoying the accessories to agreeable existence.

Under the present condition of society they can be employed to make wealth, to increase themselves, to bestow upon their possessor all that is to be disposed of or can be purchased. They will buy houses, lands, cattle and property of every kind. They can procure the staples of manufacture, employ labor, multiply the value of the raw material and increase the wealth of entire communities by being wisely employed, simply by representing wealth and being received as such as a medium of exchange.

But the man who possesses real property—true wealth—who can feed the hungry, clothe the naked, and shelter the houseless, has the advantage of him who possesses simply the precious metals. He has and can dispose of that without which the man of gold cannot live, and for which he must give his gold if he would continue his temporal existence.

They who have dug and toiled and labored to bring the precious metals from the earth, in nine cases out of ten, have failed to enjoy them or the wealth they have procured. They have been compelled, often through sheer necessity, to part with them that they might live, while the fortunate possessors of the necessities of life have obtained them. The whole history of the mining population of these western regions proves this. And the fact is patent to the least observant that the possessor of that which sustains life and ministers to man's comfort becomes the ultimate possessor of the gold and silver in these and in all other regions where the people are similarly situated. They who had the metals could not eat them, drink them, nor wear them; they had to part with them to procure the indispensables of existence.

In all civilized communities gold and silver have a certain nominal value which remains about the same. The vast quantities of gold obtained from the mines on the Pacific slope and in Australia during the past fifteen years have not caused it to depreciate in value. But the necessities of life, and many of the luxuries, fluctuate in value as they are plentiful or scarce and difficult to obtain. With the former the demand is urgent and must be met. Grain in this Territory has at times, within the past few years, been looked upon as a thing of scarcely any value. Its market value, at other times, has been far in advance of what it is to-day, in consequence of its extreme scarcity. As an instance of what money value is placed upon absolute necessities under certain circumstances, it may not be unapt to quote that, at the siege of Lon-

donderry sixty cents were paid for a mouse, one dollar and twenty cents for a rat and about five dollars for a small dead dog. In the language of Job, "all that a man hath will he give for his life."

The moral to be deduced from this is, that the policy which has been kept before the people of this Territory for the last seventeen years is the only wise one for a people situated as we are. We must cultivate the earth that we may live. If we would be powerful we must husband the fruits of our toil that we may become wealthy. And they who have steadfastly acted on this policy, will as surely reap the fruits growing from it, as that they who pursued a different course will fail to gain the very object they had in view. It is the natural result of obedience to a law which the circumstances around us calls into action.

THE DOINGS OF THE CONVENTION.

The members elect to the Convention convened in the Tabernacle, on Monday at 10 a.m. An organization pro-tem was immediately gone into, with the following results:

Hon. L. E. Harrington, Chairman, Thomas Bullock, Secretary, George D. Watt, Reporter, Z. Snow, E. D. Woolley and Lorenzo H. Hatch, Committee on credentials, and Lorin Farr, Peter Maughan and William Miller, Committee on permanent organization. By invitation of the Chairman Elder E. T. Benson offered prayer. Committee on credentials proceeded to the performance of their duties, and in about half an hour came to the stand and reported the following gentlemen entitled to seats as delegates in the Convention.

G. S. L. County:—Elijah F. Sheets, Alonzo H. Raleigh, Isaac M. Stewart, Archibald Gardner, Reuben Miller, Andrew Cunningham, Thos. McClelland, Abraham Hoagland, Frederick Kessler, Phineas H. Young, Luther S. Hemenway, E. D. Woolley, Silas Richards, Jacob Weiler, Leonard W. Hardy, Nathan Davis, John M. Woolley, Edmund Ellsworth, John J. Stocking, David Brinton, Ira Eldredge, W. H. Solomon, Edwin Rushton, Adam Spiers, Alexander McRae, Andrew Cahoon, John Sharp.

Utah County:—Leonard E. Harrington, David Evans, Zerubbabel Snow, William Miller, Wm. McBride, Thos. J. McCullough, Wm. Price, Orsavel Simons, George B. Snell, B. B. Messenger, John Brown, E. W. Hickman, Wm. Bringham.

Juab County:—Samuel L. Adams, Edward Kay.

Sanpete County:—Andrew J. Moffitt, Peter Rasmussen, Robert Johnston, Joseph T. Ellis, H. H. Kearns.

Millard County:—Thomas Callister, Hyram B. Bennett, Benjamin H. Johnston, Jacob Croft.

Beaver County:—Philo T. Farnsworth, Theodore Turley.

Iron County:—Wm. H. Dame, Henry Lunt.

Washington County:—John Nebeker, Elijah K. Fuller, Lysander Dayton, Joseph Birch.

Kane County:—A. P. Hardy, G. A. Smith.

Tooele County:—John Rowberry, George W. Bryan, Aroet L. Hale, John J. Childs.

Box Elder County:—Lorenzo Snow, Alfred Cordon, Chester Loveland.

Wasatch County:—Joseph S. Murdock, David Van Wagoner.

Davis County:—John Stoker, Philo Allen.

Weber County:—Ezra Chase, Richard B. Lantyne, George Rose, A. P. Stone, R. E. Baird, S. T. Halverson, Peter I. Meshick, David M. Perkins, Sanford Bingham, Thomas Richardson.

Cache County:—Ezra T. Benson, Peter Maughan, Thomas E. Ricks, Wm. Maughan, John Wolf, Samuel Roskelly, Marrner W. Merrill, Wm. P. Hendricks, Lorenzo H. Hatch, Wm. Budge, George C. Pitkin, Ole N. Liljenquist, David James, Andrew P. Shumway.

Summit County:—Henry W. Brizzee, Abraham Marchant, John Pack, Charles Richards, Elias Asper.

Richland County:—Joseph C. Rich, Franklin W. Young.

Hons. Lorenzo Snow, Ezra T. Benson and Bishop Hunter each delivered short and appropriate speeches. Adjourned till 3 p.m.

AFTERNOON.—Convention met as per adjournment. Prayer by Elder Lorenzo Snow.

The committee on permanent organization came in and made the following report.

The committee on permanent organization respectfully report that we recommend that a President, five Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, Assistant Secretary, Reporter, Assistant Reporter, Chaplain and four door keepers be elected as a permanent organization for this Convention, and that a committee of one from each county be appointed as a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of this meeting. (Signed,)

EZRA CHASE,
PETER MAUGHAN,
WM. MILLER.

August 8, '64.

On motion of Hon. E. T. Benson, Bishop Edward Hunter was elected President of the Convention. Leonard W. Hardy, Leonard E.

Harrington, David Evans, Peter Maughan and Wm. H. Dame were elected Vice-Presidents; Thomas Bullock was chosen Secretary and Robert L. Campbell, Assistant Secretary; George D. Watt, Reporter and John V. Long, Assistant, and Joseph Young, Sr., Chaplain. S. L. Sprague, Hiram Mikesel, Mark Lindsay and John Worthen were appointed Door-keepers. The President nominated and the convention sanctioned, the appointment of the gentlemen whose names are hereto attached a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the convention, and to make such recommendations in regard to prices of grain, flour, etc., as they might deem just and proper.

Reuben Miller, John Stoker, Ezra Chase, Alfred Cordon, L. E. Harrington, Samuel L. Adams, Andrew J. Moffitt, Thomas Callister, Philo T. Farnsworth, Henry Lunt, John Nebeker, George A. Smith, Joseph C. Rich, John Rowberry, John Pack, Joseph S. Murdock and Wm. Budge.

Hon. L. E. Harrington moved that the freedom of the convention be tendered to Presidents Brigham Young and Heber C. Kimball, the Hons. John Taylor, Wilford Woodruff and Franklin D. Richards,—the members elect and ex-members of the Legislative Assembly, Hon. Elias Smith, His Honor the Mayor, and members of the City Council of G. S. L. City, Jesse C. Little, R. T. Burton and E. W. East, Esqs., Carried. Adjourned till Tuesday at 10 a.m.

THEATRICAL.

There was a good house on Wednesday evening last, with a strong penchant for arriving late and decided moving proclivities when in the building. The music of creaking boots and heavy "stumps" may be agreeable to the owners, but those who are seated would prefer listening to the play. In consequence of the cause named many points in "The Little Treasure" were lost to a great portion of the audience. Mrs. Bell played with a charming grace and spirituelle. Her rendition of Gertrude was excellent, though a more distinct enunciation at times would have enabled the audience to appreciate her better. Mr. Pauncefort's Walter was artistic and very laughable. The other characters were well played. "Black-eyed Susan" was again well received.

"Hamlet" was produced, for the first time in this Territory, on Saturday evening, and the house was crowded to repletion, numbers being compelled to leave without gaining admission. Perhaps there is no character in the whole range of dramatic pictures so difficult of correct conception and truthful delineation as the philosophic Dane. Almost every aspirant to histrionic fame looks to Hamlet as the character that will place him at the apex of his ambition; while some of the brightest lights in the profession have gained their greatest triumphs in it.

Mr. Pauncefort's Hamlet was a decided success. In some parts he was less impulsive, in others not so dreamy as some eminent artists, yet his Hamlet was closely fashioned after the creation of Shakespeare's brain. The soliloquy after his interview with the players, that in which he reasons and philosophizes on existence, and the closet scene with the queen were splendidly rendered. The whole character was carefully read and full of poetry of gesture and expression. Mrs. Bell's Ophelia was a very natural and fine piece of acting. Some of the other characters were carefully rendered, but the advice of Hamlet to the players might be studied to advantage very generally.

Shakespeare does not admit of halting or tame delivery. His powerful lines must be spoken "trippingly," with due regard to emphasis and intonation. He must be carefully studied and well digested for his beauties to be correctly appreciated. Still so strongly was the attention of the immense audience rivetted on the piece, that in all the most interesting and exciting parts you could hear a whisper on the stage from orchestra to ceiling. This was the best compliment that could be paid to the performers. The novel and original introduction of the anthem and a powerful chorus into the grave scene was highly effective and added much to the expressiveness of the scene. Those who did not see it on Saturday evening would do well to go to-night; many will not be satisfied without a second opportunity of witnessing it.