



ALBERT CARRINGTON.....EDITOR.

Wednesday.....June 29, 1864.

DEVELOPMENT—UNFOLDING.

From latitude 37 to 42 North, skilfully, intelligently, energetically and perseveringly applied labor has in a brief period, under the blessing of Heaven, developed a broad line of fields, houses, villages, towns and cities in a region ever uninviting and, until 1847, deemed uninhabitable save by a few squalid bands of Indians and here and there an Indian trader and trapper. Does the world know this? Yes. And it is also universally known that a people with the habits, manners and customs our enemies slanderously accuse us of possessing, could never have accomplished the results already so laboriously and patiently wrought out by the inhabitants of Utah; and, further, that neither such a class nor our accusers would have ever formed extensive settlements in a region so forbidding, and so remote from all in which they delight. If they would but reflect, they could but know that there is a mystery in this which they have not solved, and a Spirit guiding our acts and councils, that they wot not of.

But the glaring inconsistency in applying to us so many hard names, when at the same time they know our achievements and the highly praiseworthy conduct characterizing all our settlements, is not the only singularity in those who view us from a prejudiced standpoint. In their sayings and doings they seem to ignore the fact that as large, if not larger, a majority of us as of them are American born and reared, heir from our forefathers the same glorious Constitution bequeathed by them to us their children, and familiar with the common schools, academies, colleges, universities, law schools, medical schools, theological seminaries, books, magazines, newspapers, priests, lawyers, doctors, bankers, speculators, editors, politicians, contractors, opathies, ologies, isims, &c., &c., had and known in the States and abroad. Now, Gentlemen all, here and elsewhere, after being so definitely and detailedly informed that we actually know what and who you are, how you were raised, what you know, and what your objects, desires, designs, habits, manners, customs and purposes are, and the results thereof, in your future sayings and doings won't you be mindful of Hudibras' axiom:—

"A man convinced against his will,
Is of the same opinion still."

and omit slander, misrepresentation, specious pretences, and hard names, which are not gentlemanly? We are somewhat afraid that such prudent counsel will not be heeded by all, and therefore wish the unwise to bear in mind the comforting assurance that their works are no longer in the dark, for that Spirit which "searcheth all things" is again committed to lovers of truth on the earth.

We came here seeking a spot on the earth where we could worship the Lord our God, free from mobs and violence for opinion's sake. That worship enjoins upon us, among other duties, the very development already alluded to, and far more, even to increasing, as fast as we can with all due diligence, the number, commodiousness and beauty of our public buildings and habitations and their surroundings, the number and capacity of our factories, the breadth of lands allotted to raising cotton, hemp and flax, the care given to sheep, the attention bestowed upon the production of silk, the manufacture of iron and all articles produced therefrom, and in short, everything pleasing to the eye, cheering to the heart and tending to the comfort, happiness and usefulness of man upon the earth. All this and much more are required of us, that we may not only become self-sustaining, but also be able to sustain others, and that the adornment of our persons be strictly by the labor of our own hands, otherwise we apprehend the time is hastening when it may

be difficult to procure even the necessities of life, no matter how much gold, silver, or currency one may have hoarded up.

In developing the resources of earth—man's habitation and, through faithfulness, his inheritance—wisdom is profitable to direct, and certainly wisdom by no means dictates that the ornamental and that which can easily be dispensed with should take precedence of the necessary and useful. For this reason, and not being a people that lusteth after gold and the riches of this world, it has come to pass that our time and means have not been expended in hunting the precious metals, so called, provided there even be any worth the search within our borders. And we are firmly of the opinion that wisdom will yet for some time dictate a continuance of the same sound and good policy, for the reason, among others, that, until the proper time arrives, should it ever, such hunting will not pay. What will pay? Wheat, stock, oats, corn, potatoes, wood, coal, iron, home-made leather and cloth, fruit, milk, butter, eggs, cheese, molasses, silk, cotton, and every useful and desirable product adapted to our varieties of soil and climate, for having these we are possessed of an independent, comfortable subsistence, and can with them obtain gold or money, when requisite, at a far cheaper rate and in a much pleasanter mode than it is obtained by mining, especially if we will learn to dispose of our labor and the good things in our possession at as paying a rate as do bankers, brokers and traders their money, exchange and goods. If you are asked a high price, strive to ever be able to ask a proportionally high price in return, or decline the trade, and thus you will not be shaven, and will begin to be as wise in worldly affairs, in your generation, as are "the children of this world."

THEATRICAL.—On Saturday evening Damon and Pythias drew a large house and Mr. Lyne had a hearty welcome back again to the boards of our city Theatre. His playing throughout the entire evening seemed to give immense satisfaction. His fine and clear rendering of the texts in his speech in the Senate and on several other occasions throughout the evening was warmly applauded.

Mr. McKenzie was also very fine in Pythias: his first entrance to the rescue of Damon was as well drawn a picture of noble, defiant bravery as we ever looked upon. Throughout the whole play Mac did himself honor. After the curtain dropped, the audience called vociferously for Damon and in obedience to this call, Mr. Lyne made his appearance and delivered a neat and brief speech thanking for honors, expressing the hope that the clouds that momentarily bedimed the little star were passing away, and, whether as an actor or a citizen among them, he hoped ever to merit their respect.

A long and unceasing call for McKenzie brought him before the curtain to bow his acknowledgements.

Mr. Caine played well in Dionysius and Mrs. Gibson improved in Calanthe.

On Saturday evening next, there will be another treat—Mr. Lyne as Rolls.

CORRECTION.—We presumed that the prospectus for the *Daily Telegraph*, published in the 'News' of the 15th inst., was sufficiently plain, but we are informed that some have an idea that the proposed *Telegraph* is to have some connection with the 'News.' This is a mistake, for the *Telegraph*, as plainly stated in its prospectus, is altogether a personal enterprise of Mr. Senhouse, and has nothing whatever to do with the 'News' or News Office business.

A power press, engine, large fonts of type, a goodly supply of binding material, &c., have been purchased for the 'News,' and are on the way. Upon their arrival the News Office business will be extended commensurately with the wants of the public, provided the paper-mill does not disappoint us, and we trust it will not. In the meantime rumors are not worthy attention, for the public will be timely and authentically advised of any material change, should any be concluded upon.

FROM IDAHO.—We find again among us a few familiar faces—among the number "Charley," "Johnny" and "Billy." They seem to be well satisfied with Idaho—they have got a good show in the "feet" line.

Col. Craig passed through to the east again on Monday. He was also pleased with our northern neighbors.

THE STRIKE.—On Monday morning the laborers on East Temple Street, and those working on the City Hall—"struck" for higher wages. As it is reported to us, the "strikers" have not gone at the business in the manner most likely to permanently improve the price of labor. They have a perfect right to put the highest value upon their labor that it can command in the market; but to abruptly quit work does not seem calculated to create a reciprocal good feeling between employer and employee. We do not think that any of the merchants now building or the City Council, would be likely to stand out against a proper and respectful statement from the working classes claiming an advance in pay. We do not speak of the justice of the claim for advance—it is the attempt at coercion that we object to, when the same end might be obtained in a more agreeable way.

DEATH FROM ACCIDENT.—We regret to learn of the death of George Bean last Tuesday the 21st, from injuries received on the preceding Friday in Big Cottonwood Canyon. The young man was in the service of Squire Wells, logging for the large saw mill now being erected up that canyon and on the day mentioned was coming down the mountain when one log struck another, causing a violent turning of the chained log which in turn struck him across the loins. Dr. Dunyon was in attendance next morning but the injuries were fatal, and after suffering a great deal he expired on Tuesday. He was a very respectable well behaved young man.

SENSIBLE PRECAUTION.—Prompted by prudence, Walker Brothers have put up a double action force pump in front of their store to be ready in case of accident ever requiring the aid of water upon their building. Two tanks, capable of holding about 4000 gallons of water are placed sufficiently near to the sect to receive, by a very simple contrivance, a full supply from the running stream. The pump and hose are always ready and deemed of sufficient capacity for the extinction of fire in any part of the building should ever such a calamity occur. The proprietors of buildings on that street cannot be too cautious. Once lighted, fire would make fearful havoc.

THE FOURTH OF JULY.—Before another issue of this paper, the anniversary of the Nation's birth-day will have come and gone. We hear of preparations for some public "proceedings" but what they are we are not officially notified. We expect, however, it will be a day of rejoicing, and loyal demonstrations, throughout the Territory.

We understand that in the evening there will be a fine display of fireworks near the Arsenal.

Cricketing during the day on the Union Square.

GONE BACK WITH HONORS.—The Hon. Sydney Edgerton, returned here on Saturday from Washington, on his way to Idaho. On Monday morning he received notice of his appointment of Governor of Montana, and immediately started out by Oliver's Express to assume the functions of his office. We had the pleasure of an interview with the gentleman when a Chief Justice: he is an earnest man.

POLICE.—Joseph B. Elder was fined \$10 on Saturday for selling Lager after 10 o'clock p.m.

Daniel Ryan, an immigrant, was arrested for being drunk and disorderly on Friday. He passed the night in the Calaboose, and continued next day his pilgrimage. Ignorance of city statutes and the pleading of his better wife, saved the fine.

THE DESPATCHES.—With the commencement of the *Daily Telegraph*, the "News" extra telegraphic despatches will be discontinued.

THE DAILY PAPER.—The first number of the *DAILY TELEGRAPH* will be issued on Monday Morning, the Fourth of July, from the Temporary Office of that paper opposite the Theatre.

NOTICE.—Persons sending wool and grease to carding machines are advised to send them clean and unmixed, in the proportion of one pound of grease to six or eight pounds of wool and let the carders mix them as wanted.

THE OVERLAND MAIL—IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS.

The following official instructions to postmasters concerning the mail matter by the overland route, have been issued by the Department:

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, APPOINTMENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON,
May 28, 1864.

SIR: Your attention is particularly called to the fourth section of the act to provide for carrying the mails from the United States to foreign ports, and for other purposes, approved March 5, 1864, which provides "that all mailable matter, conveyed by mail westward beyond the western boundary of Kansas and eastward from the eastern boundary of California, shall be subject to prepaid letter postage rates. Provided, however, that this section shall not be held to extend to the transmission by mail of newspapers from a known office of publication to bona fide subscribers, not exceeding one copy to each subscriber, * * * at the usual rates, nor to properly franked matter."

You will perceive by the foregoing that all the mail matter, except one paper to a bona fide subscriber, and franked matter, must be prepaid at letter rates to entitle it to transmission through the mails by the overland route, between the points indicated.

The Postmaster-General directs that you be particular in enforcing this law at your office and see that nothing is sent forward through the mails, except in conformity with its provisions. The postmaster at St. Joseph, Missouri, will be instructed to withdraw from the mails all matter coming to his office not prepaid in accordance with the provisions of this law.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,
ST. JOHN B. L. SKINNER,
Acting First Assistant Postmaster General.
To Postmaster, _____,

The editor of the *United States Mail* drawing attention to the foregoing, adds:

"By the 4th Section of the Act of March 5, 1864, all such matter, with the exceptions noted above, is to be charged at letter rates. This includes all transient printed matter, books, pamphlets, maps, engravings, etc."

Many of our readers will find this new order seriously interfering with their calculations. For some time back a large amount of matter, neither letters or papers, have been transmitted by Overland Mail to this Territory, as well as to other Territories, instead of by Express. In consequence of which the mail contractors have brought a telling influence to bear on the Department, and the result is before us. We are doubtful of the interpretation put upon the new law by the editor of the *Mail*, for we see nothing in Mr. Skinner's instructions, as far as published in the above extract, to warrant the exclusion of "all transient printed matter, books, pamphlets, maps, engravings, etc"—furthermore, it smacks partially of which the government is not likely to be guilty.

Mails are instituted by government for the convenience of the public, and Postmaster-General Blair has given too much attention to postal matters to fall into any such egregious error as to exclude "all transient matter."

An American citizen has as much right to receive by mail, from New York or elsewhere, a book, a map, a pamphlet, an engraving at Salt Lake City, or at Walla Walla, as at Philadelphia or at Boston. All that we can make out of the law is simply that the heavy business that has been done by newsdealers in the paper and book line is at an end—and that seemingly very properly too. Up to the present times the mail stages from Atchison have been loaded down with newspapers and books and merchandise of that class, and transported at a lesser rate by government than it could be freighted by slow ox teams. Now, no newspapers, or packages of books, or maps, or pamphlets, or engravings can be sent by mail to them as merchants. That John James or Peter Simpson cannot have a volume or volumes from the Atlantic or Pacific States by mail, as some imagine, is too absurd, and we do not believe it. We hope that the Postmaster at St. Joseph will fully satisfy himself of the strict intention of the law, and not by any secondary interpretation of its intent and purpose injure the great American public in the back woods by the exclusion of their mailable matter unwarrantably.

We have no favor in the operation; but we certainly felt pleased when we read the law that would exclude from the Territory all that trash of Gift books, and blotched daubs of pictures, that threaten to disfigure the adobe walls of our country settlements.

Pilgrims passing every day and more coming.