



GEORGE Q. CANNON.....EDITOR

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THE SECRET TREATY.

FROM present appearances telegraphic dispatches will be looked for now with an interest only second to that which attended their publication during the progress of the war of the rebellion. Those found in our columns to-day contain news of an exciting and interesting character. At the last advices from London serious alarm prevailed on the subject of the proposed treaty between France and Prussia, the principal points of which appeared in our issue of yesterday. England is evidently stirred up. If the London correspondent of the *New York Tribune* is to be relied upon, the leading men of Great Britain attach importance to the treaty. Gladstone is a man who has the credit of being courageous; if he betrayed the apprehension described, and spoke with "a pale face and hesitating lips," he undoubtedly felt that England's position was one environed with grave difficulties. "France must explain this offensive treaty," is said to be the universal expression of the London press; and immediate steps have been taken to demand of France the necessary explanations.

It does not seem possible that there can be any truth in the report on the subject of this secret treaty. Napoleon is too astute, to say nothing about his being too honorable, it strikes us, to commit himself by making such propositions as the reported treaty contains. Since his *coup d'etat* he has always displayed an anxiety to maintain friendly relations with England, and he has been very successful in doing so. If we judge of his feeling now by his conduct in the past, this friendship and alliance are too valuable in his estimation to be lightly sacrificed, or to be endangered by making propositions to Prussia which he had no assurance she would accept, and which he might reasonably conclude would be directly communicated to England. The only thing that gives the semblance of probability to the report about the treaty is the agitation and excitement in Parliament upon the subject. The distrust manifested by the press and the leading English statesmen towards France and Prussia clearly exhibits the lack of confidence which the great powers, as they are called, entertain towards one another, and ought to show Louis Napoleon that his hold upon the heart and sympathy of England is a very slight one.

The London *Times* is evidently in favor of Prussia, and it wishes to give a religious complexion to the contest. It professes to have it in its power to give the proofs necessary to authenticate its statement that such a treaty has been proposed. This statement has great weight; it is generally believed in England that France has been acting very basely. A more effectual method of alienating the sympathies of the English people from France could not have been devised, and it is this that makes the report appear like a trick of Prussia, or of her friends. But whether the treaty be true or not, affairs in Europe just now are very much disturbed, and it is not improbable that serious complications may arise. Even if war should be averted, an uneasy feeling will be left that will not soon be quieted; and it is a question whether Napoleon can preserve his throne and dynasty, now that matters have gone as far as they have, without war. He has aroused the war spirit of France, and it clamors for blood; can it be satisfied with anything else than war, either foreign or domestic?

MR. CULLOM AT HOME.

MR. CULLOM, who has made his name familiar to the people of this Territory, is a member of Congress from the eighth district of Illinois. Mr. Cullom's term expires next March, and the election of

either himself or some person to fill his place, occurs this fall. At the latest advices an acrimonious fight, over this nomination, was going on in that district—it was raging from Bloomington to Springfield, and is said to be the most bitter contest there has been in that section for years. The convention meets to-morrow, and it will then be decided who will get the nomination. The Chicago *Evening Post* thinks it possible that Mr. Cullom, the present member, will receive the nomination. It knows of no good reasons why he should not be selected, except they are found "in his Mormon bill." Yet it says if what the *Pantagraph* says is not true, he can only prove that he ought to be elected by withdrawing from the field. So, according to the *Post*, he ought to withdraw anyhow. It says:

"A man who is offensive may easily enough be nominated, as the caucus system now is, but, unless, he can conciliate his personal enemies, it is plainly the duty of such a man to decline to be a candidate. If he is an earnest Republican, and not a demagogue, he will so decline."

We shall soon learn which Mr. Cullom is, "an earnest Republican" or "a demagogue." The *Pantagraph*, speaking about the probability of Cullom receiving the nomination, says:

"The glorious Eighth district, with its Republican majority of many thousands, is to be jeopardized by forcing a barnacle Congressman again upon the track with the full knowledge that hundreds of Republicans in every county, and thousands in one will not vote for him under any possible contingency."

It may not come this time; but sooner or later defeat will reach the present member from that district. It is only a question of time. We never knew a man to take the course he has that did not come to grief. Poor Ashley! ex-Governor of Montana, and Cullom's predecessor in the chairmanship of the House Committee on Territories is a case in point.

WAR in Europe, war in China, cholera in Jersey city, sunstrokes all through the East and West, hydrophobia in St. Louis—are a few of the exciting events reported by telegraph to-day. We begin to find out there are some things as bad as grasshoppers and Cullom.

THE ELECTION PRECINCTS, ETC.

THE law regulating elections makes special provision that electors shall not vote in any precinct excepting the one wherein they reside, which all should know and govern themselves accordingly. There are five election precincts within the corporate limits of Salt Lake City, corresponding with the several municipal wards. The first precinct includes the First, Second, Third, Eighth, Ninth and Tenth (Bishop's) Wards, to which is attached that part of the country lying east of those wards, outside the corporation, through where Emigration Creek flows. The second precinct includes the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Wards. The third precinct comprises the Sixteenth, Seventeenth and Nineteenth Wards. The fourth precinct includes the Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Eighteenth and Twentieth Wards, also the settlements on the Red Butte and City Creeks, outside the corporation, north and east of the Eleventh and Twentieth Wards.

The elections in the first precinct are held at the Ninth Ward Schoolhouse; in the second at the Court House; in the third at the Sixteenth Ward Schoolhouse, and in the fourth at the City Hall.

Sugar House precinct comprises that part of the corporate limits, south of Ninth South street or the line of the old city wall, and including the north tier of blocks in the Ten Acre Plat Survey, extending south to the street running east and west by Col. Winder's country residence, and also including the settlements east on Cañon Creek and its tributaries. Elections in this precinct are held at the Schoolhouse near the Penitentiary.

Mill Creek, Big Cottonwood, South Cottonwood and Draper precincts correspond with boundaries of those Wards respectively. There are three election precincts in West Jordan Ward, viz West Jordan, South Jordan and Fort Herriman. Brighton precinct is the largest in the county, as regards area,

extending from the Jordan river west to the county line at Black Rock and the north line of West Jordan Ward to the Lake, including also the islands in Salt Lake. The inhabitants of this precinct are widely scattered, many of them living so far from the place of holding elections, that they seldom or never attend the polls, not having interest enough in governmental matters to go ten or twelve miles to vote for persons of their choice on such occasions. But on Monday next all apathy and indifference upon election matters should be thrown aside, and every voter should take the time and repair to the polls and deposit his ballot for the men of his choice, even if to do so, he should have to ride a few miles.

That there may be no misunderstanding among the dwellers along the streams in the mountains in Salt Lake County, as to what Precinct they reside in, it may be proper to state that Big Cottonwood, South Cottonwood and Draper Precincts extend east respectively, to the summit of the Wasatch mountains and that the Bingham Creek settlements are in Fort Herriman Precinct.

GROUNDLESS RUMORS.

WE received a communication last evening from Mrs. Ursenbach, of the 16th Ward, in which she informs us that a rumor had been circulated that the small-pox is in her house, and she asks us to state that the rumor is incorrect. A little girl who came from Ogden recently, has been at her house, and being of a delicate constitution she has been indisposed and had feverish symptoms. To be sure that there was nothing epidemical about her sickness she sent for Dr. Clinton, the city quarantine doctor, who assured her that the child's indisposition was not serious.

We mention this circumstance in this place to call the attention of our citizens to the subject. Many reports are in circulation about the small-pox being in Ogden, and that numbers of people there have the disease. From the best information we can gain on the subject, these reports are exaggerated. There have been a few cases in Ogden; but we understand that proper measures have been taken to quarantine them, and to prevent the possibility of the disease spreading; and we are further told that no new cases have appeared. (This is as it should be. If our people will use the means in their possession, they can prevent the spread of a disease of this kind in our cities and settlements with comparatively little trouble. The people are united and can be controlled, and let the authorities of a place adopt any measures which have for their object the checking of disease, and they will be warmly seconded by the people. This condition of affairs, and the salubrity of our climate, and the separation of our dwellings, are all in favor of health and the exemption from epidemics in this country, which in many lands prove very fatal. Whenever disease of this character makes its appearance in a city or settlement, strict measures should be immediately taken to prevent its spread. A suitable place should be provided at one side for the sick, and a rigid quarantine be established and enforced. This may be inconvenient for those who have been exposed; but it is far better that a few individuals should be put to inconvenience than that a community should suffer or that life should be lost. On this point mere feelings alone cannot be consulted; some who may be afflicted by the strictness of the regulations may think they are unnecessarily severe; but when they see the results, they will be satisfied upon the question of severity.

There is one point which may be proper to allude to in this connection; that is, the disposition which some people have to circulate and believe all kinds of rumors. Many people can almost frighten themselves into sickness by the strength of their imaginations. There have been no cases of this disease in this city, and with the precautions which are being taken elsewhere and the vigilance that ought to be, and we hope will be, exercised here, the probabilities are that there will be none here. Whenever, then, there are stories of this kind told, they may be set down as false; for our city authorities will not suffer a case of this kind to remain where contagion can spread after it comes to their knowledge.

Cornell University is to have a Chinese and Japanese Professorship.

FASTING AND PRAYING—A MOCKERY

THE people of Bremen and Hamburg have had a day of fasting and prayer, and business was almost entirely suspended. Thus reads the telegraph dispatch, though it does not inform us as to the object of the fasting or of the prayer. We are justified, however, in concluding that the success of the Prussian arms is the object for which these appeals were made to Heaven. In France, also, we presume there will be fasting and prayer. There the people will be anxious for Heaven to proclaim in favor of France; but if they cannot succeed in converting the powers above into active allies of theirs, they will, at least, hope to secure their neutrality, and prevent them from deciding to aid Prussia. Already we learn Eugenie, attended by the ladies of her Court, has been to the chapel of "our Lady" and placed there her votive lamp. She wishes to propitiate the powers above, and enlist their aid and protection for her husband and son. Both sides are, doubtless, determined to secure Heaven as their ally, and each will supplicate, wheedle, attempt to bribe and try to evoke the sympathy of its powers to give them success in slaying, mangling and every way destroying their Christian opponents; and both sides will try and make the world believe that they have been thus successful in securing the alliance. And yet they call themselves followers of the meek and lowly Jesus! Was there ever anything more absurd? Talk about barbarism, this exhibition is the very sublimity of heathenism. Who can conceive of anything more thoroughly ridiculous and devilish? Yet this is the so-called civilization of the XIXth century. Lord, deliver us from it, is the heartfelt prayer of the people of Utah!

DISCOURSE.

By President BRIGHAM YOUNG, delivered in the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, July 17th, 1870.

REPORTED BY DAVID W. EVANS.

I realize that it is quite a trial for young men, who have just started in the life of the gospel, to speak to an audience, either large or small. In my observation and experience I have noticed that most speakers are timid at the sound of their own voices. If it were prudent and wisdom we would not ask our young brethren to speak when they return home, but would let them pass along and gratify their own feelings, without speaking to the congregations of the Saints. This timidity, experienced on rising to address their fellow creatures, is in all, with very few exceptions. I think I have seen a few men in my life that I suppose never were troubled or felt that trembling, fearfulness, timidity, bashfulness or any hesitancy whatever to get up and say what they had a mind to; but such persons are very rare. I do not know whether I ever saw a female of this character or not, but I think I have seen a few men. As far as I am concerned, although I have addressed congregations so many times, I have scarcely ever felt free from this timidity when rising for that purpose. When I view the faces of my fellow creatures I behold an embodiment of intelligence before which my nature, according to this life, shrinks; and this is the case with most speakers. Still, in my experience, when it has been my duty to declare the gospel of the Son of God to the children of men, I have found that the Lord has strengthened me; He has given me His holy spirit, and when enjoying it while talking to the people fear or timidity soon disappeared. This is the experience of my younger days; and this is the case with our young elders. When they rise they feel this timidity of which I have been speaking, but if they enjoy the spirit of the Lord, their humanity or the weakness of human nature is soon forgotten. I know how to feel for and sympathize with them; I have realized all that they have realized, for my experience in my early career as a preacher of the gospel was similar to theirs. I was ignorant of letters to a great degree, yet I had been a Bible student from my youth; but when the spirit of the Lord was upon me it was no matter to me who heard my voice when declaring the principles of the gospel; or who felt disposed to dispute, criticize or spiritualize or do away with the scriptures of divine truth. To me it was nothing; they were like children, and their efforts were no more than the efforts of babes. I do not think I have ever seen or been acquainted with a "Mormon" elder who has enjoyed the spirit of His mission but who was able to stand before the learned and wise and before the divines of the day and preach the gospel fearlessly, for the simple reason that they have not the gospel. They may have a gospel; I do not dispute that; and they have also their creeds and forms of worship; but when they take this book (the Bible) for their guide, in their religion, faith and works, they are one with us; then we have no disputations, no contentions, no