



ALBERT CARRINGTON..... EDITOR.

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HOME INTERESTS.

We are fully aware that all will do themselves the favor of reading "Remarks by Pres. Brigham Young, 2d page of this number; and trust they will not only read, but also treasure up and practice upon them, for they are replete with plain, timely counsel for our welfare. So impressed are we with the importance of observing the counsel and instruction therein contained, and so anxious that the "children of light" improve on their conduct of worldly affairs, that we take the liberty to offer a few reflections.

It is not mere buying and selling that are exceptional, for sale and exchange are mutually beneficial, when conducted upon just principles. But producers—the bone and sinew—are so diligent, and laudably are they diligent, that they seldom take time to reflect as to when, what, how much and at what price to sell; while traders, as a class, are ever studying—and even dreaming, we have often thought—how always to buy at the cheapest and sell at the dearest rates. And since, in addition to such constant study upon one point, trading seems to induce more of the spirit of this world than does producing, it is not so much to be wondered at that traders secure so large and undue a portion of the advantages of deal.

Does this condition of trade exist from necessity? No, and fortunately the remedy, particularly in Utah, is to a goodly degree in the hands of those who have so long and patiently carried the load. At the same time we trust that, while improving upon the advantages now within their reach, they will not so conduct as to place the matter more to their profit than it has been against them, for then dealing unfairly and oppressively will rest with them.

All articles produced here now bring a good price, with every prospect that the demand will at least keep pace with the supply. But are our producers operating as though they thoroughly realized this fact? No, for we are informed that hay is being brought into this city and sold at a very low rate, notwithstanding all the experience of the past, and the great depreciation of the currency, a "greenback" dollar rating at only fifty cents in New York on the 6th inst. We have always been advocates of moderate prices all round, deeming that the best policy; but since high prices continue to be expected by one party, we see no way but to go in for high prices all round, upon the rule that one hand should wash the other, and see how the plan will work. Under this rule let each one who wishes to sell hay, wood, flour, wheat, potatoes, beef or anything else produced here, learn the highest market price at the time, and so make his arrangements as not to be obliged to take one cent less. And if the current market price chances to be low, let the seller be discreet enough to hold his property until the price is fair.

With the exercise of a very little wisdom, self-denial and mutual accommodation producers are now able to begin to act in self-defence in the matter of prices, and traders have long enough been permitted to price both ways—what they bought in and what they paid out. Neither need any one be in a hurry to sell produce for currency, for produce always has a certain value, while the value of currency, at a period only briefly future, not even the issuers thereof can tell.

An observance of this course will insure producers the highest current market price for what they now have to sell, but it requires a step farther to enable them to reap the best results from their receipts, which nearly all, if not all, are now also able to do. How? Buy no article not produced here at a reasonable rate and quality, except when very necessary, but save your means, even though

it be but a little now and a little then, and join with others and send to the States and buy. There will be responsible persons who will make purchases for you at moderate rates, and see that it is freighted, if you cannot or do not wish to club and do your own freighting.

But, before offering any product for sale, whether for a high or low price, be careful that you do not offer what your family and other dependencies may need, nor that portion which others have a just claim upon you for and cannot well do without.

Now suppose we all try, as members of one faith should, to carry out the wise and timely instructions of President Young, and see whether, in this our generation, we cannot profit by the experience of those who have gone before, and become wiser, even in worldly affairs, than are "the children of this world."

THE STRAY PAPERS.—Last week we directed the attention of the Postmaster at Union to the charge that he was in the habit of letting a package of our papers pass his office, when they should have been stopped and delivered to the person addressed. The Postmaster replies that the charge is untrue, and that the papers referred to and other papers for his office, have frequently been sent in the wrong sack. We can make no answer to this, for our clerks assert most positively that they make no such mistakes, and we have no reason to disbelieve the one, more than the other; but as we are after business and have no personal grudge at anybody, we improve the opportunity of saying what we think will help matters hereafter.

We are informed that it is the duty of every Postmaster to stop papers and letters, when going in the wrong direction, to stamp or write upon them "Returned from —," the office making the discovery. Now if the Postmaster stopping that package of papers or package of letters will just do that simple duty, and at the same time address a line to the Special Agent in this city that he stopped such mail matter and returned it with address and dates, Mr. Careless will be attended to. Further, when such packages are found in the wrong sack—let the Postmaster making that discovery mark or write upon it as above with the addition from — sack, and so acquaint the Special Agent, and we shall see that Mr. Clerk is attended to.

Now this we calculate will set the gentlemen a thinking, and they will, without difficulty, perceive that we are going to get at the root of this carelessness. We are not now screaming to cover our own delinquencies—as is too frequently the case—we simply mean business. We have nothing to cover, we want to give satisfaction to our patrons, and where there is an error we want it corrected—whether it be with ourselves or with others. Postmasters help us, and in doing so you will help yourselves.

THEATRICAL.—The Drama of Eustache Baudin, was played on Saturday evening; in some portions, with much better effect than on former representations. Mrs. Bowring and Mr. Caine on several occasions brought the audience to a perfect stillness. Miss Alexander was perfectly free and at home. Mrs. Cooke and Mrs. Alice Clawson made their first appearance this season. McAllister sung exceedingly well better than we ever heard him, and Dunbar was the prince of Darkies. Miss Louisa Young was warmly received.

On Saturday evening, will be presented for the first time here, the exciting melo-drama—The Crock of Gold, followed by the laughable Toodles. "Phil" has there the finest opportunity of establishing his reputation as an artist. He can do Toodles or we much mistake him. The house ought to be crowded.

RETURN OF GOVERNOR DOTY.—We understand the Governor returned to the city on Sunday evening, after an absence of over half a year. From what we have frequently learned, we would judge that His Excellency will enjoy a little rest. We shall no doubt be favored with early evidences of his disinterested labors in behalf of the people of Utah. We have heard so much in various ways that it would really be refreshing to have the Governor's narrative. The people look for it.

COPPERAS, dissolved in water in proportion of one pound to five quarts, is said to be an excellent disinfectant.

A NEW ENTERPRISE.—In another column will be found the circular of Mr. Stenhouse, announcing his intention of establishing a daily newspaper in this city. The difficulties attending the manufacture of paper in the Territory have been a great drawback to newspaper enterprise heretofore; but, with increased experience and systemized labor, it is presumable that the future will be more pleasant than the past.

From what we hear, Mr. S. has found very favorable encouragement from the business firms of the city, and from other enterprising citizens, which will go a great way to render the *Daily Telegraph* a permanency.

PACIFIC RAILROAD.—Territorial Surveyor-General J. W. Fox, just returned from a trip to Weber canyon, informs us that Mr. Reed, Division Engineer of the U. P. R., is making goodly progress in surveying through that canyon, and reports the grade very favorable, except for a short distance at what is called "Devil's Gate" near the mouth of the canyon, which can be readily overcome either by a deep cut or tunneling. Mr. Reed and party are prosecuting the survey with highly commendable speed and energy.

RETURNED TO THE CITY.—H. S. Rumfield, Esq., Treasurer of the Overland Mail Company, returned to the city from the west on Thursday. He was accompanied by G. W. Wilson, Esq., the Superintendent, Robt. McComb and E. L. Coldren, Esqrs., Division Agents of the Line. It is almost superfluous to add that every thing is in fine order on the Line.

NO SMALL-POX.—There has been a rumor in circulation that the small-pox had been brought into the city and had already found victims. We had the assurance of his Honor, the Mayor, just before going to press, that he had contrary information from the Quarantine Physician, and there were no grounds for the rumor.

RECOVERED.—A very fine sorrel horse, property of Ben. Hampton, made his way from Red Butte one day last week, and after considerable hunting, he was found with the U. S. brand on, and in full communion with other quads, similarly registered at Camp Douglas. We are pleased to notice that Col. Pollock discountenances the "confiscation" of a neighbor's property—even though it may be a "nice little horse," and so ordered every facility for search. The animal was returned on Monday and immediately changed hands in town for \$120, a considerable trifle over the sum offered for it on the "bench," before it received the national stamp. It is fair to add that the violation of the eighth commandment is claimed to have been purely accidental! Umph!

GONE TO RUSS.—Capt. Umy, of the 3rd Infantry, is, we understand, ordered to report at Ruby, and was to leave last evening. Some little time since a Lieutenant and an Assistant surgeon out there got up a nice little duel. Of course, lost no blood, and soon after quit the service and went prospecting together out at Schell Creek. The latter exercise a little more sensible than the former. The world is made up of funny folks!

THE EASTERN STAGE LINE.—The mails are running in with commendable celerity, the watery element seems to be on the decrease. We are glad to know that Mr. Holladay has ordered express messengers again on the line. With the increased facility of purchasing in the east, many will find a regular and reliable express a great institution.

FOUND.—The body of Mathias Cowley was found on Saturday about three miles down the Jordan and was interred in the cemetery on Sunday.

ON TO THE ROOF.—Jennings has got the national bunting over the roof of his new store in East Temple Street and is hurrying finely to a finish. He will be in possession in a short time.

DIED FROM A FALL.—We much regret to learn of the death, from accident, of a little boy three years of age, son of Elder Franklin D. Richards, at Farmington, last Saturday. The little boy on Friday had fallen down the mill steps and received fatal injuries that terminated his life the next day. We sincerely sympathize with his parents.

THE CITY HALL.—This building will be a credit to the city—it progresses finely.

A VISIT TO THE SEVIER.—Through the politeness of Hon. Geo. A. Smith, we have had the perusal of a very interesting letter from the Hon. Orson Hyde, detailing a recent visit to the Sevier, which at the present time seems to occupy a considerable portion of attention in Sanpete. Though we are unable to find space for the letter entire, a summary of items—as it embraces the names of new settlements, their location and other matters—will be of interest to our readers.

Elder Hyde left Springtown, Sanpete, May the 19th, passing through Fort Ephraim, Manti, Gunnison and Salina. At Glencoe, fifteen miles from the latter place, a meeting was held, the people addressed, and James Wareham, formerly of Manti, was appointed President of that settlement. Glencoe is reported a very pretty little place, with about forty families—vastly too many for its size; but a thinning out had been counseled after harvest, which would be for the benefit of all parties. Along the river, "the Elder" thought that he discovered evidences of the violation of the Eighth commandment: to which, of course, somebody's attention was called. Fifteen miles from Glencoe is Alma, a very promising settlement, formed by Elder Wiley P. Alfred, of which he was appointed President. After a midnight ride over a mountainous and tortuous winding road, Mary's Vale, a good grazing country, fifteen miles from Alma, was reached early in the morning. After a ride of twenty-eight miles over some good herding ground, Elder Hyde arrived in the evening at Circle Valley and held a meeting, and appointed Elder Wm. Alfred, President. A blighting wind and severe frost had greatly injured their wheat; but an abundant supply of water had restored it to freshness and vigor. On the return trip, Elder Hyde branched off from Alma to Jericho, on the west side of the Sevier, and about six miles distant from Alma. The inhabitants of Jericho were rather few in number and somewhat scattered; but promises to be a place when made. The folks, however, were kind and deserved well of the traveler. Richfield, twelve miles distant, was well watered and rich in wheat and hay lands. Nelson Higgins, formerly of Moroni, was appointed President. Returning through Salina, Peter Rasmussen was appointed President of that place.

Elder Hyde made the tour of the new country in eight days: preaching, counseling and traveling nearly all the time, except when exhaustion compelled rest. He speaks of the land and the people favorably, and wishes them the success their labor's deserve.

SANTA CLARA.—Dr. Daniel Bonelli writes, May 29, that the dry weather of the past winter has been succeeded by frequent showers, giving prospects of excellent harvests. Wheat and grapes were blossoming, currants ripe, and peaches nearly one-third grown. Settlements are being made in Clover and Meadow Valleys; the first is about 40 miles, air line, northwest of Santa Clara, and the second some 30 miles north-northwest from the first. If Autumn frosts are too early for ripening the California grape, we suggest to our brethren that we think there are many varieties, that will ripen, much better than the Isabella and "Muscadine." Some of the best varieties can be had of brs. Ellerbeck and Jacques in this city; and with a little effort, every desirable variety can be procured from California, where nearly if not all the finest European varieties are now cultivated with great success.

OGDEN.—The Ogden Library Association was organized on the 3d inst., with Chauncey W. West, President of the association, Walter Thompson, Secretary; James McGaw, Treasurer, and Francis A. Brown, Librarian; A. F. Farr, L. J. Herrick and John H. Jones were appointed a committee to draft bye-laws, subject to the approval of the Board of Directors. The Secretary writes us that the Board intend carrying out all that the Legislature designed on incorporating that society, and expect by the untiring energy of its president, and co-operation of the citizens to have quite a choice selection of useful reading matter for the benefit of the community, before another winter.

The Dramatic Association is also flourishing and promises to be instructive and entertaining.

PASSING THROUGH.—The pilgrims for the Pacific are daily on the increase. They are very quiet and respectable folks.