



ALBERT CARRINGTON.....EDITOR.

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THE DISPENSATIONS OF PROVIDENCE.

In this infidel generation, the doctrine of a Special Providence in the affairs of men is almost utterly extinct. As a general principle, it is excluded from the arena of debate, and, we think, wisely so for them. Under the most favorable circumstances, its evidences are but inferential, and in degree, clear or otherwise, as is the mind and disposition of the person exercised thereon. It is, a doctrine that is palpable to the souls of the righteous, cheers the hearts of those who retain the ancient faith, and however difficult it may be, or seem impossible, to establish by logical acumen the relationship of this result with that cause to others, and to trace with unerring hand from the receiver back to the giver, it is none the less a sacred obligation, proper and becoming in the Saints individually and collectively, to "acknowledge the hand of the Lord in all things."

To look back upon the early history of this latter-day work, to familiarize oneself with the situation of the young prophet Joseph, with his mind, with his education, with his surroundings, and with general circumstances attendant on the first public announcement of the organization of the Kingdom of God upon the earth, the most remarkable and forcible fact to the mind is the seeming unadaptability of the means to be employed in the accomplishment of the great work to be attained and of which he was the pioneer. Nothing could have been uttered by Joseph more ridiculous to unbelievers than the magnitude of the work which the Lord had then commenced, and the young prophet's unchanging, unvarying testimony in the over-ruling almighty power that was pledged for its protection.

In earlier days, we have listened somewhat with impatience to the appellation of a "dreamer," a "visionary" young man, and language of that complexion; but with riper years, and with more enlarged experience with the world, and with this great work, we have ceased to look on the scoffer and the incredulous with the same wonder and astonishment of former days.

The world was enshrouded in darkness, and was pondering over and reading only the past in the obscure, glimmering, shadowy light of a sun long since set. Joseph was alone, and in another position, peering through the darkness of the night, catching the first rays of morning light, that every moment increased in brightness till the vestiges of midnight were forever chased away. They gazed upon the past, Joseph looked upon the future. He read the past, he knew his day, he saw ours, and he gazed beyond to the end of time. It was his gift to comprehend the end from the beginning, and to know the ultimate issue of the struggle upon which he had ventured all that was his. When he spoke with the confidence of an illuminated mind, he became the butt of scorn and of ridicule; but who can this day ponder, and meditate over the great work that was laid out by him, and view in the opposite ranks also the untiring labors of those who have been diligent in their master's service to thwart the accomplishment of the promises of the Lord through the prophet, without seeing everywhere the evidences of that Special Providence that has brought us to what we are? No argument is needed—the facts are plain, palpable, legibly written in every step of our path, and the soul spontaneously pays its debt of gratitude in praise.

In a few weeks more, twenty years will have passed away, since the bloody hand of mobocracy triumphed in Carthage jail, and the Prophet of the nineteenth century sealed his testimony with his blood. The saints, in humility bowed before the sad lesson of bitter experience, and felt the heavy darkness of the

world's triumph. They bore it patiently, yet battled with the power that smote them. They yielded naught, they sacrificed nothing, they preserved their integrity, and the same hand that had led them before, brought them deliverance again.

We shall not now attempt to travel back into the past, to touch this and that, and to gather from here and from there the evidences of a special providence in our history. It is a pleasant task for every one who enjoys the light of the spirit, and an enjoyment to which none need be pressed. Greatly then do we acknowledge our indebtedness to the Almighty for the past, and with increased confidence do we gaze upon the future. The world never can comprehend us, and we are perfectly contented with their bewilderment. Whatever they think, say or do is immaterial to us—our destiny is fixed. The world's history is written, we but play out our parts, and believe it or reject it who may; there is a "Providence in the affairs of men," to whom all must bow and sooner or later we shall realize that nothing can transpire here or there, now or then, but what is for the good of all who trust in Him and keep his commandments. Truth and righteousness will prevail.

IRRIGATING IN THE CITY.

We call attention to the "water regulations" in to day's advertising columns—we all require to remember the notice and be governed thereby. The division of the water is an unthankful task imposed upon the brethren charged with the supervision of that work; but it need not be so very unpleasant as it has been. We lay it down as the first sound principle of Government to be contented with the application of the laws and regulations which we adopt for mutual interest and protection; and, next, to believe in the uprightness of the administrators of those laws, till we have the sure and certain evidence of their unfaithfulness to the trust we repose in them.

To a stranger, the division of a little water seems a small business, and hardly worth a passing notice; but among us, there has been probably no greater source of contention on a small scale. Deprived of the refreshing rains common to other climes, the husbandman is forced to irrigate his lands from the mountain streams, and he looks forward to them with the same interest as the husbandman looks forward to the overflowing of the Nile.

If we understand the main object of the General water-master—Alderman Sheets, in publishing the regulations, it is to inform every person that no water hereafter can be taken by any one without the direct and positive instructions of the water-masters of the wards, and that governed by well-defined law.

If any person before-time has used the water of the seeps from any unauthorized person's instruction, they now must cease to do so, till they have learned from proper authority when, and how long, to use that water. Any person continuing the lawless game hereafter will be branded "a thief," and forced to meet the penalties of the law as such. We like that kind of talk, and we think, that if some folks could only listen to the free conversation over water matters generally, that can be heard every summer day in the streets, there would be very few willing to accept their heavy crops at the price of so seriously a damaged reputation.

After this; let us have no grumbling, no stealing of water, no innuendos about this one or that one using more or getting more than their share. Water-masters do your duty—fearlessly, and the people will sustain you. Nobody wants any favor; nobody wants to dodge general afflictions, and everybody wants to share alike in abundance.

THE EXPRESSES AND MAIL.—The Boise express is reported to have come in last week in five days! That was excellent time. Oliver's Express came in from Bannock in five days and one hour. Smith brought in the mail on Saturday in one hour within schedule time. Keep at it gentlemen.

NEW GOODS.—We draw attention to the advertisement of Ransohoff & Co., in our advertising columns. Everything in the market is there open for inspection and purchase.

FINE SALT.—Meredith's fine boiled table salt is advertised "the best in use," and free from any deleterious salts. Meredith is a careful, pains-taking purifier of the article. See his advertisement.

THE NEW YORK SANITARY FAIR.

The New York papers received by recent mails have given very elaborate details of the closing scenes of the Great Fair. As a financial scheme, it has been successful in raising over a million dollars—in two weeks, which, probably, would not have been gathered from the contributions in any other way, for the laudable object of aiding the Sanitary Commission in carrying out their Samaritan labors among our sick and wounded; but it is set down as a very costly way of gathering finances. The most interesting of the attractions of the Fair was the contest for a splendid sword, to be awarded to the Union General most in favor with the people, as the latter might indicate by the record of their names and the deposit of \$1 each. The scheme was early seen to be favorable to the Treasury of the Fair, and up to the hour of closing, the interest increased to enthusiastic excitement, and laterly any amount of greenbacks was received with one or more names. At the closing of the subscription books, the vote stood

McClellan	- - - - -	11,903
Grant	- - - - -	9,647

McClellan's majority over Grant 2,256. A ballot box, however, was reserved for the closing hours, where money in envelopes with names could be deposited, and there Grant's admirers sent in the Greenbacks by the thousand, and, in six hours, over four times more money was deposited for Grant than had been deposited with names during the two week's contest.

At the close of the Fair, the receipts stood	
Total vote	- - - - - 44,963
Grant	- - - - - 30,391
McClellan	- - - - - 14,509
Scattering	- - - - - 163
Grant's majority	- - - - - 15,782

The total receipts were \$1064,278.49, to which would be added, the receipts of the auction sales of the contributions to the Fair that had been unpurchased. The Fair was in every way attractive, and exceedingly well managed in the way of loosening purse strings.

THEATRICAL.—Knowing the Manager's hostility to foot-light speeches, we were a little surprised to read in the play bills "An Opening Address," preceeding the Drama on Saturday evening; but to us, as to the rest of the folks, the development of the address was a still greater surprise. It was a nice piece of farce, but rather a little too extended—especially the nigger. The imitation of Mrs. Irwin in Miami, and, more particularly, in the Yankee Girl, by Miss Louisa Young, was received with rapturous applause. The evident non-chalance of the little Miss, before such an assembly, was remarkable. Careful training would—if wanted, develop in her or we mistake, a high order of peculiar talent. The local hits on some of our aspirants to fame were given and taken very freely. The boys are some on local matters. Of the drama, *Aurora Floyd* we cannot say much of a favorable character. We think all the members of the Association played well—we saw nothing to complain of in any of them; but there was extremely little in the play itself. It is no doubt difficult to please everybody.

On Saturday evening, the Golden Farmer is to be presented for the first time in this Theatre, followed by that side splitting farce *The Omnibus*.

SETTLEMENTS ON THE SEVIER.—Several new settlements on the Sevier, above Gunnison, have been formed this season, and are reported thus far to be very encouraging. Heavy wheat crops have been put in and are doing well. The settlers are principally from San Pete valley. Some forty families from Iron County have formed another settlement on the outlet of Pango Lake, a tributary of the Sevier, about twenty-five miles in a bee line east of Parowan, but forty miles distant by the road. They have surveyed and fenced in upwards of 400 acres and put in crops. As far as we can learn, the grain crops are reported good, yet more rain or snow would be a great benefit.

FOR BANNOCK.—We have been pleased to notice T. P. Ames, Esq., of Denver, in the city during the last few days. Mr. Ames represents the firm of Tilton & Co., wholesale merchants, Denver, and is on his way north preceding a train of goods.

POSTMASTERS SOUTH.—Will the Postmasters please notice the change in the tags of the mail sacks. This office is furnished with sacks, in which to put the News, before the departure of the mails—errors that may occur therefore, will be chargeable to our clerks; but they are very steady. If they err, tell us and we will box them.

The tags are Salt Lake to Provo, Provo to Salt Creek, Salt Creek to Fillmore, Fillmore to St. George, and Salt Lake to San Pete.

As the mail goes south, the sacks are delivered in the above order. At Provo, the P. M. will take all mail going further south from his sack and place it in the next in order; the P. M. at Salt Creek will do the same; and so the P. M. at Fillmore will take all mail matter for further South from his sack and place it in the St. George mail sack. At Salt Creek the P. M. will place in the San Pete sack all mail matter for that country.

No P. M. will touch any sack that does not belong to his office in the order above and all will be right we think. Try it.

NEW EXCHANGES.—We take pleasure in placing on our exchange list the *Golden Era*, a San Francisco weekly literary paper that claims to be "the most useful, agreeable and altogether desirable publication" on the Pacific. It is decidedly the best paper for light reading that we have met with in America. It continues every week three or four novels from the best young American writers; gives the current news of the day, takes up passing events and makes very excellent selections. Further we know Lawrence to be a gentleman.

The *Daily American Flag*, of San Francisco, comes to us every day brim full of fight against every thing copperish in the nation; but specially charged with brimstone, hemp and Alcatraz to "the friends of the South" in its own bailiwick. The *Flag* is conducted with any amount of spirit, talks with a freedom that is perfectly refreshing, when on the right side, and goes in wholesale for a general sweeping of the rubbish from its path to the pinnacle of fame and authority. Some of the other dailies seem to stand aghast, and hardly know which way to take the fire. As a specimen of style we subjoin the *Flag's* notice of a cotemporary:

In its misery and bewilderment, the *Bulletin* says that the *FLAG* "has no brains, and it is old brains at that!" As the *Bulletin's* dreary "brains" comes from *Australia*, we cannot ascertain its antiquity. Travelers say that tripe exposed any length of time in that climate, becomes wholly invulnerable to the ravages of time.

Of course, the *Bulletin* is able enough to retort.

POLICE REPORT.—Since last report the city treasury has received \$5 from Richard Wells, a teamster, for the privilege of being drunk and stretching himself on the sidewalk. Samuel Kyle, a C. V., paid \$10, for adding to drunkenness the disturbance of the Peace. A young man named Slade chastised a bigger fellow named Hanks with a pistol on the head, for abusing the name of a deceased relative. Young Slade, no doubt, thought it worth \$10 and paid it freely. Nine soldiers were arrested for being drunk, fighting and resisting the Police while attempting to preserve the Peace of the city; some were fined and others discharged. Capt. Smith was fined \$50 for resisting the Police in the discharge of their duties; and Albert F. Smith was arrested and fined \$50 for gambling.

GONE TO IDAHO.—We bade "good bye" to our friend Nat Stein, Esq., on Monday morning, and wished him prosperity at the diggings. The folks in Virginia will find "Nat" a pleasant gentleman and a reliable business man. He was accompanied by "Tom" Adams, Esq., another agent and attachee of contractor Holladay. Mr. Adams goes to Virginia with Stein, then returns to the junction of the roads near Fort Hall and strikes out for Boise, Idaho City and Walla Walla. He is charged with selecting the stations for the new mail company.

LOOK OUT.—Eastern and western papers drop the people of Utah the hint to look out for certain classes of goods that will be dropped in upon them—after the Cheap John fashion—this season. We expect the people will be glad enough to get cheap goods—for such, we refer them to our advertising columns.

Connected with the Bindery in the large store, on the first floor, purchasers will find all the Church publications for sale.