



ALBERT CARRINGTON.....EDITOR.

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ANNUAL ELECTION, 1865.**PEOPLE'S TICKET.**

FOR DELEGATE TO CONGRESS:

WILLIAM H. HOOPER.*Commissioners to Locate University Lands:*IRA ELDREDGE,
CHESTER LOVELAND,
ANDREW J. MOFFATT.*Great Salt Lake, Tooele and Green River Counties:*

FOR COUNCILLORS,

WILFORD WOODRUFF,
ALBERT CARRINGTON,
JOSEPH A. YOUNG,
GEORGE Q. CANNON.*Great Salt Lake County:*

FOR REPRESENTATIVES,

JOHN TAYLOR,
ALBERT P. ROCKWOOD,
EDWIN D. WOOLLEY,
JOHN VAN COTT,
WILLIAM JENNINGS,
JOSEPH F. SMITH.**STATE OF DESERET.**

FOR GOVERNOR,

BRIGHAM YOUNG.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,

HEBER C. KIMBALL.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE TO CONGRESS

GEORGE A. SMITH.*Of Iron County.**Great Salt Lake, Tooele and Green River Counties:*

FOR SENATORS,

WILFORD WOODRUFF,
JOSEPH A. YOUNG,
ELIJAH F. SHEETS.*Great Salt Lake County:*

FOR REPRESENTATIVES,

JOHN TAYLOR,
A. P. ROCKWOOD,
WILLIAM JENNINGS.**EFFECT OF AFFAIRS IN EUROPE—ITALY.**

The intense interest which the news from the East excited, during the continuation of the rebellion now crushed under, having considerably abated, more attention is beginning to be paid to the news from other parts of the world, that from Europe having the most importance attached to it. Various complicated matters of rather serious import are engaging the attention of the people of that continent, and seem likely to remain unsettled for some time to come. There is every reason to believe that some of them will involve a vast expenditure in gold and blood, in means and men, before the angry passions they are likely to give rise to are allayed. While, by latest advices, the work of connecting the shores of America and Europe by the Atlantic Telegraph cable was being successfully prosecuted, the development of prospective difficulties in the old world may ere long necessitate the sending across that wire, to our own late war-troubled land, the news of hostile nations in Europe engaged in

terrible conflict. True, the signs are not any more portentous looking now than they were some time ago, when but comparatively little attention was paid to them in this nation, the actual presence of war almost entirely occupying the public mind. But the problems remain unsolved, the difficulties exist, and they are of so grave a character that it is very questionable if ordinary diplomacy will be competent to offer a solution or move them out of the way.

Among the principal of those at present engaging public attention the condition of the papacy may well be looked upon as the chief. The once proud mistress of the world is now imperilled by what may be termed religious revolutionists. In the old man who nominally exercises temporal sway over her city bounds, and the limited territory connected therewith, is seen, not simply the secular ruler of the papal dominions, but the ecclesiastical head of more than one hundred millions of human beings, owned and acknowledged as such by them. Yet for years he has been protected by foreign bayonets, sustained in his temporal power by alien aid. The Italy divided for ages into petty dukedoms and minor kingdoms, has within a few years claimed a place among the nations as a power of importance, its two principal kingdoms united in one sovereignty, recognized as the "Kingdom of Italy" by the governments of the world, and claiming Rome as its natural capital, by historic associations and central position.

It is not in the nature of things that men who have been eminently successful in the pursuit of some favorite object, should stop short and rest contented with a partial accomplishment of their designs. Victor Emmanuel by energy and courage, with powerful aid, internal and foreign, and through various adventitious circumstances, has reached a point where a long coveted prize is almost within his grasp; a prize not merely sought by himself, but clamored for by millions of his subjects and countrymen, fiery and passionate enough to attempt anything that offers a gleam of success so it be sought for and coveted.

But will the other Catholic powers of Europe permit the head of the papacy to be despoiled of his territory? They say no; and herein lies the difficulty. The legionaries of France may be replaced by Austrian troops as was proposed some length of time ago, but the difficulty would only be thus increased. The war with Austria which gave the King of Italy his present position, embittered feelings of hatred that still rankle in both nations; and the placing of them face to face on the very point contested would intensify that hatred, and lead to overt acts on either side which might any moment precipitate a war that would convulse Europe.

The question of the chief Roman Catholic ecclesiastic being compelled to seek an asylum in some other than the land of which he rules over a part, has been seriously agitated of late on both sides of the Atlantic; but no satisfactory conclusions have been arrived at. His position, as the religious head over millions of the subjects of other potentates, throws difficulties in the way greater than would arise through any other crowned head being driven from his dominions. "What is to be done with him?" is one of the great questions that now trouble the civilized world. The answer will come with the development of events in a close future; but there are strong reasons for believing that the consequences involved in it will lead to a fearful issue. There are other questions growing out of and connected with this one, any of which might, like an electric spark, fire the train and produce a general conflagration.

The clouds of war have not all rolled away from over the nations, leaving nothing but blue sky; they are still lowering gloomily, and look black enough to be charged with thunderbolts that may at any time burst and fill a continent with mourning, desolation and woe.

TWENTY-FOURTH OF JULY.

The anniversary of the entrance of the pioneers into these valleys is a day fraught with deep interest to the Latter-day Saints. The vanguard of a large body of homeless and all but utterly destitute people, they faced unflinchingly known dangers of terrible magnitude, while others, still more appalling to any but a people led by the hand of God, loomed away in the distance.

That route over which they journeyed, with the women and children, the aged and feeble but poorly protected and weakly guarded, now beaten with the travel of yearly thousands, a highway for the nations, was then an unbroken waste. The traveler who to-day rolls up the valley of the Sweetwater and sees the grim mountains casting their huge bulk across the way before him, or almost shrinks back as he enters the mountain defiles and canyon gorges through which the road winds, travels on with confidence, for ahead of him are cities and settlements and a large inhabited country. The country has been traveled over, explored, prospected and, to a great extent, surveyed. Roads, bridges, fords, ferries, all the evidences of enterprise, industry and perseverance are around and before him.

Yet eighteen years ago that noble band of patriots, unjustly persecuted and driven from their homes, saw no roads till they made them, found no bridges till they built them, met no settlements till they formed them. The mountain before them was but scaled to see a higher beyond; the canyon-winding only revealed beetling crags ahead, rising frowningly above and almost shutting out the sun-light of heaven. Every step seemed but to become more difficult. Instead of finding inviting spots for settling, increasing in number and magnitude as the weary miles were passed over, the barrenness, sterility and wildness of the mountain country through which they journeyed, increased at every step, until they reached this valley and here located themselves among the endless sage-brush that had galled the eye for many weary days and weeks and months.

Behind, before and around them on the way were Indians as savage and ruthless as they are to-day. Scant of provisions and with none awaiting them till an untried soil could be made to yield a long-yearned for harvest, without sufficient clothing, in old wagons, with animals the refuse of what they had once owned—all that was left them by those who had despoiled them of their substance, they crossed that mighty wilderness, carrying their infirm, sick, feeble, aged, and helpless infants, making roads for themselves as they moved along, hewing out a highway for the world to travel on, leaving indelible refutations by the way of the slanders heaped upon them, moving on, an evidence of the providences of the Almighty unequalled since Moses led the passage of the Red Sea. And for what? Because the love of truth was with them paramount to every other consideration. They felt they would rather lay their bodies down in honored though unknown graves, if such were the will of Heaven, than prove unfaithful to the trust they had received and the revelations that had been bestowed upon them. But they were protected and preserved by Divine aid, as they ever have been and ever will be, while their integrity to the truth remains unshaken.

Every recurrence of the anniversary of that 24th of July, so noted in our history, brings with it strong encouragement for increased faith and confidence in Him whose wisdom has continually inspired our leaders, and whose protecting power has been thrown around us as a people from the commencement of His work. As the Church grew in influence and power, in faith and numbers, the trials it had to endure and the difficulties to be encountered were increased and augmented. Yet in all the power of the Lord was made manifest in behalf of His people. And so it always will be, if we will continue to keep His commandments and do His will.

MONEY.

In all localities where the articles consumed, whether imported or home-made, cost more in money than the articles produced are sold for in money, there must, at times, of necessity, be a scarcity of that convenient circulating medium called money. And whenever this happens, no matter how much the consumers possess in houses, lands, stock, produce and other like property, the money-balance of trade is against them, or the money market is tight, and trade is dull. Such is the condition at present in this city, probably throughout the Territory.

Now this is not at all to be wondered at, nor difficult to be understood, for we still continue to send our money abroad, either through individually ordering goods in markets east or west, or buying imported goods of the traders here, who in turn send off the money to make more purchases.

Whether a continuation of this course is the best financial policy for Utah, is a question that for the present will be left for each one to determine in the way most congenial to his own notions. But so long as it is pursued, just so long will our money market be uncomfortably fluctuating—money being occasionally very plenty and then very scarce, as heretofore.

Just now, as already stated, money is very scarce here, and trade consequently dull, for it is a little inconvenient and rather disagreeable to return to barter so soon after a tolerably flush money market. To obviate this inconvenience, it is rumored that some purpose using certificates of deposit as a circulating medium. Any one has a right to deposit gold dust or other articles with another, and receive therefor a certificate of deposit, but using or offering such certificate to another person as money, or a circulating medium in trade, is quite another thing.

Lest some, in their anxiety to relieve the present stringency, transcend their privileges in this particular, and others also in consequence suffer loss, we republish the following section of law on this subject:—

"Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah: That any person, private corporation, firm or association issuing or circulating any note, check, memorandum, token or other obligation for use as money in lieu of lawful money, or other lawful medium of exchange, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof in any court having jurisdiction, be punished for each offence by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, to be paid into the Territorial Treasury, or by imprisonment not exceeding six months, or by both fine and imprisonment."

"Approved, January 22, 1864."

An observance of the foregoing will prevent misdemeanor on the one hand, and disappointment and loss on the other.

GENERAL ELECTION.

Utah has so few aspirants to office and so little disaffection and wrangling of political parties, that there is a very prevalent carelessness about voting, even at our important annual elections.