



ALBERT CARRINGTON.....EDITOR.

Wednesday.....June 22, 1864.

## MINING.

For the first time in the history of our nation, the Government, we are told, is and for some time has been employing its troops in mining operations for gold and silver, and that too in a region so poor in those metals, so far as known, as is Utah; and another singular feature in this connection is that these operations are conducted under the garb of the development of our resources for our BENEFIT. If, correctly speaking, there be such a principle as purely disinterested benevolence, we might be tempted to class this movement under that head, provided the allegation that it is for our benefit be true. But, having been driven from State to State by the Christianity and civilization of the nineteenth century, and finally driven by said Christianity and civilization from Christianity and civilization into the then wilds of Mexico, we think we have a right at least to mistrust the "white heap", and to question the garb of a benevolence so unlooked for. We also think important facts in the condition of our national affairs give us a right to be a little suspicious.

If our dispatches would bring us news that our Government had now in the field forces sufficient to at once crush out the rebellion, or that our currency was at par with gold, then we might less question the alleged motive, but still should deem it very impolitic for Government to employ enlisted troops in prospecting for gold and silver. If the government really wishes and feels able to engage in a hunt for the precious metals, would it not be far more economical to employ the right kind and requisite number of men expressly for that purpose?

Perhaps, as the world goes, we are not the ones that should object to such lavish expenditures at a time and in a manner so questionable, for it greatly increases the amount of our circulating medium, and enhances the prices for our products and labor. This reminds us that some may imagine the enhancement of prices for our benefit to be the design of the Government in their novel mining operations in so poor a region, aware that those operations will not pay, but wishing to do us a kindness without letting their right hand know what their left doeth, or fearing lest our pride or dignity would refuse such great benevolence if proffered in a more open manner. If this be the case we hope the Government will waive its modesty, place all its troops where they can be of most use against the rebellion, a hope in which all loyal troops will join, use its means for keeping our currency at par, and leave Utah to shift for herself until the "good time coming."

But after hunting and inquiring for a long time, not "up hill and down dale", but through canyons, over mountains, and in streams and valleys, at a great expense, have not the troops discovered any gold diggings and silver mines? Not any, so far as we are correctly informed. They have worked and, for aught we know, are still at work upon some poor veins of lead ore badly mixed with what miners term "blackjack" and "drybone", with a percentage of silver, which is found, larger or smaller, in connection with nearly all lead ores. This has always been well understood, and those veins, situated on the east and west slopes of the range of mountains on the west side of this valley, were years ago known to the people here, and by them wisely let alone on account of their presumed comparatively little or no value. "But how about the silver mine reported near Meadow Valley, in the southern part of the Territory?" That too was long ago known to settlers in that region, who doubtless thought they could do better by letting it alone, as they made no attempts at working it. Its richness and probable value we have not yet learned, but it needed none of this great expense to find what was long since

found. Had we been informed that the Government wished to employ the troops in Utah at mining, much trouble and expense might have been saved, for we presume any one would have cheerfully given information of the lead veins in the West Mountain.

A thousand miles from the nearest certain bread market, amid a dreary waste to be rendered fertile, having to depend entirely upon our labors here for the supplies necessary for our daily existence, and aware of the comparative value of the results of farming and mining, especially in making settlements so isolated as were ours, Utah has deemed it and still deems it wisest and best for her to leave mining to others, at least until some period still future. And since, even in mining countries, the comfort and profit, in the long run, fall largely to the share of the producing classes, we trust that merely in a money-making point of view, Utah's reliable citizens will see the wisdom of continuing to build houses, improve farms, raise stock, grain and fruit, and produce every desirable article for food, raiment and shelter, rather than risk their time and means on holes in the ground and piles of rock and earth so often costing much with no return. And should the war long continue with the great strides of the past, sweeping hundreds of thousands of the able-bodied male population to death or helplessness, even the now well provided States may see the folly of spending so much time in quest of the precious metals, and learn, as we already have, that a man with wheat is independent of the man with only gold.

## CIRCULATING PUBLIC LIBRARY.

We are very much pleased to learn that the board of directors of the Public Library at the Seventies' Council Hall, are in earnest about furnishing the public with a splendid Library. The following sums of money have recently been contributed to that purpose: Walker Brothers, \$50; Joseph Woodmansee, \$10; F. D. Clift, \$5; Lewis S. Hills, \$5; Moses Thatcher, \$3; James B. Lewis, \$2; Wm. Eddington \$2; Ethan Barrows, \$2. The Hon. John M. Bernhisel has presented the Library with fifty volumes; the Hon. Geo. A. Smith, ten volumes; the Hon. John F. Kinney, seven volumes; John V. Long, Esq., thirty-five volumes; Robert Campbell, Esq., twenty-volumes; Thomas Bullock, Esq., twenty-one volumes; Robert L. Campbell, Esq., six volumes; and a host of other gentlemen have contributed largely.

**THEATRICAL.**—On Saturday evening, the Theatre was handsomely patronized and the plays and playing afforded more than ordinary gratification to the audience. We were particularly well satisfied with the leading parts of both plays.

Mrs. Bowring's Old Dame Quarles was a piece of fine acting, and, in our opinion, that lady has shown more artistic genius in that and in another similar character than in anything she has yet attempted. Some ladies entertain a horror of everything in the "aged line;" but they greatly mistake the effect upon an audience. The great triumph of Wheatley—a young gentleman of high New York notoriety—was his fine personation of Grandfather Whitehead. It is a simple matter to represent the lady or gentleman of one's own age; but to live in a generation not yet reached and to represent the tottering step, the failing voice and the frailties of second childhood is the task of the studious artist. Mrs. B exhibited on Saturday evening both study and genius.

Miss Alexander was truly excellent and gives great promise of becoming a particular favorite. Though she might be very useful elsewhere, low comedy is decidedly her forte. Sarah Stack was true to life, and called from the audience the most rapturous applause.

Messrs Caine and McKenzie, the principals, pleased us, though it would have been better had the thunder department not threatened the utter extinction of Mr. Caine's voice. In the death struggle, Mr. C. seemed to be a long time on his feet—authors are sometimes inconsistent and extravagant fellows and play the dence with ebbing life. The Crock of Gold will bear repetition.

Mr. Margetts in Toodles was a second edition of "Billy" Burton, of imperishable theatrical fame. We have seen Toodles by young Clark, the successor of Burton, and we were as well pleased with our own "Phil." The original play was evidently written for the

point of reconciliation of the Acorns; but Burton saw too favorable an opportunity for himself in Toodles and dexterously managed to clip out the point and write up his own character. The extravagancies of a sotted, good natured easy going Englishman and his rather eccentric Mrs. Toodles never fail to bring down the house. The other parts were well sustained. We were satisfied with Mr. Lindsay's representation of the English preacher, and his farmer Acorn was as good as the part admitted. He has youth on his side, and with application to his line of characters, he cannot fail to be a good acquisition to the Association. On Saturday evening, the conviction was forced upon us that the Association was rapidly developing a rich variety of dramatic talent.

On Saturday evening Mr. T. A. Lyne, the accomplished tragedian will appear for the first time this season, in the classic play of Damon and Pythias; Mr. Lyne sustains the difficult role of Damon, the Syracusan patriot, Mr. McKenzie, that of Pythias his friend, Mr. Caine that of Dionysius the tyrant, and Mrs. Gibson as Calanthe the affianced bride.

Mr. Lyne's re-appearance will no doubt crowd the house.

**THE TELEGRAMS.**—A severe storm east of Laramie last week prostrated the telegraph wire and poles for thirty or forty miles, in consequence of which, we were without direct telegraphic relationship with the East for some days. On Monday, the line begun to work again, and yesterday, the news came in with a rush, but not in time for us to set, work off and find place in this issue, without greatly deranging our usual business.

**POLICE REPORT.**—Carl Bergstrom last week was examined before Justice Clinton on a charge of attempting to commit a rape on —, in the eleventh Ward. He pled guilty and was fined \$50. If the lady had "blown the top of his head off," or split his thick skull, we should have said "well done." This is not the country for these civilized games. We have no suggestion to offer now to any person after all is over; but we have a grave suspicion that any scoundrel caught in the act of outrage is very apt to do so no more.

Perry Decker was convicted before Judge Smith, on the 15th, of stealing a mule belonging to an emigrant and fined \$200. Perry has behaved himself for some years; we hope this lesson will send him to the canyon to follow an honest and honorable profession.

A respectable citizen was fined \$1 and costs for taking water that did not belong to him, and another was fined \$5 for permitting his cow yard to become a nuisance to the public. Cow yard was ordered removed from contiguity to the side walk.

**CHURCH OF ENGLAND SERVICE IN THE BOWERY.**—The Rev. John Sheepshanks, a Minister of the Church of England, preached in the Bowery, on Sunday forenoon. After the usual introductory service of that church, the reverend gentleman preached from the text—"We are ambassadors for Christ," etc. The audience was very attentive throughout: no doubt many of them were carried back to days of childhood and the associations of other lands.

We believe it was on the invitation of President Young that the gentleman preached: a fact which will no doubt grate on the ears of his traducers. We are always pleased to witness attentions to gentlemen, courtesy is only lost on the prodigate. Mr. Sheepshanks has been for some years in British Columbia, and is now on his way this far on a visit to England. He will probably remain here a few weeks.

**POSTAGE STAMPS—TERRITORIAL MAILS.**—Not unfrequently persons are embarrassed for the want of postage stamps immediately preceding the closing and departure of the Territorial Mails. The Southern mails close at half past six o'clock every Monday and Thursday; to accommodate those who may require stamps, the Post office will be open on these mornings from six to half past six o'clock—for the sale of stamps only. No delivery of mail till the regular opening of the office.

**OTHER VISITORS.**—Bishop Perkins and his family are now visiting in the city from St. George.

**VISITING HIS FRIENDS.**—We were pleased the other day to greet again Marshal Heywood from Washington county. The Marshal looks as well as at any time we ever saw him. He reports that the grapes in Kane county suffered severely from an unprecedented frost last winter, while those of Washington county escaped. He speaks of good health among the people and prospects of early crops. He thinks that Kane county will raise its own breadstuffs this year and quite as much cotton as in previous years.

**COTTON.**—A large load of very fine cotton passed our office on Monday on its way to President Young's cotton factory. We hear from many quarters very favorable reports of the growth of King Cotton. Lieut. Pace, of Washington, is raising fifteen acres this season, which is looking well, and for that place is very encouraging.

**VOCAL CONCERT.**—A number of the friends of Miss Elizabeth Lindsay are arranging for a vocal concert, to be given in the Fourteenth Ward School House, next Tuesday evening. Miss Lindsay has many friends who will contribute to the evening's entertainment and many more who will be pleased to testify their personal regard by their presence. For particulars see placards.

**CURE FOR TAPEWORM.**—Br. David Fairbanks, of Payson, informs us that two ounces of pumpkin seed meats, pounded fine and mixed with enough cold water to make them easily swallowed, and taken in the morning before breakfast, will destroy the tapeworm. Supper must be omitted the evening previous; and in case the stomach ejects the dose, it must be repeated. One dose is said to be a sure cure.

**THE END OF THE CRICKETS.**—A few weeks since we published a communication from Spanish Fork, about the sudden appearance of crickets on the south side of that place, and the threatening of the crops from that fearful visitation. We are gratified to learn that the people got out en masse—men, women and children—with bunches of willows and drove the main body of the crickets up Water Canyon, and since that they have not reappeared. A detachment of the crickets at the same time crossed the river, preyed several days upon the willows and bottom grass, and had consumed two fields of wheat, when the people, probably to the number of six hundred persons, went to work, herded and corralled the insects until they got them on to layers of straw, where they burned them by the million. The operation of driving and burning occupied nearly three days and nights, and twelve loads of straw were consumed and an innumerable host of the enemy were destroyed. This lesson is too good to be forgotten, should they appear elsewhere.

**SPANISH FORK.**—The citizens of Spanish Fork, profiting by the leisure which the late abundant rains afforded them from the fields, have very wisely set themselves to work in making a road from that settlement to a body of timber at the head of Diamond creek, a tributary of Spanish Fork, where they have found a large supply of timber suitable for building purposes, and for fencing and fuel. Bishop Thurber writes brother George A. Smith last week that they had completed the road for thirteen miles, and were now able to get up the mountain without "doubling," and safely down again loaded, without "locking." This will doubtless be a great blessing to that community, and will unquestionably change materially the comforts as well as the appearance of the place. They have felt severely the want of lumber and fence poles, and now finding both abundantly, the settlement will rapidly change for the better.

**ANOTHER POST OFFICE.**—The Postmaster-General has ordered the establishment of a Post Office at Parley's Park—Wm. H. Kimball, Postmaster. Till other post routes are established supplying the settlements in Summit and Wasatch counties with mail facilities, many of the citizens in these places will probably find it more convenient to get their mail matter at Parley's Park than elsewhere. By so signifying to the Postmaster in this city all mail matter can be regularly forwarded there.

☞ Weather excellent, crops looking well, promising good harvests everywhere.