



GEORGE Q. CANNON.....EDITOR

Wednesday,.....Sept. 2, 1868.

## EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

### PRESIDENT YOUNG'S TRIP NORTH.

SALT LAKE CITY, August 26. THE drive between Logan and Wellsville is always quickly accomplished by President Young and his company. The road is good and the ten miles is generally traveled within an hour. We reached there a little before sundown on Sunday evening. We heard in Salt Lake City that Wellsville crops were almost entirely cut off again this year by grasshoppers; but upon inquiry, were pleased to learn that the citizens had saved half their crop. This place has suffered more than any other in the valley; but we noticed no feeling of discouragement. The people have sufficient to keep them until another harvest, and they are thankful that their condition is no worse. We were hospitably entertained, the Bishop (Wm. Maughan) and the entire settlement being evidently pleased to have the President and his company stay with them. We were lulled to sleep that night by the sweet singing of the choir. Preceded by the brass and string bands they went to the houses where President Young and the different members of the company were stopping, and serenaded them. This is a practice which prevails in the settlements, and the effect is very charming. Since our visit last year to the northern settlements the improvement of choirs and bands in singing and music is very perceptible. The pleasure of the evenings we spent in Logan was much enhanced by the delightful singing of the choir of that place in their serenades. Their selections were very fine, and were sung with much taste and feeling.

#### BRIGHAM CITY.

Leaving Wellsville on Monday morning we reached Brigham City a little before noon. A School of the Prophets met at 12 m., and was organized by President Young, who spoke in a most pointed and powerful manner. His remarks will long be remembered by those who heard them. After dinner we drove to Ogden City, which place we reached at dusk. The greater portion of the company stopped at Bishop West's. A meeting had been appointed to be held at 2 p.m. on Tuesday, the 25th, at Centerville, Davis County. The company left Ogden at about 8.30 a.m. on Tuesday morning and reached Centerville in time to eat dinner with Bishop Wm. R. Smith before meeting. The display here was very creditable to the good taste and good feelings of the Bishop and the people. A fine arch with the word WELCOME, painted in large letters, spanned the main street, and the children with their banners and attired for the occasion were drawn up to receive the company.

#### THE MEETING

Was addressed by Elders Geo. Q. Cannon, Geo. Dunford, Wilford Woodruff, Joseph F. Smith, A. M. Musser, and President Young in brief and pointed remarks.

At 6 p.m. the company reached Salt Lake city.

It would be difficult to place too high an estimate upon the value of these visits of President Young to the various settlements. The people have local officers, whose counsels and instructions are sound and reliable; but a visit from the Presidency and Twelve is refreshing to the officers and people. They partake of the spirit which prevails at head-quarters, and can better keep pace with their brethren who reside there. Without these visits the people might become narrowed up in their feelings and sectional. Inter-course between the settlements, and between the officers of the Church who reside at this city and those who live elsewhere, has the tendency to prevent this. In the early days of our residence here, when President Young and his brethren visited the settlements, they

had to go prepared to camp out. They took with them their own food, feed for their animals, bedding, &c., and they slept in their vehicles. But now all this has changed. The settlements are close together, and he and his companions can now travel from Salt Lake City to the extreme north and the extreme south without being under the necessity of carrying any provisions or bedding or camping out a single night. A still greater change awaits us ere long. It is not too much to expect that in a few years hence we will have a line of rails laid from one end of the Territory to the other, and if President Young wishes to attend a Conference at St. George, he can step into the cars on Saturday morning and be there by evening, and with a night's rest be ready for meeting next morning.

"Not in vain the distance beacons. Forward, forward, let us range,  
Let the great world spin forever down the ringing grooves of change."

### MAIL COMMUNICATION WITH BEAR LAKE VALLEY.

A FEW days ago we received a letter from General C. C. Rich, dated at Paris, Rich County, which stated that the contract for the Mail service from Huntsville to Bennington, the only mail service to Bear Lake Valley, had been annulled. This contract was let to Montana men, who should have commenced the service on the first of July. The only reason that presents itself for the annulling of the contract is, that the men who had got it had been bidding for routes of which they knew nothing, and then when they found they could not get any one to take their bad contract off their hands, and carry the mails for a less price than they had foolishly agreed to do, they by misrepresentations obtained its annulment. We cannot suppose that the Hon. Geo. W. McLellan, Second Assistant, judging from his former liberal course towards the Territory, could have consented to a matter of this kind, unless gross misrepresentations had been made to him.

The facts in connection with the settlement of Bear Lake Valley, now Rich County, and the history of the postal communication which the settlers maintained with the world outside of their valley, show how much they are entitled to have this right extended to them. The colony went there in 1863. They found an inhospitable climate and a soil the sterility of which had to be conquered. With a short season in which vegetation could grow and mature, with late snows and frosts in the Spring, with early frosts in the Fall, and heavy snows in the Winter which covered the mountains and blocked the cañons, making the valley almost inaccessible for months, they toiled and labored and suffered and endured, and successfully built up a colony numbering some twenty-five hundred persons. But communication with other parts of the Territory, and with other Territories, States and nations, was not merely desirable, it was a necessity. From 1863, when the valley was settled, up to the first of January of the present year, mail service was kept up by private enterprise, and for but six months of the time was any expense to Government. For months, each winter, while the settlements in the valley were all but cut off from the outer world, the mail was packed by hardy men on snow shoes over the mountains.

Through numerous signed petitions forwarded to Washington and representations made by our Delegate, Hon. W. H. Hooper, a special service was obtained for six months, which ended on the first of July, when a regular letting took place. It is clear to our mind that the men who obtained the contract at that letting, are the prime movers in annulling that contract, and depriving the people of Rich County of the mail service to which they are so justly entitled. And with the representations that will be made to the Department by our Delegate, we have no doubt but a mail service will be immediately ordered. General Rich, the former carrier, makes a most liberal offer with regard to carrying the mails, which we believe will receive the consideration of the Department. He will carry them for a very small sum, if the starting point of the route is changed from Huntsville to Franklin. This change would not inconvenience any one, and would greatly reduce the expenses of the service. General Rich continues to carry the mail, even without any pay being guaranteed to him by Government, as he did in previous years, for the citizens cannot do without mail communication. Although much slanderous matter has been repeatedly circulated concerning

the ignorance of our citizens, no people hold in higher appreciation the advantages of postal communication, nor labor more energetically to possess them. Our people have been taught by experience to rely on themselves. And when they are thus denied a privilege like this—and there is scarcely any that they deem greater—at once a privilege and a right, they bend their energies to the task of supplying themselves. But our postal laws contemplate nothing of this character; and we simply ask that the postal rights, which are due to us as American citizens, be extended to the inhabitants of Bear Lake Valley, in common with the other inhabitants of the Territory, and the other Territories and States in the Union.

### THE ALLIES IN HUMAITA.

OUR dispatches, this morning, contain an account of the occupation by the Allies of the fortress of Humaita, which has been so long and desperately defended by the Paraguayans. This will probably lead to the speedy termination of a contest as remarkable, probably, for the obstinacy and endurance manifested by the besieged, as any that can be found within the whole range of military history.

One report says the Paraguayans evacuated Humaita, being compelled to do so by want of provisions; another says they evacuated it after having spiked the guns, and removed all their stores, simply because they had prepared a line of defences on the Terbicuary; and that they are as confident as ever of ultimate success.

For three years the inhabitants of Paraguay, numbering at the commencement of the war, about a million and a quarter, have successfully contended against the combined armies of Brazil and its allies—the Argentine republic and Uruguay, whose population is to that of Paraguay about seven to one.

Brazil has talked considerably about her "wounded honor," and has repeatedly refused the mediation of this country to effect a settlement of the difficulty, the real cause of which is said to be, the formation of a secret treaty something over three years ago, between Brazil and her allies, by which they agreed to partition the territory of Paraguay between them upon over-running and subjugating it. For the accomplishment of this scheme thousands of lives and millions of money have been expended by the invaders; and with little promise of success.

The heroism and self devotion manifested by the Paraguayans have been such as to command the admiration of all who have the least sympathy with the weak when battling for their rights with the strong. Males and females have manifested the same determination to resist the advances of the invaders of their country. Since the commencement of the war, the Paraguayan women have tilled the land, raised the grain and other things necessary for the supplying of their own and the army's support; and latterly, through the fearful drain on the male population, thousands of them have fought in the trenches, defended important positions and performed military duty with as much alacrity and determination as men, and henceforth Mesdames Brigadier General Lynch, Lieutenant Colonel Ferreira and Captain Herrero with their corps of Amazons will rank side by side with Joan of Arc and other military heroines of the world.

It is not likely that the war will last much longer. Public opinion throughout Christendom is beginning to be roused to the enormity and injustice of this crusade against the little republic of Paraguay; and, what will have more weight with the Brazilians probably is that the national exchequer is in a far from flourishing condition. Besides this the ministry just inaugurated in that country, are said to be in favor of peace, and the people are beginning to murmur at the exactions this crusade necessitates, so that it is more than probable that this war, which seems to have been entered upon, as most wars of invasion are, merely for the purpose of gratifying royal ambition, will soon collapse, which is "a consummation devoutly to be wished for."

Nothing is lost; although everything is the victim of mutability. The skins of the dogs drowned at our pound are converted, it is said, into gloves. The sheet of paper upon which we have been writing may have once been the material of a lady's—apron. Change is the grand principle to which all things earthly are subjected.

## HOME ITEMS

### FROM TUESDAY'S DAILY.

IN FROM ECHO.—Bishop E. F. Sheets, just in from the North Fork of Echo, reports the work progressing finely there. The fifty feet fills are being rapidly filled up, and the sixty feet cuts are opening in the side of the mountain. The work in North Fork, sub-contracted by Bishop Sheets and John W. Young, Esq., is pretty heavy, and will give employment to considerable muscular power for some time yet. The side of the little Cañon along which the line there runs, is a series of "hog-backs," with intervening gorges; the latter have to be filled up, and the former to be cut through; and this very uneven surface is rapidly being made into a level road. Some places in Echo will take a few weeks yet, and when done the grading will be completed from P. H. Young's contract at the mouth of North Fork, to the mouth of Echo.

COMING TRAINS.—By a reliable gentleman, just arrived from the east, we learn that Naisbitt & Hindley's train was at LaCede on Saturday; Hendricks, Harris & Orison's at Black Buttes, and Standish's near Point of Rocks. On Monday Crandall's train was at Coalville. Shurtleff's train, outward bound, was at Sulphur Springs at noon on Monday.

WORTH NOTING.—We notice in the Leavenworth Bulletin the following method of keeping flies out of butter, which is worth trying this "fly weather."

"Stick a piece of bread about as large as your finger into the butter when it is put on the table, and not a fly will touch the butter, though they may crawl around on the bread. After a few minutes they will leave the butter altogether. Now tell us why, ye philosophers?"

### FROM WEDNESDAY'S DAILY.

STAGE ROBBERY.—Yesterday evening, about seven o'clock, the eastern stage was robbed by four men about four miles west of LaCede station, and the treasure box, with some \$40,000 in it, taken. When the coach left this city on Sunday night, there were not any passengers on it for any point east of Echo City; and it is not known here whether any had been lifted by the way; so that is possible there may have been no person on the coach but the driver at the time of the robbery. LaCede is 274 miles east of this city. Wells, Fargo & Co. offer a reward of \$15,000 for the recovery of the treasure box and contents, or a proportionate amount for any part of it; and \$5,000 for the persons of the robbers "dead or alive," or a proportionate amount for any one or more of them.

THE IMMIGRATION.—We have been favored with the following telegram to President Young, received to-day:

Benton, Aug. 25, 1868.  
President B. Young:  
Elders Smith, Jensen and Walker have just arrived, and gone into camp. Gillespie's train started out yesterday. It waited for luggage.  
A. C. FRYER.

CONSTRUCTION MATERIAL.—The C. P. R. R. requires an amount of material for construction and supplies for the army of laborers working on the line, which amounts to a daily average of one hundred car loads! The Company have twenty-one saw mills steadily at work in the Sierras, about Donner Lake and down the Truckee.

The consumption of ties is 10,000 daily. So we gather from our exchanges.

THUNDER SHOWER.—There was a nice thunder shower to-day, shortly after noon, which cooled vegetation, laid the dust, and acted as a refresher to baked and broiled humanity generally.

CHANGE OF TIME.—A. W. Street, Esq., Postmaster, informs us that on and after to-morrow, the eastern mail will leave at 6:30 a.m., instead of in the evening as at present.

SOUTHERN UTAH ITEMS.—The Rio Virgen Times, of the 12th inst., says the early peach season was over. It was noted for the great size and excellence of flavor of many of the early sorts, both seedlings and imported. They have for some time been eating grapes of different varieties.

A fruit-growers' convention is called for the 29th inst., to be held in St. George. The object is to adopt such measures as will best facilitate, develop, and encourage horticulture. Delegates from the various settlements in Southern Utah are invited to attend.

The weather had been very favorable for crops and fruits, showers falling once or twice a week.

COMBINATION.—We are pleased to announce that arrangements have been made by which Miss Ince and Mr. Davenport will appear together, in the pieces to be performed during the gentleman's brief engagement. This combination will be very gratifying to the patrons of the Theatre, many of whom had expressed a desire to see these two talented actors on the boards together. They appear to-morrow night in Richelieu.

### FROM THURSDAY'S DAILY.

THE IMMIGRATION.—President Young has courteously favored us with the following telegrams, received by him to-day:

Fort Bridger, Aug. 27.  
President B. Young:  
My train passed here to-day. We are getting along finely.

D. D. McARTHUR.  
Echo City, Aug. 27.

President B. Young:  
My train passed here at 9 a.m., all well. Will be in the city on Saturday.

W. SEELEY.

ARRIVALS.—Elders Joseph M. Ferrin, Winslow Farr, Lewis M. Grant, Edwin Eldredge and Hans Petersen, arrived here on Friday, the 31st ult., per S. S. France, having left New York on the 18th ult. Elder William Howard, accompanied by his wife, arrived here on Tuesday, the 4th inst., per S. S. Minnesota, having left New York on the 22d ult. The above named brethren were appointed on a mission to this country at the last April Conference in Salt Lake City, with the exception of Elder Petersen, who is appointed to labor in Scandinavia. He left Liverpool for Copenhagen on Saturday, the 1st inst. We extend to our brethren a cordial welcome, and earnestly wish for them a pleasant and successful mission.—[Mil. Star, Aug. 8th.]