

THE DESERET NEWS: WEEKLY.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

PRESIDENT YOUNG'S TRIP SOUTH.

NEPHI, Sept. 20, 1868.

Our last letter terminated rather abruptly. Before we had finished we accidentally snuffed the candle out, and as everybody was in bed and we could find no matches we were under the necessity of breaking off. Payson possesses a rare postmaster in the person of Bro. John T. Hardy; he is a model officer, and discharges the duties of his position with fidelity and ability. We had heard his good qualities spoken of and we had an opportunity of testing them, we were under the necessity of awakening him to write the last line or two of our letter, and to direct and post it. The alacrity and pleasure which he evinced in waiting upon us relieved us from the embarrassment we otherwise would have felt in disturbing his slumbers.

In the description of our reception at Spanish Fork we omitted to describe a banner which had inscribed upon it "Spanish Fork Silk." The letters were formed of cocoons, and the border of raw silk. The silk worm eggs were brought from England by Bishop A. K. Thurber, when he returned last year from his mission to that country. Attention is being paid here, we understand, to this culture. It will be found to be a remunerative business here as well as in other settlements in the Territory. From Spanish Fork we drove to Payson, where we met with the people at 7 p.m. The hall was very crowded, and, as a consequence, oppressively hot. Elders Joseph F. Smith, George Dunford, Thos. Taylor and A. M. Musser and President B. Young addressed the people. At 8 a.m. the next day a school of the prophets was organized, after which the company drove over to Santa Quin. We were greeted with the usual reception here, as at Payson, of children, with banners, and the adult population. Presidents Joseph Young and D. H. Wells and Elder Geo. Q. Cannon spoke to the people. After dinner we started for Nephi, eighteen miles, or, according to some, twenty miles, distant, and reached there after a drive two hours and a half. The reception the company met with here was a remarkable one. The Brass Band, which is in the first class of musicians, under the leadership of Captain Gustave Henriod, was at the edge of the town waiting for us, and marched into the town at the head of the company discoursing sweet music as they went. Opposite the meeting house the street was spanned by an arch of evergreens, which with the wings, occupied the entire street. Over the centre of the arch were the words "ZION'S CHIEFTAIN EVER WELCOME." After passing through the arch the people extended the whole length of the street up to the Bishop's. The number of children was something astonishing for a place no larger than Nephi. Accustomed as we are to seeing children in great abundance their numbers here surprised us. Probably the explanation is found in the inscription which we noticed on one of the banners which the children carried, "Monogamy at a Discount." A monogamist in the company remarked that the only fault he could find with the sight was, "he had no hand in producing it."

THE MEETINGS.

A meeting was held this evening, which we were kept by business from attending. President Joseph Young, Elders Joseph F. Smith, Joseph W. Young, A. M. Musser, Thos. Taylor and Geo. Dunford attended the meeting and all, we believe, spoke. From the character of the speakers you may be sure the matter was good.

This morning at sunrise the band serenaded the houses at which the President and the other members of the company put up. At 10 a.m. the meeting house was crowded to its utmost by the people. We noticed faces of residents of Payson, Santaquin, and Sanpete valley, and some also from Provo. Last night President Orson Hyde, accompanied by Bishop A. J. Moffitt, Col. R. N. Allred and a company of men under the command of Major Abner Lowry, arrived here from Sanpete valley. He was at meeting this morning, and in good health. In the afternoon he was indisposed and was unable to attend. The speakers in the morn-

ing were President D. H. Wells and Elder Woodruff. In the afternoon Elders George Q. Cannon and J. W. Young addressed the congregation, which for greater convenience and space met in the bowery at the side of the meeting house. The afternoon meeting, upon motion of President Young, was resolved into a special conference. Nephi was organized into a Stake of Zion, and Jacob G. Bigler was appointed President; and the following elders were selected as members of the High Council: Edward Ockey, Samuel Claridge, Matthew McCune, Israel Hoyt, Timothy S. Hoyt, Andrew Love, George Kendall, Timothy B. Foot, Jacob G. Bigler, Jr., David Cazier, Samuel Cazier, Wm. H. Warner. A school of the prophets was also organized after the dismissal of the afternoon meeting. At 7 p.m. the people assembled in the meeting house and were addressed by President Joseph Young and Elder Musser.

We shall leave Nephi and its hospitable citizens in the morning, carrying with us pleasant remembrances of the kindness we have received, especially from Bishop C. W. Bryan and family. We meet at Fountain Green at noon tomorrow, and then drive to Moroni where we stop the night.

NOVA SCOTIA.

For a considerable time past our telegraphic dispatches and exchanges have occasionally contained allusions to the discontent prevailing in the British province of Nova Scotia. As most of our readers are aware, the British provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia were confederated a little over a year since under the name of the Dominion of Canada. This scheme had been on foot for several years before its final consummation, indeed as early as 1854 the colonists had expressed a wish that this union or confederation should be effected. In 1864 the preliminaries and details of the scheme were arranged at Quebec, and early in 1867 a conference of colonists, consisting of delegates deputed by the governments of the several provinces, summoned by the Home Government, assembled in London, for the purpose of settling and ratifying the proposed scheme. When they had completed their preliminary labors a measure for the confederation of the provinces was introduced into the House of Lords, and in about a month had passed both Houses, and almost immediately after received the Royal assent, it being ordered that the measure should take effect from the 1st of July, 1867.

From that time the fiery little province of Nova Scotia has been continually manifesting signs of the deepest discontent, and the most determined opposition to the union. Their first step after the issue of the Royal proclamation announcing the inauguration of the new Dominion, was an attempt to withdraw by the consent of the Dominion Parliament; but finding no ground for hope in that direction they memorialized the Home Government. There too, their appeal was fruitless, being defeated by about 100 majority. Since that time the wrath of the little province has been exceedingly hot, and secession from the Confederation and annexation to the United States has been loudly talked of; and our dispatches recently announced that it was rumored at Halifax that an official letter had been received from a U. S. General offering the province assistance against Great Britain, if they were determined to secede and annex. Of course, nobody believes such a wild rumor as this; but it serves to show the state of feeling existing in the province, and in all probability is what the disaffected portion of the people would very well like.

The grounds stated for this great opposition to remain in the Confederation are various. The Nova Scotians declare that they were forced into it against the wishes of the majority of the people, that they were taken by surprise, that the real object of the Confederation was to enable Canada to pay off a portion of her large debt by taxation and tariffs on the resources of the maritime provinces, that confederation will deprive them of their fisheries, etc. So far from being forced into the Confederation it is a fact that before the Union was effected its Constitution was submitted to and accepted by the Legislature of Nova Scotia then in session; while the statement that they were taken by surprise seems to have little foundation. In the debate in the House of Commons on their memorial for the repeal of the Confederation, Mr. Adderly, in reply to Hon. John Bright, the chief advocate of the Nova Scotians, gave ample refutation to the

latter statement. In the course of his remarks he said that the subject of confederation was mooted as far back as 1854, that the people of Nova Scotia were the originators of the scheme; and that in 1857 a delegation from the now disaffected province was sent to England in order, if possible, to effect the union; that in 1861 a resolution in its favor was unanimously passed by the Parliament of Nova Scotia, and that in 1864 a proposition on the same subject was again brought forward and they again passed a resolution in its favor.

The real grounds of discontent, and the desire for annexation to the United States seem to be that Nova Scotia, which is a maritime province, and whose manufacturing operations are very limited, has been injured by the termination of the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States, which has to a great extent prevented the interchange of products between the two; and this blocking of the channels of commerce has of necessity caused a falling off in the prosperity of the little province and so soured the feelings of the people. Another cause of popular discontent is said to be that the patronage of the Post Office and Revenue Departments, the light-houses and public works is vested in and controlled by the general government, and that the officers appointed are, in most instances, men who are distasteful to the people. Then again there is the fear, that very naturally arises on the part of Nova Scotia, as it was in the early days with some of the lesser States in the American confederation—that being the smallest of the provinces composing the New Dominion, she might be compelled to submit to unjust legislation by the Dominion Parliament. If in addition to these varied causes, real or imaginary, for discontent, the fact is considered that the British North American provinces have been one of the most prominent fields for the operations of the Fenians, there is nothing at all surprising in the fact of discontent existing in Nova Scotia. It is said that in New Brunswick this feeling exists to an almost equal extent as in Nova Scotia, and that the former is only waiting for the latter to take the initiative, whether it be secession from the Dominion and a return to its old status as a separate British province or annexation to the United States.

Canadian commissioners have visited the province of Nova Scotia, in order, if possible, to heal the breach; but they and their overtures were treated with scorn, and it seems as if nothing short of the repeal of the Union will satisfy the people there. It may be, however, that the negotiations, now pending, between this country and Great Britain for the renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty between the United States and the Dominion, which will, no doubt, be completed at an early day, if not already, will have a tendency to restore that prosperity to Nova Scotia the loss of which she so mourns, and so mollify the present bitter feelings of its people. Be this as it may, it is hardly presumable that Great Britain will sit quietly by and see the secession and annexation to this country of one of the most valuable of her North American colonies. The hold the Mother Country has upon those provinces is scarcely more than nominal; still it is acknowledged by them, and Nova Scotia has been hitherto considered as amongst the most loyal of all her numerous dependencies. Should the present state of feeling in Nova Scotia ripen into an attempt to secede and annex to the United States, the chances of success would not be very great unless the whole of the provinces act in concert. In the latter case it is hardly likely that the efforts of Great Britain would be very strenuous to restrain them. Should Britain, however, decide to draw the sword in defence of her authority, it is not very likely that the United States, laboring under an immense war debt, will go to war to effect the annexation of provinces, when at no very distant day, it is highly probable that will be effected peaceably, and by the mutual consent of all parties concerned.

We take the following from an article in a recent number of the *Frontier Index*, under the caption "How far we favor the Mormons;" for it tells some plain facts concerning the people of this Territory.

There are many parts of Dakota, Wyoming, Arizona, New Mexico, and California, that are far superior to Utah, in natural advantages, and yet those parts are roamed over only by wild game, savage Indians, or herds of the Spanish landlords. The Mexican

greasers, barbarians of Russian America, (Alaska) Chinese, Indians, and Negroes, and all inferior races are to have the right of suffrage before white people, who have fed our mining camps, supplied the immigration to the Pacific coast in early days; and who even now are the most self-sustaining community that America or the balance of the world can boast of. The peasants of all nations, the poor, down trodden and abused serfs of tyrannical Governments, have pleasant cottages in these mountains of refuge; the traveler is hospitably entertained, if he behaves himself as he should among the shakers or quakers, but if he abuses them he is treated as he should be by an outraged sect. While if the Mormons were not there he would have to fight the Indians day and night, the Uintahs, of whom Kit Carson used to say, they are the best shots and the shrewdest of all the Indians in the mountains. Those Uintahs roam all along the Uintah and other tributaries of Green River, to the south of the Uintah Mountains. It is they from whom the Mormons suffer most in southern Utah, and it is they who up to this day have driven out every party of men who have attempted to prospect the tributaries on either side of the Green River to the south of us.

Who supplied the mines of California, Nevada, Montana, Idaho, Arizona, Sweetwater, and continues to supply them? Who furnished Johnson's army with bread, meat and shelter? Who relieved the suffering thousands of Montanians in '64, when flour was not to be had for one dollar and twenty-five cents per pound? Who supplies Green River with bread, meat, vegetables and fruit? A few weeks since flour was thirty cents per pound here; who reduced the price? Who is building two hundred miles of the Union and Central Pacific Railroads? Who but negroes and Chinamen would have been teeming into these mountains if the Mormons had not been here? Who built the first telegraph, made and educated the first boys and girls in these mountains? Who built the finest Theatre and the largest Tabernacle in America? Verily, not the scallawag sports who have been frozen out from among hard-working, self-sustaining people. No, but the one hundred thousand white people who are feeding us here at Green River.

LIST OF PASSENGERS' NAMES IN CAPTAIN J. G. HOLMAN'S OX-TRAIN.

Anne Jacobsen and two children; Soren and Amalia Nielsen and four children; Jens and Caroline Ostermann and two children; Hanna Tolbo; Niels Olson; Erik and Sine Thorsen; Trine and Marie Pedersen; Wilhelmine Jorgensen; Peder and Christiane Clemmensen and one child; Lauritz Thorsen; Karen Iversen. Maren S. Hansen; Else and Dorteia Nielsen; Inger Marie Hansen; Peder T. and Ane Lüsberg and six children; Jensine Nielsen and four children; Gustaf Anderson and one child; Sven Anderson; Peder and Mette M. Nielsen and three children; Frederik Kaysen; Anne K. Westergaard and one child; Niels O. Poulsen; Anne Kirstine Frederiksen; Carl L. Andersen; Morten Madsen; Niels P. and Margrethe Nielsen and one child; Anne Margrethe Pedersen; Marie Thorsen; Stine Olsen; Marie Rasmussen; Otto and Charlotte Johnsen; Caroline Nüm; Anne Blom; Hanna and Eva Gyllenskov; Johan Johansen and one child; Anne Hansen; Marie Pedersen and two children; Soren Pedersen, Niels and Hanna Thuelson and one child; Kjersten Svensen; Anne M. Pedersen; Mads and Else Jacobsen and six children; Hans C. and Karen Jensen; Carl and Marie Olsen; Henriette Tyregaard and two children; Christiane Tegen and two children; Hans and Maren Sorensen; Lars Hansen; Nielsine Nielsen; Petronella Hansen and one child; Jens and Mariane Lind and five children; Ole and Ane Hansen and three children; Peder and Jensine Nielsen; Niels Peder Jensen; Hans Christensen; Niels P. Pedersen; G. Söderberg; C. and Anne Ostergaard and one child; Hans Kofod; Hansine Hansen; Torgny Gunnison and four children; Henrik and Bolette Engebretson and five children; Herman and Pernille Cramer and three children; Mads Kjoer; Ernst Tanbmann; Marie Israelsen and three children; Helmut Cramer; Ole and Johanne Nielsen and four children; Rasmus and Johanne Raphaelsen; Christen and Johanne Nielsen; Hans and Jensine Nielsen and one child; Ole and Julie Olsen; Jacob and Anne Pedersen; Johannes and Mette Johansen; Ole Baierholm; Marie Nielsen and two children;