

DESERET EVENING NEWS.

GEORGE O. CANNON,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Thursday, July 9, 1868.

THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION.

We have at last got the names of the Democratic candidates for President and Vice President. As will be seen by the dispatches in another column, Horatio Seymour, of New York, is named for President, and Frank P. Blair, Jun., of Missouri, for Vice President. It has been understood that Governor Seymour had refused to accept the nomination, and from the tenor of the dispatches this would seem to be correct, as his declination was overruled and his nomination carried with great enthusiasm. Probably there is no stronger and more popular man in the Democratic ranks than Horatio Seymour. Aside from politics his reputation is unexceptionable. Frank P. Blair, Jun., is probably as strong a western man as could be put on the ticket for Vice President. The fight promises to be an interesting one.

THE WORKINGS OF THE ALMIGHTY AMONG THE NATIONS.

A BELIEVER in the mission of the Prophet Joseph Smith, and his successor, President Young, looking forward with unwavering confidence to the fulfillment of the word of the Lord through them, can find matter for profitable contemplation in viewing the present condition of the world. Here in the quiet valleys of Utah, uninfluenced by partisan feelings, he can calmly view the contest now raging between the various political parties of his own country in their almost frantic efforts to gain the ascendancy; and also the mighty movements of a political and social character among other nations, and feel interest therein, only so far as he recognizes in those movements the workings of Omnipotence for the advancement and triumph of the kingdom of God upon the earth. To the faithful Latter-day Saint, the ultimate and inevitable triumph of that kingdom is no matter of mere speculation, but one of absolute certainty; and in all the great movements now afoot among the nations, whether of America, Europe or Asia, he recognizes the workings of an overruling providence with this great end in view.

When the gospel was revealed through Joseph Smith, one of the declarations of the Almighty was to the effect that it should be preached to every nation and people before His judgments should overtake them as nations or as peoples. The labors of the elders of this church have been arduous and indefatigable for the spread of this gospel, but their efforts have been confined almost exclusively, and of necessity to the people of the United States, Great Britain, and a very few of the less despotic nations of Europe; and each of these nations, as nations has rejected the proclamation sounded in their ears by the servants of God who have been sent unto them. It is true that a few thousands of the people in those nations have received and obeyed the truth and have realized the promised blessings; still as nations they have rejected it and the judgments and scourges of the Almighty are gradually overtaking them.

With all that has yet been done to warn the people and to spread the gospel of the kingdom in their midst the very great majority of the inhabitants of the earth are still in total ignorance of its existence and importance. In many of the nations of Europe, such as Russia, Prussia, Austria and the minor German States, as well as in France and other portions of that continent religious liberty has been so restricted, that though the elders have attempted to proclaim that "the kingdom of God has come," their efforts have been immediately suppressed, and they have been imprisoned or banished. But important movements are taking place in many of those European nations. God is removing the barriers to the spread of His gospel, granting more liberty to the people, and preparing the way for His servants to sound the gospel in their ears. The recent passage of the civil marriage bill, and the establishment of religious liberty in Austria are very important measures. They are a great blow to the power of priestcraft, which is the most insuperable barrier to the cause of truth and human freedom.

In Prussia, Russia and Turkey the spirit of freedom is being awakened, and reforms of a civil and religious character are being inaugurated, while in Italy—the very stronghold of priestcraft—the popular mind has so far thrown off the shackles of superstition, that the "Holy Father" himself no longer retains his position by the will of the people, but only by foreign intervention. In France, though the freedom of the press is gagged, and religious toleration unknown, yet the French people are so merciful, and as a nation so determinedly opposed to despotism that the bands of the atavistic Louis are liable to be burst any day and an era of political and religious liberty inaugurated.

But it is in Asia, with her hundreds of millions of people where the overruling power of the Almighty seems to be most apparent. The various nations of

that vast continent have for ages, with the genius peculiar to their degraded civilization, sought to perpetuate isolation the most complete in character. They have jealously shunned all intercourse with what are termed civilized nations, whom they have regarded as innovators and barbarians; and while doing so have nurtured and encouraged class prejudices so intense as to be almost inconceivable to the minds of the more enlightened and liberal Caucasian. This is the condition of China, the East Indies, Japan, and the other nations of Asia, and though great efforts have been made by the Europeans to break down the barriers with which they have surrounded themselves, they have succeeded in accomplishing but little.

But the time has come when their isolation and their prejudices must be overcome, and they be brought into the family of nations, to take a part with them in the mighty movements of the latter days. In the east of the Pagan Asiatic as well as in those of the professedly Christian European the message must be sounded, and to this end God is operating in their midst, and is preparing them for the proclamation of that Gospel which has to be sounded in the ears of every creature before the end can come.

In India the power of caste is being undermined, and the people are being awakened to the fact that they are brethren and are equal in the sight of the Great Father; and this is being effected not by the efforts of the so-called Christians, but by natives upon whom the light of reason has dawned and the spirit of truth is operating.

China and Japan, which for ages have most zealously and jealously avoided intercourse with outside barbarians, are now rent with internal dissension. The powers that be, whether spiritual or temporal, are being brought low and God is working with and upon them. He is rending the fetters of ignorance, superstition and priestcraft, and preparing them to hear the gospel of His Son, that the honest amongst them may be made the participants of its blessings and take a part in the great work of the last days.

Thus, on every hand, the Latter-day Saint, whether contemplating the strife of the various political or religious parties among the nations, or viewing the effects of the mighty convulsions of nature, so common of late, carrying death and destruction in their course, can find that in the contemplation of which, his soul will be filled with gratitude and praise, for he recognizes in all these things the workings of God in preparing the way for the spread of truth and the triumph of that kingdom under whose laws full liberty and justice will be given into the hands of His Saints forever and ever.

By Telegraph.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

TAX BILL.

Little of importance was done except to discuss the tax bill. An amendment was adopted increasing the number of special revenue agents from twenty to fifty.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

The judiciary committee agreed to report favorably on the nomination of Evans for Attorney General. The committee on Territories agreed to report favorably on the bill providing for biennial sessions of the Territorial Legislatures. This bill fixes the salaries of Territorial Governors at \$5,000.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

BUSINESS FROM THE SENATE.

The Senate amendments to the civil expenses appropriation bill were considered and adopted.

A committee of Conference was asked on the bill for the removal of the political disabilities of certain persons, which passed.

ARMY REDUCTION.

Garfield stated that the military committee would report, on Friday evening, a bill reducing the army nearly one half; he also reported a bill, establishing rules and regulations for the government of the army.

GENERAL.

CIVIL RULE RESTORED.

Charles J. Gen. Canby issued an order restoring civil rule in North Carolina, when the President shall have proclaimed the ratification of the constitutional amendment, the functions of the military officers will then cease.

AMENDMENT RATIFIED.

Columbia, 7.—Gov. Orr's last message was sent to the Legislature to-day. The constitutional amendment was adopted by the Senate, only five voting in the negative.

GOVERNOR GREENLY.

New York, 8.—A Syracuse dispatch to the Tribune says that after the convention of the State Convention, several States change votes for Seymour, who was nominated at the twenty-second ballot with great enthusiasm.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD.

St. Louis, 8.—The ground was broken for the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad at Springfield, Missouri, yesterday, with an imposing ceremony. A large force has been placed at work. It is intended to connect St. Louis with Albuquerque by the 80th parallel, via Albuquerque.

ballot stood Pendleton 129, Hancock 82, Hancock 79. The eighteenth ballot, Pendleton 53, Hancock 44, Hancock 87, Hoffman 3. A new broke out among the Illinois delegation on account of the Chair casting the vote solid for Hendricks, when one of the delegates protested. Pending the row the convention adjourned till to-morrow.

CONVENTION NEWS.

New York, 8.—The Convention met at 10 a.m. The hall was filled in every part. No prayer was offered.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The following were announced as the National Executive Committee:—Al. John Forsyth; Ark., Jno. M. Herrick; Cal., Jno. Bigler; Conn., C. M. Converse; Del., Samuel Townsend; Fla., Chas. E. Dyck; Ga., A. H. Colvrit; Ill., Wilbur F. Storey; Ind., Wm. Black; Iowa, Danl. D. First; Kansas, J. Eaton McConnelly; Maine, Sylvanus R. Lyman; Maryland, Odon Bowie; Mass., Fred. O. Prince; Mich., Wm. A. Moore; Minn., C. W. Nash; Miss., E. Hooker; Mo., Chas. A. Stewart; Nev., J. W. McCorkle; New Hampshire, Henry Bingham; New Jersey, Jas. McGregor; New York, August Belmont; North Carolina, Thos. Bragg; Ohio, Jno. G. Thompson; Oregon, I. C. Hawthorne; Pa., Isaac E. Heister; Rhode Island, Gideon Bradford; South Carolina, Chas. H. Jemerton; Tenn., Jno. W. Leffwick; Texas, Jno. Hancock; Vt., Henry B. Smith; Va., Jno. Gord; West Va., Jno. Hall; Wis., Fred. W. Horne.

NOMINATION.

Fitch, of Indiana, in a short speech, nominated Hendricks. He said the delegation had voted a reasonable time for Pendleton, and the California thought they should still adhere to him. A gentleman from Ohio, a minority delegate, expressed the highest respect for Hendricks, but said the State Convention had instructed the delegates to vote for Pendleton.

BALLOTING.

The roll was then called for the seventh ballot. A portion of Pennsylvania voted for Pendleton, whose name was vociferously cheered. A recess of fifteen minutes was taken.

On the eighth ballot, Louisiana went over to Pendleton. At the conclusion of the call, New York withdrew the name of Church and cast a solid vote for Hendricks. This was received with frantic cheering, mingled with hisses. The remaining ballots showed little change till the twelfth, when California cast a vote for Chase. There was great and long continued applause in the galleries and a scene of confusion ensued. A motion was made to clear the galleries, but was not acted on. Tennessee gave one vote for McClellan. The galleries applauded, though not so long as for Chase. Pennsylvania still voting solid for Asa Packer. A recess of fifteen minutes was then taken.

In the nineteenth ballot, North Carolina voted solid for Hancock. Instead of Pendleton, Virginia went for Hancock, dropping Pendleton. California voted variously on the different ballots, generally giving Pendleton three. Oregon gave a solid vote for Pendleton. In the fifteenth ballot Pennsylvania went solid for Hancock amid great cheers. The ballot then stood for Pendleton 129, Hancock 79, Hendricks 82, Parker, Johnson and Deolittle each received some. On the sixteenth ballot Arkansas changed from Pendleton to Hancock; Georgia gave 9 to Hancock; Louisiana and Mississippi left Pendleton and voted solid for Hancock. Result: Hancock 131, Pendleton 107, Hendricks 79. Several delegations retired for consultation. In the seventeenth ballot, Alabama changed from Pendleton to Hancock, the result was Hancock 157, Pendleton 70, Hendricks 70. Tilden said that a careful conference consultation between the delegates was now important, and he moved to adjourn. Valandigham seconded the motion, which was voted down. The eighteenth ballot was taken, when Illinois called for Richardson. The chairman said the delegates were instructed to vote as a unit, therefore he should cast the entire vote for Hendricks. One of the delegates protested, he wanted his vote recorded for Pendleton; another wanted to vote for Andrew Johnson. A great sensation ensued, but the chair proceeded to announce the vote for Hancock 144, Pendleton 59, Parker 8, Johnson 1, Doollittle 12, Hendricks 87, Hoffman 3.

The delegates insisted on the point that they each had the right to vote individually, and offered a resolution to that effect. The chair ruled it out of order, because it was in contravention of the rules adopted. The rule of the Charleston Convention was read, which recognizes the right of each delegate to cast his individual vote, except where the State convention had instructed their delegates how to vote. Richardson said Illinois had instructed her delegation to vote as a unit, also to vote for Pendleton; but the majority of the delegation had decided to go now for the other candidate, and he deemed it his duty to cast the entire vote of the delegation. There was here a scene of great confusion, with adjournment was moved and carried.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.

Syracuse.—The State Republican Convention nominated Jno. A. Griswold for Governor, over Horace Greeley, Stewart, Wood and Ford; and H. R. Connell for Lieutenant Governor.

NOMINATION.

Chicago, 2.30 p.m.—Frank P. Blair, Jr., has been unanimously nominated for Vice President.

NOMINATIONS.

Pendleton has withdrawn at the nineteenth ballot; Hendricks 107; Hancock 135; Field 15; Seymour, of Connecticut, 9. Blair 13.

SEYMOUR NOMINATED.

Chicago, 9.—Massachusetts goes for Horatio Seymour on the twenty-first ballot. Ohio again nominates Horatio Seymour, who again declines, but his declination was not accepted. Several States change votes for Seymour, who was nominated at the twenty-second ballot with great enthusiasm.

New Orleans.—The Legislature has elected Wm. Pitt Kellogg to the Senate, for the long term, and John S. Harris, for the short term. A committee of Democratic members sent a communication to Gen. Buchanan declaring that the present session of the Legislature had violated the State constitution, the instructions of the General of the army, and the General Commission of the department by excluding members from their seats, and they appeal to the military commander to place the said excluded members in their seats. Gen. Buchanan replied, that while in his

opinion, their proceedings were illegal, unjust and oppressive, yet the interests of the law and the people would not be best observed by forcibly interfering to correct these abuses; but he will forward their communication to the Chairman of the reconstruction committee.

TELEGRAPH DIRECTORS.

New York, 9.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Western Union Telegraph Company, in this city yesterday, the number of directors was increased to 23. The following new members were added: J. D. Catton, of Illinois; J. G. Simmonds, of Wisconsin; E. Croighton, of Omaha; R. Lansing, of Virginia; A. B. Cornell, of New York; Marshall Lafferty, of New York. Over twenty millions in stock were represented. The vote was unanimous that all the old officers should be re-elected.

FOREIGN.

SCOTCH AND IRISH REFORM BILLS. London, 7.—In the House of Lords, to-night, the boundary bill and the Scotch reform bill were read for the third time; the Irish bill passed in committee.

JAPANESE.

The latest news from Japan says the Mikado retains supreme power. The representatives of foreign powers had had interviews with him, and were well received. Negotiations had begun for continuing the treaty, now in force. The Mikado expresses a wish to remain on the best relations with foreign governments.

THE MILITARY POWER DEFENDED. Paris, 7.—In the Corps Legislatif, Marshal Niel made an eloquent defence of the military power of the nation. He said that last year France had neighbors, been unable to cope with her neighbors, but now her power was such that none could compare with her.

DIFFICULTIES IN SPAIN.

London, 8.—Dispatches from Madrid indicate a renewal of serious political trouble. Gen. Dulos, Captain General of Cuba, Gen. Serrano, Duke de Tasson and five other Generals have been placed under arrest. Warrants have been issued for the arrest of three other general officers of high rank. It was supposed that a dangerous and widespread conspiracy had been discovered and these arrests were the result. Today's advices represent that the movement has been preconcerted among some of the leading officers of the army, and had for its object the placing of Don Antonio, Duke de Pont Penier at the head of the government. The Duke, who is brother-in-law to the Queen, has been requested to leave the country. Additional arrests continue to be made in all parts of Spain, of parties implicated in the intrigue, which is believed to have been effectually baffled by the prompt action of the government.

DISPATCH FROM SEWARD.

The Daily News has a long editorial on the dispatch relative to the Fenian movement recently sent by Seward to Moran, 1st Secretary of the American legation in this city. The News says this dispatch is discourteous and unfriendly to the English nation, and we have no hesitation in denying that it expresses the views of enlightened Americans, who, we know, will repudiate the insulting notes of Secretary Seward, and that the people of the United States will be glad to know that the doubts of the English people and the English government will treat such dispatches as a trick to affect the coming elections.

BRIGHT AT DUBLIN.

Dublin.—John Bright has arrived on a visit to George Peabody. On reaching Limerick he was received in an enthusiastic manner by the people of that city.

DEATH OF LOVER THE NOVELIST.

Samuel Lover died to-day at an advanced age.

THE GOVERNMENT DEFENDED.

Havre.—In a speech to-day, Marshal Niel defended the government from the charge of extravagance in its expenditure for the army and said the extensive purchases from the forces, which had been objected to by the opposition, were especially necessary to render the organization of the army complete, Paris journals again begin to complain in a menacing tone.

Correspondence.

OGDEN, July 8, 1868.

Editor Deseret News:—Not many weeks ago the hearts of our farmers were gladdened by the prospect of a bountiful harvest. Never since Weber county was settled was there a more flattering one. But lately the grasshoppers have come and done their full work. Some of the settlements have suffered worse than others. At Eden the crops have been entirely destroyed; at Huntersville very nearly; and at Plain City there will not be over one-fourth of a crop of grain. The other settlements have suffered greatly. The gardens in some places have been considerably injured, and all more or less.

The ravagers are now leaving and making their way north-westerly, and from what information that can be gleaned, it is considered that if there be two-thirds harvested of what was expected, it will be all. Still, the people are not discouraged, but thankful and resigned to the providences of the Almighty, and those who have lost their crops are willing to turn their backs in other directions to make their bread last them until another harvest.

The Fourth of July, '68, came and went with us in a more quiet way than is usual. At sunrise the Stars and Stripes were unfurled to the breeze, and the firing guns by Wadsworth's artillery proclaimed that another Fourth had come. Capt. Pugh's brass band serenaded the citizens during the fore part of the day. All business was suspended, and the day was spent by the citizens in family and other social gatherings.

Respectfully,

W. T. TROST.

A minister, changing pulpits, waited at the close of the morning service for some one to invite him home to dinner. All passed out, and the preacher got no invitation. He had no alternative but to go home, some miles distant, or loiter around the church. At the last man was leaving the church, he stepped up to him and said: "Friend, go home to dinner with me." "Why, yes," he said, "I will, if you will go with me." Then, I guess, you had better go home with me, was the reply.

Selected Poetry.

HASTE NOT, REST NOT.

Without haste without rest!
Bind the motto to thy breast;
Bear it with thee as a spell;
Storm and sunshine guide it well.
Haste not flowers that round thee bloom,
Bear it onward to the tomb.

Haste not let no thoughtless heed
Mar for aye the spirit's need
Foster well and know the right,
Onward then with all thy might;
Haste not year can ne'er alone
For one reckless action done.

Rest not life is sweeping by,
Go and dare before you die—
Something mighty and sublime
Leave behind and conquer time!
Glorious 'tis to live for aye,
When these forms have passed away.

—From the German of Gothe.

LIST OF LETTERS.

Remaining in the Office at Salt Lake City, Utah Territory, on the 9th day of July, 1868; which, if not called for within one month, will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

GENTLEMEN'S LISTS.

Adam A
Adams H
Adams B
Adams B L
Aimes J
Alexander H S
Allen J
Angell A or O
Anderson R
Andrews W
Applegate E H
Barrow & Co
Betz W
Borggost R
Bowman T
Brown J S
Butler C O
Camper W
Campbell R D
Carroll J
Carney & Stevens
Campbell W
Christianson P
Clark J
Clemons J P 2
Cook F M
Cook G
Connors M
Edson D L T
Grady J
Cushing J

GENTLEMEN'S LISTS.

McMurry A B 4
McMurry J
McDonald J 2
McFarland W R 2
McGuire J 2
McKennon A
McManus F D
Mason J
Mathews W
Mayhew J
Manning L S
Michelson F M
Mitchel D R 8
Moore J K
Morris and Son
Morse F B
Moses J
Murphy C
Myers A 2
Nelson T
Norris W
Oberman F W
Olsen N
Olsen H
Osborn D S

GENTLEMEN'S LISTS.

Patterson A S
Pate A M
Patrick W G
Pawling & Kendall
Pearce H
Perkins C H
Pedar T B
Pennebaker G T
Poor A J
Porter J A
Prescott W
Rankin R
Rathbone D 2
Reynolds E H 2
Revel N T
Rhoades J
Richardson J N
Riddle J H
Roegner C
Rosa Capt J T
Rosa C
Seaman J W
Sermon J
Seib J K
Shawmaker J
Shaw J
Smith J P
Smith J T 4
Somers J S
Strother E
Strother W H
Stoddard J
Stover Capt D B
Suksdorf F W 2
Sweller W R
Taylor R B
Turner J M 2
Van Buren C M
Waterman B
Way F
Wells J
Williams S
Williams R H
Willcox P H
Worley W B
Yates G
Zimmerman J

GENTLEMEN'S LISTS.

Anderson Miss A Jackson Miss L
Arthur Miss E
Barnes Mrs P
Barton Mrs A
Clark Miss R
Clark Mrs B
Crooklyn Miss E
Cullins Miss M
Disher Miss S
Disher Mrs P
Ferguson Mrs M J
Gerrish Mrs J H 2
Grant Mrs J
Hanson Miss A 2
Hart Mrs M
Hancock Miss O
Hemmenway Mrs E
Hutchings Mrs M
Hunter Miss A A
Hutton C
Hyer Mrs M

GENTLEMEN'S LISTS.

Kahn Mrs M J
Lark Mrs C
McClain Miss C S
Midlin Mrs
Morton Mrs S H
Palmer Mrs W
Phillips Miss C
Patterson Mrs M
Pembroke Miss M
Raymond Adm
Roberts Mrs C
Savage Mrs R
Sethman Mrs M
Smart Mrs T H
Stratton Miss G A
Walters Miss T
Walker Miss J
Woodbury Miss P K

GENTLEMEN'S LISTS.

Persons residing in the country applying for advertised letters must state where they are expected from, and give the date of advertisement.

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THEATRE.

Lesons & Managers—H. R. Clavon & J. T. Clavon.

ENGAGEMENT.

Of the accomplished Lyric Artists, Tragedienne and Comedienne.

MADAME MARIE METHUA.

Of the accomplished Lyric Artists, Tragedienne and Comedienne.

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