



ALBERT CARRINGTON.....EDITOR.

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ACCOUNTABILITY.

The liability of everyone to answer for his conduct, both here and hereafter, is a fact seemingly but little regarded by far too many. We appear very prone to exact strict propriety of conduct on the part of the First Presidency, the Twelve, and others in high authority, while many of us are very lax in applying the same exaction to our own individual course of action.

Now, are we individually responsible? or are the First Presidency and the Twelve alone responsible for themselves and all the rest of us? The absurdity of other than individual accountability is obvious, then why not each one at once awake, and ever continue sufficiently awake, to realize that ALL are to be judged and rewarded according to his or her own individual deeds? Would not this alone bring about a decided change in the right direction? And is it not an easy task? Yes, as easy as doing right has been made to those in this probation who love the truth.

To be plain on this subject, we are free to confess that our reflections have just now run in this particular channel, on account of seeing some employes, both male and female, who seem to care for but little save getting their wages, and some children who do not strive to relieve the burdens of their parents. How much more rapidly we would advance in the desired direction, were each employe to realize his or her accountability, and be as zealous and just in their employers' interests as in their own, ever mindful of the command 'love thy neighbor as thyself.' And how rapidly wives, sons and daughters would increase in faith and good works, if all wives would strive to be actually helpmates, and all children extend all possible assistance to their parents.

The reader may inquire how so desirable a result can be attained. By everyone's striving to do all the good possible—overcoming all worldly-mindedness, and ever seeking "first the kingdom of God and its righteousness."

THE RUMORED RISE IN THE PRICE OF FLOUR.

As a consequence of our article in last week's issue, on self-preservation, we expected to have to keep a sharp look out upon those who have brought the people to seriously apprehend a scarcity in breadstuffs, for the very same remorseless conscience that would gamble with the life of the people, would be the very first and the most relentless Shylock to make them feel their helplessness and dependence—and in that we have not been disappointed.

We do not believe in making wholesale charges against either farmers or merchants indiscriminately, for among the former, no more honorable men can be found anywhere, and merchandizing need not necessarily corrupt every person that engages in it. Indeed, we think that many, very many, of our grain-raising population have in times past exhibited high virtues in their patience, endurance and abnegation in trying to live by their own hands' labor, and preserving as well as they have the products of the Territory when they needed articles of clothing and other things for themselves and for their families, rather than minister to the cupidity of speculators. The utter reckless, disregard of prudent counsel and instruction in the past is the lesson for the future that we are after, and we have no doubt that we will get it and profit by it, and, notwithstanding the efforts of designing men, we have before us yet prosperity and social independence.

We may be far from having a correct conception of the future that is before Utah, but if not deceived, we expect never again to see our farmers at the mercy of the merchants.

The latter may have a royal time of it for a little longer; but if ever the day returns to this Territory, when farmers will beg and sue for a pound of coffee in exchange for sixty pounds of wheat, as they have done in times past, we are now terribly far from comprehending the shadows of coming events.

No men among us work harder, and work more hours than do our farmers, and the very nature of their location in the country imposes upon them and their children sacrifices which others know nothing of. They should be our rich men, and not the inmates of dug-outs and mud hovels as many are, enriching men who show by their present action how little they are deserving of the patronage that has made them fat, sleek, independent, saucy and oppressive. But that day we think is drawing to a close. Blind must be the partizan who cannot see that the present threatened rise in the price of flour in our market, is but the development of another phase of that soulless speculation. Let the people who have the flour deal honestly with their neighbors and with themselves, sell not an ounce for speculation, and there need be no necessity for this effort to bleed more the injured.

THE THEATRE.

The revival, on Saturday evening, of the popular drama—The Charcoal Burner—drew together a large audience. Every part of the house was well filled and the playing was excellent. Mr. Caine's representation of the misanthrope—Paynet Arden—was exceedingly well received; the eccentric Valentine Verdict—the grand jurymen, by Mr. Margetts, was played with his usual vivacity and drollery; the slightly inebriated Abel Cole had the finishing touch of an artist from Mr. Maiben; and Mr. McKenzie, in the representation of Matthew Eadale, the miser, gave increased evidences of a high capacity for the stage, which forces acknowledgment from all who follow him with attention. In the farce of "Mr. and Mrs. White," Mr. and Mrs. Bowring were decidedly in their best. We never saw Bowring more at home. Mrs. Romney, in "Barbara Jones" and Mrs. Clawson as "Mrs. Peter White" played with their usual good taste and mirth; in short, there was excellent playing on Saturday evening.

The management announces for this evening that "Mr. and Mrs. Irwin, talented artists, passing through our city, have kindly volunteered their services for one night only," and will appear this evening in Bulwer's 5 act play—the Lady of Lyons; Mrs. Irwin as Pauline and Mr. Irwin as Claude Melnotte. The house will doubtless be crowded.

We regret to be compelled to notice the disgraceful proceedings of a few soldiers on Saturday evening who managed to annoy every person by their continuous loud talk and quarrelsome noise. Two privates had to be put out of the house and two officers came nigh initiating a row within the house. It is proper to state at the same time, that there were in the theatre a large number of officers and men of the California Volunteers who seemed to feel the annoyance quite as much as our own citizens, if not more.

We have ever been pleased to witness the gentlemanly conduct of many of the Volunteers who have patronized the theatre, and regret that such things should occur. We are not certain, however, that all the blame is on one side. The rules of the theatre forbid the use of intoxicating liquors within that building, not because of the evil presence of the "fire-water" of itself; but because of the troublesome consequences to be expected from its use. We think the same rules actually require the police to prevent men steaming with whiskey from entering. It would no doubt be both an unpleasant, delicate and extremely dangerous duty for a doorkeeper to be required to measure every man who presented a ticket to learn his status on the whiskey question; but we think that where duty is impossible, the police should be required to keep the drunkard outside. When that scrutiny is accidentally evaded and bad manners inside become insupportable, respectful remonstrance, if unheeded, should be immediately followed by the ejection of the offender from the building.

OUT ON DRILL.—A portion of the 1st. Cavalry of the Nauvoo Legion, were out on drill on the Military Reserve, west of the city, on Saturday afternoon. The unpleasant state of the weather was rather against a big muster; but from what we learn, Col. Burton and his officers were satisfied with the "turn out."

THE RUSSIAN FLEET AT NEW YORK.

Among politicians and newspaper editors, who occupy the doubtful position of "trimmers," the visit to the Atlantic States of a portion of the Russian fleet, commanded by Admiral Lisovski, is one of the very significant facts of the day. Of course, those who prate most about the object and character of the visit of Admiral Lisovski know nothing of it in reality; but with that ever prominent disposition to realize what is desired, the Russian navy before New York is said to be more than the *entente cordiale* between the governments of St. Petersburg and Washington.

One thing at least is being developed by this Muscovite naval demonstration—the Federal nation is fast drifting away from the sentiments of the "continentals." To-day, George Washington—though his name is reverently uttered—is voted out of date, or, in popular vernacular, is classified with "old fogies," and his wholesome and wise dread of "engangling foreign alliances" is scouted with the addition of a doubt that it "may have been wiser or more natural seventy years ago than it is now." Harper, from whom we make the last quotation, blinded by its hatred of France and England, and tickled by its new Russian toy presents the analogy of position between the two nations, and, for the sake of uniformity, hesitates not to classify the struggle of the brave and intelligent Poles, to relieve themselves from the rule of a foreign potentate, with the efforts of the Confederates to establish their slave-ocracy in the South. With Russia a defensive and offensive alliance is proposed—and after all, there is nothing what prodigies we are yet to witness in this wonderful age. Some as bold matters as that have been undertaken, and passed off into the realm of *faits accomplis* without more than a passing shrug—that also may go through.

Among the mass of resolutions and speeches that have been thrown into the ears of the Russians, Gen. Walbridge, at New York, got off the following salvo:

"At the commencement of this century four great powers struggled for the supremacy of the world—France, England, Russia and America. Each sought to impress its own views on surrounding nations, and to give to the world the moral aspect of its character and position. England endeavored to cripple the United States, France sought to make conquests in Russia. The Frenchman found his grave in Moscow, and the Englishman was driven from the ocean by the American privateers and by the valor of the nation. Since that time these four empires have struggled for supremacy, Russia representing one-seventh of the earth, dominating the eastern continent, and America representing the Western hemisphere. England and France, though animated by different convictions, have struggled to suppress the rising greatness of these two nations; England for the purpose of pursuing a commercial policy; and France for the purpose of impressing her moral greatness upon the world. In the struggle which Russia had in 1854 against France and England, the sympathies of our people were with Russia. It had been the fond anticipation of Peter the Great that at some future day Russian commerce, sweeping through the Black Sea and the Mediterranean, would rival that of every other nation, and it was to arrest that movement that France and England stepped in and interfered. It is just, it is proper, it is becoming, that now, when we are struggling for our existence, Russia should come gallantly to the rescue. At the beginning of the seventeenth century serfdom was introduced into Russia and slavery into America. In 1846 the Czar issued a ukase against serfdom, and the Congress of the United States in the year 1846 declared that if additional territory were annexed to the republic there should be borne over that additional territory only the banner of freedom. In February, 1861, an imperial ukase, issued by the Emperor, read in all the churches, declared that serfdom was forever annihilated, and in the next succeeding month, when the first gun was fired at Sumter, there was inaugurated a principle which declared that freedom was to prevail all over this western hemisphere. Hence there is a cordiality between Russia and the United States, and there is a reason for it. It is the destiny of Russia and of the United States to give bread to all the world, and whoever controls the food of mankind controls their policy. It is therefore fit and proper that we should meet and mingle together. It is proper for me to say to our Russian friends that, although there are a million of men in arms upholding the Stars and Stripes, yet in this magnificent city there are no evidences of war. We have determined that, come what will, this cause of ours shall not be lost, and if any foreign Government interfere we shall pray to God that the spirit of freedom may commence its triumphant march through Europe. Providence has decreed that there shall be the great hemispheres, one the Eastern and the other the Western. The one

shall be represented by Russia, the other by the United States."

The General, after this, wound up with the announcement that the Czar in sending his fleet there, "wanted to have it, where, at a given signal, he could sweep the commerce of England and France from the seas."

On this visit, the New York correspondent of the Sacramento Union indulges in some readable gossip:

"Russia, our Eastern friend, does us the honor of sending hither a formidable fleet, whose commander is supposed to be instructed to sail hence for the Gulf of Mexico, there to menace whatever force the French Emperor may send across the Atlantic."

It is stated that the visit of the Russian ships to our waters is the result of an agreement between Secretary Seward and Baron Stoeckl, the Russian Minister, who were closeted several months ago, at a time when the victories which were being won by our arms rendered it almost certain that the rebellion was digging its last ditch. Stoeckl is reported to have believed that as soon as the rebellion is crushed the Cabinet contemplated an explanation with England concerning the rebel privateers, and with France on the subject of Mexico, and that if the answer was not satisfactory the United States would very likely engage in a war with these two countries. But as the United States could not, in its estimation, carry out the war without the support and alliance of a European power, he naturally supposed that the offer on the part of Russia to that effect would be well received at Washington. His main object was not, however, to secure a support to the United States, as much as to secure a support to Russia. Russia was then in imminent danger of a war with England and France, and she had no fleet to oppose to the maritime forces of these two powers. The American rebellion being crushed, or nearly so, the North could give Russia a fleet. This great desideratum once found, Russia was invincible. Stoeckl, struck with the importance of such a consideration, had with Seward a long conversation, in which the preliminaries of a defensive and offensive alliance between the United States and Russia were laid down. The signing of the treaty which was to cement the alliance and make it a settled thing, was postponed to three months after the crushing of the rebellion and the occupation of the rebel States by the Federal armies. Before Stoeckl took leave from our Secretary of State Seward said to him in his usual joking way: If in two months from now you send a Russian fleet to New York to take the United States fleet along, we will then be ready to follow you to Europe."

Be the future what it may, Admiral Lisovski and his officers are having one of the biggest kind of treats in the Atlantic States that was ever extended to foreigners, which they enjoy hugely and promise to so report it at home.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The people of California are going ahead vigorously with their end of the iron highway, and without delay the east will commence their portion of the great undertaking. The New York correspondent of the Sacramento Union says:

"The books of subscription to the stock of the Union Pacific Railroad—the greatest railroad enterprise in the world—were closed on Friday last, [Sep. 25] the subscription amounting to about \$2,430,000. By the Act of Congress, \$2,000,000 must be subscribed by any company which desires to take advantage of the Act. A meeting of stockholders is advertised to take place in this city on the 29th, at which Directors will be elected, and the company will formally claim the right of building a road from the Missouri river to California. Among the subscribers are August Belmont, William B. Ogden, Thomas C. Durant, A. A. Low, George Opdyke, John J. Cisco, Brigham Young, Dean Richmond, Erastus Corning, Duncan, Sherman & Co.; William E. Dodge, M. O. Roberts, George Griswold, E. Nye, A. G. Gerome, L. W. Gerome, Morris Ketchum, Samuel J. Tilden, J. Edgar Thompson, William R. Travers, Thurlow Weed, Charles H. Russell, John V. L. Pruyn, Winslow, Lanier & Co.; Moses Taylor, H. G. Stebbins & Sons, John A. Dix, John Butterfield, Allan Campbell, Cooper and Hewitt, E. T. H. Gibson, Moses H. Grinnell, Clark, Dodge and Co.; Samuel Sloan, George W. Quintard, etc."

SEXTON'S REPORT.—The following is the number of interments in the G. S. L. City cemetery, in the month ending September 20, 1863:

Male adults,	6
Male children, under ten years,	22
Female adults,	21
Female children, under 10 years,	15
Total,	64

F. A. MITCHELL, Sexton.

NO MAIL FROM THE EAST.—There had been no mail from the east for three days up to yesterday.