



ALBERT CARRINGTON.....EDITOR.

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## THE MISSIONARIES.

During the present week, a goodly number of our Elders leave their homes as messengers of salvation to the nations of the earth. It is one of the phases of our life that distinguish us from all other classes of society. To others, it is but fanaticism; to us, it is the highest evidence of devotion to God, and the abnegation of self for the deliverance of a ruined world. We look around upon the men called to go on Mission, and our hearts abound with blessings for them, and in our innermost souls we feel "God bless you and make you powerful to save."

A generation abandoned to the weakness and corruption of mortality, with no ambition higher than grasping the power that enslaves, can badly estimate the sacrifices we make to carry to the world the principles of life. If some are generous enough to refrain from hostility, they think they go a great way when they credit us with sincerity, and allow us to pass on unmolested—personally, they weigh every action in the balance of dollars. To see men, on a moment's notice leave their farms, their workshops, their commerce, their firesides, their families and friends, and readily consent to go wherever sent, among strangers, dependent day by day on the Overruling care of Providence to sustain them, is a faith they cannot comprehend.

## OUR AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON.

We devote a very large space of this issue to speeches of the Hon. John F. Kinney, the Delegate from this Territory to Congress. It is the first time in our Territorial history that we have had the opportunity of presenting to the people the proceedings of their Representatives in this style, and we feel assured that the preference we give to this matter in our columns, to the exclusion of our own cogitations, on other matters, will be appreciated.

The position of Delegate from Utah has ever been an unthankful office and though it is gratifying to notice the efforts of the present incumbent, we do not forget the labors of his predecessors in other times. There was a time when silence in our Delegate was a virtue, though difficult to maintain. This would seem to have in some respects changed; but whether with more profitable results we must look for the future to develop. At all events, with the information before us, we believe Mr. Kinney will find his course approved and his sentiments re-echoed in the bosoms of his constituents.

We conscientiously voted for Mr. Kinney's election, believing that it was in the general interest to do so. Many had entertained the impression that a change would be beneficial and many circumstances induced to his selection. We have long believed that from our Delegate we had a right to expect a whole heart and full service in the interest of his constituents, in preference to personal matters, and, thus far, Mr. Kinney has, we think, filled the bill. We thought and still think that the experiment of a gentleman in his situation could solve the problem of the partiality or impartiality of the government in its relations with Utah.

We have later advices from Washington than those received by the *Globe*, and the subject of Utah's admission into the Union was yet unacted upon. It is not very flattering to claims of justice to see younger Territories with a lesser population sliding easily into the Union, while Utah is left still at the door asking for admission. We know not how this may yet read in history, but we have always felt that every thing is well, and will always be well for those who themselves do right. We hear of this thing being whispered and the other proposition being made for Utah's acceptance as a condition of en-

trance into the family of States; but we know of nothing outside of Constitutional obligations that Congress has a right to ask or we could be justified in accepting.

**IN A TIGHT PLACE.**—Ridgely Greathouse, the California banker and "friend of the South," whose aspirations after the honors of Red Roverism on the Pacific about a year ago brought him prematurely "to grief," to imprisonment, to trial, to condemnation, and subsequently—by a doubtful application of the amnesty proclamation—to liberty, has again become the hero of the hour. In his trunk, on board the Chapman, were found papers which after working into shape at Washington, bring him to a tight place. The violation of military passes granted to him in '61 and '62—whose penalty is death—is claimed by his abortive attempt at privateerism on the Pacific. Some of the California papers seem to exult at his prospective future, and anticipate that all good, loyal citizens "will not be sorry to learn that his prospects for effecting some lively transactions in the hemp line, at no distant date, are so flattering as they now appear."

He has been sent in irons to Kentucky or Tennessee, by order of the War Department, to be tried for his life on the charge of violating his parole, and the oath of allegiance which he took to procure his passes going South. The doubtful patriotism of "not a few" on the Pacific, led to the most discreet arrangements for getting Ridgely safely on board the steamer from San Francisco to the Isthmus. It was apprehended that an attempt would be made to rescue him; but all passed off quietly, and he is now sailing along to the Seat of War.

**PAYMENT IN ADVANCE.**—One of our agents informs us that some subscribers for the *News* in his locality have variously interpreted our terms of "payment in advance," and requests a word from us to settle the debate. When we are told in the commercial world that for what we want to purchase "payment in advance" is required, we understand that we are to hand over the money before we get the article. All newspaper subscriptions and advertisements are required to be paid in advance—all over the world—for the simple reason that while it is very easy for five thousand people to sustain one man, it is rarely possible for one man to contribute to five thousand. Pay for the *News* when you subscribe for it—that is the meaning of "Payment in Advance."

**THE IMMIGRATION.**—The first of the teams and wagons, destined for the assistance of the immigrants from the Eastern frontiers this season, arrived in the city on Saturday. Since that time, others have been coming in from various parts of the Territory, and as soon as directed, have set out eastward to convenient places for camping. Considering the unpromising winter, and the great scarcity of feed everywhere, we are glad to see the cattle so well as they are. The mule teams will probably leave to-morrow; but not unlikely, the whole of the present week will be consumed in fitting out all the ox teams. If the last of them leaves by Saturday, they will do well.

**POLICE.**—With the increased facilities of developing the country, the magistrates have before them a nice spring trade. During the last week John Kramer was arrested on a warrant issued by Mayor Smoot, on the charge of gambling, and fined \$85.00. Eli Ashcroft fined \$49, for giving whisky to Indians. Robt. Davis, John Jackson, Charles Amwater, James Ryan and James Flannerty, C. Vs., fined \$5, each for being drunk and lying on the side walks. Layton Tripp, an immigrant, arrested for drunkenness and disturbing the peace, fined \$10. Fred. Meeks, teamster, arrested for drunkenness, fined \$10.00. Trot them through.

**THE WEATHER.**—We are now in all the glory of a lovely spring. In a week or two more, if only favored with a little more rain, our city will, to the visiting stranger, in which ever direction he may first behold it, be a gem of beauty. Of our city, a creation from a wilderness, in a few years, we are proud, and think it without rival in the world.

It is natural for human beings to speak well of themselves and of their own; but thinking so is not quite so extensive, and we are glad of the variety of opinion.

**THE GREAT THROUGH MAIL.**—The reports from the road east of this, represent the storms for some weeks back to have been exceedingly trying to human and brute nerve. For seventeen days the storm is said to have raged fearfully. The quadrupeds, with the best of precaution and good driving, would at times get beyond their depth in the snow, and flounder and splurge in their own tracks, till assisted out again by the passengers. With a continuation of the present drying weather, the roads will soon be good again and schedule time made by the stages.

**TO THE PUBLIC.**—It is pretty reliably reported by letter from Denver, Col., that a large amount of rather clumsily executed Counterfeit Greenbacks, \$100, \$10 and \$5, are now in Colorado, and some of them may soon be here. Look out, and carefully examine Greenbacks of the aforementioned denominations.

**PIE PLANT.**—A bunch of very fine pie plant was placed on our table the other day from the garden of Mr. Thomas Fenton, Sixth Ward: accept thanks.

**THE LAST PAY DAY.**—Only two of the C. V's got to the city Calaboose on Thursday, quite a number slipped past it. Very creditable.

**STARTING OUT.**—Ewbanks and Keyes train of 24 wagons loaded with produce, for Virginia City, Idaho, left this city on Sunday morning.

## ACCIDENTAL DEATH OF ELDER LEWIS ROBBINS.

While a number of brethren were engaged quarrying rock for the meeting house about to be erected in St. George, Washington county, on the 10th of February last, a large stone supposed to weigh four or five tons, suddenly gave way, and br. Robbins being at the time just below it, and perceiving his imminent danger ran down the hill, the stone bound in the same direction with fearful velocity. Stubbing his foot, he fell, and in a moment after he was a shockingly mutilated corpse. Three hour's hard labor were required to extricate his broken remains. He has left a wife and four children to mourn his loss.

Deceased was born September 8, 1811, at Rockbridge, Berks county, Massachusetts. When six years old his parents moved to Bloomfield in the State of New York, and six years subsequently to Norfolk in Connecticut. At sixteen, he went to learn the trade of blacksmithing with an elder brother in the State of New York. On the 1st of May, 1832, he heard the fullness of the gospel preached, and on the 5th of the same month was baptized by Elder Simeon Carter; shortly afterwards moved to Kirtland, where he was ordained an Elder by Joseph the Seer; in 1834, went to Missouri in Z. on's Camp; afterwards settled for a time in Clay county; performed several missions in the States, traveling with Elders O. Pratt, L. D. Barnes, John Murdock and others. February 28, 1835, he was chosen to be one of the first quorum of Seventies, and when other Seventies were chosen in Nauvoo, he was ordained a President in the 2nd Quorum, which office he held and honored to the day of his death.

The writer of this epitome of the life of br. Robbins was intimately associated with him upon his European mission in the years 1849 and '51, and ever found him at his post, and a man of sterling worth and unflinching integrity. In 1852 he came to this Territory, bringing with him his son and daughter, their mother, the partner of his joys and sorrows, having died in Iowa while he was preaching the gospel in Great Britain.—[Com.]

## TERRITORIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

While the Territorial Appropriation Bill was before the House of Representatives on the 10th ult., the Hon. John F. Kinney called attention to the neglect of Utah, and placed before Congress figures that will do to look at.

[From the Congressional Globe, March 24.]

Mr. KINNEY moved under the heading of "Territory of Utah" to add as follows:

For compensation and mileage of the members of the Legislative Assembly, officers, clerk and contingent expenses of the General Assembly, \$20,000: Provided, That the surplus if any arising from this or any former appropriation may be used for the purpose of completing the penitentiary for such Territory under the direction of the Legislative Assembly.

Mr. KINNEY. I desire to call the attention of the chairman of the Committee of Ways

and Means and also of the House to the fact that in these appropriations for the Territory of Utah in this bill, there is no appropriation for the expenses of the Legislative Assembly of that Territory at all. By reference to the appropriations made for the various Territories by the Thirty-Seventh Congress, I find the following:

For the Territory of New Mexico:	
Salary of Governor, Judges and secretary	\$12,000
Contingent expenses	1,000
Interpreter and translator	500
Compensation of Legislature, etc	18,000
	\$31,500

I find that the same session of Congress appropriated for Utah as follows:

Salary of Governor, Judges and secretary	\$12,000
Contingent expenses	1,500
Compensation of Legislature, etc	6,000
	\$19,500

Thus making a difference for precisely the same purpose between the amount appropriated for the respective Legislatures of \$12,000, the expenses in each Territory being about the same.

The same session of Congress appropriated for the Territory of Washington:

Salary of Governor, secretary and judges	\$12,500
Contingent expenses	1,500
Compensation of Legislature, etc	20,000
	\$34,000

The same session appropriated for the Territory of Nebraska.

Salary of Governor, secretary and judges	\$10,500
Contingent expenses	1,000
Compensation of Legislature, etc	4,000
	\$15,500

I desire to explain why this appropriation for Nebraska is so small. Through the Delegate from that Territory the previous appropriation for mileage and compensation of the members of the Legislature was diverted by Congress to the payment of the direct tax levied upon the people of the Territory, and there was no session of the Legislature one year ago in Nebraska, and the difference between the direct tax and the amount appropriated, with the \$4,000 appropriated for the late session, was deemed sufficient to pay the expenses of the Legislature for 1863-64. Utah assumed the payment of her direct tax by legislative enactment, and is cheerfully contributing the amount assessed against her toward aiding in putting down the rebellion.

The same Congress appropriated for Colorado:

Salary of Governor, Judges, etc	\$9,700
Contingent expenses	1,000
Compensation of Legislature, etc	20,000
	\$30,700

## Also for Nevada:

Salary of Governor, Judges, etc	\$9,700
Contingent expenses	1,000
Compensation of Legislature, etc	20,000
	\$30,700

## Also for Dakota:

Salary of Governor, Judges, etc	\$9,700
Contingent expenses	1,000
Compensation of Legislature, etc	15,000
	\$25,700

Mr. Chairman, I find appropriated by the provisions of the bill now before the committee, as prepared and recommended by the Committee of Ways and Means, the following amount aggregated for each Territory: For New Mexico, \$31,500; Nebraska, \$26,500; Nevada, \$23,700; Arizona, \$31,500; Washington, \$34,000; Colorado, \$25,700; Dakota, \$24,700; Idaho, \$33,000; and Utah only \$13,500, and no appropriation for the expenses, mileage and compensation of the Legislature for 1864-65.

I find by reference to the estimates of the Secretary of the Treasury the following in regard to Utah:

For contingent expenses of the Territory, per act of September 8, 1850, 9 Laws, page 457, section 11, \$1,500. Compensation and mileage of the members of the Legislative Assembly, officers, clerks and contingent expenses of the Assembly, nothing required in addition to unexpended balance.

This report of the Secretary is dated December 7, 1863, one week prior to the meeting of the late Legislative Assembly for the Territory, and hence the expenses of that Legislature were not before the Secretary of the Treasury and the Committee of Ways and Means in preparing the appropriation bill. The \$6,000 appropriated by the Thirty-Seventh Congress was probably considered sufficient, with the unexpended balance of previous appropriations to the credit of Utah in the Treasury Department, to defray the expenses of the Legislature for the Territory of Utah for the session of 1863-64. It cannot be possible that Utah has so far excelled her sister Territories in economy of the public money as to have standing to her credit sufficient, with the \$6,000, to defray the expenses of two Legislatures, the one of 1863-64, and also the one for 1864-65. Twenty thousand dollars is usually appropriated each Congress for the expenses of each Territorial Legislature, and to suppose that Utah has still sufficient to her credit for the next Legislature, can only be done upon the ground that she has saved \$34,000 for the General Government of money that was appropriated for the benefit of the Territory.

The Legislature has held regular sessions,