

## ELECTIONS—THE LAW UPON THE SUBJECT.

As the general election to be held on the first Monday of August next, in this Territory, will be the commencement of a new era in the exercise of the elective franchise, in consequence of its extension to women, the necessity for having all things connected therewith conducted strictly in accordance with the provisions of the statutes that have been made and provided for the regulation of elections, and prescribing the qualifications of electors, must be apparent to all concerned. There are other reasons that might be mentioned, if necessary, for having more than ordinary care taken by those acting in the premises, that the election may be held, as all public choices of officers should be, in conformity to the law which has been made for taking expressions of the people in regard to their officers or representatives. All persons entrusted with the performance of duties affecting the public weal, ought to make themselves thoroughly acquainted with the rules that have been adopted for their guidance in the discharge of the duties thus devolved; but inasmuch as some do not, and manifest an indifference occasionally as to whether they rightly perform what is required of them or not, regardless of the consequences that may result from their wrong doings or non-performance, some references to the legislative enactments relative to elections, the duties of officers, and the qualifications of electors, may be beneficial.

The provisions of the "act regulating elections," approved Jan. 3, 1863, are plain and explicit, specifically indicating the duties of all officers who are required to carry the same into effect. After providing for the holding of a general election on the first Monday of August annually, in each precinct in the several counties, it makes it the duty of the County Clerks to cause a notice of the time and place of holding the election, and the number and kind of officers to be voted for, to be posted up in at least two public places in each precinct, at least six days before the time for holding the same. Now the posting up of only one such notice, and that not where required nor in time, will not do, for much often depends upon a strict compliance with the law in such matters.

The third section of said Act provides that the senior Justice of the Peace in each precinct shall be the Judge of Elections therein, and in the absence of a Justice of the Peace, that the electors first assembled on the day of election, to the number of six, may appoint some suitable person to act as Judge of that election. It is the duty of the Judge of the election to appoint a Clerk, provide a ballot box and poll book; receive, number and deposit the votes of the electors in the ballot box, and to not knowingly permit any person to vote who has not the right to do so.

The fourth section of said Act emphatically declares that the election shall be held from one hour after sunrise until sunset, and that the electors shall not vote in any other precinct than the one wherein they reside. The fifth section directs that the electors shall, after having provided themselves with a vote, containing the name of the persons they wish elected, present the same, properly folded, to the Judge of the Election, who, after having numbered it, shall deposit it in the ballot box. The Clerk's duty is to write the names of the electors voting, in the poll book, and opposite thereto the number of each elector's vote.

At the close of the election the Judge is required to seal up the ballot box and poll book, and transmit them without delay to the office of the County Clerk. This is a very important matter. The poll books should be certified to by the respective Judges and clerks, as being a true and correct list of the names of the electors who voted at the election held on that day, stating the precinct; and the transmission should never be entrusted to an irresponsible person.

The canvassing board, consisting of the county clerk and Probate Judge, or in his absence one of the selectmen must, and of course, will strictly conform to the rules indicated by the law, in counting the votes, making abstracts, returns, etc., which if rightly done, as well as all other matters connected with the election, will make the ceremonies complete, and the expression of the will of the people legal beyond all controversy.

Questions are occasionally asked, by persons who have not had interest enough in such matters to properly inform themselves in relation to their rights and duties as citizens, concerning the qualifications necessary to possess to entitle a person to exercise the elective franchise in this Territory. Such queries may be answered in few words, by availing that every American citizen above the age of twenty-one years, without regard to sex, is entitled to that inestimable privilege, which is not inhibited by legislative enactments.

By the fifth section of the Organic Act, Congress graciously provided, that after the first election in the Territory, the qualifications of voters and of holding office should be such as the legislature might prescribe: provided that the right of suffrage and of holding office should be exercised only by citizens of the United States, including those recognized as citizens by the treaty with Mexico in eighteen hundred and forty-eight. In virtue of said provision, if the right did not otherwise exist, the Legislative Assembly have provided that all citizens of the United States, above the age of twenty-one years—the women as well as the men—who have been constant residents in the Territory during the six months next preceding a general election, may vote thereat, excepting those excluded by "an act prescribing certain qualifications necessary to enable a person to be eligible to hold office, vote or serve as a juror" approved Jan. 21, 1868, as follows:

"Sec. 5. And be it further enacted that no officer or soldier of the United States army, or other person subject to their military authority, is eligible to hold any office or serve on any jury or vote at any election in this Territory, unless his home and place of residence was therein at the time of his engaging in such service." It having been provided by the third section of said Act, that no person should vote at any election unless he had been a constant resident in the Territory during the six months next preceding said election, the sixth section declares that no person shall be deemed a resident within the meaning of the act unless a tax payer in this Territory.

From the foregoing it will be seen, with the exceptions indicated, that all citizens of the United States, of lawful age, including not only the native born, but all who have become citizens either by compliance with or by the operations of the provisions of the naturalization laws of our country, have a right to vote at all elections for territorial, county and precinct officers, but aliens and minors have not.

In conclusion, it is the duty of every male elector, unless unavoidable circumstances prevent, to go to the place of holding elections, in the precinct in which he resides, on Monday, the first day of August next, and on all such occasions thereafter, and vote for the persons he desires to be elected to the offices to be filled. The women having the right and desire to vote, will of course do so. The polls should be opened punctually at the specified time, about six o'clock in the morning—and not close until sunset, that farmers and others, who may so desire, can vote, either before going to or after returning from their daily labors.

We have been thus explicit in giving quotations from the laws on the subject of elections, that every officer and voter in the Territory may have a full understanding of the duties of each at the General Election. There are those who would take delight in stripping the inhabitants of this Territory of every right and every vestige of freedom, and in reducing them to a condition of abject servitude. Thus far they have been signally foiled in their nefarious plotting to obtain legislative action to aid them in their schemes. But, though disappointed in this respect, they still are bent on mischief, and will do all they can, as they have been doing, to get possession of power. To accomplish these ends there are no means too despicable for them to employ.

The settlers of this Territory, those who came here with honest intent and not as "bummers," speculators and political adventurers—have redeemed it from its sterile and wilderness condition, and made it what it is to-day—the admiration of every visitor. They established and have maintained a free, republican government; and they have still a right to govern that which they have won and preserved at the price of such labors and sacrifices. But the clique of which we speak would, if they could, by any means however foul, wrench this rule from them. They, forsooth, would govern us, and make us their hewers of wood and drawers of water. They have no hope of doing this by open, fair means; but by underhanded strategy and watching for advantages they expect to annoy and give trouble. Now, this is what the officers and the people of this Territory should guard against. They should recollect that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." They have the law on their side; their numerical superiority is all that can be desired, and they can elect whom they please (if they be properly qualified citizens of the United States) for any office within their gift. But let every officer and voter look well to the law, entrench himself behind it, and show the vile plotters against our liberties the spectacle of a free, united people, rising in the majesty of their strength, and showing by their suffrages that they are still determined to rule by the ballot the country which they have reclaimed and made valuable by their hardships and toil.

Since this country was settled by free, white people, they have witnessed the incoming and outgoing of scores, and perhaps hundreds, of such creatures as the clique we refer to is composed of; and they will yet have the satisfaction of beholding the egress and total disappearance of the present fry. By a special arrangement of Providence the political lives of such tricksters in this country have invariably been brief.

## THE "INFELICITOUS EXPRESSION."

OUR morning cotemporary, the *Herald*, alludes to what it calls "an infelicitous expression" made use of by a prominent gentleman, no less a personage than His Excellency, the Governor, in his response to a serenade on Tuesday night. The *Herald* has it that the Governor used the words "infernal theocracy;" but if that which is reported to us is correct, the *Herald* is misinformed; the expression was: "You will have all the aid I can furnish to break down this eternal theocracy." Now, that is so true, and just such a sentiment as might be expected under the circumstances, that our cotemporary will, we think, readily concede that our report is likely to be the correct one.

(SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.)

## By Telegraph.

## AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

## TENNESSEE.

Gone for his family.

MEMPHIS.—Jefferson Davis left today for Europe to bring his family home.

## WASHINGTON.

The bids for the seal catch—Particulars of Parolot's suicide.

WASHINGTON.—The bids for the exclusive right of catching seals on St. George and St. Paul's islands, Alaska, for twenty years, were opened to-day, ranging from \$50,000 to \$227,500 per annum. The award has not yet been made.

The Secretary of State, to-day, telegraphed to Minister Washburne, instructing him to inform the French government of the sudden death of M. Prevost Paradol. The President has ordered a guard of honor over the remains of the deceased, with such other attentions as may be required. M. Paradol took possession of his house on Friday last, and on Sunday evening sent his son and daughter, who accompanied him to this country, to Newport, intending to join them there in a few days to spend the summer. The members of the French Legation are absent from Washington, with the exception of M. De Jardin, the chancellor, who communicated the fact of the suicide to Secretary Fish who, after expressing surprise and profound regret, suggested a coroner's inquest, to which M. Jardin assented, and which will be held this evening. The weapon with which M. Paradol committed the deed was a small Colt's revolver, one of a pair he purchased yesterday. His housekeeper heard the shot and, rushing to his room, found him lying dead, shot through the heart.

## CALIFORNIA.

The Loss at Dayton.—Dogtown destroyed by fire.

SAN FRANCISCO, 20.—The loss at Dayton, Nev., by the fire was over \$100,000; insurance light.

Dogtown, California, was entirely destroyed by fire yesterday.

## NEW YORK.

Saratoga Races.

SARATOGA.—The first race, one and one-eighth miles, for 500 dollars, was won by "Pompey Paine." In one minute and fifty-seven and a half seconds. A race for 1000 dollars, three miles, was won by "Helmhold;" time, five minutes and thirty seconds. The last race, 600 dollars, one and a quarter miles, was won by "R. B. Sonnelly;" time, two minutes and ten seconds.

## MISSOURI.

The Heat.

St. Louis.—The weather is extremely hot. Mercury 100° at 3 p.m., 94° at 6 p.m.

## MICHIGAN.

Twenty years in Prison for poisoning her Mother.

DETROIT.—Virginia Doyle was sentenced in the Recorder's court to-day to twenty years in the house of correction, for poisoning her mother.

## VIRGINIA.

Shot Dead.

LYNCHBURG, Va.—E. C. Randolph was shot dead to-day by two brothers named Winnebush, during a dispute about land.

## COLORADO.

"Vigilantes" arrested.

DENVER, 20.—Two men named Patrick and Griswold have been arrested for participating in the hanging of Jas. O'Neil, some days since, and bound over for further trial. This is the first instance in this Territory where the legal authorities have interfered with the acts of the so-called "vigilantes."

## PENNSYLVANIA.

More Fenian talk and play.

PHILADELPHIA.—J. Gibbons, chairman of the executive committee of the Fenians, calls a general convention of the Fenians to meet at Cincinnati, Aug. 23d, to take advantage of the European complications in favor of Ireland.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

FRANCE.—The French fleet in the Mediterranean. The French fleet in the Mediterranean. The French fleet in the Mediterranean.

LONDON.—Wartburg joins Prussia. Home Darmstadt has voted a large war loan.

thronging to the recruiting offices and the scenes of 1814 are being repeated. The same is true of the south of Germany. The French fleet has entered the Baltic.

It is believed here that the Prussians are short of ammunition. The ditches around Mayence have been filled with water, and the works at that place are considered impregnable.

It is said that the British government is considering the question of dispatching troops to preserve the neutrality of Belgium.

The *Eastern Budget*, a semi-official Austrian journal, denies that the sympathy of Austria is with Germany. According to accounts from Rome the Pope openly favors Prussia.

## PRUSSIA.

Solemn scene in the German Parliament—King William's speech.

BERLIN, 20.—The Reichstag voted, unanimously, a royal address in reply to the King's speech. On reading the address the members of the Reichstag and the entire assemblage of spectators, including Prince Leopold and Bismarck, the American minister, arose and remained standing, with their heads uncovered, until the ceremony was ended. The scene was one of deep solemnity.

Upon the opening of the Reichstag yesterday the King said Prussia had no interest in the selection of the Prince Hohenzollern for the Spanish throne, except that it might bring peace to a friendly people. It had nevertheless furnished the Emperor of the French with a pretext for war, unknown to diplomacy, and scoring peace he had indulged in language to Germany which could only have been prompted by a miscalculation of her strength. Germany was powerful enough to resist such language and to repel such insults. He said so in all reverence, knowing that the event brought the responsibility which rested on the man who drives into war and havoc two great and tranquil nations, striving for peace, and the enjoyment of the common blessings of Christian civilization and prosperity, and for a contest more salutary than those of blood. Those who rule France have shrewdly studied the proper method of hitting the sensitive pride of their neighbor nation, and to promote their selfish interests have misguidedly it. The King then concluded "as our fathers before us have done let us fight for liberty and our rights, against wrongs inflicted by a foreign conqueror; and as He was with our father so God will be with us in the struggle without which Europe can never enjoy lasting peace."

## FRANCE.

The Text of the Declaration of War—A Generous American.—Will have war—Meeting of U. S. Citizens—Alliances formed—Aid for the wounded.

PARIS.—In the Corps Legislatif, to-day, the Duke de Grammont announced that war had been declared with Prussia and her allies in the following words: "Messieurs, the Expose, presented to you on the 15th inst., made known the causes we have for war against Prussia. According to the rules and usage of nations and by order of the Emperor, I have requested the Charge d'Affaires at Berlin to notify the Cabinet of Prussia of our resolution to seek, with arms, the guarantee we could not obtain by discussion. This has been done; and I have the honor to make known to the Corps Legislatif that, in consequence thereof, a state of war has existed since the 19th inst. between France and Prussia. This declaration also applies to the allies of Prussia who give her any assistance."

Midnight.—The representatives of foreign powers made a united effort, to-day, to prevent war, but they were unsuccessful. Dr. Evans, an American resident here, has given ten thousand francs to the society for the aid of the wounded soldiers. A meeting of citizens of the United States was held at the residence of Dr. Evans last night, to take measures for the organization of a sanitary commission, which it is proposed shall co-operate with the International and French societies to aid the wounded. Dr. Evans placed at the disposal of the new organization the report of the American sanitary commission, and a collection of models of ambulances and other appliances used by them during the last war.

La Liberté asserts that M. Viewgate has gone to Florence with a treaty of alliance between France and Italy. The same paper says that Denmark joins France in the war. The Prince of Orleans will serve in the Danish army. The warlike enthusiasm in France is increased. The rich manufacturers of Mulhouse have offered to equip five thousand volunteers and to supply them with rations during the war. The deputies in the Corps Legislatif have signed several subscriptions for the wounded. M. Schneider gives 10,000 francs to one of the aid societies.

## WEST INDIES.

Rigor abating.

HAVANA.—In view of the waning of the rebellion, Derodas has issued a circular, abolishing drum-head court martials, except in extraordinary cases.

## KENTUCKY.

Leading Physician Dead.

LOUISVILLE, 20.—Dr. Rowell, for forty years a leading physician here, died last night, aged 82.

## Special Notices.

WANTED.—A Woman to do Housework. See H. S. BEATTIE.

Dayton Sully Bakes just arrived and for sale by Zion's Co-operative Mercantile Institution. Those wishing to purchase should apply early, as the supply is limited.

H. R. CLAWSON, Sept. 20th 1870. ALL OVER the American Continent, the educated palate has pronounced in favor of Burnett's Standard Flavoring Extracts. BURNETT'S KALIKATON cures burns as well as scalds.

DANDRETT can be killed by the use of Burnett's Ointment; also Irritation of the Scalp. Burnett's Ointment. The best kind of ointment. See Burnett's Review. IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.—A real Remedy for Asthma in Jones Whitcomb's Asthma Remedy.

## THEATRE.

ONE NIGHT ONLY!

Engagement of

WALTER MONTGOMERY

The world renowned Shakespearean

Reader and Elocutionist,

FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY!

When he will give the following selections from the Beauties of our Literature, on

FRIDAY EVEN'G

JULY 22, 1870.

Commencing at 8 o'clock precisely:

The Seven Ages of Man.—As You Like It.

Soliloquy on Death.—Hamlet.

Wesley's Farewell.—Henry VIII.

Church Yard Scene.—Hamlet.

Hubert and Arthur.—King John.

The Belshazzar.—Poe.

The Bridge of Sighs.—Hood.

The Charge of the Light Brigade.—Tennyson.

The Bloomsbury Christening, by Charles Dickens.

It will be seen that this Programme differs from the one previously published and has been amended, as the other was compiled in error.

Change of Prices!

The Price of Admission will be charged, for this occasion, as follows:

First Circle, front seats, \$1.00

" " back seats, 75

Parquette, all parts, 50

Second Circle, " 25

Third " 20

## WHAT I DESIRE TO DO.

Is to EXCHANGE for all kinds of

## MERCHANDISE,

SUCH as Cloth from the Factories, Hats, Boots, Shoes, Furniture, Brooms, and in fact every kind of Home Manufacture, for useful articles needed in lieu of the commodity bought, such perhaps as Wood, Coal, Lumber, Shingles, Lath, Fine & Coarse Salt, Pure Vinegar, Molasses, Willowware, Pottery, Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes, Real Estate, Secondhand Wagons or anything else I may be able to exchange, my business being founded on a Trade Basis.

I am willing to sell any thing at the owners price, for 10 per cent Commission; and when sold pay out of store or any of the aforementioned articles.

I am manufacturer and general dealer in Pure Unadulterated Vinegar and Fine and Coarse Salt.

Try me once and see if business is managed satisfactorily.

JOHN W. SNELL,

IDAHO STORE,

CORNER REVERE HOUSE

d104 1m

CHARLES MAGARGE &amp; CO.,

Wholesale Dealers in

PAPER,

AND

Paper Makers' Materials,

WAREHOUSE,

30, 32 &amp; 34 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,

Philadelphia, Pa.

The undersigned offers to the Trade the following:

MAP, PLATE &amp; PRINTING PAPERS.

Card Paper, Printing paper of all grades, Manila and Hardware Papers, Drafting Paper in Rolls, 36 and 42 inch Fine Glazed Colored Papers, all sizes and weights, Colored Paper suitable for Posters,

BLANK BOOK PAPERS.

Imperial, Sup. Royal, Royal, Medium, Demy, Folio, Census, Cheek Folio, Folio, Extra, Crown, Flat Cap.

CAP, LETTER, NOTE AND BLOTTING PAPERS, ETC.

Folded Cap, Flat and Folded Quarto Post, Folded Note, Packet and Commercial Post, Pack, Different Sizes.

Envelope Paper, Blotting Paper, Tissue Paper, White and Colored, Bond Papers, Various Sizes, Press Boards, 20 by 40, 24 by 36 and 24 by 28.

Trunk Boards, Tar Binders' Boards, Bonnet Boards, Straw Boards, Soft Binders' Boards.

PAPER MAKERS' MATERIALS.—Imported and Domestic Rags, Bleaching Salts, Wire Cloths, Feltings, Ultramarine.

Papers made to Order on Short Notice at our Lithographic and Handmill Mills.

Charles Magarge &amp; Co.

d203 3m

## IMPORTED FURNITURE!

A Large Assortment Just Arrived

## N. GROESBECK &amp; SON

EAST TEMPLE STREET,

THANKFUL for past favors, would most respectfully announce to the public that they are still further prepared to accommodate their numerous customers with all kinds of Eastern made Furniture at very

## LOW PRICES!

Our Stock consists, in part, of Black Walnut Wardrobes, Bureaus, Extension Tables, Breakfast Tables, Bedsteads, Lounges, Wash stands, Lamp stands, Sewing and Rocking Chairs, Children's Crisps, Matt Sates, etc., etc.

H. R. CLAWSON, Sept. 20th 1870.

ALL OVER the American Continent, the educated palate has pronounced in favor of Burnett's Standard Flavoring Extracts. BURNETT'S KALIKATON cures burns as well as scalds.

DANDRETT can be killed by the use of Burnett's Ointment; also Irritation of the Scalp. Burnett's Ointment. The best kind of ointment. See Burnett's Review. IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.—A real Remedy for Asthma in Jones Whitcomb's Asthma Remedy.

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## MARSHAL'S SALE.

TERRITORY OF UTAH, COUNTY OF SALT LAKE, } S.S.

PURSUANT to the command of an execution from the District Court for the Third Judicial District of the Territory of Utah, to me directed, I shall expose to public sale at the steps of the United States District Court room, (Faust's Hall), in Salt Lake City, on the thirtieth day of July, A. D. 1870, at ten o'clock A. M. the following described property, to-wit: All that portion of lot No. two (2) in block No. thirty-one (31) plat "A," Salt Lake City survey, described as follows: to-wit:—An excavation on the south-west corner of G. Schmonhoven's portion of said lot, running then a west line (4) rods thence north ten (10) rods to the south boundary of J. Wundman's lot, thence east by said boundary four (4) rods, thence south ten (10) rods to the place of beginning; containing one-quarter of an acre more or less. (The above lot commencing five (5) rods and five (5) feet west of the south-east corner of said lot No. two (2).)

To be sold as the property of Henry Houtz, at the suit of Fitch, Williams &amp; Co.

M. L. PATRICK, U. S. Marshal, District of Utah.

June 30, 1870. d187-11

## TO EXCURSIONISTS!

THE side-wheel steamer "KATE CONNOR," having been thoroughly overhauled and furnished with new machinery, will be chartered to excursion parties by the day, week or month. She will make an excursion to Corinne, on Sunday, July 31st, and an excursion from Corinne down Bear River to the Lake, on the 4th of July, and will leave Lake Side at 7 a.m. Apply to Capt. J. H. HOWARD on board at Lake Side, JOHN CUNNINGTON, Elephant Store, Salt Lake City, or O. D. CANN, Corinne. d185 1m

## WANTED

TO RENT, a convenient HOUSE near the central part of town, containing five bedrooms, a sitting room, dining room and kitchen. Apply to GOVERNOR SHAFFER, at Mr. B. W. Roberts' residence, 13th Ward. d193 1r

## W. F. ANDERSON, M. D.

Surgeon and Physician,

Office at Residence, 13th Ward.

d185-11

## LUMBER

SHINGLES &amp; LATH

WANTED AT THE

DESERET NEWS OFFICE

d132-1r

## HOME AGAIN!

THE undersigned wishes this community to call on him and get their TEETH cleaned and Repaired.

JAS. M. BARLOW

d108 3m

## PETER SCHUTTLER,

WAGON MANUFACTURER,

224 Randolph Street,

Office, Randolph Street, CHICAGO.

Corner of Franklin. d21 1r

## DeGolyer &amp; Brother,