

pleasing difference. Fields and mountains, trees and flowers, and all that fly, swim, or move upon the ground are lessons for study in the great school our Heavenly Father has instituted for the benefit of his children. Let us explore this great field of information that is open before us in good books and in the great laboratory of nature, and let every man become his own lawyer, every family have its own doctor, and every person be his own accountant, etc. Let even the female portion of our community be taught how to do business, in the absence of their guardians. It is an erroneous idea that a very learned man should not work with his hands, and is better than other people because he is learned. Education is the handmaid to honest labor. I should be pleased to have our young females study the fine arts—music, painting, etc., for which there is fine talent here, but I would not have them suppose that education in the fine arts alone constitutes them ladies, or will fit them for the active duties of life. It is more necessary that they should know themselves and the duties that will be required of them when they are wives and mothers; to educate them thus is a duty that is particularly binding upon mothers.

Let there be a mutual desire in every man to disseminate knowledge, that all may know. I have always followed out the rule of dispensing what I know to others, and been blessed in so doing. After all our endeavors to obtain wisdom from the best books, etc., there still remains an open fountain for all; "If any man lack wisdom let him ask of God." Let every Latter Day Saint constantly practice himself in the performance of every good word and work, to acknowledge God to be God, to be strict in keeping his laws and learning to love mercy, eschew evil, and delight in constantly doing that which is pleasing to God. This is the only sure way to obtain influence with God and all good men. I want the fellowship and confidence of those who are justified before the heavens, and to have this I must walk in the path Christ has marked out, and let all the rest go their own way. Let all who are for God and his laws—walk with me and gain influence with those heavenly powers, and there is no danger but what they will gain influence with all good persons who labor for the same influence, which will bear us off conquerors over all our enemies spiritual and temporal. May the Lord bless you: Amen.

#### CALIFORNIA ITEMS.

The Supreme Court of California has decided against the constitutionality of the Chinese Capitation Tax, passed by the Legislature last winter. Justice Cope delivered the opinion in which Justice Norton concurred; Chief Justice Field dissenting.

A severe shock of an earthquake was felt in San Francisco on the 29th ult., at two o'clock in the morning. It is represented by the *Alta* as having been the most severe experienced there for years.

A California lion, measuring over six feet in length, was recently killed by a small lad, in Sonoma county, who was hunting quails in the hills, with a shot gun, the contents of which brought down the furious beast, killing him instantly.

There has been considerable disturbance with some of the settlers in Healdsburg, Sonoma county, of late, in relation to the occupancy of certain lands, the ownership of which has been in dispute for some time, and from which they do not seem willing to be ejected in pursuance of a decree of court. Gov. Stanford called out a military force a few days since to aid the officer in the execution of the writs which the settlers had threatened to resist, and fears were entertained that they would carry their threats into execution. The safety of Mr. Bailhache, the person who had claimed the lands and to whom the possession had been awarded by the court, does not seem to be vouched for in the event of his being put in possession by the sheriff, aided by his posse.

The *Union* says that a large number of Indians have recently been fishing in the Sacramento with much success; that the men occasionally got drunk while encamped on the levee, and when in that condition exhibited a high degree of civilization by swearing in the most fashionable Christian style.

Subscriptions and collections for the benefit of the sick and wounded soldiers in the east continued to be made, and it is believed that the sum raised in California will amount to half a million of dollars shortly.

Twenty-four mining companies filed articles of incorporation, during the month of Sept., with an aggregate capital of fifteen million dollars, many of them to prosecute mining operations in Nevada Territory.

Suicides have become exceedingly fashionable in the Golden State, and, as per report, are of almost daily occurrence. There are no doubt, many causes existing in these times

of trouble which produce insanity, said to prevail on the Pacific to a greater extent than is admitted to exist in any other portion of North America, not excepting the District of Columbia. As time progresses, lunacy seems to be on the increase, and those thus afflicted more malignant and destructive.

It is said that the telegraphic connection between Jacksonville, Southern Oregon, and Yreka, will be made before the winter sets in. The erection of the line between Jacksonville and Portland will not, it is said, be delayed for any considerable length of time.

The *Los Angeles News*, of recent date, announces the appearance, in that vicinity, of an unusual number of thieves and highwaymen, and that stock was being driven off from all parts of the county to an alarming extent. Houses had also been entered and plundered in the day time; men had been lassoed on the public roads and robbed, and many other diabolical acts are reported to have been committed; all of which, it is alleged, passes unnoticed by the civil authorities; not one arrest having been made or any measures taken whatever to bring the perpetrators of such acts to justice. The wholesale thieving operations carried on in Southern California have also, it is reported, been extended to the Colorado mines, where all the animals belonging to the miners, which were being herded in two large bands on the west side of the river, have been driven away and not one left, whereto, or in what direction was unknown. Secession guerrillas are charged with these offences.

There are so many sand bars forming in the Sacramento river fears are entertained that it will, at no distant period, be unnavigable excepting in times of high water, and the construction of a railroad from Sacramento city to the bay of San Francisco is being urged as the only means of preserving the commercial importance of the capital of the State.

#### THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION.

It seems that the late emancipation proclamation of President Lincoln, does not meet with universal favor, and several of the public journals in the North and West, have considered it an unconstitutional document, and speak somewhat harshly of its author. The *World* gives utterance to the following pungent remarks, in relation to the proclamation, and the policy of the administration, which of course, no abolitionist will endorse, neither is it probable that the progress of events, will be materially effected thereby.

President Lincoln has swung loose from the constitutional moorings of his inaugural address and his messages at the opening of the two successive sessions of Congress under his administration. He is fully adrift on the current of radical fanaticism. We regret for his sake, we lament for the sake of the country, that he has been coerced by the insanity of the radicals, by the denunciation of their presses, by the threats of their governors and senators that he should resign, into a proclamation which on its face violates the Constitution, is contrary to the general current of civilization in the conduct of war as it has run since the Crusades, is in opposition to the solemn declarations made by our government that this was not to be a war of subjugation, and in manifest obstruction of the reunion of those states for which the nation has fought, and is ready to lavish its blood and treasure.

We demand to be informed whence the President derives his power to issue any such proclamation as he has now published? Not from the Constitution surely, for it is in plain violation of some of its leading provisions. Not from the laws of war, for the laws of war tolerate no such proceeding. Not even from the so-called confiscation act, which the President was at one time on the point of vetoing, for the proclamation does not conform to its provisions. This proclamation is made in pursuance of that higher law—that is to say, that open defiance of law—which has distinguished the tribe of pestilent abolition agitators from the beginning. Their moral notions are so sublimated and transcendental that they do not recognize the obligation of a compact, or the binding force of an oath, or the authority of a constitutional law duly enacted. They acknowledge no law but their own unregulated impulses. Sectional hate, party spirit, political passions inflamed to diabolical fury—these are the "higher law" of these wretched zealots, in comparison with which the sacred obligations of the fundamental law of the land, and the public law of nations, are as light, in their estimation, as the feathers of a gossamer's wing. In obedience to this higher law of unreasoning passion they undertook, many years ago, to annul one distasteful but minor provision of the Constitution; now they give loose reins to their fanaticism, and drive with a coach-and-six through the very body of the instrument.

The Constitution confers on the Federal government no power to change the domestic institutions of the states; this policy makes changes of the most violent and sweeping character, changes which even the Republican party in its national conventions disclaimed any intention of making and admitted to be unconstitutional. The Constitution protects the property of all citizens from forfeiture by civil penalty without trial and conviction; this policy inflicts heavy penalties without even the pretense of a trial, inflicts them on all the citizens of whole states without even the pretense of any discrimination between the innocent and the guilty, blending them all into one indistinguishable mass without any regard to whether they had borne arms against the government or were non-combatants, or whether they had gone into the rebellion voluntarily or had been coerced into it by the terrorism which has prevailed at the South. The Constitution describes the crime of levying war against the United States as treason, and makes certain broad regulations respecting its punishment; but the policy in question assumes to punish levying war in a different way from what the Constitution allows it to be punished, by punishing it under some other name. A man cannot be constitutionally punished as a traitor till he has been first tried, but this policy attempts to circumvent the Constitution by inflicting the punishment under some other form than as a penalty of treason. A universal confiscation of the private property of non-combatants, throughout whole states, without trial, without any attempt to distinguish between innocent and guilty, or between the property of full-grown male citizens and that of minors and orphans, held by guardians or trustees, is alike contrary to the Constitution and to the laws of civilized war, which respect the private property of non-combatants.

If we descend from the Constitution to the confiscation act, we shall find this extraordinary proclamation indefensible even on the principles of that act. That law does not act on the gross population of areas of country, but on individual persons. The forfeitures it denounces are confined to persons in rebellion against the government. What can be more preposterous, or a more monstrous perversion of justice, than to make the guilt or innocence of an individual depend on whether the state in which he happened to be born shall have representatives in Congress on the first day of January? It would be sufficiently monstrous to make a man's right to his property depend on his own exercise of the elective franchise. Never was there so degrading a satire on republican institutions as the compulsory voting required by President Lincoln. But when a man's property is made to depend not on whether he choose to vote himself, but on whether his fellow-citizens choose to vote and whether the number voting under this executive compulsion happens to be a majority, we are lost in astonishment that a chief magistrate of a free country should undertake to make citizens perform what ought to be their freest act under coercion, and to convert the ballot-box into a criminal tribunal. What has the number of votes cast in a particular election to do with the question whether a particular citizen is guilty of treason? Why should women, minors, and orphans be deprived of their property in consequence of the neglect of citizens to vote?

This extraordinary proclamation will bring no advantages to the negro race at all proportionate to the obstructions it throws in the way of reunion. It is certain that the Union will never be restored till this ill-advised action of the government is reversed. It converts every inhabitant of the South into a zealot whose all is embarked in the success of the rebellion. The idea that they will succumb to threats, that they will vote on compulsion, that they will feel terror, or misgivings, or anything but increased indignation, at such a proclamation, shows small knowledge either of human nature or of the temper of the southern mind. Such a proclamation cannot possibly be enforced, and its only effect will be to strengthen the determination of the rebels to fight to the very last. They are shut up in a lane which has no turning. When the military power of the rebels is broken we have laid before ourselves a still harder task to perform. At the very crisis of the contest of arms the President has reinforced them as effectually as if he had doubled their squadrons in the field. We may learn from our enemies. They will rejoice. Their leaders will make of this proclamation their chiefest moral weapon. It is powerless in our hands for good; in theirs it will be potent for evil. Our only salvation now is in the ballot-box. To that it yet remains possible for the people to resort. There the battle lost to-day may be won to-morrow. There alone the insulted majesty of the Constitution may be vindicated by the people against its faithless custodians.

**CLOTHING AND EQUIPPING A REGIMENT.**—A full requisition for a regiment calls for the following articles of clothing and equipment: 1,015 great coats, 1,015 trousers, 1,015 blouses, 1,015 boots, 1,015 blankets, 1,015 caps, 2,030 shirts, 2,030 drawers, 2,030 pairs of stockings, 2,030 great coat straps, 1,015 knapsacks, 1,015 haversacks, 1,015 canteens, 993 private's coats, 340 mess pans, 68 Sibley tents, 28 wall tents, 170 common tents, 1 hospital tent, 161 axes with handles, 161 hatchets with handles, 136 pick axes with handles, 136 spades, 136 camp kettles, 20 bugles, 10 drums, 10 fife, 10 camp colors, and 1 national color.

#### THE SECESSION ELEMENT ON THE PACIFIC.

The *Union Press* and people of California are constantly calling the attention of the world to the fact that the elements of Secession exist to an alarming extent, and urging those in authority to take measures to suppress it before it becomes so gigantic in proportions that it cannot be controlled.

A few weeks since the *Bulletin* published a communication from a correspondent who had been traveling through the southern part of the State, headed: "Timely Measures for the Suppression of Treason—Strong Secession Feeling in the Southern Counties," to which another correspondent replied as follows:

If the writer of that article should travel in the Middle and Northern counties, he would, perhaps, be surprised to find how many there are who do not hesitate to give vent to their hate to the Federal Government and express their joy at each little item of news that appears to show reverse to the Union cause. These people exult over disasters to the Union arms with feelings and language perfectly fiendish, and gloat over the blood spilled in the Union cause with the ferocity of tigers, expressing freely the hope that no Union soldier will be left alive to return from the South. They speak and act as if, in their view, rebellion and treason are justifiable and as much their right to indulge in as to hold and utter simple political or party opinions. The difference between the two, it seems to me, the press and the Government have been remiss in impressing upon the whole people and enforcing upon the would-be rebels.

Most of this class whom the writer has met are from the frontier States of the Mississippi Valley. They are generally ignorant, narrow-minded and possessed of violent prejudices. Raised and trained in the practices of the Border, they are restive under the restraints of law, and are prompt to resort to the knife and the rifle, though, on account of the influences here surrounding them, less so, perhaps, than the same class mentioned by your other correspondent; but, like them, they have seized upon the best of the public lands, of which they hold or occupy millions of acres, as ranges for wild cattle and nurseries of treason. They are averse to, and in the way of, progress and improvement; and, more than any other class, are an incubus upon the prosperity of the State. They would to a man, be followers or abettors of Sterling Price if they were back at their old homes, and they would be a very dangerous element in our midst if the wave of rebellion should roll westward to our shores.

There are not a few reflecting people in this State who apprehend that when the armies of the rebels are beaten and their power broken, and the officers of both the State and Federal authority shall be in pursuit of the "partisan" soldiers, hordes of them, as well as other rebels, will cross the plains to California. How successful they may be in seizing upon this State or of breeding trouble in it, remains to be seen; but it is certain that they would find a powerful nucleus of resolute and reckless men gorged with the bitterest hate to the Union cause and all who wish it well. Your San Bernardino correspondent, whose letter is published in the same issue of your paper, says of the person just elected to represent the county in the next session of the Legislature: "The candidate elect is an out-and-out Secessionist, who, on one occasion, said that if the North conquered the South he would turn out midnight assassin!" I have heard similar expressions from sympathizers in this State, and I had my fears that acts of personal vengeance would become as bloody and destructive as the war. If the power of the rebels should soon be broken, it is probable that the humanity and leniency of the Government in its dealing with the mass of the Confederates, will lead them to reflect upon and repent of their errors and become peaceable citizens in the rebel States. There are many of them, however, whose feelings of hate and resentment are so deep that they will not remain at home when the Federal authority is restored. They will be unfitted for the acts of peace anywhere. Their refuge will be on this coast or in Mexico, and they will probably be attended by their leaders. I have said that there is here a powerful body of men deeply sympathizing with and ready to receive and welcome them. Should not our people be prepared to prevent any trouble from their visit?

**A RAIN GLASS.**—The following may be depended upon as a rain glass: I have used it for months. Get a common pickle bottle, such as is sold at every Italian warehouse; fill it with any kind of water, to within two or three inches of the top; plunge the neck of an empty Florence oil-flask into the pickle bottle. Before rain the water will rise two or three inches in the neck of the inverted flask—often in three or four hours. If the weather is settled fair, the water will remain not more than half an inch high, for days, in the neck of the flask. It never fails to foretell rain; and to-day, July 15, rose as high as the rim of the pickle bottle, in the neck of the flask. It may stand in or out of doors, in sun or shade, and the water never needs changing so long as it can be seen through. Mine is now green through long standing. The oil-flask must be cleansed before the neck is plunged in the water. Soda and warm water will clear it of oil.—Thos. ZULLER, Rose Cottage, Kennington-cross.—[Athenæum,