

The campaign of the Presidential candidates is now fairly inaugurated. In almost every section of the country stump orators for the Republican and Democratic parties are, or very soon will be, at work, laboring with all conceivable earnestness to convince the people that the salvation of the country depends entirely upon the success of the party whose cause they severally advocate. From now until the 3rd of November the exertions of both parties will be such, as in all probability have not been seen before in this Republic; and it will be well if blood is not shed in the struggle for victory.

The stake at issue is very high. On the one hand we have the Republican party, in whose hands the whole power of the government is at present vested. They have everything to lose. On the other hand, there are the Democrats, at present almost powerless in the administration of national affairs; they have everything to gain. The Republicans are the progressive party of the nation; they have freed the negro, and want to confer upon him the elective franchise and to make his status, in the eye of the law, equal in every respect to that of the white man; and thus, in a practical way, endorse the Declaration of Independence, "that all men are created equal."

The Democrats are the Conservative party of the nation. They, virtually, are willing to acknowledge the truth of the same axiom; but in the case of the negro they are unwilling to acknowledge it practically, at least, so far as the franchise is concerned. Between the two parties the most intense animosity exists and neither party is likely to be at all scrupulous as to the means it employs to ensure its own success and to accomplish the defeat of the other.

Whichever party succeeds the chances for peace and harmony prevailing through the nation are meagre. If the Republican candidates are successful, the policy of that party with regard to the reconstruction and admission to Congress of the Southern States is almost certain to be rigorously enforced, which will not be at all likely to decrease the irritation and bitterness already existing between the two great sections of the country. If the Democratic candidates are elected, the idea of resigning all control over the army and navy, and in fact over every department of the administration of the government, will, after eight years of absolute sway, be extremely distasteful to the Republicans, and one to which they will hardly be likely to submit without a struggle; so that let whichever party succeed that may, it is not at all improbable that the alarm of civil war may again be sounded, and the direful and bloody scenes of the late rebellion again be re-enacted. It would be otherwise if the contending parties were imbued with that genuine patriotism possessed by the founders of our government; but to-day power is sought because it is power, and for the furtherance of selfish ends and party purposes, and not for the sake of well governing, and promoting the best interests of a mighty people.

The people of Utah view the contest from a very different standpoint to any other portion of the inhabitants of the Union. On all matters—religious or political, secular or worldly—they are accustomed to vote as a unit; and amongst them party feeling and political excitement are unknown. In either of the great political parties of the nation we know that the friends of "Mormonism" or the Kingdom of God are few, and we are far from feeling or believing that the salvation of the nation, totally or in part, is dependant upon the success of either party. That good and well meaning men are to be found in the ranks of both we feel assured, but they are too far in the minority to have much weight or influence in deciding the affairs of the nation.

In reviewing the history of the past dozen years we can see that the welfare, peace and prosperity of the nation have materially declined. At the election in 1856 the finances of the nation were in a prosperous condition; and though many signs in the political horizon were ominous and portentous of evil, yet the nation as a general thing was harmonious and prosperous. Under the administration of James Buchanan the treasury was emptied of its surplus, and the nation prepared for the outbreak of the most gigantic and bitter civil war of which history furnishes any account. In 1861 that war was inaugurated and for several succeeding years was waged with intense energy, and the nation plunged into a debt, whose magnitude is almost beyond conception, and in a space of time so brief as to be unprecedented even in the history of any of the European nations; in addition to this, sectional and party feelings of the most hostile and deadly character permeated all classes of the people. Now as history but repeats itself, there is nothing very promising for the future of the nation in the success of either party.

However, our stake in the contest, or influence in its decision is very small; but we can look on calmly and dispassionately during its progress, assured that the issue of this, as of all other events materially affecting the destinies of the millions, is in the hands of Him who overrules all things according to His good will and pleasure.

Boston.—The Democratic State Convention met at Faneuil Hall to-day. There were over 1,100 delegates present. Henry W. Prince was chosen as chairman; John Q. Adams was nominated for Governor; Reuben Noble, Lieutenant Governor; Charles Bumble Comb, Secretary of State; Henry Arnold, Treasurer; O. A. Devereux, Auditor, and Wm. C. Endicott, Attorney General.

Balto.—The Democratic State Convention have nominated a full electoral ticket.

Albany.—A large convention of Germans was held this morning, at which resolutions were passed demanding the nomination of John T. Hoffman, by the Democratic Convention, as the only man who could command the German vote of the State, irrespective of party.

The Democratic State Convention was called to order by Samuel Tilden, chairman of the State committee, who made a brief speech. H. C. Chesbro was chosen temporary chairman. Committees on platform and permanent organization were appointed, when the Convention took a recess till afternoon. It is thought that Hoffman will certainly be nominated.

There is apparently no truth in the statement that the dry goods merchants have generally agreed not to sell goods to the South except for cash.

Albany.—At the afternoon session of the Democratic Convention John T. Hoffman was nominated for Governor, and A. C. Beach, of Erie, for Lieutenant Governor; both by acclamation. The Convention adjourned till to-morrow.

St. Louis.—Reports continue to arrive from Arkansas, of bloodshed and violence. It is the general opinion among Republicans that the Democrats intend to overcome the reorganized government of that State by violence. The rebel whites are determined to disarm the negroes. Gov. Clayton has organized the militia.

Detroit.—The house of Robert Ravall, at Pierson, Michigan county, was burned yesterday in his absence, and five young children were consumed in the flames.

Chicago, 3.—About forty plans for the national Lincoln monument at Springfield, have been submitted, including designs from Larkin G. Meade, Harriet Hosmer, W. Volk and other celebrated American sculptors. Some of the designs possess great beauty and merit, and it is difficult to decide between them.

Boston.—About a hundred of the army of the James river, met to-day in Minot Hall for the purpose of forming a fraternal organization. The society was permanently organized, with Gen. Divas as President, and a full set of other officers. The next triennial meeting will be held in New York city, in July 1871. Gen. Alfred H. Terry will deliver the triennial address on that occasion.

The Times' special says, the Republican majority in Vermont will reach 30,000, and that their gain over last year will be 10,000.

Columbia, S. C.—An angry discussion occurred in the Senate to-day, over the discrimination bill, the colored members insisting on their rights.

Savannah.—The negroes in the outskirts of the city are drilling nightly, and have armed themselves; they stop farmers on the roads leading to the city, and the country people are obliged to come to market in squads of ten or twelve.

Montgomery, 2.—Governor Smith has called an extra session of the legislature to pass a registry law.

Washington.—Commissioner Rollins has telegraphed to New York that he will not appear, either personally or by counsel, in answer to the warrant issued for his arrest at the instance of solicitor Binkley. His reason for this is understood to be the entire absence of facts on which to found the charges against him. The Evening Star says the President and Secretary McCullough seem to be greatly annoyed at the proceeding. The President sent his private Secretary this evening to Dr. Rollins to explain that the affair was none of the President's instigation, and that he regretted the occurrence.

FOREIGN.

San Francisco, Sept. 2.—Mazatlan advices to August 25th say that Gen. Paloni was assassinated Aug. 18th in the city of Durango by the officers of his staff and Gen. Canto, commanding the garrison. Paloni had been ordered by Canto to report at the military headquarters, and not complying immediately, he was shot dead in the house of his friends. His murder caused a strong feeling against Gen. Canto. On receipt of the news Gen. Corona instantly dispatched a courier with official instructions to the authorities, ordering Gen. Guerra to take command of Durango, and to arrest and imprison all the officers connected with the assassination, including Gen. Canto.

The news of the reported purchase of Sinaloa and Sonora by Seward, created a sensation among office holders and those opposed to the sale, but the owners of property and the masses of the people would welcome the Americans.

The press of the country is alarmed about the report of the filibustering movements from Cuba, New Orleans, the Rio Grande and the Pacific coast. Santa Anna, Lozada and Marquez are said to understand each other's movements; and they are determined to destroy Juarez' government. Lozada is reported to have issued a strong pronouncement against the general government, declaring himself free and independent. He has immense stores of corn and war material, and it is believed that the government dare not attack him.

Two Americans have procured the right to purchase eighty-four thousand acres of land near the port of Altata. Sinaloa.—Lower California advices to August 23rd say that Gen. Davalos, the military governor, refuses to surrender the control of affairs to the newly elected civil authorities.

The American brig Geo. Emory, has been condemned as utterly worthless at La Paz.

Sonora intelligence says the reports of the purchase of that State by Secretary Seward has caused considerable discussion, and strong sentiments for the immediate purchase among the different classes of the people.

It is reported that the superintendent of the Philadelphia mine, at Alamos,

was mortally wounded by another American, who immediately shot himself.

Philip C. Petty, engineer of the U. S. steamer Lackawanna, died, August 21, aboard the steamer Ajax, off Carmen Island, and was buried at La Paz, Lower California. The funeral was attended by the American residents and the Mexican military authorities.

Paris, 2.—The *Moniteur* has an article on the present state of Europe. As an indication of peace the writer points to the significant fact that the number of men on leave of absence from the French army was never greater than at present.

St. Petersburg.—Korsakoff, Governor of Eastern Siberia, will soon hold a conference with the representatives sent specially by the Chinese government to settle the disputed boundaries between Siberia and China.

New York.—The London journals publish a correspondence between Seward and Lord Stanley on the subject of the Fenian prisoners, Warren and Costello. Seward writes Mr. Moran, our Charge d' Affaires in London, requesting him to read his letter to Lord Stanley to the effect that Congress had passed a resolution requesting the President to take such measures as shall appear proper to secure their release from imprisonment, as they were convicted and sentenced in Great Britain for words and acts spoken and done in this country, which was an ignoring of our naturalization laws, and to take such other measures as will secure their return to our flag, with such ceremonies as are appropriate to the occasion; he therefore urges the unconditional release of these prisoners.

Lord Stanley, in reply, through Mr. Thornton, says, as regards the imprisonment of Warren and Costello, I have no power to order their release from prison. Seward's request for their release is founded, namely that they were convicted and sentenced for words spoken and acts committed in the United States, rests on a total misconception of the facts of the case. These prisoners were convicted of treason and felony at the Commission Court for the county of Dublin, held in October last. The most prominent overt act proved against them, being that they had come over to Ireland and had cruised along the coast with the intent to effect a landing of men and arms in Ireland, in order to raise an insurrection in that Queen.

The evidence adduced against these prisoners in the course of the trial, of words spoken and acts done by them in the United States, was given in strict accordance with the rules of war, as part of the testimony connecting them with the Fenian conspiracy, which had existed in the county of Dublin, in which county the court sat.

New York.—The *Post* has a letter from Syria, saying that the Turks had committed another act of vandalism, having destroyed all the olive trees, heavy with crop, which promised to sustain the half starved Cretans. The Turkish commander had issued an order to the heads of families to bring back to Crete all refugees under penalty of the confiscation of their lands and effects.

London, 2.—The *Times* devotes its leading columns to a long analysis of the treaty recently concluded by the United States with the Emperor of China. The *Times* says England is more interested in China than any other power, her commerce with that country is larger, and, since the treaty of Peking, her relations with its government have been more friendly. She assisted the Imperial authorities in putting down the Taping rebellion, and England is the proper power for China to employ as the medium for revising her treaties with other nations. But this treaty with the United States, aiming to restore the old and exclusive policy, has been rightly intrusted to the manipulation of foreign counselors, who advise what is impossible,—the restoration of a retrograde system. The writer then proceeds to dissect, one by one, the articles of the new treaty. He calls attention to the fact that China obtains no concession from the United States; but the latter gains the monopoly of the railroad and telegraph improvements. This, of itself, is sufficient objection to the treaty; yet the question may be asked, is it wise for England to multiply her differences with America on such grounds as these.

The article concludes as follows: "We are bound to say with conviction that there is more underneath these negotiations than appears on their surface, that they bear distinct traces of foreign inspiration, and it is our belief this mission did not originate with the Chinese government. The idea of enlisting Mr. Burlingame as a recruit for furthering Chinese ends, so far from being spontaneous, emanated from foreign brains, and was suggested by the departure from China of the American minister, which was drawing near at the time the plan was formed."

New York, 3.—Accounts from Greece say that the Cretan insurrection is flourishing, and that the Turks are nearly worn out and discouraged, and it will be with great difficulty that they can continue the contest. The Christians are flushed with success and infuriated by the recent massacres. Through the intervention of Ignatius the Porte has been obliged to dismiss the Pasha commanding in Candia.

The *Illustrated Havana* special says that Porto Cabello surrendered, Aug. 15th, to Gen. Monago, and that Gen. Brizal, commander of the besieged forces, was wounded, but escaped to Caracas, where he died.

Hayti advices say that a battle occurred at Cape Haytien, Aug. 9th, in which the rebels were repulsed with heavy loss.

St. Domingo reports say that a European loan of two millions, to Baez, has been negotiated. A severe drought had impaired the sugar and other crops.

Montreal.—The Fenian picnic, about which trouble was anticipated, did not come off, the grounds being closed and guarded by a strong force of police.

Paris.—The commission, appointed to settle the claims of holders of the Franco-Mexican bonds, have decided to pay thirty per cent. of their share of the grant made by the *corps legislatif*, as the first installment of the amount due.

Berlin.—By an order of the War Office, recruiting for the army of Prussia has been postponed for three months.

Florence.—The Italian government is increasing the number of its military posts on the frontier of the Papal States.

FUNERALS.—The obsequies of Br. Joseph Woodmansee's child were conducted to-day at 1 o'clock. Remarks were made by Elders George Q. Cannon and Aurelius Miner.

The funeral of Br. Edward Stevenson's child took place at 2 o'clock.

Correspondence.

ST. THOMAS, Aug. 15, 1868.

Editor Deseret News:—Dear Bro.—For two weeks past, I have been doing a little at the exploring business, accompanied by Jno. R. Young, Esq., of Washington, and Major Samuel Miles of St. George; the bishops of this place and St. Joseph, and several other brethren.

Our first trip was to the Pine Mountains west of the Upper Muddy. It is thirty-five miles from the Springs to the timber, and a little work will make a good road for this country. We found some very good long-leaf pine, and plenty of it to serve the wants of these settlements for many years, but there is to this, (as to everything else down here) a very serious drawback, namely, lack of water. We found only one small spring in all the mountain, though we searched diligently for two days, with an Indian for guide. This spring will be sufficient to water a few span of mules each day, but it is not sufficient to generate steam for a saw mill.

It will seem very strange to many of your readers that there should be large groves of excellent pine timber, growing in the mountains, and no water to be found. But if they were to see the country they would not be surprised, for all the rocks are on edge, and are very much broken, so that the water leaches down and makes its springs in the valley of the Muddy, or somewhere else; and then the snows of winter do not pile up into deep drifts and banks, to melt slowly away. But they melt as soon as the fall is over; and what is not immediately taken up by the soil, passes rapidly down the deep and steep gorges to the desert.

After thoroughly examining all the circumstances, we decided that the only way for the people in these settlements, to get lumber, will be to build a mill at the Upper Muddy, and haul the logs to it. This will be a hard way to get lumber, but it can be done, and there is no advantage in it; we can lumber to the best profit when your northern lumbermen are shut out of the cañon; winter being our best season.

On our way back we located a mill site, and the brethren are determined to have a mill up in double quick time. Our brethren down here, feel as though their wives and children have lived on ground floors, with flag roofs, and no doors or windows, about long enough. As we passed along I have made a point to get the number of acres of cotton that is now growing, much of which looks very well, and some pieces as good as can be raised in South Carolina.

At Rice's Camp on the Upper Muddy they have nine and a third acres. At St. Joseph they have sixty-one acres, and here they have fifty-eight acres. This is quite an advantage over any previous year's crop, and I am told that the crop never before promised so large a yield.

I am very thankful to see so fine a prospect for cotton, as this is about the only thing the brethren raise that can be converted into necessities for their families.

Our next trip was to the Colorado river, which we reached by going down the Rio Virgen to the junction of the two rivers. The distance from here is about twenty-five miles. The Colorado is a fine stream, not much broader than where we cross it east of Salt Lake City, under the name of Green river, but much deeper, with bold banks. It is navigable up to this point, and for about twenty miles higher up, where it emerges from a deep rocky cañon that is full of rapids and boulders.

Just below the confluence of the two rivers—Colorado and Rio Virgen, is a very pretty town site, the river describing a semi-circle around a bench land of about one thousand acres, and which has a mean elevation above the stream of about fifty feet. The land can be irrigated by water taken out of the Rio Virgen, some four miles above. The soil is sandy and would be good for grapes, and other fine fruits. But there is very little grain-growing land in the vicinity. A few acres could be got on the bottoms above the bench, and lying along the banks of the Rio Virgen; but this would be liable to wash away at the first flood. In fact some two or three hundred acres have been carried away during the past Winter and Spring, and very few of the experienced brethren down here would like to risk it. But if a trade should spring up on the lower Colorado, this will become a place of some importance.

We surveyed the town site and plotted it, after which, we raised the biggest liberty pole we could find, and named our town Junction City. We thought Matanza was too heavy a name for so weak a child to carry and live.

At the lower end of our new town there is a very remarkable salt well. It is tunnel shaped at the top, being some fifty yards across, and sloping down to the water, which is perhaps forty or fifty feet below the surface. The water is very strong, perhaps equal to the Salt Lake, and is very clear. Its depth has not been ascertained, though it has been sounded as deep as three or four fathoms would reach. It is a beautiful bathing place for good swimmers. The Indians look up at it with awe; they call it the "Eye of the Colorado," and say that the spirits of all the Indians that have been drowned in the river come here, and live in this hole. I think it is a drain from the Salt Mountains above it.

The weather is very hot down this way, as well as with you folks north, (as I see by the News, you had very hot weather along back). The thermometer has been at about 110° most of the time for a month past, but some nice thunder showers have given freshness and life to vegetation, and I think, have been healthy for the people.

The people here can beat the Cincinnati clock factory all to pieces. All they have to do to catch out chickens, after the hens lay the eggs, of course, is to lay the eggs upon a shelf in the house, and turn them over now and then, and at the proper time out come the chicks. Now, isn't that nice! Keep the old hen laying, and hatch the chicks in a band box! I once heard a story of an old lady bound on to the wild horse, back to back, the old gent lifted up holy hands and cried out, "How wonderful are the mysteries of nature!" These are precisely my sentiments when I look at the burnt rock, arid plains of sand, mountains of salt, alkali beds, and other minerals, and in the midst of all this desolation to see animal and vegetable life spring and grow so rapidly. But so it is, and the God who gives law to all nature, is also our God.

Jos. W. Young.

Special Notices.

Lost, in or near the Meat Market, a small Pocket Book, containing currency. The finder will please leave the same at President Young's office and be suitably rewarded.

WANTED, a few cords of Mountain Mahogany Wood at this office, for which a big price will be paid in ready pay.

WANTED.—One hundred and fifty cords of red pine wood at the Paper Mill.

WANTED.—At this office, clean white cotton and colored rags. People in the city who wish to dispose of them will please bring them on Mondays and Fridays.

NEW TO-DAY.

Theatre—Benefit of Mr. E. L. Davenport. Man wanted—Ress & Barratt. Lost, a small pocket book. Wanted 1,000 men and 300 teams.

THEATRE.

Lessons & Managers—E. B. Clawson & J. T. Cannon.

ENGAGEMENT Of the Eminent Tragedienne,

MISS ANNETTE INCE!

Who will appear in her great Dual Character of Lady Isabel and Madam Vine!

MISS EMILIE INCE, as BARBARA HARE, with Singing.

THURSDAY EVENING,

SEPTEMBER 3, 1868.

The performance will consist of the sublime lesson of a betrayed heart, in 5 Acts, entitled,

EAST LYNNE.

OR,

THE ELOPEMENT.

Lady Isabel, MISS ANNETTE INCE.

Madam Vine, MISS EMILIE INCE.

Archibald Carlyle, Mr. D. McKenzie.

Sir Francis Levison, Mr. J. S. Lindsay.

Lord Mount Severn, Mr. J. M. Hardie.

Richard Hare, Mr. J. C. Graham.

Justice Hare, Mr. E. D. Crowther.

Captain Thorn, Mr. J. A. Thompson.

Tom Herbert, Mr. H. Haines.

Mr. Meredith, Mr. E. Kelly.

Bill, Mr. B. Matthews.

Officer, Mr. C. F. Atwood.

William, Miss Delle Clawson.

Miss Cornelia Carlyle, Mrs. M. Bowring.

William, Mrs. G. G. Clawson.

Wilson, Miss Alexander.

Joyce Halliwell, Miss Platt.

Lucy, Miss George Clawson.

Susanina, Miss Foreman.

To-morrow Evening, Sept. 4, '68,

FAREWELL BENEFIT AND LAST APPEARANCE OF

MR. E. L. DAVENPORT.

And Last Appearance of

Mrs. E. L. DAVENPORT!

DOORS OPEN at 7½ o'clock. Performance commences punctually at 8.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY!

1,000 MEN!

WITH

300 Teams,

To WORK on the GRADING of the

Central Pacific Railroad,

WEST OF THE PROMONTORY,

ON THE NORTH SIDE OF SALT LAKE.

Parties wishing Contracts can have them at the rate of 33 to 37 Cents per cubic yard, according to the nature of the digging. Work to be measured and paid for by the month. Ten per cent. only to be reserved until the entire Contract is fully completed.

Applications must be made to

EZRA T. BENSON,

Logan, Cache County.

LORIN FARR,

Ogden, Weber County.

CHAUNCEY W. WEST,

Ogden, Weber County.

EZRA T. BENSON will be on the ground to let Contracts on and after the 10th inst. Men must be prepared to go to work forthwith if they wish Contracts.

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MEN WANTED

To make Ties!

HIGHEST PRICE PAID

IN CASH.

Inquire of

ROSS & BARRATT.

Salt Lake City, Sept. 3, 1868. d242-1w

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL WHO ARE INTERESTED TO THE DESERET NEWS OFFICE for Subscriptions, &c., that Payment of the same after this date, is to be made to GEORGE Q. CANNON, the present Editor.

April 1, 1868.

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And PREMIUM HORSESHOERS.

STATE ROAD, half block south of Theatre. All kinds of Produce taken. Give us a call. d240lm

THEATRE!

EXTRA ANNOUNCEMENT!

GRAND COMEDY JUBILEE!

FAREWELL BENEFIT

POSITIVELY LAST APPEARANCE

OF

Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT!

LAST APPEARANCE OF

Mrs. E. L. DAVENPORT!

FRIDAY, Sept. 4, 1868.

The Glorious Comedy of

WILD OATS!

OR,

The Strolling Actor.

The Rover, Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT.

Lady Amaranth, Mrs. E.