



ALBERT CARRINGTON.....EDITOR.

Wednesday,.....July 19, 1865.

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

FOR DELEGATE TO CONGRESS:

WILLIAM H. HOOPER.*Commissioners to Locate University Lands:*L. A. ELDRIDGE,
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.**THE LIQUOR QUESTION.**

To wisely control the sale and use of intoxicating liquors has ever been a difficult matter, and therefore attended with a great diversity of opinions and practices. Maine, in a commendable zeal for temperance, enacted anti-liquor laws rather more stringent than, in our opinion, is consistent with human agency, and consequently failed of fully obtaining the desired result. Others have tried leaving the question pretty much with the sellers and buyers, until the misuse of an article useful in its place has become unendurable. Between these two extremes a great variety of other plans have been tried as well, with varying results, and the question will continue to be one of experiment, so long as liquor is used intemperately and men differ in regard to the best mode for regulating such use. Several experiments have already been tried within the short period since Utah was first settled, especially by the authorities of this city, and here, as elsewhere, they have come more or less short of realizing the good designed. After having at times left the subject pretty much to

itself, and then checked it up a little in one direction, and anon in another, the City Council have again concluded to take into their own hands the control of an article so difficult to manage in strict justice to all. And we frankly admit that we like this plan better than any we have seen tried, for now the trade profits, if any there be, accrue to the city instead of to an individual, and are applied to those corporate improvements in which all partake of the benefits. But will the city control this trade justly and apply the proceeds thereof wisely? We think so, and are pleased that they are willing to try it.

Some may inquire as to the authority of the City Council in taking the present course. Our Organic Act states "That the legislative power of said Territory shall extend to all rightful subjects of legislation, consistent with the Constitution of the United States and the provisions of this Act," and provides for the full force and virtue of our legislative enactments, unless Congress interdicts by disapproval. Under this highest of legislative authority, and without the least infringement of its provided consistency, the Legislative Assembly has granted charters to our cities and very properly, authorized and empowered them "to license, regulate, prohibit or restrain the manufacturing, selling or giving away of spirituous, vinous or fermented liquors, tavern-keepers, dram, or tippling shop-keepers, boarding, victualing or coffee houses, restaurants, saloons or other houses or places for the selling or giving away of ardent, vinous or fermented liquors." Now, until Congress specially disapproves of this quoted clause in our city charters, or legislates specially in regard to the liquor trade in Territories, which it is not probable they will do, it is easy to comprehend that all courts observant of law must decide in favor of the charters, as has recently been done, much to our gratification and the comfort, decency, welfare and good order of our peaceful city.

The fretful, captious, corruption-loving and others will please make a note of these facts, and in future try to avoid annoying courts and defendants with illegal and vexatious suits in which they can only reap disappointment and costs.

A city would indeed be in sorry condition had it no authority to control liquor-dealing, for, of all persons that we can now legally authorize, we deem the city authorities the most competent and safe within their corporate limits.

OUR UNITY—ITS CAUSES AND ANTAGONISMS.

That a people can be united, as a general whole, not merely in their religious belief, but in their political, social and moral polity as well, is so strange and apparently incredible to the world at large, that they appear scarcely willing to believe it with the fact before their eyes. If the admission of such a belief be made, every reason but the correct one is sought to be advanced why such a phenomenon, as they look upon it, can exist. Suppositions of the wildest and most inconsistent character, as to the causes which have combined to produce it, are freely entertained. By some it is declared that there must be a despotic exercise of authority by a few over the many, in consequence of which the many move in unison as they are directed by the few. This is given as one reason why as a people, we are so united. But when the facts are closely sifted, the despotism is found to exist only in overheated imaginations, wont to indulge too freely in erroneous speculations concerning matters and things of which they are entirely ignorant. The people calmly put by the hand stretched forth to free them from this supposed bondage, and

quietly suggest that they are able to attend to their own affairs, and are in possession of all the freedom, rights and privileges, under the guarantee of the constitution, which any people upon the earth can enjoy. Then our unity is attributed to ignorance! We must of necessity be grossly ignorant or we would never be so orderly, so law-abiding, so united in carrying out measures for the public welfare, and have such confidence in the men whom we sustain as our leaders. Rather a curious discovery.

That ignorance should produce unity of thought, sentiment and action is a dogma so directly at variance with the recorded experience of all past ages, the constitution of the human mind and the harmony of knowledge and truth, that the discoverer is entitled to be rewarded with a diploma from a college of fools. People only disagree where they have not sufficient knowledge of the subject under consideration, or through wickedness, which is itself the offspring of ignorance. Politicians differ in their views, when they are most honest, because politics as understood in the world is a series of transitory experiments, on which men do not agree because they lack knowledge and do not see the end from the beginning. Instead of government being a clearly defined and well understood science, applied to produce the greatest amount of happiness to mankind, it is a series of experimental theories, not yet fully developed, framed and fashioned to meet existing wants, often by ambition and love of aggrandizement, and sometimes by the best wisdom of its framers; and the more knowledge they possess of the real requirements and wants of the people, the nearer to perfection is the constitution framed and government instituted.

The people of Christendom at large are strangely inconsistent. They profess to believe in and revere the principles inculcated by the Savior of mankind; yet He taught that the very unity which exists among the "Mormons" would be produced or secured by obedience to those principles. He went further, and declared that disunion would be proof positive that those who professed to believe in His teachings did not really do so. "If ye are not one ye are not of me." That union should follow as a consequence of obedience to the principles He taught, was and is certain upon the most strictly reasonable and philosophical grounds. A practical observance of His teachings and the ordinances of the gospel, would be followed by the bestowal of the Holy Spirit, which would lead those who received it into all truth. As a natural consequence, a knowledge of truth would produce a unanimity commensurate with that knowledge; and they who were not thus united could not have this Spirit, consequently were not His servants. This is as true in the present tense as in the past.

The day-dream of philanthropists in every age has been to bring about the very results now witnessed in this Territory, of union among the people. Every means that they could devise has been tried, and tried unsuccessfully to accomplish this result. Every known plan, except that proposed by the Savior, has been tested and has failed. That has been sedulously confined within prescribed and limited bounds, while it is boundless and circumscribes everything that relates to man and his destiny, here and hereafter. We point to its results in a united, peaceful, industrious and happy people, who will become more so as they increase in the knowledge of truth and its application. It is a fact which furnishes food for every reflecting mind. It is a solution of the problem whether the verification of the sacred teachings referred to can be realized on earth, or must be waited

for till the spirit passes from this state of existence. It is a practical demonstration of the truth of those principles set forth in the Scriptures.

It is not ignorance that produces our unity, but knowledge—knowledge of revealed principles. It is not despotism that leads us to unitedly carry out the teachings of our leaders, but a knowledge of them, the motives that actuate them and the principles which govern their actions; a knowledge which, with the experience of the past, gives us a confidence in them enjoyed by no other men who exercise rule and authority on the earth from those they govern. It is not truth which is antagonistic to our union, for truths are not and never can be antagonistic to each other. It is error—ignorance of true principle—which assails truth, which ever has done so, and will continue to do so, till the world is disenthralled from its bondage, and rejoices in the liberty of the truth.

EASTERN MAIL.

Government pays quarterly a large amount to those who have, for said amount, contracted to carry the mail from Kansas to California with celerity and certainty. From this city west the contract has been and is fulfilled by the carriers with most commendable fidelity, but the resultant benefits of that fidelity are sadly curtailed by almost constant and long continued failures between here and the Missouri river.

During the more inclement periods of the past winter, with the inadequate preparation made therefor, failures could be more readily understood and more patiently endured. And until grass started in the Spring, as forage was scant on portions of the route, disappointments in the non-arrival of mail matter could be endured with tolerable patience, as also while melting snow was impeding the crossing of unbridged streams.

But those hindrances have long gone by, more than half of the summer is already past, and still, mails arrive only at long intervals, and then with but small portions of the large amounts that must be somewhere on the way.

It is doubtless true that a few renegade Indians ran off some stock and killed some persons and destroyed some stations on the line, but troops were en route from different points, at an early date, for its protection, and have subsequently up to the present, been mustering at the places of disturbance, and are still being forwarded from the Frontiers, but mail matter yet fails to arrive, except as already stated, though passengers, during most of the time under consideration, have come and gone with goodly regularity and dispatch. When Government, in addition to the stipulated large quarterly payments, is and has been furnishing numerous troops for protection, how is it that passengers can be transmitted so regularly and almost invariably so safely, while the arrival of a full mail from the east is of such rare occurrence? Whether any one is really to blame in this matter, or whether all have done the best that could be done, is not now what we so particularly care about; but it is earnestly desired and requested that, from this time forth, the mails be carried with at least as much fidelity and dispatch as are passengers.

THE WEATHER.

While we write, the rain is falling copiously and the face of the earth looks refreshed and invigorated.

This present July, up to date, has been the coolest and most blessed with refreshing rains that we have experienced since we settled these valleys. A long winter, a late and backward spring, a hot and dry seed time, with worms, crickets and grasshoppers,