



ALBERT CARRINGTON.....EDITOR.

Wednesday.....October 28, 1863.

## SELF PRESERVATION.

It is of very little consequence to us what other persons may think of us, or of our manner of looking at the present situation and future of the people of Utah; we mean to say all that we think we should say, and after considerations can take care of themselves. We are aware that we are liable to be misinterpreted, and carped at by whiners; but for that miserable breed of speculators and their cousins, and all that they can say or do, we care as little as we do for the chattering gibberish of the Choc-taw.

We are no alarmists; but we consider if any thing has to be said to the people about self-preservation that the sooner it is said the better. It looks to us that somebody should now "whisper" to them—"Do thyself no harm," and we propose to do it. Were we situated like any other community, we should be a long time before we would ever think of whispering to men in business that they should do this or should not do the other; but when we are "a thousand miles from every where," we are forced to look to others as well as to ourselves, and the people expect it of us.

We glory in personal liberty—we think all men should be at liberty to do all the good they can, and, if they will it, all the mischief to themselves they can think of; but when the evil directly effecting individuals reaches to others indirectly, the latter parties have a right to remonstrate: such is precisely the relative position of a few speculators and the people of Utah. We wish to do no injury to any one; but we fancy that we see men among us, who would buy and sell us for any market. They have no interest in our prosperity and no sympathy with us in a day of trial. They are ever ready to hurrah for us in the morning and for our enemies in the evening. To all this we have no special objection, for we never calculate trusting them, and would not even allude to them now, but for the service of pointing them out as threatening the welfare of the people. That we should not be misunderstood as specially applying our remarks to "Gentiles" we are free to confess that there are men calling themselves "Mormons" far beyond the former in culpability, and far beneath them in meanness and that is saying a great deal.

From every quarter of the Territory, we hear expressions of apprehension of a scarcity of breadstuffs before another harvest, and we confess that we share in those fears. We pray that such a calamity may yet be far from us; but if we are overtaken now we see no mitigating plea that can be offered by the people. They have been told time after time to husband their wheat, to lay up grain in a time of abundance; but their prosperity and the blessings of the Lord seem to have hardened their hearts, and the counsels of the Priesthood have been to many of us an idle tale. Were we on the seaboard, or in railway communication with any other people, we might in a measure be indifferent, for there the staff of life is always to be had at some price; but here, in the midst of the desert, where, in a day of scarcity, are we to find supplies at any price?

We shall not attempt to prophecy—we struggle against the forebodings of evil that rush into our minds; but if some see not a day of sorrow for the folly with which they have scattered to the winds the blessings and bounties of the earth, we shall be glad to avow our unfounded apprehensions. We are satisfied that the people of Utah are a good people, a people devoted to sound morality and pure religion; honest, confiding, and as ready to sacrifice all for the kingdom of God's sake as any people that ever lived upon the

earth. We admire them for their faithfulness, for their readiness to defend the right, and the love we bear them impels us to speak thus plain. We feel that our words of warning will not be written in vain, and if they contribute in anything to preserve among us the necessities of life, we shall have much reason for thankfulness.

We hope that the Bishops throughout the settlements are as diligent as they ought to be in seeing that bread-stuff and the products of the Territory are carefully husbanded in sufficient quantity to serve till next harvest at least, and till another harvest after that—if such were possible. We have had a cricket war upon our crops, and had a scorching drought that withered up every green thing and we should be sorry to see a repetition of "root digging."

There is no question that it is the intention of speculators to buy up the products of this Territory during the winter for Idaho and Reese River mines. There are some here now for this purpose, and with the fall of snows, a shoal of others will be rushing in upon us for winter quarters, during which they will make preparations for the opening spring, and if they leave a pound of flour behind, it will only be because they could not purchase it. It is due, therefore, to the miners at Idaho and at Reese River to know thus early that Utah is not the market they can look to this season. They can get any amount from California, and the people there will be glad to sell to them: we are not in that position, and those who persist in dragging from the Territory what is necessary to the existence of the people, can be regarded in no other light than as unmerciful enemies, and those who aid them in gathering up the "staff of life"—when they must know that they thereby enhance the price of food to the laborer far beyond his ability to reach it—we spurn with contempt. It is all folly to talk to us in these mountains about the rise of wages in proportion to the rise in breadstuffs. Such, no doubt would occur in cases where labor could not be dispensed with; but the larger portion of the citizens would suspend all unnecessary improvements, and leave the dependent in a fearful condition.

Are we, as a people, to abandon those who are this winter dependent upon us? God forbid. We would far rather see the city in ashes, and every thing possessed by us in the Territory laid in waste, before we would listen to the angry voice of the Lord against us for forgetting our brethren, their wives and helpless children.

Who can calmly consider the missionary labors of fathers, brothers and sons now in foreign lands, pointing out to the honest and confiding that "here in the valleys there is room for us all," and blush not at any voluntary action that endangers the life and social habits of those who have believed in their testimony? When, in the visitation of Providence, we have had to bear the heavy hand of affliction, and no human prescience could avert altogether the calamity, the humility, patience and suffering of the saints have been a proud memorial of their devotion to the kingdom of God, and we look back upon those times with a pleasure which riches in abundance could never confer.

If, notwithstanding our anxiety to avoid the calamity of want, the next six or nine months should prove some men among us and send them "a kiting" to other regions, the experience will not be altogether without its benefits.

**THE THEATRE.**—The management announces again, for this evening, Eustache Baudin, the Forsaken. The play is decidedly interesting, followed by the mirth provoking Burlesque, Tragic Opera—Bombastes Furioso, which cannot fail to fill the houses: in addition, Mrs. Taylor is announced for a sentimental song.

The first presentation of this evening's play was largely affected by Diphtheria and the indispositions that unfortunately prevail to a very great extent in this community at the present time. Some of the players were visibly too sick to appear before the curtain, and some of the *attachees* behind the scenes were still worse. It was a little too much to shift scenes and appear before them at the same time. The second evening of the Forsaken gave much satisfaction to both players and auditors.

Dunbar, Marlet's, Bowring and Mrs. Romney are in the same farce this evening.

## THE SOUTH AT HOME AND ABROAD.

There is no dodging Des'iny, and there is exceedingly little gained in shutting eyes against the inexorable march of events. We notice that North and South is at the present time strong at the game of brag—some of it probably honest, much of it sheer buncombe for foreign markets; but none of that kind of thing is likely to change much the destiny of either. Diplomatic heads understand all these manœuvres and are not generally carried away by the flourishes of the pen or the eloquence of the desk. The South is in high dudgeon because Lord John Russell refuses to receive Mr. Mason their representative at Downing Street, and squints terribly at the near future when they will serve out the British nation for present coolness. Believing that the Lord will "build up" or "pull down" for the accomplishing of His purposes, we think that much general information can be gleaned by the perusal of what they have to say of themselves and of each other, and for that purpose we give a large portion of space to general selected matter.

## MR. MASON WITHDRAWS FROM ENGLAND.

Various reasons have been assigned for the withdrawal of the Confederate Commissioner from England, some of them rather "mixed"; but, with English, Federal and Confederate papers before us, we see nothing beyond the simple fact that England has no wish to engage in war for an "idea," like her ally—France,—across the Channel. When the Confederate States have achieved their independence, England thinks it then will be time enough to recognize their nationality. The trembling of the British Lion before the American Eagle is, of course, huge humbug. England can afford to indulge her neighbors in the harmless evaporation of "what they would, if they could." The following is the official notification of Mr. Mason's retirement.

"No. 24 UPPER SEYMOUR STREET,  
PORTMAN SQUARE, LONDON,  
Sept. 21, 1863."

The Right Honorable Earl Russell, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs:—

MY LORD.—In a despatch from the Secretary of State of the Confederate States of America, dated the 4th day of August last, and now just received, I am instructed to consider the mission which brought me to England as at an end, and I am directed to withdraw at once from this country.

The reasons for terminating this mission are set forth in an extract from the despatch which I have the honor to communicate herewith.

The President believes that "the government of her Majesty has determined to decline the overtures made through you for establishing by treaty friendly relations between the two governments, and entertains no intention of receiving you as the accredited Minister of this government near the British Court."

"Under these circumstances your continued residence in London is neither conducive to the interest nor consistent with the dignity of this government, and the President therefore requests that you consider your mission at an end, and that you withdraw, with your secretary from London."

Having made known to your Lordship on my arrival here the character and purposes of the mission entrusted to me by my government, I have deemed it due to courtesy thus to make known to the government of her Majesty its termination, and that I shall, as directed, at once withdraw from England.

I have the honor to be your lordship's very obedient servant, J. M. MASON."

## THE CONFEDERATE REASONS

Evidently from the pen of an official, are set forth in the London Index thus:—

"We are permitted by Mr. Mason to publish his letter to Earl Russell, announcing his recall as special commissioner from the Confederate States of America to England, and the termination of his mission. It will be seen by the extract given in the letter of recall that it is placed by the Confederate President on the ground of the persistent refusal of England to enter into the relations of amity usual between foreign powers—a condition of things which, in the opinion of the President, would make the continuance of the mission neither conducive to the interests nor consistent with the dignity of the government of which he is at the head." Mr. Slidell, we understand, will remain in France as special commissioner to that government, nor is it at all contemplated to terminate that mission; and yet France, equally with England, has so far refrained from entering into international relations with the Confederate States. All England will admit that the government of these States is in the hands of able, experienced, and judicious statesmen; and we are sufficiently conversant with southern circles and southern men to know that, with other marked differences between the sections North and South in America, there exists this that in the South the general feeling to all England has been one of good will

and respect. There must be then, some over-ru'ing cause for the difference thus made between France and England in the termination of the mission to the one and not to the other.—To those at all conversant with what is passing in the Southern States this is no mystery. Mr. Slidell has been received and has been uniformly treated by the government of France with every mark of consideration and respect for the government he represents.—There may be grave eas ns regarding policy or public law why France, like England, may not deem it incumbent as yet to recognize those states as an independent political power; but their representative has been freely admitted to every form of intercourse with the government of France, to personal interviews with the Emperor whenever he has asked for them, with immediate access to all or any of the ministry, at first request. This would seem, indeed, but an ordinary courtesy to a gentleman in his position; the refusal of it would be more than a discourtesy; it would be an actual indignity to those whose representative he is. In England Mr. Mason has been held by the government in the very opposite position. His correspondence with the Foreign Office, laid before Congress at Richmond, we know from the southern press, produced a feeling of deep and universal indignation. It showed that with the exception of a single and formal interview with Earl Russell, on his first arrival, appointed at his residence, and not at the Foreign Office, he had been admitted to no intercourse whatever with any member of the government; while a second interview with Lord Russell, asked for some months after the first, was by that minister curtly refused. It showed further that, to all outward or other manifestation, the presence of a confederate commissioner in London was no further recognized than by brief replies to such communications as he was from time to time instructed to make to the minister of this government. While we sincerely regret, therefore, the necessity which has imposed on President Davis the duty of terminating the confederate commission to England, we are bound to admit that his forbearance has been tested to the utmost. Earl Russell has now succeeded in establishing absolute non-intercourse with the Confederate States—those States where our commerce has found sources of incalculable wealth, and profitable employment for countless millions of our capital, with like profitable employment for hundreds of thousands of the people of England. We say absolute non-intercourse, because we know through the press that, of the three British consuls who remained in the Southern States exercising their functions by permission of the government there, Mr. Bunch at Charleston, and Mr. McGee at Mobile, were recalled by this government, and Mr. Moore at Richmond was dismissed by the Confederate Government for contumacy. It remains to be known hereafter what advantages France may derive from a course of policy more consistent with her own self-respect and with national decorum.

## THE ENGLISH REASONS.

[From the London Times, September 23.]

When application was made for a prospective guarantee of property to be transferred by the Confederate government to British subjects in order to protect it from destruction by the Federal forces, the Foreign Office declined to commit itself. We may be sure that the same attitude has been preserved by Lord Russell in all his unofficial dealings with Mr. Mason. The position of that gentleman since his arrival in this country has been peculiar, and in some respects painful. We risked a war with the United States, in reality to vindicate our own maritime rights, but apparently to procure ourselves the honor of a visit from the southern commissioner. Something like two years has passed away since the Trent affair, and yet the object of a mission remains unaccomplished. France has proposed mediation, if not recognition, but England has steadily adhered to her principle, and declined to treat with the South at present as an independent State. Mr. Adams is still the only American Minister acknowledged by the Foreign Office, and any communication that Mr. Mason may have had with that Department wanted the character and forms of diplomatic intercourse. This was, no doubt, a great trial of temper and patience to a proud and loyal southerner; and we are now informed that Mr. Mason, or those whom he represents, can bear it no longer. He has at length been recalled by President Davis, and for the present we presume, the Confederate States will have no accredited emissary in Great Britain.

We are not disposed to dwell upon the petty motives, more or less creditable, which have been suggested to account for this significant act. But one adequate and probable explanation of it can be imagined, and beyond that we need not go. The Confederates expected more of us than they have received at our hands, and, like the Federals, they are disgusted because they have not got the one thing which they demanded. The Federals already possessed the rights of an equal power and all the advantages which the Confederates could hope to derive from recognition, while their naval superiority enabled them to avail themselves freely of our markets. Yet all this did not content them; they wanted the moral sympathy and applause of the English people, and, failing to command this, they have not ceased to heap obloquy upon us. Now, this kind of sympathy is precisely what the Confederates have enjoyed ever since it became manifest that the struggle was really a war of independence. Nor is