



ALBERT CARRINGTON.....EDITOR

Wednesday.....May 22, 1867.

PALPABLE FACTS SUSTAIN IT.

It has been often said that if the "Mormons" were to leave Utah these valleys would soon become the wild, forbidding desert they were when first settled. This is not difficult of demonstration. When men move from one location to another, it is with the view of bettering their condition if they move at all voluntarily. Now, though this Territory blooms and blossoms like the rose to-day, every one who is acquainted with the incessant toil and labor and the untiring industry requisite to keep it so, knows that there are numberless places where less than one half the toil required here would bring richer results in beauty of scenery and wealth of produce.

We came here, not to make wealth, though the Lord is abundantly blessing us with it, but to live in peace, and that we might worship God, unmolested and unmolested, according to our own consciences. The neighboring States and Territories have depended to a very considerable extent on their precious metals for success; and have, in places, profitably added agricultural pursuits to mining. But Utah does not offer any tempting inducements of this kind to wealth seekers. Our gold is gathered from the garner; our silver is dug from fruit, butter, eggs, and similar productions. Hence when it comes a season like the present, in which money is scarce, those who seek wealth rapidly turn their thoughts elsewhere, look out new locations and fields for their speculations.

From this we can gather a lesson that has often been taught us and is now again practically demonstrated. Those who made so loud an outcry about their rights of citizenship and their desires to develop the country a few months ago, when endeavoring to excite the wrath of the government against the people of this Territory, do not now and never did care one cent for the actual development of the Territory, and never desired to own a farm here, unless they could "jump" a "Mormon's" claim, and sit down upon the property of an honest and better man. And if we were to evacuate the country to them, they would soon leave it, for it requires more toil to wrest an existence from it than they would be willing to employ. But a few years would then elapse before the wild sage would again cover our fruitful farms, and the whole face of the country would be changed to wildness and sterility.

This nation is more indebted to the inhabitants of Utah, for opening up this vast addition to the mighty Republic of the West, than they are willing to admit; and if justice were extended to this Territory, not one constitutional right would be an hour withheld from us. But we will continue to dig and plow, to plant and sow, trusting in the Lord for the fruits of our labors; and satisfied that our industry in the future as in the past will secure blessings under the most advantageous circumstances.

UTAH INDIAN SUPERINTENDENCY.

We have before us the report for 1866 of Col. F. H. Head, Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Utah. The document is an interesting one, and creditable alike to the gentleman's humane feelings and intelligence. It shows an acquaintance with the Indian tribes of this Territory, their condition, necessities, desires and numbers which proves that he has been diligent in fully posting himself on all that appertains to his "red children," and has faithfully performed the onerous duties of his not at all times agreeable office. We notice with pleasure that Wash-ah-kee and Kan-osh are specially mentioned for their intelligence and friendly feelings towards the whites; and that reckless and corrupt whites are placed in the same category with bad Indians, while those who have aided in preserving good feeling among the savages, whether they are white or red, receive that commendation. The following brief extract from the report will be interesting, as containing statistics of the Indians in the Territory.

The Indian tribes within this superintendency are:

1. The eastern band of Shoshones and the mixed bands of Bannocks and Shoshones. These bands all recognize Wash-ah-kee as chief. They number about four thousand five hundred souls.
2. The northwestern bands of Shoshones. These Indians number about eighteen hundred. Pokatello, Black Beard, and San Pitz are the principal chiefs.
3. The western Shoshones. These Indians number about two thousand.
4. The Goships or Gosha-Utes. These Indians number about one thousand.
5. The Weber-Utes or Cum-umbahs. These Indians number about six hundred.
6. The Utahs. These Indians are now principally consolidated into two bands, one under the control of Tabby, who has succeeded to the chieftainship made virtually vacant by the old age and infirmity of Sow-i-et. This band is composed of the Tim-pa-nogs, the Uintas, and the San-pitches, and numbers about four thousand. The other Utahs are known as Pah-Vants, and are controlled by Kanosh, and number about fifteen hundred.
7. The Pah-Edes. These Indians number about six hundred. Their principal chief is Tut-sey-gub-bets.
8. The Pah-Utes. These Indians number about sixteen hundred.

Due credit is given to the militia called out for the suppression of Indian hostilities in this Territory last year; and a very lucid statement is made of the cause of those difficulties, and their origin traced in a great measure to Black Hawk and his outlaws.

Our notice of Superintendent Head's report is brief, because most of our readers are familiar with the subject matter of which it treats.

HOME ITEMS.

SABBATH MEETINGS.—Elder George A. Smith referred to the peace, union, prosperity and happiness manifested everywhere among the Saints. These are on the increase throughout the Territory; and this was very observable during the recent trip of the President and company south; while the demonstrations of joyous welcome with which he was everywhere greeted by the way, prove how deep is the feeling of affection for the servants of God in the hearts of the people. Speaking of Southern Utah, he gave the brethren and sisters in "Dixie" much credit for their labors in what was a sterile and forbidden desert some years ago, but is, as a result of their labors, under the blessing of God, now approximating rapidly to a terrestrial paradise. Every where on their travels they observed that the Word of Wisdom was being kept by the Saints whom they visited.

Bishop A. H. Raleigh advocated the importance of the Saints coming together to meetings, showing the benefits that result from so doing. He urged upon the people to seek and possess the revelations of God for themselves, and not be dependent upon any other person for that knowledge which God is willing to bestow upon all who seek it aright.

AFTERNOON.

Elder Henry Boyle spoke of the feelings with

which he stood before a congregation of the Saints when compared with an audience of men who did not understand the truth, and said that in going on his mission he designed to preach the gospel to mankind and let their systems of religion and politics alone. He referred to some of his former experience in the Church; and asked the prayers of the Saints while on his mission.

Elder Samuel Gudmunson expressed his feelings and his faith in the gospel, and bore testimony to the truth.

Elder Lauritz Larsen expressed his desires to accomplish good in his native land, in preaching the everlasting gospel; and bore a faithful testimony to the work of God.

Elder Josiah F. Gibbs declared his belief in the gospel, and asked the prayers of the Saints while absent on his mission.

Elder Geo. Q. Cannon spoke of the pleasure he has experienced on missions while far away from friends and home; of the love that exists among the brethren, and the evidence it presents of their all possessing one spirit; and of the power of God which accompanies the elders, making weak, illiterate boys mighty in the truth to the convincing of the honest in heart. He called for another donation to help the outgoing missionaries, the means already received not being sufficient for the purpose.

Elder John Taylor referred to the President's trip south and the prosperity of "Dixie." The people there manifest faith, union, the power of the Spirit of God and the possession of those things calculated to elevate and ennoble mankind. Their labors have been blessed of God and they are successful and prosperous. The company in traveling south had no difficulty in keeping the Word of Wisdom, for they were not offered tea or coffee at any place where they stopped.

Elder W. Woodruff said he also was a missionary, and considered it a great honor to be one. He had been called on a mission when he embraced the gospel, and he had not got through with it yet. He related some of his early missionary experience with his brethren, and spoke of the different circumstances in which the elders then had to labor with those that surround them now. He also spoke in eulogistic terms of the labors of the people in southern Utah, and the efforts they have made.

THEATRICAL.—On Tuesday evening, 14th inst., the Romance of a Poor Young Man was repeated and was admirably rendered throughout. Besides Mr. Pauncefort's rendering of the part of Manuel, Miss Adams and Miss Colebrook were very successful as Marguerite and the Governess. Mr. McKenzie played in his usual excellent and careful manner; Mrs. Bowring, Mr. Lindsay, Mr. Grabari, and all the ladies and gentlemen in the piece were quite at home, and played their parts with life-like ease. The Tower scene between Manuel and Marguerite was more than usually well rendered.

Thursday night Mr. Lindsay took a Benefit, and presented the Three Guardsmen, with a very strong cast. The piece was well played, but would be even better on a second performance. The characters are not strongly marked, except that of D'Artagnan, and it is well drawn and clearly defined; but the other parts give scope for some good touches that come in most admirably, and lift part of the burden of a host of good things from one pair of shoulders. If the piece should be performed again we may notice it more fully. But after seeing it, there is no marvel that it held the boards so long and so successfully elsewhere. The scenery is very fine; the costumes really superb; and the acting in the piece kept the house in constant good humor, everybody laughing at D'Artagnan (Mr. Pauncefort) and his "Bobby."

Mr. Lindsay was called out at the close of the play and briefly tendered his acknowledgments to the audience.

Mrs. Careless followed with a song which was loudly applauded.

The farce of the Irish Post, with Mr. Lindsay as O'Grady, concluded the entertainment.

Saturday evening, May 18, was the closing one of the Spring Season. The play was Macbeth, put on the stage with all the care and all the completeness for which our Theatre is distinguished. Mr. Pauncefort sustained the part of Macbeth. His rendition of this difficult character is exceedingly good; and he was well supported by Miss Adams as Lady Macbeth, Mr. McKenzie as Macduff, Mr. Lindsay as Banquo, and a strong cast of characters.

We have not learned when the Theatre will open again for the Summer Season. But it will not be closed during the whole of the recess, however short that may be, as Mr. Heller, "Magician" and Pianist, will give some of his wonderful performances which have excited such an amount of interest elsewhere.

HELLER.—This noted performer in sleight-of-hand, mysterious mechanical contrivances, and exquisite music—so declared by the press east and west—commenced a very brief engagement on Monday night. He has drawn the largest audiences in the cities which he has visited of any single performer for years, and has presented an attraction sufficiently strong to draw crowded houses while the theatres have been comparatively neglected.

THE WEATHER.—Friday morning:—Great Salt Lake City, south wind blowing, dust storms yesterday and to-day.

By Deseret State Telegraphic Line:—

Payson, very cloudy, dry, dusty and windy; looks much like rain.

Nephi, cloudy, windy and cold; very dusty.

Sanpete, cloudy and cold.

St. George, windy and cloudy, with prospects of rain.

On Monday morning:—

Great Salt Lake City, clear and sunshiny; heavy rain last night, yesterday forenoon and Saturday night.

By Deseret State Telegraph Line:—

Logan, clear, rather warm; rained hard last night.

Payson, fine and pleasant, rained yesterday; last night was the coldest since close of winter.

Nephi, pleasant, cloudy and indications of a storm soon.

Sanpete, fine, sun shining but rather cool.

Fillmore, very pleasant, some light clouds around; have had a nice rain.

Beaver, very pleasant.

Parowan, beautiful morning, air nice and pleasant; nice shower yesterday.

Tokerville, clear, rather warm; rained hard last night.

SOUTH WILLOW CREEK SCHOOL.—On Monday, the 13th inst., the County Superintendent of Common Schools, accompanied by Dr. H. I. Doremus of the Union Academy, and Professor G. W. Mousley of the City Academy, visited South Willow Creek and held an examination in the school there which was highly interesting from the quantity and superiority of the accessories to education in use in the school and the aptitude of the pupils in solving the questions propounded. Though the school is rather small at this season, out-door labor taking away for a time a number of the older pupils, still, we understand, an interest was apparent in educational matters which is seldom seen in our smaller settlements, and not sufficiently often in the larger ones.

The classes were examined in the English branches, and, we learn, exhibited a degree of proficiency that spoke well for Mr. Parks, the teacher. The list of school apparatus, in use at South Willow Creek, furnished us, embraces a set of Pelton's outline maps, used in connection with Montell and McNally's text books; a full set of Wilson's school and family charts; three large sized black boards; a smaller black board with a representation of the solar system giving the diameter, position, &c. of the planets; a set of anatomical plates to illustrate the lessons in physiology and anatomy in Wilson's Readers; a numeral frame, and set of geometrical solids; a pair of globes; seventy small, or hand, colored cards; and a tellurion. The illustrations of the lessons in anatomy and physiology by anatomical plates rendered the examination of this class especially entertaining and instructive.

QUICK TRANSIT.—Elder George A. Smith received at the Historian's Office last week a sack of mail matter, in the shape of Pub. Doc's, that have made the trip by stage from Washington to this city in the unprecedentedly short time of two years, having been franked by Judge Kinney while the Delegate at Washington from this Territory. Is not that something to speak of? Beat it somebody, somewhere else.

STORM.—The south wind of last week did not die away without leaving us something by which to think of it, besides the clouds of dust that darkened the air for more than a couple of days. On Saturday afternoon a short sprinkle of rain fell; the same night it began to pour down and continued a heavy fall of rain, mixed at times with snow, with but little intermission until early in the afternoon of Sunday. When the rain ceased the mountains around were covered with snow to the base; mid-winter on the mountains, beautiful spring in the valley, as the sun shone out. On Sunday night the rain again poured down, preceded and accompanied by thunder and vivid lightning.

PHONOGRAPHY.—We understand that the Phonographic Society, which has been contemplated for some time, is about to be a reality. The meeting of phonographers called by Br. Sloan some weeks ago have held regular sittings since, Bishop A. McEne presiding, and have made all the arrangements for a permanent organization. At the first meeting Messrs. George Burgen, O. H. Riggs and Charles McGregor were appointed a committee for drafting a constitution and bye-laws. The results of their labors were laid before the meeting, and with very slight alterations have been adopted.

HUNTSVILLE.—Br. William Hall, of Huntsville, Ogden Valley, writes, under date 9th inst., that the weather was remarkably fine and pleasant at date of writing; farmers had been quite busy for ten days previously; considerable wheat had been sown, and other seeds put in the ground.

SEE NOTICE of Job Printing. This office claims to do Job Printing in a style unequalled in this western country in workmanship, at reasonable rates, and with promptness and celerity.