



ALBERT CARRINGTON.....EDITOR.

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THE WORLD MISTAKEN.

Entirely contrary to the generally received opinion, the inhabitants of Utah, though even they may not all at all times realize it, are the most highly privileged of all people. True the principles and spirits of good and evil are here as well as elsewhere, ever keeping us sensible that we also are still in a state of probation, and under obligation not only to work out each his own salvation, but also to assist others, so far as possible, in attaining the highest degree of happiness, both here and hereafter.

It is alleged that we have some within our pales whose conduct and conversation are not the most exemplary, and, though this allegation is correct, they persist in deriving therefrom most mistaken conclusions. We at once admit that we either have or are to have the worst as well as the best. Were this not so, it follows directly that we are not the people we profess to be; for is it not written that the gospel is like unto a net cast into the sea, which gathereth fish of every kind? Now in all our efforts, in this the period of gathering, to draw forth fish of every kind, the world, in a common eagerness to accuse, have lost sight of so plain a scripture, and have confounded the time of gathering with the time of choosing or separation, and in this are the world sadly mistaken. At the same time it behooves us, who have been so highly privileged in being gathered here, to ever bear in mind a wise readiness for the approaching day of separation, for the bad will not always be permitted to vex and oppress the good.

It is gladly conceded that there are many, very many good people who have not yet embraced our faith; that the world, under the enlightenment we are striving to so largely enjoy, have made and are making great and commendable advances in the arts and sciences, especially in the exact and mechanical departments; and that in their religious views they have portions of correct, saving principles scattered here and there in their articles of faith; but when they, from whatever motive, comfort themselves with the assertion that we have not the everlasting gospel in its saving purity, that the priesthood has not again been restored to earth through Joseph Smith the martyred Prophet, that each faithful person does not enjoy the enlightenment and sweet influence of the Holy Spirit, and that our leaders are not guided and do not in turn guide the people by the dictates of that Spirit, then do the world make the saddest mistakes of all, for they deprive themselves of that supreme happiness which is alike free to every one who will obey the laws thereof.

In the agency so wisely allowed to man to choose and do good or evil, we are not disposed to retort with the harsh epithets used toward us, for they affect not the truth; neither are we disposed to tear down their religious tenements because they prefer dwelling in them to occupying a more commodious one, for that is a matter exclusively within their own choice. But, as we are so constituted as to require "line upon line, precept upon precept, here a little and there a little," we feel obligated to declare, without any fear of truthful contradiction, that the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints possesses the everlasting priesthood and gospel of the Son of God as committed and revealed both to the ancient Saints and those in our day, and that the Holy Spirit now, as anciently, visits with revelation and blessings the faithful followers of His teachings.

In their mistaken position it would be well for the world to bear in mind, and practice upon it, that freedom of conscience and worship are inherent and unquestionable rights given to man by his Creator, and that the un-

trammelled exercise thereof should be conceded to all, so far as that exercise does not infringe upon the rights of others.

THE CONFERENCE.

The semi-annual Conference convened yesterday at 10 a.m. in the Bowery. The weather being remarkably fine, and unlike that which has frequently been experienced in the beginning of October, we expect to see during the session of Conference a very large gathering from the settlements.

The annual and semi-annual Conferences are periods of the year looked forward to by the people with much interest, as a time for general instruction, and a time at which many familiar friends—who by reason of controlling circumstances and obligations of duty had become separated—again greet each other. We know of nothing in social life more pleasant than to witness and experience the re-union of tried and faithful friends. It is something to feel that our associations are with men whose souls are true to God and man, and that no temptation of gold and glitter can seduce them from the attainment of that purpose for which we are united as brethren.

At no time in our experience have we felt more to respect our associates than we do at the present time. When we witness hundreds and thousands of men forsaking their homes, and leaving their families and friends in distant countries, and passing through our city westward and northward, in quest of the perishable, and still we can look around us and see our friends contented and steady in purpose, we thank God for the revelation of the principles of eternal life that have enlightened our minds to comprehend the object of our terrestrial existence.

The onlooker beholds our fidelity to principle, our adhesion to authority, our labors in building up cities in a desert waste with mingled feelings of admiration and pity. They see before them another kind of life, and comprehend not why we prefer the labors and toils of husbandry, when there is within our reach the precious metals of the mountains for which they pant and thirst. They wonder that thousands come from all the nations of the earth and settle down in these valleys, when a few more miles would transport them to regions of mineral wealth. They know not the power that guides and inspires us. We have a destiny and therewith are satisfied.

THE STATE FAIR.

The Annual State Fair held in this city on Friday and Saturday of last week was—in respect to the number of articles on exhibition—far inferior to the Fairs in former years; but, in our opinion, the evidence of progress in the Territory was much greater than before. The articles on exhibition were all, as far as we could see and judge, very creditable to the manufacturers, and, had we space, it would afford us pleasure to make special mention of every thing exhibited, that, however, is deemed more properly the work of the Board of Directors.

The most noticeable features of the Fair were the staple cotton, the cotton and woolen fabrics, the pottery ware, the chemicals, the paints, the dye stuffs, and the varied articles of manufacture, from the intricate and highly finished burglar-proof chest lock, to the dipped and waterproof matches. The vegetable and pomological departments were very poorly represented in quantity, though in kinds, the same may be said as of the general exhibition, there was marked advancement by the introduction of new fruit into the Territory.

Before another Fair we fully expect to see some change in connection with the Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Society, that will be alike satisfactory to the people and to the Board of Directors. We are by no means disposed to complain and to grumble, for we confess that we are not prepared to point out the path to the end desired; but when a change becomes so universally desired, there can be no risk in pointing to it—as one of the coming events.

"The Great Public," notwithstanding the meagre display, gave evidence enough by a full attendance throughout the two days, of their interest in the exhibition of the workmanship of our own hands and in the development of the Territory—that part, therefore,

may be relied on, and that interest we interpret to mean more than the gratification of their sight. We conscientiously believe that the substantial mass of the people can be relied upon, for the encouragement of home products and home manufacture. They want to wear "home spun," when they can get it good in quality and reasonable in price, and will use and consume home products and manufacture to those of foreign importation, upon similar terms. So far, therefore, as the people are concerned, we think, that the Board, the producer and the manufacturer can count upon them.

An Annual exhibit on of home products and manufactures is deemed by every State and Territory of the Republic as a general benefit, and in no place, we think, could such benefits be more appreciated than in the Territory of Utah. We hope, therefore, that the Board of Directors of the D. A. and M. Society may be more fortunate in their labors during the next twelvemonths than in the past. The Board, we believe, labor much and devote much of their time to the interests of the people and deserve substantial success. It would probably be difficult to find any other equal number of citizens more capable, and more willing than they have shown themselves; but they have failed to find a response in the people. To discover and employ the lever that will move the mass is the work of the interim to the next Fair.

BRANCH FAIRS.

We have before us reports of the "Cedar Ward branch" and the "Nephi Auxiliary branch of the D. A. & M. Society fairs, held at the former place on the 5th and at the latter on the 26th ultimo. The show of stock at Cedar was much larger and superior to that of last year, and in "real substantial articles"—in clothing, in the products of the field, garden and dairy, there was marked improvement. At Nephi, the "substantiality of the articles exhibited" was the prominent feature. Colored flannel, strong jeans and Scotch plaid were very attractive and shared the attention with the home-grown madder and other dye-stuffs. Fruit and garden produce were abundant and excellent in quality. In addition to the specifications, the reports exhibit that, with proper care and diligent attention, the citizens are satisfied everything can be grown or manufactured in those places that will make any people "happy and comfortable." The reports before us are well written and would read well, but we are forced to omit them from our column. We are pleased to notice the growing progress of the people in the direction of "real substantial articles." They have our warmest sympathy and best wishes for a still better future.

THE NEWS, ITS AGENTS, POSTMASTERS.

We want to say a few things, in a general way, and for that purpose we group the above heading for an inspiration.

We want to be honest in our business relations with all men, and if we miss it, we wish it to be distinctly understood that we fail unwittingly. There has been a great deal of grumbling and complaining about not getting the News promptly, and with regularity in the settlements. Sometimes the publisher has been blamed, at other times our agents, and not less frequently than either—the Postmasters. Now, we think that while probably others have been faulty, the employees in the office itself have not been free from blunders, and, for the purpose of setting matters right in the future, we will give our views of our relative duty.

As the city delivery of the paper is worked off by our pressmen early on Wednesday morning and throughout the day, the papers for the country are printed, made up and addressed necessarily in the latter part of Wednesday, and oftentimes occupy till near early dawn on Thursday morning, so that the mail leaving for the north in the morning, at 6 o'clock, and the mail for the south, at 7 o'clock, can both have the full compliment of papers for subscribers and agents.

We are furnished, on Wednesday evening, with newspaper sacks, and in our own office the News is made up for the settlements; for errors of mailing, therefore, we are responsible. If by accident, or by wrong understanding of the locality of a settlement, we should send north what should go south,

or place in a Fillmore and further south sack the mail intended for Utah county, or any other place wrongly, we shall expect the Postmasters, discovering our errors, to discharge their duty and write "Mis-sent" and send it back again. In a very little time, with such assistance, we can get errors rectified, and afterwards, we hope, they will become unknown.

We wish our agents to understand, that we are fully aware that the commission on the sale of papers is no great business item; but we, and all connected with us, have one great object and end to subserve, which we have never yet attempted to reduce to a matter of dollars and cents. In their moments of reflection, we expect the same feelings animate all our agents; therefore, when we speak to them, we want to be understood as regarding them as fellow laborers. Brethren, look to our interests; see that we have practically what is due to us, and now is the time to send it to us. We want nothing more than what is ours, and we should be very sorry ever to believe that any agent would take our butter, eggs, flour, wheat, and other etceteras, and sell them in Whiskey street, at high prices for the money, and pay us in promises. Agents, you would be astonished to know the high souled men we have about us, who can appreciate these things.

A SAD ACCIDENT.

We regret to learn of the death of Captain James Brown, of Ogden, from the very painful accident reported.

The deceased was engaged, on the 25th ultimo, in feeding a sugar cane mill, when the sleeve of his coat was caught in the cog wheels, and, before the mill could be stopped, the flesh of his arm was torn from his wrist to his shoulder. Every assistance was rendered him, but he could not possibly survive such terrible agony of body, and, after excruciating suffering, he expired on Wednesday evening, the 30th.

The deceased was born in Roan county, North Carolina, in 1803; moved to Adams co., Illinois, in 1831, where he was much respected and held there, for some time, the office of Justice of the Peace. In 1839 or '40, while connected with the Baptist denomination, he heard the gospel preached by some of the Elders of this church and embraced it. He gathered with the saints to Nauvoo in '42 and remained in that neighborhood till '46, when he left with the elders for the "wilderness." At Council Bluffs, when the call was made for a Mormon Battalion, for the Mexican war, the deceased, with his two sons, were mustered into service, leaving the residue of his family in tents on the east side of the bleak bluffs of the Missouri river. After the expiration of this service a detachment of the Battalion, with which he was connected at Santa Fe and Taos, he travelled westward and joined the pioneers in this valley. In '48 he located on the Weber river, and in '51 was sent to British Guiana. He returned by way of New York and St. Louis and there acted as agent for the church European emigration, returned here in the fall of '54. He was a member of the Territorial Legislature from Weber during four or five sessions and for the last nine years has been engaged chiefly in farming.

Captain Brown leaves a numerous family to mourn his loss, with whom we are sure many thousands sympathize.

ARRIVAL OF TRAINS.—Capt. Daniel McArthur's train, composed of 50 Church and 10 independent wagons, arrived in the city on Saturday afternoon.

Capt. John W. Woolley's train and that of Capt. Ebenezer Ricks arrived on Sunday morning, and Captain Horton Haight's train arrived the same afternoon.

The emigrants seemed in good health generally and when met by friends and acquaintances appeared to forget the toils and fatigues of their lengthy travel.

TO ARRIVE.—The trains of Captains Hyde and White are looked for in a few days.

CONFERENCE MINUTES.—As the News "goes to press" early on Tuesday afternoon, we defer allusions to the proceedings of the Conference till next issue.

FOUND.—Yesterday a pocket book was found a little east of the Tabernacle, containing various items, and a letter addressed to Levi Naylor, West Jordan. Apply for it at News office.