



ALBERT CARRINGTON.....EDITOR.

Wednesday.....May 11, 1864.

## THE SITUATION.

We confess that we have many times experienced a feeling of honest pride swell in our bosom as we have contemplated the situation of the people of Utah, and have been glad in such moments that we could say: "there was no Poor House in all the Territory—because there were no poor." It seems a proud boast, but we claim that we have therein been free from the spirit of the braggart, and have felt, as men should feel, grateful to the Giver of All Good for the kind care that He has extended over us, that health has been our portion, and that we have had heart and soul to appreciate His favors and to accord to Him the glory for what we are and what we have.

We would not have it inferred by any reader that we see nothing to improve in the condition of the people, that we are all overflowing with abundance—our eyes are not closed. We see many persons around us who could use conveniently more of this world's possessions, than they can now command; and many of these persons probably have been differently and more favorably situated elsewhere than they are here; but the actual condition of any specified number for better or for worse, changes in nothing the great, broad, indisputable fact that, as a people collectively, we have had much reason to be satisfied with "Our Mountain Home."

Standing in any special locality, on any particular occasion; taking isolated individuals for illustration, we would soon run into every kind of inconsistency. Did we take the theatre or the ball room for our measure of the happiness or condition of a people, we would be no nearer a proper appreciation of the actualities of our life, than are others who judge the whole by the whine and fault finding of the miserable few who are found in all communities—ready at any moment to please the ever listening ear in the hope of gain. The full and overflowing wheat bin, the well packed store room of one or of a thousand are no indications of the condition of other ones or other thousands. The easy prosperity of many to-day, or the difficulties of as many others, are no indications of actual condition to the political economist. The capacity to be is alone the standard by which the situation can be judged.

As a community, we are alone in the world—in every respect. Our faith, our ambition, our labors have nothing in common with those of other folks. We think enough of to-day—but not less of the morrow. We may appear simple to others; but we think we perfectly understand ourselves, and are none the less contented because others fail to see the ground of our hope. We perfectly comprehend the philosophy of seed time and harvest, and prefer to sow to day and reap to morrow, than to toss up hats and hurrah for the glory and glitter of the passing hour. We lay up stores for the coming day.

Impelled by a faith that circumscribes all truth in the past, in the present and in the future, we are willing to contend for it, sacrifice for it and devote life to its triumph. We are the pioneers of a great future and are satisfied with our lot, and if we choose this labor, we alone take the consequences.

For the advancement of that faith, our Elders leave home and friends, to wander among the nations and labor among people who have been cradled and raised in contentious society. They set aside personal aggrandizement and cultivate holy devotion. They preach in the highways and public places where they can, and gather into the net fish of every kind. The gospel is preached to all men and the greater portion of its recipients have ever been the poor, the afflicted and oppressed. The light of truth bursting upon their minds changes the world to their view, and in the gratitude of their souls they in turn are as wil-

ling to labor for others as others have labored for them—self is for the time banished.

As time rolls on and with it the changes of circumstances, the trackless ocean, and the wide spread prairie, or the dreary desert have been traversed, and another phase of existence is before them all. Some favored by the change of a new life and a new world at once step on to the high road to fortune and wealth; others find the wilderness and desert a world yet to be created, and their experience in the past of little advantage for to-day. Here commences the test of stability.

Inflated by success, some forget everything that they once knew, and which was the light and glory of their minds; disheartened by adversity, some others forget the experience of the past, and see only God in the sunshine of prosperity—neither, in these moments seemingly realize that life is a school through which we expect to pass, instructed in the uses of all things, in riches, in poverty, in prosperity, in adversity, among friends, among foes, with the tried and the faithful, with the deceived and the traitor.

There are conditions in life to which all aspire, because they are congenial with the aim and object of our creation; but as there is "no royal road to learning," there can be no royal road to the perfection of life. We must all pass through it—if we will that eternal substance and not passing show be our inheritance. This is not the idle vanity of a mind that seeks its gratification in the Utopian idealities of its own creation; but the calm and sober thoughts of enlightened experience, based and supported on the written and unwritten history of every thing real and tangible in the world that is and the worlds that have been. Liberally, then, do we feel towards all our brethren in whatever situation of life they may occupy, and judge of them not by their possessions or their adversity. Sooner would we acknowledge fraternity with Job in his afflictions, robed in sackcloth and ashes, buffeted and afflicted, than would we strike hands with a Balaam cursing Israel, though his treachery and traitorism had elevated him to the society of the King's courtiers and his ass. When we see men and women in difficulties, because they have not this, and have not that, we appreciate their position; but we envy less the position of those who have bowed to the idol.

We call no man poor because he has not gold and silver and fine apparel and houses and lands. Poor only is the man who has the will to labor and cannot find it. Here, all must find a level on which they can operate, and it is only the slothful and the indolent who will not work who can be so stigmatized. In the revolutions of a few short years, we expect to see many who are to-day unseen, taking an active part in the Kingdom of God, and some who trust in their riches may realize a corresponding change of experience in an opposite direction; but in all the ups and downs of life in the discharge of duty, whether it may be in one position or in another, those who are "rich in faith" are heirs of the Kingdom.

## THE CANAL SOUTH.

The Hon. Geo. A. Smith returned on Saturday from Provo, where he had been for some days. He visited us yesterday at the sanctum and furnished us with some very agreeable information concerning the projected labors of the citizens of Lehi, American Fork and Pleasant Grove, in preparing to carry the water from the Provo River, by a canal around the base of the Wasatch mountains, to supply those settlements with water necessary for irrigation.

Prompted by the losses accruing from the deficiency of water last season, Bishops Brown, Harrington and Evans have resolved on cutting a canal from the Provo river, commencing at the mouth of the canyon, about five miles above Provo city, by way of Pleasant Grove and American Fork cities to Lehi. The canal this season will probably be so far advanced as to afford the first named settlement water early enough for the advantage of the present crops, which will also, by another arrangement, increase at least one third the amount of water to the other two settlements drawn from the American Fork river. As the labor on the canal is extended from Pleasant Grove to American Fork city, the whole of the American Fork river will ultimately be directed to Lehi.

Surveyor General Fox, Bishop Evans and

some other citizens, were met within a few miles of the mouth of the canyon on last Saturday and would commence that day the engineering of the enterprise. We take pleasure in noticing the labors of these brethren, as we have the utmost confidence that they will accomplish what they have commenced. In addition to the first benefits from a better supply of water to the fields now under cultivation, thousands of acres of good unoccupied arable land will no doubt soon after be cultivated.

Mayor Miller and the City Council, of Provo, are taking efficient measures this season to protect that city and the crops in the vicinity from the ravages of unguarded and unruly cattle from which they have suffered so much in past times. In accordance with the sentiments of the "unapproved" cattle bill of the last Legislature they are taking the proper measures to protect themselves and reach the possessors of the quadrupeds. That's right. Go ahead.

**A BIG LITTLE ROW.**—On Monday evening, a little before sundown, over a score of drunken volunteers managed to get up a promising good fight in the city, but by the promptness of the Mayor, the city Marshal and the Police, the affair was of short duration. Some of them got a few fine touches, but nobody was seriously injured. An officer got himself into an awkward position, but various opinions are entertained of his motives for being there. Going early to press on Tuesday, we can give no report of the investigation; but at this writing the prevailing opinion was that in the excitement things got "mixed" up and the officer was misunderstood and misunderstood others, and what was probably intended to be assistance to "law and order" nigh proved to be a serious matter to both sides.

Drunken rows are disgraceful, and we shall ever be pleased to hear of the police putting through the rowdies; but we regret when misunderstanding brings a collision of that character.

## SOMETHING ON MONEY.

## THE BILL TO PREVENT A DEPRECIATION OF THE CURRENCY.

The following is the bill reported to the House of Representatives by Mr. Stevens from the Committee of Ways and Means, to prevent a depreciation of the currency:

First—That every person or every bank, association or corporation issuing notes, bills or other obligations calculated or intended to circulate as money, unless thereto authorized by act of Congress, shall pay a duty of one-fourth of one per centum each month on the amount of such notes, bills or other obligations so issued by said person, bank, association or corporation, and shall, on the first Monday of each and every month, make and deliver to the assessor of the district in which such bank, association or corporation may be located, or in which such person may reside, a true and accurate return of the amount of notes, bills or other obligations so issued, whether in circulation or in its vaults or elsewhere, in possession or on deposit, and shall annex to every such return a declaration, with the oath or affirmation of such person, or of the president or cashier of such bank, association or corporation, in such form and manner as may be directed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, that the same contains a true and faithful statement of the amount of circulation as aforesaid, and shall deliver a copy of said return to the Collector of the district in which said bank, association or corporation is located, and shall, within ten days from the first Monday in each and every month, pay to said Collector said duty of one-fourth on the amount so returned, and for any neglect to render or make such return or payment, as aforesaid, every such person, bank, association or corporation shall pay a penalty of one per centum on the amount of notes, bills or other obligations issued as aforesaid, which amount shall, in default of proper return, be estimated by the assessor upon the best information he can obtain, and every such penalty may be recovered for the use of the United States in any court of competent jurisdiction.

Second—That after one year from the passage of this act, it shall be unlawful for any person, bank, association or corporation to issue or circulate notes or other obligations designed or calculated to circulate as money, unless authorized thereto by act of Congress.

## THE GOLD SALE PROHIBITION BILL.

The following are the leading sections of the bill which passed the Senate:

Be it enacted, etc., That it shall be unlawful to make any contract for the purchase, or sale, or delivery of any gold coin, or bullion, or of any foreign exchange, to be delivered at any time subsequent to the making of such contract, or for the payment of any sum, either fixed or contingent, in default of the delivery of any gold coin, or bullion, or of any foreign exchange, or upon any other terms

than the immediate manual delivery of such gold coin or bullion or foreign exchange, and the immediate payment in full of the agreed price thereof by the manual delivery of United States notes or national currency, and not otherwise, or to make any contract whatever for the sale, loan or delivery of any gold coin or bullion, or foreign exchange of which the person making such contract shall not at the time of making it be the owner in actual possession.

Sec. 2. That it shall be further unlawful for any banker, broker or other person to make any purchase or sale of any gold coin or bullion, or of any foreign exchange, or any contract for any such purchase or sale at any other place than the ordinary place of business of either the seller or purchaser, owned, or hired or occupied by him individually or by a partnership of which he is a member.

Sec. 3. All contracts made in violation of this act shall be absolutely void.

Sec. 4. Any person who shall violate any provision of this Act shall be held guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof be fined in the sum of \$1,000 and be imprisoned for a period not less than three months nor longer than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court. Provides for the recovery of the penalty, one-half of it to go to the prosecutor.

## LEGAL TENDER NOTES NOW AND HEREAFTER.

An opinion exists, says the Commercial Bulletin, of Boston, that legal tenders are dependent for value on their ultimate redemption in coin, as pledged by Congress; but a paper dollar's certain convertibility into coin at the end of fifty years, would give it a present value of only four cents, if the interest is seven per cent, (the new provision contemplates making that the general rate in all National Banks.) Is certain convertibility at the end of ten years, would make the present value not more than 50 cents. The present value of our legal tenders is their ability to cancel existing debts; this, too, despite of (possibly) an oversight of Congress, in giving no pledge that the legal tender ability of the notes shall remain till the notes are redeemed. The omission acquires some importance since the law of March, 1863, took from the notes their convertibility into six per cent. bonds; though the convertibility was pledged to the notes as unqualifiedly as their legal tender ability. Should, however, the legal tender ability of the notes be rescinded, they would thereby cease from being money, and their further value would much depend on the terms of the law rescinding them. Secretary Chase is puzzled for once. Somebody has stolen the plates on which he printed greenbacks, and no clue has yet been found as to where they are! Unless found very shortly, greenbacks will be as thick as leaves in Valambrosa, because whoever has the plates can print "Government money" just as well as the Treasury Department! The signatures are engraved! The impression that stamps the notes, also prints the "official signature." It is said that an officer in Mr. Chase's confidence, and who was entrusted with the safe keeping of the plates, is now in Europe! But the plates, where are they?

## THE NATIONAL BANKING BILL.

It limits the entire notes for circulation issued under this act to three hundred million dollars, not more than one-sixth of them to be of less denomination than five dollars; small notes to cease after the resumption of specie payments. Every association may charge on any loan or discount interest at a rate not exceeding seven per centum per annum. The places of redemption, St. Louis, Louisville, Chicago, Detroit, Milwaukee, New Orleans, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston, New York, Albany, San Francisco and Portland. Each association shall select an association in either of the cities above named, at which it will redeem its circulating notes at par. But no association is to be relieved from its liability to redeem its circulating notes at its own counter at par. No association shall have a less capital than \$100,000, nor less than \$200,000; if in a city of more than 50,000 inhabitants. Nothing in this bill is to be construed to exempt the market value of shares in any of the associations from state or corporation taxes. The shareholders of each association founded under this act, and of each existing bank, or banking association, which may accept the provisions, shall be held individually responsible equally and rateably, and not one for another, for all contract debts and engagements of such association, to the extent of the amount of their stock therein, at the par value, in addition to the amount invested in shares, excepting the shareholders of any banking association having not less than five millions of dollars actually paid in as its capital stock, shall be liable only to the amount invested in their shares. Any state bank may become a national association by the name prescribed in its organization certificate. The bill is similar to that heretofore acted upon by the House. Nothing in the act is to be construed to prevent the taxation by the states of the capital stock of banks the same as the property of other money corporations, for state or municipal purposes. But no state shall impose any tax on such associations, capital, circulation or dividends at a higher rate than the taxation imposed by such state on the same amount of moneyed capital in the hands of individual citizens. Provided, That no state tax shall be imposed on any part of the capital stock of such association invested in the United States bonds, deposited as security for their circulation.