



ALBERT CARRINGTON.....EDITOR.

Wednesday.....August 3, 1864.

NOTICE.—Pres. Brigham Young desires the members of the company known as Zion's Camp, who went from Kirtland to Missouri with Pres. Joseph Smith in 1834, to attend the next October Conference, as he wishes to see them and their companions convened at a dinner party in the Social Hall.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

The gist or general interesting portion of each week's dispatches can usually with ease be condensed into our first page, except at times of considerable irregularity in their arrival, when one number, as the last, has not enough for a page, and the next, as the present, has an excess. In such cases we so far exceed the allotted page as to include all items of general interest, to keep our readers fully informed in regard to the progress of current events abroad. We have waived comment on telegraphic news, well satisfied that the large majority of readers prefer making their own comments and drawing their own conclusions therefrom.

THE LABOR QUESTION.

As the necessities of life advance in price, the mechanic and laboring man, who from their regular wages have to purchase everything they require, feel some little uneasiness, and inquire, will wages be raised proportionately? This is a point that touches them closely, and on which they should think deeply and carefully, so that they may not hastily take a course adverse to their best interests. Many people glance at the surface of a subject from one particular stand-point, and, acting on an immature judgment, commit themselves to a course that militates against the very object which they wish to obtain. So it might be in the present instance, were the mechanic and laborer to permit themselves to act unreflectingly.

Some time ago an attempt was made to inaugurate a strike in this city. It failed, as every attempt of the kind must fail in any community situated as we are. In old countries where capitalists employ laborers by the hundred and thousand, for the sole purpose of increasing their capital, combinations of workmen may be successful in forcing a rate of wages, by shutting off the source of wealth from the employer. It is simply a question of whether the capitalist or his workmen can hold out the longer. But here it is materially different. The great buyer of labor in this community is the agriculturist. The circumstances of the community have been such that he could not employ labor only in a limited degree. It did not pay to make extensive improvements in taking in fresh lands and bringing water at great expense to irrigate them. The price obtained for his grain, with wheat at seventy-five to ninety cents per bushel, would not enable him to do so, no matter how enterprising he might be. Neither could he surround himself with the comforts and elegancies of home to the extent he might desire.

Those who employ mechanics to improve and adorn their property are under no necessity to do so. They do not live by them. Hence any attempt to force a higher rate of wages only stops the improvements and throws the mechanic idle. The employer can afford to wait with leisure; the employed cannot; he must live.

This places the mechanic, at the first glance, in a position of extreme dependency. Yet really he is not so situated. He brings into the market and offers for sale a commodity that is in constant demand. He is a necessity. People must have houses, clothing, shoes and other articles of comfort and luxury, to make comfortable the body, to please the eye, to gratify the tastes. The extent to which these are sought after depends upon the ability of the seeker to procure them. The millionaire

will pay five thousand dollars for a horse, twenty thousand for a picture. To the poor man, these amounts seem enormous. But as his wealth and means increase, he finds he, too, can pay a high figure for what gratifies his taste or ministers to his comfort.

Before wages can be increased the buyer of labor must be in a position to pay them. If he is a producer, he can only do so when his produce commands a price that enables him to do it. Then it follows as a natural sequence that he will not only seek to increase his means, by hiring more labor when he finds it pays to do it, but, with a commendable ambition and pride, he will seek to rise in the social status and make an appearance like those around him in the same position or circumstances. This necessarily involves the employment of mechanics and tradesmen of various kinds.

An increase of means, then, put in the hands of the producers of this Territory would most certainly benefit the mechanic and laborer. Their labor would be in demand where it is now unsought for, and that demand would of necessity involve a rate of wages that would meet their wants. As naturally as the water from City creek flows through the various sects till it permeates the entire city, carrying life to the crops on every lot, so would increased means placed in the hands of the producers, pass through all the grades of society, benefitting and enriching every class. The merchant would enjoy his share, for those lacking what he has to sell could afford to buy. The mechanic would receive his share, for the increased demand for his labor and the increased ability to procure it would bring it to him; and working men of every kind would feel and enjoy the benefit.

There is an improvident class in every community who are always poor, because they do not economize to rise above their poverty. Some of this class here might have been in circumstances of far greater prosperity than they now enjoy if they had been wise. Such will, doubtless, feel for a short time the effects of their negligence. But if they will learn from the past the lesson will not have been in vain. There are others but recently settled in the country, some of whom may feel it also for a time; but if they exercise a little patience they will see results fully justifying our remarks.

We wish to see our laboring men become able to buy labor. We wish to see the entire community prosperous and happy. And we confidently ask the people to wait and watch, to be united in their efforts to legitimately and righteously secure these blessings, having full assurance that they are within our reach.

THE TWENTY-FOURTH IN THE COUNTRY.

SANTA QUIN.—Edward W. Clarke has furnished us an interesting report of the celebration of the 17th anniversary of the arrival of the pioneers in Great Salt Lake Valley. One hundred and sixty sat down to a sumptuous repast, and it is truly gratifying to learn from this little town that they have plenty of the staff of life. We coincide with the reporter in his opinion that, "it would be a gratifying thought if every Ward in the Territory could enjoy these blessings before they gather in their harvest." We hope the good folks of Santa Quin will always have an abundance of the good things of life.

RICHMOND.—A committee of arrangements, consisting of Henry Standage, Wm. H. Wright and Wm. T. Van Noy, got up quite a respectable celebration on Monday, the 25th, of which M. F. Bell has sent us a full report, but want of space forbids our printing it in extenso. The usual programme was gone through, orations, speeches, songs and toasts, not forgetting the dance in the evening, and we are assured by the report that it was a time of pure, unsullied joy, and as such will ever be remembered by the Saints of Richmond.

PLAIN CITY.—We have a full report of the doings at this prosperous "city of the plain," in honor of the entrance of the pioneers into this valley, which is signed Wm. Sharp, David Booth, Joseph Skeen, committee of arrangements, and William W. Meguire, scribbler. Monday, the 25th, was welcomed in by the customary demonstrations of joy and gratitude to the All-wise Ruler of the universe for His beneficent care over His people, in guiding them in peace and safety to the peaceful valleys of Utah. Orations, songs, toasts, etc.,

were in order. Major Blair was present, and doubtless enjoyed the target shooting.

SPANISH FORK.—Cricketing, racing running and other agreeable sports were freely indulged in during the afternoon of Monday, the early part of the day having been spent in the usual sociable manner.

PROVO.—The inhabitants were awakened at daybreak by the booming of artillery; the brass and martial bands are represented as having "pleaded most eloquently with the King of day for a recognition of the change in Utah since his majesty arose over those same hill-tops just seventeen years ago." They had a procession on a large scale, a sham fight, speeches, toasts and music, both vocal and instrumental, enlivened the spirits and cheered the hearts of all present. The reporter, Saml. Jones, has given a rather florid description of the celebration, which would doubtless be pleasant to read if we had space to print it entire, but we have not.

DRAPERVILLE.—R. M. Rogers has favored us with a voluminous report of the celebration at their quiet little town, which we shall take pleasure in handing over to the Historian as an historical document. Bishop Stewart, Milo Andrus, Thomas Williams, Guernsey J. Brown and George Clawson, were among the chiefs who took part in the ceremonies. This of itself is a sufficient guarantee for the character of the demonstrations.

FILLMORE.—The citizens of our former capital, seem to have had a great time of rejoicing on the 25th. Orations, songs, volunteer toasts, with dancing commencing in the evening, and continuing "till broad daylight in the morning."

Our numerous patrons must excuse the brief notices we publish of their annual festivities; to print them in full would fill the entire paper for several consecutive weeks which, of course none would desire us to do. Again, celebrations have necessarily a great deal of sameness about them. It will however afford us much pleasure to receive items of news from every part of the Territory, but our correspondents will readily see the propriety of letting us have all matters of news as soon as possible after the occurrence of the incidents, for delays cause news items to lose their interest and they consequently become stale.

SABBATH MEETINGS.—The Saints assembled in the Bery on Sabbath morning at 10 o'clock, as usual. Elder George A. Smith preached a good discourse, in which he reviewed the coming forth of the Book of Mormon, the opposition it met with; the slanders and reproach that had been heaped upon its believers. He then called attention to the success the preaching of the Elders had been blessed with, among nearly all nations. Spoke of the parched and uninviting condition of these valleys when he arrived in company with the pioneers in 1847, and said that by the blessing of God which had attended the labors of the people since that time, the desert was made to blossom as the rose, comparatively.

Rev. Benjamin I. Lowe, of the Presbyterian Church, who preached in the Tabernacle on his way east about two months ago, was again invited to address the congregation. He arose and expressed his thanks to the President and the people for the kindness and liberality shown him, but having only just arrived in the stage he felt too weary to preach. Elder Woodruff thereupon took the stand, bore testimony to the revelation of the fulness of the gospel through Joseph Smith, and gave an exhortation to the Saints to increase in the principles of life.

Afternoon.—President Brigham Young preached an excellent discourse to a very large congregation of Saints and strangers, upon the character of God, the frequent and special manifestations of His power in ancient as well as modern times. Cited the peculiar case of Cornelius, and the preaching of Peter to him and his household to be baptized even after they received the Holy Ghost. He said the same blessing was now bestowed upon some among the Presbyterians, Catholics, Methodists and others, not that they had any right to it by adoption, but it was through the mercy of God, and if such persons afterward hear the gospel and reject it they will lose that spirit. Reasoned upon foreordination, contending that the volition of the creature is as free as the birds are that fly in the air. God foreknew many things, he said, which he did not foreordain or predestinate, but he left

the will of the creature free, and then he controlled the results.

RICHLAND COUNTY.—In a conversation with Mr. Franklin W. Young the other day, we learned that up to the 5th of July the season had been a very cold one, and during that night all the settlements in Bear Lake Valley were visited by a very destructive frost, cutting down the vines and injuring the corn. Since then the weather has been warm and pleasant, and every thing is now growing fast and looking finely, and we are pleased to record that the prospect for a fair crop of wheat in most of the settlements is good. The potato crop is said to look exceedingly well.

ST. CHARLES.—THE COUNTY SEAT.—In accordance with the provisions of an act passed during the last session of the Legislative Assembly, providing for the organization of Richland county Judge Thomas has divided the county into precincts, viz. St. Charles, Bloomington, Paris, North Creek, Clover Creek, Fish Haven and Lake. David Savage has been appointed Prosecuting Attorney, Franklin W. Young, County Clerk and Recorder. The Selectmen are John A. Hunt, David B. Dille and Evan M. Green. Samuel H. B. Smith, is Sheriff, and Joseph C. Rich, County Surveyor. It was understood when our informant left that all these appointments would be made permanent by Monday's elections.

IRON COUNTY.—In answer to an inquiry we have to state that, according to Webster's dictionary, to pay in advance is to pay beforehand—before the article purchased is received—which, in subscribing for a newspaper, requires the payment to be made at the time the paper is subscribed for, or before a single copy is received.

THE ELECTION.—The annual election passed off on Monday, in the usual quiet way in this city, the result we expect to give next week or as soon as the returns come in from the various precincts.—We have been informed that the polling was suspended in the fourth precinct during dinner hour and that there by many voters were disappointed. On speaking to the Judge of election upon the subject, he stated that himself and clerk were obliged to go home to dinner, for the reason that the law-makers of last session had failed to provide a contingent fund for such occasions. We hope the fortunate candidates for Legislative honors will not neglect so important a duty next session.

BR. HENRY W. LAWRENCE, of the Firm of Kimball & Lawrence, returned on the 28th ult. from a business trip to St. Louis. He reports the social, business and political condition of Missouri as very unpleasant to all classes of her inhabitants, except the murderous, thieving and lawless. He is pleased with again being safe at home among his friends.

POLICE REPORT.—On Wednesday, the 27th, a Jew, named Rosenberg, was summoned before Alderman Clinton, for selling goods without licence; fined \$10.

Thomas J. Sisk, wagonmaster at Camp Douglas, was brought before Alderman Clinton, and fined \$40 for an assault and battery on William A. Bills, of West Jordan.

A man named Wilson was arrested early on Monday, considered to be insanely drunk. After remaining all day in the lock-up, he was discharged late in the evening, without fine, in consideration of it appearing that he was subject to fits of temporary insanity, and especially so when under the influence of ardent spirits.

JUSTICE'S COURT.—Last Saturday two men named McKissock and Cunningham made complaint before Squire Miner, against Messrs. Buckmaster & Co., freighters, for breach of contract in refusing to take them to California. Judgment for the plaintiffs, \$20 each. The attorney for the defendants gave notice of an appeal.

IMMIGRATION.—Capt. John R. Murdock's mule train passed Horse Shoe creek, 466 miles east of this city, on the 1st inst., in good condition and health; they expect to arrive here on the 22d inst.

THE INDIANS, who were last week reported to be troublesome near Green River, after levying a contribution of supplies from a train, and stealing a few animals, peacefully wended their way easterly through the South Pass.