



ALBERT CARRINGTON.....EDITOR.

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THE CROPS—SHALL WE PRESERVE THEM?

It is rather early in May to calculate upon returns from the fields in August and September, yet from every portion of the Territory we hear of promising crops, and we are pleased to note it. Whatever else may betide, nothing could be so calamitous to the citizens of Utah as a meagre harvest this season. The last six months have taught them a valuable lesson in economy that is hoped will never be forgotten. Some will, doubtless, do as they always have done, and go on from year to year, in the same old stupid way; but of the mass, we entertain a better opinion.

We can recall to recollection much valuable instruction on the preservation of our wheat, and other products of the soil, and we much mistake if more than a very few, if there are indeed any, who have lived up strictly to the teachings we have received on this matter. There is a great deal of the ante-diluvian disposition in us all. Preparation for unseen objects seems excessively difficult. We may not realize it in its enormity; but with all our professions of faith, and very rich experience, we are a very incredulous generation. We read the historical narrative of Moses about Noah building an ark, and are struck with amazement that so few persons prepared against the day of Universal deluge. We can hardly think of our own times without comparison provoking a smile.

Among the great crowd of us, who have in our day, in some way or other, condemned the old world, we should be pleased to know how much wiser we have been? We had been told of a day of scarcity and to make preparation for it, yet a dozen speculating Gentiles, and another dozen worse Mormons, have caused a wail of want to resound in our ears. We trust that it shall not always be so: we earnestly hope that we may profit by the experience of to-day.

We listened to instructions from President Young in the Tabernacle last Sunday week on the preservation of our wheat, and the storing of it up for a series of years. Shall we do so? Has his guidance of the people for the last twenty years entitled him to our confidence? We should think it did. If he has not established his claims to lead and guide Israel to victory and salvation, the Lord be merciful to us—for we are in a bad fix. There is no use in palavering and dodging a stubborn fact—he is the voice of the Lord to us, or he is nothing at all. Thank God, we are not left without a witness—a host of them! His record is untarnished: with his history is interwoven the providences of God, and the wisdom of the Holy Ones has marked his path. The corrupt and the abandoned are his enemies, are his detractors; the honest, the humble, the pure in heart, are his friends, and the Lord is his buckler and sure defence. He has instructed us, let us honor his counsel, and begin early to prepare to treasure up in our granaries the staff of life, so that we can preserve the lives of the needy and those who will seek Zion as a refuge in a day of trial. The word has gone forth:—“preserve your grain”—who will honor it?

ARRIVED IN ENGLAND.—We learn from the *Milennial Star* that Elders James Townsend and Brigham W. Kimball arrived in Liverpool on the 16th of April. They had made the entire distance between this city and Liverpool in a little over “thirty-one traveling days.” Good traveling. In the same paper, we notice the attendance of Elders Joseph A. Young and John W. Young at a conference in Bradford, Yorkshire, on the 10th of April.

Two small companies of California immigrants passed through during the week: they had a fine lot of American horses.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Samuel B. Reed, Esq., Division Engineer, Union Pacific Railroad, accompanied by A. J. Mathewson, Esq., First Assistant Engineer, arrived in the city on Friday. These gentlemen enjoy excellent reputations at home as practical engineers, and have come thus far West, to survey the Wahsatch range of the Rocky Mountains, preparatory to the location of that national institution which promises to send us, in ten years, half a century ahead of the present time.

We learn from Mr. Reed that the surveying of the different routes leading into this basin is likely to occupy the company, which he is about to engage for that purpose, all summer.

The labor on the railroad west of Omaha is going ahead and the line is likely to be completed and in use a distance of forty miles before the end of fall. For the first twenty miles, the road cutting will be both heavy and expensive, in grading and bridge-building, till the line reaches the Elk Horn; after that, for six hundred miles, the route is everything the company could desire. The difficulties of the line will be found in the Sierra Nevada and Wahsatch mountains; but neither are insurmountable, and the work is as certain to be completed as the world wags. California is largely interested and goes ahead in the enterprise.

GARIBALDI IN ENGLAND.

In to-day's issue we give a lengthy extract from an English paper on the arrival of Garibaldi, the Italian patriot, at Southampton, and of his subsequent entry to London. By papers of a later date, we learn of the enthusiastic receptions that greeted the hero wherever he went—in brief, no monarch ever received such a popular ovation as England has offered to Giuseppe Garibaldi, the revolutionary soldier.

Familiar with the life of Garibaldi and the revolutionary work with which his name has ever been associated, it is difficult to disguise the satisfaction we felt at the honor paid him by the greatest nation of Europe. We are not addicted to hero worship; but while we recognize that the Lord raiseth up and casteth down according to His good pleasure, it is none the less agreeable to recognize the instruments that are used when their course has been like that of Garibaldi.

In the midst of the enthusiasm which had stirred the phlegmatic English to almost worship the hero, the announcement is suddenly made that Garibaldi was about to return to Caprera, and that the day was fixed for his departure from London. The English ministry was at once openly accused of having listened to demands on the part of the Emperor of France, to hasten Garibaldi's departure from England, lest his republicanism and association with the host of European exiles in London, might lead to further complications on the continent. Lord Clarendon denied the insinuation in “*The Lords*,” and the ministerial papers were quite as indignant at the possibility of such a foundation for the General's departure. A medical gentleman of the highest distinction in London was charged with the advice to Garibaldi that his health was precarious, and that he would be unable to wiggle through the evasions that awaited him everywhere he went. Mr. Gladstone, who had himself shown every honor to Garibaldi, had to state in “*the Commons*,” in the presence of the honored guest and his two sons, that the stories which had been circulated as to government pressure being put upon him, were destitute of the slightest foundation in truth. Promises had been partly made that he would visit the northern provinces of England, and possibly to proceed further north to Scotland. The contrary announcement creating the greatest furor, the Earl of Shaftsbury addressed a letter to the *Times* confirming, on the word of a gentleman, the statement that he and other friends of the General in giving their advice were influenced solely by considerations for his health and position. Lord Shaftsbury adds: “It was, I assert, the General's own unsuggested decision to give up the provincial journey altogether. He could not, he declared, draw a line of preference for certain towns, and that to accomplish the whole list was impossible.”

It is difficult to give a character to Garibaldi's visit to Albion, or to tell with whom he was most associated, or whether the style of his residence of eleven days in London was

of his own choice or forced upon him. He was the idol of the working classes and the guest of the aristocracy. On all such occasions motives are sought for, and by opposing parties this and that is assigned by each to the other. If the honor shown to Garibaldi from all classes was homage paid to the representative of popular sovereignty in the Old World, this visit will be a proud page in English history, and be read with no little apprehension by the crowned despots of the surrounding nations now and hereafter; but if the attention shown to him by the English aristocracy and nobility reaching even to the heir apparent of the British throne, was nothing more than a “fine stroke of policy” to lead the thunderbolt they dreaded from bursting among them—that page will disgrace the name of English Statesmen. We fail, however, to see that point and think it more probable that the unselfish devotion of Garibaldi to the cause of political freedom throughout the world won for him the honor that greeted him every step. He left London on the 22d ult., journeyed to the south coast of England, and was to embark in the Duke of Sutherland's yacht from Plymouth for Caprera—his Italian home. Previous to his departure he issued the following brief address:

“I offer my heartfelt gratitude and thanks to the English nation and their government for the reception I have met with in this free land. I came here with the primitive object of thanking them for their sympathy for me and for my country, and this my first object is accomplished. I have desired to be altogether at the disposition of my English friends, and to go to every place where I might be wished to go; but I find that I cannot now fulfill all these engagements of my heart. If I have caused some trouble and disappointment to many friends, I ask their pardon; but I cannot draw the line between where I could and where I could not go, and, therefore, for the present, these are my thanks and my farewell. Still I hope, perhaps at no distant time, to return to see my friends in the domestic life of England, and to redeem some of the engagements with the generous people of this country which with deep regret I feel that I cannot now fulfill. [Signed] G. GARIBALDI.”

Some of the London papers ascribe the visit to political motives. The *Daily News* particularly says the Emperor Napoleon is a faithless friend of Italy—a too cordial alliance is suspected between Austria and France; the independence of Italy is in danger and Garibaldi's visit was an appeal to English sympathy, to English influence, and English power, not to allow the great work of Italian regeneration and unity to perish.

THE SOUTH.

It will be some time yet before we receive in detail the Southern reports of the recent great battles in Virginia; but we infer from the plain talk in the Richmond papers, immediately preceding the fighting, that the present is the most momentous epoch in the chances of the Confederacy. The apprehension of the Southerners was less the arms of the north directly, as the terrible scarcity of food in Virginia, and the general bankruptcy that threatened the Confederacy.

The *Sentinel* in its issue of April 25th quotes bacon at \$7; beef \$3.50 to \$4; butter \$9 to \$10; coffee \$14, to \$18 per pound; sorghum and New Orleans molasses from \$40 to \$60 per gallon; flour \$240 to 260 per barrel; sugar \$8 to \$15 per pound; candles—tallow \$8, sperm \$20 per pound.

The editor of the *Enquirer*, five days later, with a pen more racy and penitent than contented, alludes to an article of former acquaintance:

“We learn from those who use flour that, owing to some cause, it has gone up so high that the expense of buying yeast is entirely saved. This is an item not to be overlooked during these hard times. We have long ceased the use of the cereal mentioned, and fallen back on corn, which, whether taken in a liquid or solid state (dodgers), has been found to agree very well with the gastric region. One of our largest mills is also patronizing the favorite Indian vegetable.”

The *Examiner* editor looking forward to the fight now going on and the results to their cause, brings his mind to the agreeable conclusion that this is “the last year of the war.” His confession is thus indited:

“No further success in the West—not even another Vicksburg—can save the Government of the United States from the impending doom of financial and political collapse and bankruptcy; for no wound will there reach the heart or destroy the power of protracting an endless combat. But the overthrow of Virginia would give the Abolitionist party and

Government a new lease of life, and enable it to make immediate efforts in finance and war even greater than those of 1862; while the blow would touch the vitals of the South, and paralyze its limbs with the weakness and tremor of dissolution. The issue has been made up for trial here. We wish that the lists had been laid elsewhere. But since it has come, let all the South look fairly at it. If we hold our own in Virginia till this summer is ended, the North's power of mischief everywhere will be gone; if we lose, the South's capacity for resistance will be broken. The Confederacy has ample power to keep its place in Virginia, if employed with energy and consistency; and this is the last year of the war which ever wins.”

One very noticeable fact for a long time in the Southern papers is the almost open and direct hostility of Vice-President Stephens to the Confederate cause. He seems to be pleased with nothing or nobody, and speaks with a freedom on the management, or, rather, mismanagement, of that government, which is equal to the rankest copperheadism in the North. His charges against “the despotism that now controls the Confederacy” are every thing but smooth and disguised. Some change has to come over the spirit of Mr. Stephens' dream, or he shall never be canonized a patriot by the Confederacy. His language is worse than a dozen defeats, and, abroad as well as at home, must be withering to the prospects of independence. Stephens opposed secession and, though its Vice-President, is to all appearance, cold and inimical to its success.

PERSONAL.

COMMODORE WILKES, who earned for himself and the Navy Department a questionable fame, in the capture of Mason and Slidell, on the high seas, over two years ago, has been recently Court-Martialed and sentenced to dismissal from the service, and a public reprimand for unjustifiable attacks of the Secretary of the Navy in excusing his failure to catch the Alabama.

W. L. Ustick late adjutant of the Third Infantry at Camp Douglas, has been appointed to a clerkship in the Adjutant General's Office, of California, by Gen. Evans.

FRANK BLAIR finished his tilt with McClurg before Congress with a desperate onslaught upon Secretary Chase, and departed immediately afterwards to command the Seventeenth army corps, as its Major-General. Chase's friends are in high dudgeon and are after Frank and father Lincoln with tremendous fury. That portion of the Senate claim that Mr. Lincoln had no right to return Blair's resigned commission without their advice and confirmation, and are doing their prettiest to oust Frank and spoil the chances of a reelection to the chair of Washington for the present occupant. The fortunes of war are just now doubtful any where in that squabble.

POLICE REPORT.—During the last week, John Willis was fined \$15, for committing assault and battery on the person of Robt. Dye. Two days later, the aforesaid John disbursed another \$10 into the Treasury, for being drunk and disturbing the peace. Twenty-five dollars per week are “two many” for luxuries. Quit it, John.

Henry Woollacot was fined \$7.50 for taking water from the sect contrary to “Water Regulations.” That's the style. Let us have fair play and we will all have a share of the good things in the season thereof.

THEATRE.—On Saturday evening, the “Jacobite” and the “Irish Tutor,” with a patriotic song between the pieces by Mr. McAllister. The bill is good and the patrons of the theatre may look for considerable amusement.

MUSIC.—We draw attention to the card of Professor C. J. Thomas. He has long established his capacity as a competent instructor in vocal and instrumental music.

FIRE! FIRE!—Before that fire engine gets out from the east, and the boys have been used to “the machine,” merchants and others can shift their chances of sudden bankruptcy by consulting the Walker Brothers—see their advertisement.

PASSING THROUGH.—D. Rany, Esq., of Pittsburg, was in the city a few days last week, and left for Virginia City, Idaho, on Monday. He is, we understand, by instruction of the Government sent to Idaho to gather reliable information of the probable extent of the gold discoveries there; likewise, to see to the feasibility of making a military road between Fort Benton, Missouri, and Fort Boise, Idaho.