

THE ANNUAL ELECTION.

Next Monday, August 1st, will be the day appointed by law for the election of Territorial, County and Precinct officers, not otherwise provided for. The poll books and ballot boxes are required to be open from one hour after sunrise until sun set, and no elector is allowed to vote in any precinct except in that where he resides. The law provides that the senior justice of the Peace shall be the judge of elections in his precinct, but in his absence the first six electors who assemble at the place appointed for casting votes, may appoint some suitable person as judge of that election.

Great Salt Lake City is now divided into four precincts, having the same boundaries as the municipal or Aldermanic Wards. For the first Precinct the polls will be open in the 8th Ward School House, the second precinct at the Court House, the third Precinct will vote at the 16th Ward School House and those residing in the fourth Precinct will go to the City Hall to cast their votes.

Let every elector throughout the Territory be early at the polls. Tickets will be furnished to each precinct, by the county courts, hence the mechanics and laboring men can cast their votes when on their way to their respective places of work in the morning.

THE TWENTY-FOURTH.

The 17th anniversary of the arrival of the Pioneers in this valley came on Sunday, therefore Monday was generally kept as a holiday in this city, although no public demonstrations of rejoicing were made, more than the firing of small arms by the boys in the morning.

Select assemblies, balls, etc. were the order of the evening's entertainment. We had the pleasure of attending a select and really interesting ball and supper party at the Social Hall, and when we state that the managing committee were Messrs. David O. Calder, T.B. H. Steinhause, Amos M. Musser and Thomas Williams, none will doubt our assertion, that it was got up in a style to please the most fastidious. The assembly was select, the music excellent and the dancing agreeable, but the weather was certainly too hot for a man to go on the floor every time his number was called.

The supper was a la Golightly, beef, mutton, veal pie, all the vegetables of the season, with plenty of tea, coffee, sweet cakes and fruit pies to gratify an epicurean. We do not remember ever witnessing a more social assembly.

FRANKED MAIL MATTER.

The new postal law passed at the Second Session of the 37th Congress, and approved March 3, 1863, contains some very stringent features, and so inconveniently irksome have some of its provisions been felt in the several Departments of the Government, that the present Congress have been induced to pass a bill providing for all communications relating to official business addressed to any of the Departments to go free of postage.

This will be of some benefit to our Agricultural and Manufacturing Societies throughout the Territory, and also to a few others; and with a view to this we publish the law as we find it in an official communication from the Commissioner of the Department of Agriculture to Wm. W. Phelps, Esq., Superintendent of Meteorological observations, in Utah:

AN ACT IN RELATION TO FRANKED MATTER.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all communications relating to the official business of the Department to which they are addressed, of whatever origin, addressed to the Chiefs of the several Executive Departments, of the Government, or to such principal officers of each Executive Department, being heads of bureaus or chief clerks, or one duly authorized by the Postmaster General to frank official matter, shall be received and conveyed by mail free of postage, without being indorsed "Official Business," or with the name of the writer.

Approved June 1, 1864.

TOOELE COUNTY.—Presidents Brigham Young and Heber C. Kimball, and a number of distinguished Elders left this city at 9 a.m. on Friday last, on a visit to Tooele county. They returned on Sunday evening. For sketch of the trip see Elder R. L. Campbell's letter.

POLICE REPORT.—Moroni Abels was charged before Alderman Clinton with stealing a shaving knife from an emigrant on the Public Square, on Friday last. Acquitted.

PROBATE COURT.—A party of emigrants who came into the city a few days ago, entered into arrangements with Charles Davy to herd or pasture their animals, at the same time asking if it would be necessary to send a man to assist in herding. They were told that it would not, but two or three days afterward one of the company found all the animals roaming about the lane adjacent to the pasture. Upon receiving this information the owners went and took their animals away, except a fine horse belonging to the Captain of the company which could not be found. To recover the horse or his value in the shape of damages suit was commenced before Hon. Elias Smith, and on Saturday evening the jury found a verdict for plaintiff in the sum of \$336.25, after deducting herd bill. Mr. Appleby appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. Miner for the defence.

JUSTICE'S COURT.—Herbert M. Humes and Nephi Andrews, two young boys, were brought before Jeter Clinton, Esq., on Friday last charged with stealing seven head of fat cattle from the west Jordan range. They plead guilty to the charge, and failing to find bail were fully committed to await their trial at the next regular term of the Probate Court—second Monday in September. We understand that some older, and perhaps wickeder heads, are in a fair way to be found out through the apprehension of these lads. We hope they will, and receive their just deserts too.

C. V's. IN EMBRYO.—Charles Hodgman and George Long were arrested on a charge of stealing \$9 from the Till of Wm. H. Hocking, restaurant keeper, on the 21st inst. The circumstances as related to our reporter were briefly these: They called in the restaurant and ordered supper, which was promptly served up. Soon after their arrival Mr. Hocking missed money from his till, began to make enquiries as to who had taken it out, Hodgman and Long got in a hurry, paid for supper and started. Before leaving the house they were noticed to throw something under the table; immediately on their leaving Mrs. H. found eighteen 50 cent pieces of postal currency in the identical place where they had been seen throw some papers.—How much more was stolen from the till could not be ascertained as Mr. H. had not counted that day's receipts. The proprietor's suspicions were aroused and he followed them to the City Hall, when one of the rascals picked up a stone weighing about four pounds and swore he would smash Hocking's head if he followed them further. At this juncture three citizens came along and arrested them. The police arrived and took them into custody, and when brought before Alderman Clinton next morning they claimed to be recently enlisted soldiers, who had not yet been uniformed, and were therefore turned over to the Provost Marshal, and by him sent to Camp Douglas.

A DRUNKEN ROWDY.—On Monday evening a drunken desperado named Charles Wilson, who has been boarding at the National Hotel a few days, was while in a state of intoxication very insulting at the supper table. The landlord remonstrated, whereupon Wilson struck him in the face, then drew his pistol and snapped it at him twice, but fortunately for Mr. Reich, the deadly weapon missed fire. The base perpetrator of this fiendish act immediately made tracks for parts unknown. It is to be hoped that the scoundrel will not be able to elude the vigilance of our police.

DAVIS COUNTY.—While on a visit to Farmington last Friday, we were gratified to observe the progress made in the harvest field. Most of the early wheat is already cut in Bountiful, Centerville and Farmington. The late wheat, as well as the corn and sorghum, are suffering for want of water. The mountain streams are all drying up. Mill creek, on which President Kimball's grist mill is built, is rapidly drying up. Barton and Stone creeks at Farmington furnish a little water during the forenoon of each day only. Corn and cane look very bad, withered up. The citizens say it is worse now than in the driest time last fall. Many are watering their fruit trees by hand from wells.

TOOELE CITY.—The wheat harvest is reported to have been commenced last week in real earnest. The early sown wheat is a heavy crop, while that which was sown late

is not very good. The water in their streams has held out better than usual, and the prospect for wheat is much better than the average of former years. The corn crop is deficient, tasseling out at one to two feet high. Sorghum is said to be very backward. Peach orchards look well; our informant thinks there will be a fair average crop.

ST. GEORGE.—Mr. George A. Burgon furnishes us with a very interesting account of the celebration of the Fourth, which it would have given us pleasure to print had it arrived a week sooner, but we want the latest news at the earliest possible hour after the events transpire. We notice among those who took part in the ceremonies, the names of some of our old friends and neighbors of former days, viz: Hons. Erastus Snow and Hosea Stout. From the report we judge that friend Hosea is still as patriotic as ever, glorying in the past, regretting the present and hoping for a better condition of things in the future. Messrs. Franklin B. Woolley, Daniel D. McArthur and Orson Pratt, jr., took prominent parts in the exercises of the day. Witty and funny toasts embodying loyal sentiments appear to have been supplied in liberal doses.

TRIP TO TOOELE.

G. S. L. City, July 25, 1864.

ED. NEWS.

Prests. Brigham Young and Heber C. Kimball accompanied by Elders John Taylor, W. Woodruff, Geo. A. Smith and F. D. Richards and other elders left the city at 9 a.m. on Friday the 22d inst., for Tooele City. On reaching the Black rock the party were met by a mounted company from Tooele and another from Grantsville, commanded respectively by Capts. John Gillespie and Wm. C. Rydall. At 1 p.m. the party arrived at E. T. City, where they partook of a sumptuous dinner, in the Meeting House, prepared in a liberal manner by the citizens, to which all present were freely invited. Dinner over, Elder Geo. A. Smith preached, and related remarkable instances of the wrath of God having been visited upon those who had opposed His Latter-day work. Prest Heber C. Kimball spoke of the necessity of the Servants of God seeking to please Him, and not turning from the path He has marked out to secure the favor of the world, for God's ways were not as men's ways, and affirmed that that Elder who courted the applause of man, would not enjoy the Spirit of God; entreated the Saints to hearken to the voice of wisdom and show their faith in the doctrine of laying up grain, and preparing for the day of famine predicted by corresponding works, without which their faith was dead. Alluded to the first sermon President Brigham Young preached in Salt Lake Valley, wherein the Saints were exhorted to preserve and lay up their grain, and thereby prepare for the day of famine and pestilence; for the Latter-day Saints were destined to be to their friends, family and nation, what Joseph, who was sold into Egypt was to his family and kindred.

After meeting the party proceeded to Tooele, where the Sabbath School children with their preceptors greeted the President and party with their presence and a display of banners, on which were inscribed appropriate mottoes and elegant devices.

The conference at Tooele was opened on Saturday morning in the bowery by exhortations and addresses from Bishops John Sharp, A. H. Raleigh, and Peter Maughan and Elder Geo. A. Smith.

Afternoon, Prest. Brigham Young preached—referring to the work to be accomplished, in teaching and preparing the Saints to be one in temporal things, even as they should be one in spiritual things. On looking at mankind he beheld their varied capacities, and experience had taught him that but few of the many can accumulate the necessities and comforts of life around them and have something to give to their friends, hence the saying "the upper ten thousand, the toiling millions" and hence the imperative necessity of continually forewarning, reminding and teaching the people.

The President glanced at the situation and condition of the settlements north and west of Utah—their failure so far, in obtaining supplies of breadstuffs; along side of this he shewed, in plainness, our situation, so remote from supplies, with nothing but the forthcoming to rely on, and with dependencies, independent of our own immigration, so largely in excess of anything hitherto known here; and asked whether wisdom dictated the policy of husbanding every grain of subsistence for man and beast under such circumstances.

The President reviewed the unenviable position, financially, of mining companies and miners in contiguous States and Territories; and exhorted the settlers to glean their fields and carefully husband and preserve the temporal blessings with which the bounteous hand of Providence was surrounding them. Tooele was the first settlement the President had visited this season where the water would hold out sufficiently plentiful to water their late crops.

Elder John Taylor treated upon the principles which governed markets—the laws of supply and demand; realized that if the wise policy dictated by the Presidency was not adhered to—the question with us would not be

that of Supply and Demand, but of demand with no supplies to meet it. Other nations were not situated as Utah. We were more than any other people indebted to God, for the blessings of life by which we were sustained. This hitherto barren and unproductive country had been made fruitful and fertile by that God who led us hither; hence our obligations to listen to His counsels were paramount.

Br. R. L. Campbell spoke of the harmony of the teachings of the servants of God in this and former dispensations. Benediction by Bishop L. D. Young.

Bros. R. T. Burton, Theo. McKean, John R. Winder, John Squires and others of the Presidents party visited br. E. B. Kelsey's extensive orchard, consisting of 500 apple trees from three to five years old, 1400 peach trees in full bearing, 2000 currant bushes full bearing, 3000 currant bushes one year old, two acres of apple and peach nursery. Nearly one half of which was an entire failure, being planted with imported apple seed. He has grape vines sufficient for a vineyard of two acres.

Br. Meiklejohn's string band serenaded Prests. Young and Kimball in the evening.

On the morning of the 24th, your reporter visited the big field of Tooele, which bore evidence that the wheat harvest had commenced. The yield of wheat was estimated at from 18 to 25 bushels per acre. The corn crop was very poor, much of it tasseled out not to exceed 18 inches in height. On returning to the city limits I was pleased to observe a young vineyard, which bore evidence of improved culture; and I cannot refrain from noticing the enhanced beauty added to the humble but cleanly domiciles of Tooele by the universal though limited attention paid by her inhabitants to the cultivation of flowers.

The conference continued on the 24th. Meeting opened by prayer offered by Elder A. M. Musser; after which Elder F. D. Richards preached with much spirit and interest.

Prest. Kimball exhorted the Saints to faithfulness in living their religion, and said there never was a day when they required to live nearer to God.

A fine shower of rain fell during Elder Kimball's preaching, which caused a suspension of meeting for about half an hour. Prest. Kimball was followed by Elder Wilford Woodruff, who commended the counsel given to the Saints, and exhorted them to sustain and uphold the servants of God, whom He had placed to guide and direct the interests of His kingdom upon the earth.

Prest. Brigham Young read the circular to the Saints, who voted to sustain the principles set forth therein, after which he enjoined upon them and those that had charge of them, to see that every family laid up provisions for a year. He contrasted the situation of the poorest brethren among us with those of the nations whence we had been gathered, and remarked that the poorest Saints would not be willing that even the mobocrats of Illinois should go hungry within our borders.

Prest. Young blessed Bishop Rowberry, his Counsellors and Teachers, the families, flocks, and herds of the Saints in Tooele, and all the Saints who worked righteousness in the name of the Lord Jesus Christ and by virtue of the Holy Priesthood, and all the congregation said Amen.

At 4 p.m. the President and party left Tooele, and after resting half an hour at the point of the mountain reached Great Salt Lake City at 9 o'clock.

ROBT. L. CAMPBELL, Reporter.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS FROM SALT LAKE CITY POST OFFICE.

DEPARTURES.

EASTERN MAILS.

For all places east of Salt Lake City, close at 7 p.m. each day.

WESTERN MAILS.

For all places west of Salt Lake City, close at 7 p.m. each day.

NORTHERN MAILS.

For Bannock City, East Idaho, on Mondays at 7.30 a.m.

For all settlements in Northern Utah, and Soda Springs, Idaho, on Mondays and Thursdays, at 7.30 a.m.

SOUTHERN MAILS.

For all settlements in Southern Utah, including the Cotton Country; all settlements in Sanpete county; for Alpine City and Cedar Valley, on Thursdays, at 6.30 a.m.

For Fillmore City, and all settlements between Salt Lake City and Fillmore, on Mondays and Thursdays, at 6.30 a.m.

ARRIVALS.

EASTERN MAILS.

Arrive at Salt Lake City each day—p.m.

WESTERN MAILS.

Arrive at Salt Lake City each day—a.m.

NORTHERN MAILS.

From Bannock City, East Idaho, on Saturdays, 4 p.m.

From all settlements in Northern Utah, and Soda Springs, Idaho Territory, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, 4 p.m.

SOUTHERN MAILS.

From all settlements in Southern Utah, including the Cotton country, and all settlements in Sanpete county, on Wednesday, 5 p.m.

From Fillmore City, and all settlements between Fillmore and Salt Lake City, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, 5 p.m.

From Alpine City and Cedar Valley, on Fridays, 5 p.m.