



GEORGE Q. CANNON.....EDITOR

Wednesday,....July 14, 1869.

REPRESENTATIVE COMMERCIAL PARTY.

It is with more than ordinary pleasure that we welcome to our city the gentlemen composing the Representative Party of the business men from the city of Chicago. The prominence of the members of this party in the commercial and political circles of society entitles them to consideration and respect wherever they go. The delegation embraces prominent representatives of the banks, the Board of Trade and the different departments of the mercantile and manufacturing interests of Chicago, with a sprinkling of politicians, prominent among whom is Senator Trumbull, ex-Governor R. J. Ogelsby, Hon. N. B. Judd, Hon. Isaac N. Arnold and Hon. W. S. Hinkley. This excursion party is not one of pleasure merely. The trip will undoubtedly be a very pleasant and enjoyable one to all concerned, but pleasure is subordinate to business. The pass with which each member of the party is furnished, is headed

"INTERNATIONAL COMMERCIAL RELATIONS, CHINA, JAPAN, SANDWICH ISLANDS, ALASKA, SAN FRANCISCO, SACRAMENTO, SALT LAKE, DENVER, OMAHA AND THE TERRITORIES."

This gives some idea of the objects of the excursion, and the breadth of its scope. These gentlemen wish to examine for themselves the wants of California and the Territories, and learn by personal acquaintance and investigation what they can profitably do towards supplying their wants. We believe one object they have in view is to ascertain what articles and goods they can obtain from the West, and whether the Great National Highway is the route by which the productions of Asia can best be carried East.

Aside from the business results which may follow the visit of these gentlemen to our city and Territory, there are other important reasons why we should be gratified at their coming. It is a great advantage to our people to be seen at home by such a class of men as comprise this party. They are probably as free from prejudice as any men in the nation, and however much they may differ with us religiously, they can perceive at a glance that we are no common people, and that we possess qualities which entitle us to respect. They are sufficiently cosmopolitan in their views to award us credit for our labors, and they will go away more thoroughly convinced, by personal contact and observation, that we are not the fanatical, bad people they have heard us described to be, than they could possibly be by merely reading about us. Intercourse of this character dissipates prejudice and corrects falsehood, and after the walk last evening from the Theatre to the hotel of those gentlemen of the party who remained to see the conclusion of the performance, it would be difficult for sensational and mendacious letter writers to convince them that life is unsafe here, or to cause them to swallow the terrible fabrications about destroying angels, etc.

Headed by Col. James H. Bowen, to whom great credit is due for the efficient manner in which everything connected with the excursion has been managed, the delegation called upon President Young at 11 o'clock this morning. Col. Bowen, surrounded by the members of the party, delivered the following address:

"PRESIDENT BRIGHAM YOUNG:

We call upon you this morning as members of a representative commercial party from the city of Chicago, who are en route upon a visit to San Francisco, the purpose of which is to facilitate commercial relations with localities made tributary by the completion of the Union and Central Pacific Railroads.

Esteeming the Territory of Utah one of the important localities, we have come to its capital to greet you and those engaged in commercial transactions in your midst, and to invite co-operation in our efforts.

We also come to congratulate you upon the auspicious and speedy completion of

that Great National Highway, that binds together the distant extremes of our country, that relieves the people of their long and profound isolation and places them and their products within a few days of steam locomotion of the great markets of the Union, thereby increasing the value of their labor and reducing the cost of their goods, and adding immensely to their wealth and their comforts, and placing them within easy reach of all the social as well as material enjoyments of life.

In passing swiftly through the far-famed Echo and Weber Canyons, we were deeply awed and grandly impressed with the majesty of the scenery and filled with wonder at the herculean task accomplished in the building of the railway through and over such seemingly insurmountable obstacles of nature, in so incredibly short a space of time. A considerable share of the credit and honor of this achievement properly belongs to you and your people, who rendered hearty, efficient and timely aid to the company charged with the completion of this gigantic national highway, and we hope you will live long to enjoy the fruits of these beneficial labors.

You will have further cause of congratulation when the branch road is completed which shall connect the capital of Utah with the main line, which work we are glad to learn is rapidly progressing towards completion.

We have examined and scrutinized your wonderful development and the utilization of the barren nature which surrounded you in your early occupation of the valley. It demonstrates what can be reached by skillful industry and well directed energy, and is worthy of high commendation.

Allow me the pleasure of introducing to you the members of our party, collectively and individually."

To which President Young responded as follows:

"COL. J. H. BOWEN,

Chairman of the Representative Commercial party of the City of Chicago, and gentlemen:

I will briefly say in behalf of my friends here, and on my own part, Gentlemen, you are each and all welcome; we are pleased to see you; we sincerely hope you are well and enjoying yourselves and that your excursion to the West will be productive of much benefit to all concerned.

We congratulate you on the energy already displayed by the commercial men of Chicago in advancing the business interests of the West, and we accept this as an index of more abundant success in the future. We are with you, heart and hand, in all that promotes the public good.

We thank you for your congratulations and duly appreciate the high estimate which you hold of our labors. It is true we are the pioneers of this Western civilization, and that we have to some extent assisted in the development of the resources of the great West. It is true that we have graded over 300 miles of the great Pacific Railroad, an enterprise for which, by the way, we memorialized Congress in 1852; but this is of the past. Our labors are before the world, they speak for themselves. Our aim is to press onward, diligently to perform the part allotted to us in the great drama of life, and, having ever in view the glory of God and our country, the rights of man and social independence, strive for the maintenance of those glorious principles which compose our Federal Constitution."

Col. Bowen then introduced the gentlemen of the party, and a general and very agreeable conversation of upwards of an hour ensued.

AN UNFAIR REPORT.

THE following report sent East and purporting to be from the Chicago Excursion Party, came to hand to-day with our regular dispatches from the East. At the time the Excursion Party called upon President Young a conversation did take place, as we stated on Saturday, between the President, the members of the party and other gentlemen who were present. With the party came a person who asked several irrelevant questions and made inappropriate comments. It was afterwards ascertained that he was not one of the party, though, under the impression that he was, his impertinence was overlooked, and he was treated with a courtesy which he did not deserve. Several of the gentlemen of the party expressed their regret that he should have been taken for one of them. This conversation called forth remarks which were just and true, but which in the report we publish from the party, have not been fairly represented. Had they been reported correctly, all our citizens who were present would have been highly pleased; for there was nothing said that any loyal man would not have endorsed. We can not think that the members of the party were made acquainted with this report before it was sent, but some person connected with the press has been anxious to get an item and has sent off this partial statement. But whatever the motive, or by whomsoever sent, whether by an individual or by the Party, we

thank them for the report, for therein is manifested the writer's true feelings. He would do well to ponder upon the words contained in the 20th and 21st verse of the 29th chapter of Isaiah.

Chicago, 12.—The Commercial Excursion Party had an interview with Brigham Young, at his residence at Salt Lake, yesterday. During the conversation Brigham told Senator Trumbull he would probably hear of some Federal officials being put out of the Territory, and if done, he might be sure it was for good and sufficient reasons. Judge Trumbull advised him, before taking such a step, to make known his grievances to President Grant, who will not permit violations of law to go unpunished; it will not be safe to molest public officers in the discharge of their duties. Young said Grant had removed the only Mormon officer in Utah, for no reason except that he was a Mormon. Brigham further declared they would not obey the law of Congress prohibiting polygamy, because Congress had no right to interfere with that matter. Judge Trumbull replied, declining to discuss the matter; but said the law at all events must be upheld and obeyed. Young's declarations caused considerable sensation among the members of the party. The Mormons treat the excursionists with cold, distant politeness, and repel rather than invite advances.

THE NATIONAL ANNIVERSARY.

THE procession and proceedings on Monday, in celebration of the Fourth, were of so interesting a character that all who have witnessed them, residents and strangers, so far as we have heard, were delighted with them. The display which the children made added greatly to the interest of the scene, and especially so when they were seated in the New Tabernacle. The celebration was as fine, if not finer, than any we have ever had in this city, and great praise is due to the Committee of Arrangements, the members of the various trades, professions, manufactures, &c., the superintendents and teachers of the schools, the military, the Marshal and his assistants, and, in fact, to all concerned for the pains they took to make the celebration a success. There was no disorder, no drunkenness, no outcries, and, so far as we know, no accident to interfere with the enjoyment or mar the happiness of the day. If there was a person in town under the influence of liquor, we have not heard of it. Peace, good order and harmony prevailed, and every countenance beamed with satisfaction and pleasure.

No person could look upon the vast audience which convened in the Tabernacle to listen to the reading of the Declaration of Independence, the speeches, the singing and music, and not be moved at the sight. A more thorough and convincing refutation of the numerous slanders which have been put in circulation concerning Utah and her people could not have been adduced to the many strangers who were present. If they did not retire from the building on Monday, convinced that the Latter-day Saints were a cruelly maligned and misrepresented people, they are beyond the reach of argument and are hopelessly hardened. If the members of Congress who passed that unconstitutional act, known as the anti-polygamy bill, could have stood on the platform on Monday and looked upon the thousands of healthy, happy children, full of vivacity and glee, seated before them, and not felt conscience-stricken, then we should have considered them past praying for. Unless every instinct of manhood had been stifled within them they must in their secret souls have felt that a system which would produce such results was as infinitely superior to the practice, which we are told, is bringing about the extinction of the old families in New England, as heaven is to hell.

In our description yesterday of the procession, the want of space prevented us from alluding to many of its features which deserved notice, and which we looked upon with more than ordinary pleasure. The platform car of the wagon and carriage makers, and the specimens of their work, were most interesting, as well as the specimens of the work of the cabinet makers and upholsterers. These are important industries, and just at present the movements of the men engaged in these branches of manufacture attract attention, for the question must now be decided whether we shall have our furniture, wagons and carriages made at home by our own mechanics, or depend upon importations from abroad to supply our wants. The same reflection forced itself upon the mind in looking at the display of

many other branches. Will the agriculturists and dairymen produce all the grain, butter, and cheese that are needed at living rates, or must we import? The millers had their flour, which looked very well as far as the appearance of the sacks was concerned; but it required the bakers and confectioners, with their fine specimens of bread, crackers, cakes, &c., to show the quality of the article. The boys who followed the confectionery wagon, and who particularly admired the superb cake—the manufacture of Brother Brown—which adorned its centre, seemed to entertain no doubts about the taste or fineness of the flour. In their eyes there was nothing half so attractive in the procession as that confectionery wagon; they hung around it as flies do around a sugar hoghead.

There was one feature of the procession on Monday which must have struck the observant stranger, namely, the remarkable number of skilled artisans in various branches of business there is in this country. We venture to say that no other city on the continent, with no larger population than ours, can approach us in this respect. When the labor and skill of our mechanics and manufacturers are properly utilized, our community will be comparatively independent, and many of the articles which we now use will be stricken off the list of importations. We have built a city which is the admiration of every beholder, we are compactly organized, peace, good order and union prevail to an unparalleled extent, in all these, and many other matters we have set the world an example; it now remains for us to excel in other directions, and a most pressing necessity exists for our people to classify their labor and use it and the skill which they possess for the advancement and enrichment of our Territory.

It is with a feeling akin to alarm that many of the English papers witness the exodus from their shores of so large a number of emigrants this season. In one single week, recently, no less than about 7,800 persons left the port of Liverpool alone for America. Many merchants and manufacturers are alarmed at the departure of such large numbers of people; for it is said to be doubtful whether this emigration touches the classes who are supposed to need it most. They are neither agricultural laborers nor paupers who are thronging to Liverpool to find a passage across the Western ocean. England could spare the labor class and not miss them, except to feel relieved at their departure, but the majority of the passengers which leave for the West are from the great cities and manufacturing towns. They are from the classes upon which England is dependent for much of her greatness and the pre-eminence in manufactures which she has so long maintained, and their exodus fore-shadows the transfer of power and the supremacy of commerce to the West.

Men have not been wanting to foretell that some day English laborers would find the way the Irish peasantry found to prosperity and independence, and when they did so an exodus would begin; but they were looked upon as prophets of evil. Now that the people are flocking to Liverpool in such crowds with their faces looking towards the West, those who formerly derided these predictions begin to have faith in them and think it would be infinitely to the advantage of the country to find some means of holding out inducements to these emigrants to remain at home.

INTENSE excitement has lately prevailed at Wheaton, Du Page County, Illinois, over the trial of a man named Chauncey Bailey for the killing of James L. Laird, the paramour of his wife. From the evidence it appears that a friend of Bailey's told him of the rumors which were afloat respecting his wife's infidelity, and he took the necessary steps to satisfy himself respecting the truth or falsity of these rumors. He found Laird and his wife in a room together, and bursting open the door saw enough to satisfy him that adultery had been committed. He shot Laird, and then gave himself up. A note written by Mrs. Bailey to Laird, stating when she would meet him, was found upon his person after his death. The trial lasted eleven days and excited great interest, the popular feeling being evidently in favor of the acquittal of the prisoner. But able counsel were on the side of the prosecution, and they exerted themselves to secure a conviction. By the defence the jury were urged to recollect that their verdict would constitute a precedent—that millions of their fellow-countrymen were anticipating their verdict, that it was for them to determine whether the foul adulterer, trampling upon the dearest rights of his fellow-men; obtruding his unclean presence into the family of his neighbor, was to be the object of protection at the hands of juries, or whether the man who appropriately resented the crime by killing the paramour of his wife was to be looked upon as a man among men. The jury retired at 7 p.m., and did not succeed in