

otic hearts must sincerely desire the triumph of that party who will legislate for the best interests of all classes of the people, irrespective of party feeling, and who will inaugurate such a course of policy as shall heal every wound, unite the whole people in fraternal bonds and secure the greatest good and the most lasting and substantial benefits to the greatest number.

GRANT MOST LIKELY ELECTED.

From the dispatches and the figures contained in them, it would seem that Grant has been elected. The States of Illinois, Wisconsin, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Massachusetts, Wisconsin, Connecticut, Vermont, Tennessee, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Rhode Island, West Virginia and Nevada are claimed by the Republicans, most of them by large majorities; and the Republican figures give Grant 211 electoral votes. Against these the States of New York, New Jersey, Kentucky, Maryland, Louisiana, Georgia, Oregon and South Carolina, with California and one or two others, claimed for Seymour, will be far from placing him in the White House.

Of course these figures are hastily gotten up and necessarily imperfect, much being guessed at, yet there is little doubt that the popular voice of the nation has declared for Grant; as the figures of the Democratic papers seem given more with a view of shewing the strength of the party, than as a claim that their presidential ticket is elected.

THE VIRTUES WHICH OUTLIVE PERSECUTION.

AN article in one of our exchanges lately expressed regret at the dying out of the old Quaker families of New York, and the mixing up of their children with the "world's people" to such an extent that scarcely a broad-brimmed hat is seen in the streets. The writer stated that it was to those "drab-colored children of humanity," rather than to the Gallatins and Benthames, that our Statesmen should have recourse for the best means of ameliorating the condition of mankind. Other people spout philosophy, he said, but the Quakers long ago reduced it to practice. He then eulogized them for having discovered that it is possible for a whole people to live without wrangling, lawsuits, poor-houses, poverty, rags, lawyers, &c. Without office, without assistance of any kind from government they go on their way rejoicing, surrounded by plenty, and fenced in by content.

There is good reason for indulging in regrets when a people possessing such qualities disappear from among men. But there was a time when the disappearance of Quakers was not a subject of regret. In fact, they did not die out fast enough, and men persuaded themselves that they were doing God service by persecuting and killing them. They were nearly as obnoxious to orthodox sects as the Latter-day Saints are now, and their good qualities and virtues met with no recognition. This was in the days of their weakness and poverty; but with wealth and strength came a change, and then it was surprising how quickly their worth was appreciated, and what value was placed upon them as good citizens. We wonder how long it will be before this will be the case with the Latter-day Saints? If it is praiseworthy in a people to avoid litigation and strife, to settle their differences without having recourse to the law and lawyers, to aid the poor and the needy, to protect the humble, the honest, and the virtuous, to advocate liberty and the rights of conscience for all, and to carry out in the practice of their lives the principles which they believe in theory, then the Latter-day Saints deserve credit; but who is willing that they shall have it? Unprejudiced men who know us best are willing; they, however, are comparatively few; yet they are increasing; every year adds to their number.

The Quakers are a remarkable example of what a united people can do, in the face of continued persecution. From being a despised, persecuted, and contemptible sect, they grew, by the exercise of the qualities for which they have been noted, to be a respected, honored and wealthy people. They had not as the Latter-day Saints have, the priesthood to guide them, but they were industrious, modest, virtuous and peaceful, and they inculcated love to one another. The continued practice of these principles gave them influence and power, even among those who had formerly persecuted them. In like

manner will the virtues of the Latter-day Saints have a telling effect upon those who surround them. Men may ridicule and threaten the people of Utah; they may affect to despise them; but there is a power connected with principles such as the Latter-day Saints profess and practice, which men, in their secret hearts, whether they do so openly or not, pay homage to. A people who practice correct principles have only to await the lapse of time for the vindication of their course. Time will establish their character and exhibit them in their true light.

This is as strikingly illustrated in the case of communities as it is in the case of individuals. Let two men start out in life together; the one virtuous, industrious, persevering, temperate and frugal; the other dissolute, idle, drunken and extravagant. In a few short years the fruits of their different courses are seen, and the longer they live the more marked is the difference between them. The people of this Territory have constantly enforced upon them the necessity of loving God supremely and their neighbors as themselves, also chastity, truthfulness, honesty, industry, forbearance, justice, temperance, and cleanliness, and sound sanitary rules; and they practice these principles. The results of obedience to these are what we see around us in this Territory—peace, comparative immunity from disease and its sufferings, a happy state of plenty and enhanced material prosperity among the people, and increased longevity. Already can a striking contrast be drawn between their condition and that of communities who do not observe these principles.

In other sections the prevalence and the evils of whisky-drinking are monstrous. Writers and speakers who touch upon the subject describe it as the dominant curse, the crying evil of the day. Despite the efforts of the advocates of temperance it pervades all of the ramifications of social life. Throughout our own nation it numbers its victims by millions, of all ages, sections and conditions. It corrupts and undermines the very foundation of health, perverts and degrades the intellectual and moral faculties and leads men to the depths of corruption and sin. In this Territory that dreadful practice does not prevail; indeed, it is almost unknown. Even if this were the only difference between this community and others, what a contrast would there be between them in the course of a few years! Let the Latter-day Saints continue as they have begun in this respect alone, and what a wonderful superiority they will have over neighboring communities! But when to temperance is added a love of God and men, industry, chastity and every other virtue, as well as a strict attention to the laws of health, and this not confined to a few isolated cases, but be characteristic of the entire people, what results may we not confidently expect? The attentive and continued observance of these principles must sooner or later, bring power and that, too, in more ways than one. Wealth is power in the world, and that will most assuredly come; and men, however unwilling, will be compelled to acknowledge, admire and bow to a superiority of which they will be fully conscious.

THE COMING GENERAL ELECTION IN GREAT BRITAIN.

THE Presidential election is now over. It has been anticipated by the whole nation with intense interest. Since the foundation of the Republic the excitement and interest in relation to any public event never ran higher. But it is over, and so far as heard from, peace has been general. There has never been an occurrence of a similar nature, when peace and good order were more general. This is owing in a great part to the prompt and vigorous measures adopted by the conservators of the public peace in every direction, but it speaks well for the people generally.

An event of almost as much interest and importance is close at hand among our trans-Atlantic cousins. Our telegrams of this morning announce the official programme that has been decided upon in relation to the coming dissolution of Parliament and General Election. The present Parliament is to be dissolved on the 11th inst., and in five days after the elections are to convene.

Great excitement may be looked for in the coming contest in Great Britain. It is probable that quiet and good order will not be so general there during its progress as they have been here. Great issues are at stake. The Liberals and Tories will marshal all their forces for

the field. The dis-establishment of the Protestant Church in Ireland, which the Liberals seem determined to effect, is the great problem to be solved in the coming election. There is scarcely a doubt that the new House of Commons will have a large Liberal majority. This will be followed by the resignation of the present Tory ministry, and the almost certain inauguration of Gladstone as Premier. Then good bye to Episcopalianism in Ireland, at least in its present odious and obnoxious form. The Roman Catholic portion of the people of Ireland will be relieved from the injustice of being compelled to contribute to the support of a priesthood and form of worship in which they do not believe, and which they hate most intensely. This state of things effected in Ireland, and similar results may be looked for in England. The people of the latter country, the majority of whom are Dissenters, like the imposition no better than the people of the sister isle, and once the latter are free from it, the former will not long submit to it.

This movement for the disendowment of the Irish Church is certainly drifting to that fearful bugbear of the Episcopal Hierarchy, the separation of Church and State. The Tories, and the enormously overpaid prelates of the land, are painfully alive to this fact, and hence, during the coming General Election we may expect to hear of the most exciting times, probably ever witnessed during an event of a similar nature for many years, or perhaps ever witnessed in Great Britain.

The triumph of the Liberal party in this contest, for which every possible effort will be made, will almost give the death blow to Conservatism in that nation, and will open wide the floodgates to Liberalism. Many have earnestly labored for years for the accomplishment of this point; but it is very doubtful whether such a consummation would result in any permanent advantage to the people of England. It may greatly increase the people's power. But though Conservatism may have deprived the middle and laboring classes of many seeming advantages, it has been a great source of benefit to the country. It has given solidity and permanency to many of the nation's most valuable institutions; and once swept away, and all power in the hands of the people, they will very likely find that law and order and that stability in all their institutions, for which the English nation has long been celebrated, will begin to decline, for the people of that empire are no more able, nor better qualified, for self government than the people generally of other nations.

HOME ITEMS

FROM TUESDAY'S DAILY.

THE "JUVENILE INSTRUCTOR."—The numerous subscribers to this valuable journal will be pleased to learn that the editor has procured from the east a supply of covers for binding the Second volume. They are cloth embossed, with a neat centre of gilt block work, containing the title, number of volume, and the emblem of industry—the bee-hive. There is a copy now lying on our desk and it is a handsome-looking book, and would do credit to any centretable. Those having the second volume to bind should immediately secure a cover and have the book bound. He has also covers to bind the third volume as soon as it is completed.

DISTRICT COURT.—The District Court, sitting yesterday and to-day, but there was no particular business done. We understand that several aliens were admitted citizens in due form of law. The presumption is that the Court will adjourn this week. From what we can learn the present term of the Court has been the most agreeable and harmonious enjoyed by the Members of the Bar, the officers and those interested, for years past in this District.

BOUND OVER.—Yesterday morning at an early hour, two prisoners arrived from Ogden in custody, and were locked up. One named Isaac Grostein was charged with obtaining money under false pretences. The other whose name is Chas. S. Williamson was accused of stealing horses in Montana. Both were bound over yesterday afternoon; Grostein in \$500 to appear at the next March term of the District Court, and Williamson in \$1,000 to appear before Chief Justice Wilson on Saturday.

"Piper's Opera House was filled with a large and fashionable audience, last night, on the occasion of the first appearance of Parepa Rosa in this city. We do not remember ever to have seen so many elegantly dressed ladies at a public entertainment in Virginia as were present at the Opera House last evening. It is sufficient to say, that when the 'Queen of Song' made her bow previous to the first song, expectation had reached the highest pitch. The performance fully equalled the expectation. Those who heard the artist last night will not forget the rich treat of which they were participants. We have heard Jenny Lind, Sontag, Alboni, and many other nightingales of the opera, and we unhesitatingly pronounce Madame Rosa equal, if not superior, to any of those as a concert singer. Her voice has the sweetness of Jenny Lind's combined with the power and compass of Alboni's. The other performers were good,

but there can be but one sun. We advise all to hear Parepa-Rosa before she leaves the city. There are two more concerts to be given, one on this evening and the last on the following."

POLICE.—J. W. Fisher, a discharged soldier, was drunk and abusive yesterday, and in the evening was fined in \$15.

This morning J. H. Ingersoll, also a "discharged," was called upon for \$10, as a result of being drunk and disorderly.

APPRECIATIVE.—Parepa Rosa sung in Virginia, Nevada, for the first time on Monday evening, 26th ult., and the *Safeguard* gives the following notice of the concert:

IN TOWN.—Governor L. Stanford is in town, and expresses himself well pleased with the progress made by the C. P. R. R. The grading on the contract of Messrs. Benson, Farr and West, and the manner in which the work is pushed forward by them, are very satisfactory.

CALLED.—Gen. Chetlain, Gen. Clark, and William Hempstead, Esq., who arrived with them, favored us with a call yesterday afternoon. We were gratified at welcoming Gen. Chetlain on his return, and at making the acquaintance of Gen. Clark and Mr. Hempstead. Our Surveyor General expresses himself much pleased with our city and surroundings, a feeling which we could reciprocate with regard to his arrival. Though personally a stranger to our citizens, he comes bearing a fine reputation as a gentleman; we are pleased that we have such an officer to fill the responsible station of Surveyor General.

ARRIVED.—Capt. James F. McCabe, Assistant Engineer U. S. R. R., arrived in town yesterday evening and his party arrived this morning. The following are the gentlemen who accompanied him: Professor H. A. Collins, F. Moberly, F. Wilson, G. Lincoln, F. Kessler, O. Parker. Capt. McCabe left this city last August to ascertain the feasibility of running a railroad via the south of the Lake. He has met with comparatively few obstacles in his survey, and we may yet have a line through our city.

CALLED IN.—Yesterday we had a call from Col. A. A. M. Jackson and Bro. Richard Morris, who arrived from St. George the previous evening. They report matters progressing in that region; and that the people have sown a larger breadth of grain this Fall than any previous one; but the grasshoppers had returned and were doing some damage to the young wheat.

Col. Jackson speaks in very high terms of the country and climate of southern Utah, and compares them favorably with San Bernardino and other parts of California. During the six months since he came to St. George, there have been only four deaths in that city. He considers it the healthiest country he has lived in, and it is fully equal, for fruit raising, to any part of California with which he is acquainted. He also speaks in the highest terms of the country on the Muddy. He brought with him a very large number of different varieties of grape cuttings, when he came, which will add to the varieties and quality of grapes in "our Dixie."

FROM WEDNESDAY'S DAILY.

SECOND CROP.—The *Cactus* of Oct. 24th, says, "The farmers are busy hauling in their second crop of corn from the Clara field."

POLICE.—Pat Donovan and John Hunt were arrested for drunkenness and being disorderly, and this morning were fined \$10 each for the "enjoyment."

COUSIN-ING.—The John W. Kimball who last Wednesday was committed for forging an order purporting to be drawn by Gen. Wm. H. Kimball, had arrived at that gentleman's hotel a short time previous, in company with five other persons, who remained all night. Messrs. Chas. S. and David P. Kimball, being at their brother's, this one of the arrivals claimed cousinship with them, and talked of their relations in Ontario county, New York. The General being informed, entered into conversation and convinced him in a short time that the relationship would not fit; "he wouldn't countenounce a cent," for the stranger wasn't smart enough to play out his "little game" successfully. Then he came on to this city, and got caught at the order dodge. He has found out by this time, probably, that the folks in this country are not such fools as it seems he once thought them.

GILMER POST OFFICE.—We learn from A. W. Street, Esq., our P.M., that Mr. Freeman, of the *Frontier Index*, has been appointed postmaster of the Gilmer post office, at Bear river east.

JUSTICE.—The *Omaha Herald* of the 25th, under the caption "Mormons," does a little bit of justice, which we commend to others of the craft. The editor says: "Some eastern journals are pretending to be greatly delighted at the prospect that the Union Pacific Railway is to extinguish Brigham Young and Mormonism. They cite the late movement of President Young and the Mormon leaders in favor of non-intercourse with Gentiles, as a proof that the Utah people are hedging against this result." The *Herald* says he has "no means of knowing the present opinions of the Mormons concerning the effect of the advent of the Pacific Road into the Salt Lake Basin, upon their peculiar institutions; but," he adds, "it is a fact patent to all that Brigham Young is doing all in his power to hasten its completion to Salt Lake City; and it is due to him to say that, without the great aid he has lent the road in the work of grading the line, it would have been perhaps impossible for the Union Pacific to reach Salt Lake next year."

Eastern editors and all others may be assured that neither the "Mormon" leaders nor people have commenced a "movement in favor of non-intercourse with Gentiles." But leaders and people have concluded to cease supporting men who openly and covertly seek our destruction; and those who pretend friendship for us, while aiding and assisting the men who are using every means at their command, no matter how infamous and reprehensible, to "extinguish Brigham Young and Mormonism" are viewed and treated in a similar manner. We do them no injury; we seek no harm to come upon them; we merely, in self-defence exercise our inalienable and God-given right, of trying to enjoy "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." But we expect to have "intercourse with Gentiles," to have a continuation and increase of civil and commercial relations with them; to be in their society and that they will be in ours; yet we claim the right—a right claimed by every human being—of selecting our own associates, whom we prefer to possess the qualities of gentlemen and ladies; and to buy from and sell to whom we please.