



ALBERT CARRINGTON..... EDITOR.

Wednesday.....July 20, 1864.

ANNUAL ELECTION 1864.

PEOPLE'S TICKET.

TERRITORIAL.

Commissioners to locate University Lands:

IRA ELDRIGE,
CHESTER LOVELAND,
VINCENT SHIRTLEFF.

GREAT SALT LAKE COUNTY.

Representatives:

JOHN TAYLOR.
EDWIN D. WOOLLEY,
ALBERT P. ROCKWOOD,
JOHN V. LONG,
FRANKLIN D. RICHARDS,
JOHN VAN COTT.

Sectman:

ROBERT J. GOLDING.

Sheriff:

ROBERT T. BURTON.

Treasurer:

THEODORE MCKEAN.

Recorder:

EDWIN D. WOOLLEY.

County Surveyor:

THEODORE MCKEAN.

Superintendent of Common Schools:

ROBERT L. CAMPBELL.

CIRCULAR.

To THE CITIZENS OF UTAH:

The manner in which we came to these valleys, bringing what seeds, seed wheat and provisions we could for our subsistence until we should be blest with a harvest, meanwhile eking out our scanty supplies with roots, hides, wolf meat, etc., and the having been frequently placed in close proximity with starvation through the destruction of crops by crickets, grasshoppers and drouth, visitations to which we are liable, have given us an experience unusual to other regions, and have learned us that both property and duty require the rulers and fathers among the people to advise and follow that course of deal and policy best calculated for their self-preservation, and for securing to them all those temporal blessings vouchsafed to the wise and prudent, and

Whereas, Wheat is our great staple product, and a necessity touching the very existence of our settlements in these mountains, and

Whereas, common humanity requires us to take into consideration the probable wants of the many thousands on their way to this Territory and the adjoining gold regions, and

Whereas, We have naught upon which to rely but the incoming harvest, already in many places seriously lessened by drouth and frost, and,

Inasmuch, As the breadth in barley and oats is probably one half less than last year, while the animals expected to be fed will be somewhere double the number they were at that period, there will be efforts made to buy wheat for horse feed, and,

Whereas, "The Gold Act" will, probably, be ruled to make "United States notes or national currency" ("greenbacks") the circulating medium, to the exclusion of buying or selling "any gold coin or bullion" except with or for said notes or currency,

Therefore, To provide for ourselves and our families, for our immigration and the hosts of others understood to be depending upon us for bread, to save our wheat from being fed to animals or wasted or destroyed by them, to aid in its being carefully husbanded and wisely used, to effect establishing a price for wheat that will be reasonably remunerative to the farmer, and that he may have an additional inducement to save and use it wisely, it has been deemed proper and necessary to call a Convention, to be composed of one delegate from each precinct of our grain raising regions, and to be held in the Tabernacle in Great Salt Lake City, on the second Monday in August next, for the purpose of determining the prices at which wheat and other produce should be sold. And until said decision can be had, WE, the undersigned, hereby COVENANT AND AGREE that previous to selling any grain, we will reserve at least a year's supply for ourselves, families and de-

pendents, and, in case we have not that amount, we will endeavor to secure it as speedily as possible; that we will reserve the bran and shorts for feeding our animals, and will not sell flour at less than twelve dollars a hundred in Government currency when it is at par, increasing that price to correspond with the premium on gold; that we will sustain such prices as the Convention may adopt, and that we will mutually sustain each other in complying with the aforementioned covenant and agreement, by those who are able in each precinct buying from those who may not be able to hold on lower offers.

THE GOLD ACT.

AN ACT to prohibit certain sales of gold and foreign exchange.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be unlawful to make any contract for the purchase, or sale and delivery, of any gold coin or bullion, to be delivered on any day subsequent to the day of making such contract, or for the payment of any sum, either fixed or contingent, in default of the delivery of any gold coin or bullion, or to make such contract upon any other terms than the actual delivery of such gold coin or bullion, and the payment in full of the agreed price thereof, on the day on which such contract is made, in United States notes or national currency, and not otherwise; or to make any contract for the purchase or sale and delivery of any foreign exchange to be delivered at any time beyond ten days subsequent to the making of such contract; or for the payment of any sum, either fixed or contingent, in default of the delivery of any foreign exchange, or upon any other terms than the actual delivery of such foreign exchange within ten days from the making of such contract, and the immediate payment in full of the agreed price thereof on the day of delivery in United States notes or national currency; or to make any contract whatever for the sale and delivery of any gold coin or bullion of which the person making such contract shall not, at the time of making the same, be in actual possession. And it shall be unlawful to make any loan of money or currency not being in coin to be repaid in coin or bullion, or to make any loan of coin or bullion to be repaid in money or currency other than coin.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall be further unlawful for any banker, broker or other person, to make any purchase or sale of any gold coin or bullion, or of any foreign exchange, or any contract for any such purchase or sale, at any other place than the ordinary place of business of either the seller or purchaser, owned or hired and occupied by him individually, or by a partnership of which he is a member.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That all contracts made in violation of this act shall be absolutely void.

SEC. 4. And be further enacted, That any person who shall violate any provisions of this act shall be held guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not less than one thousand dollars, nor more than ten thousand dollars, or be imprisoned for a period not less than three months nor longer than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court, and shall likewise be subject to a penalty of one thousand dollars for each offense.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That the penalties imposed by the fourth section of this act may be recovered in an action at law in any court of record of the United States, or any court of competent jurisdiction, which action may be brought in the name of the United States by any person who will sue for said penalty, one-half for the use of the United States, and the other half for the use of the person bringing such action. And the recovery and satisfaction of a judgment in any such action shall be a bar to the imposition of any fine for the same offense in any prosecution instituted subsequent to the recovery of such judgment, but shall not be a bar to the infliction of punishment by imprisonment, as provided by said fourth section.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Approved, June 17, 1864.

Our readers will perceive that "The Gold Act" admits all who please to become brokers, and that it can easily and with apparent fairness be ruled in court to exclude or make penal all purchases or sales of gold except with "United States notes or national currency," which is supposed by many was not the intent of Congress. But to avoid all risk of such ruling, when a person has no immediate use for 'greenbacks,' but would sell grain, etc., for gold, first make the trade for currency, with the understanding that the currency will forthwith be replaced with gold, and then trade that amount for the gold. Now, readers, does not this law make every man a broker, with the fairly implied understanding that to get gold for his flour, etc., he must first sell for 'greenbacks,' with the express assurance that he shall at once have gold for those 'greenbacks'?

THE WEATHER.—During the last four or five days the weather has been unusually warm

CONFIDENCE.

It is our privilege to act intelligently on every point at issue—on every subject presented before us, as far as our knowledge extends. We can exercise confidence in men and measures if we are satisfied that there is sufficient basis on which to place that trust; we can withhold confidence and support if we are disposed so to do. The result of our course we must be responsible for.

In all constitutional governments those holding the controlling power are presumed to possess the confidence, and the moral and active support of, at least, a large portion of the people. The results of their actions determine whether they are entitled to retain that confidence and support. But duplicity and imbecility have labored hard to destroy confidence between the people and their rulers, between man and man. Men have been betrayed and deceived, have been accustomed to be deceived; individuals have been duped; nations have been fooled and ruined; and the trust of man in man has been blasted with the mildew of deceit or withered by impotence and incapability. Hence the labors and efforts of the best and wisest men have been often rendered fruitless, because of the lack of confidence placed in their plans by those who had learned to doubt under the practices of knavery or the empty schemes of imbeciles.

As a community and people we are a notable exception to the rest of mankind. To trace back the history of the Church is but to view the career of a people who have, under the blessing of God, produced the most unexpected results by placing confidence in their leaders and acting under the wisdom by which they have been governed. The results of that confidence have often been directly the opposite to what might have been expected according to the action of the ordinary course of events. And when the people have been deceived, it has been when they have learned through bitter experience, that their own judgments were at fault and their conclusions erroneous when they failed to act upon the counsels and plans of their leaders.

Men of the world in trying to account for the rapid progress made by us as a people, have concluded that much if not all was due to the superior ability and wisdom of our leaders; yet they marvel how the unison of sentiment and action, which is the strong characteristic of the Latter-day Saints, has been secured. They are right in their estimate of the wisdom and ability of the leading men among us, but they do not understand whence their superiority is derived. It is the exposition of the guiding influence of the Lord, by which His people are led. This is the secret of their power. This we have told to the world for over quarter of a century, and though they do not believe it, it is nevertheless true. The people have confidence in their leaders, because they know their honesty, have tested their worth and proved their wisdom.

But yet there is a margin in this community, of those whose experience is more limited than that of men who have traveled with the Church from the days of her early persecutions and sufferings, who permit themselves to be troubled occasionally, when something arises which they do not comprehend in all its points and details. If some measure is proposed or plan adopted designed to benefit the entire community, the past is momentarily forgotten by them; and points, that at a casual glance may seem adverse to its producing the expected results, are handled as if the subject in all its bearings rested on them, before there is time to have it fairly ventilated and intelligently considered.

To such we say, reflect, before you judge and condemn in your thoughts the movements of those who, influenced by the Almighty, have hitherto piloted the people of the Saints in safety. Consider whether it be wise to accept immature conclusions, based upon partial knowledge of the point at issue, in preference to the judgement of experienced and wiser men. It is worth thought, for be assured the ultimate result will prove they are right in the future as they have been in the past; and the confidence reposed in the Priesthood will as certainly be verified as it ever has been.

The great majority of the people feel in this way. They know the kingdom will be borne off triumphant. The men who stand as their file-leaders have insured a strong hold in their confidence by the surest of all means,—they

have never deceived them, and every measure they have adopted for the benefit of the people and the progress of the work, has when the people have acted upon it, produced results to satisfy the most sanguine.

ASSISTANT AND ASSISTANTS.—Other labors having claimed the attention of Mr. Stenhouse, the 'News,' with its last issue, released him from its requirements, which he has so cordially and efficiently complied with during the period of our editorial association. Elder J. V. Long, at our request, promptly occupied the vacated chair, and, with such additional assistance of pen and taste as Elder E. L. Sloan's other duties will permit him to extend, we trust the 'News' will continue interesting and instructive to its patrons, and promotive of human progress in all that is useful, upright, noble and true, to the fullest extent its size and large circulation will admit.

THEATRICAL.—A crowded house on Saturday night greeted the representation of William Tell. Mr. Lane's impersonation of the Swiss patriot was very effective, and his reading of the strong outbursts of patriotic feeling and denunciations of tyranny, which the dramatist has put in the mouth of Tell, invariably "brought down" the house. Mr. McKenzie, as Gessler, played with his accustomed vigor, though the character is not one to shine in. The Sarnen of Mr. Simmons, Mr. Lindsay's Melchal, and Mrs. Bowring's Emma, were good. Mrs. A. Clawson looked exquisite as the Swiss boy and played neatly. The celebrated "Echo Song" of the Savoyard was well rendered by Miss Triplett, who, while she evinced a little of the trepidation of a debutante, manifested capacity to fill the house with a volume of sweet sound, a task which most of our vocalists find far from easy. The piece was put on in the usual fine style which characterizes the house; and it is gratifying to note, that Mr. Caine constantly endeavors to lend all the charms of good scenic effects to the pieces produced, so necessary for their correct representation.

THE INDESCRIBABLE, OR, WHAT IS IT.—This farce was produced for the first time on Saturday evening. It is full of mirth and frolic, abounding in punning blunders, and the author, Mr. Sloan seems to have written expressly for Mr. Dunbar, the Irish element predominating in the composition, gives all the more scope for the exhibition of that kind of fun.

The piece went off very lively, and with one or two exceptions all appeared well up in their parts. Were it our province we should suggest an improvement in the costume of the Indescribable. In the training of Miss Louisa Young for the stage, care should be taken to avoid too great a development of her imitative powers.

Mr. George Pouncefort and Mrs. Florence Bell, artistes of considerable histrionic celebrity, appear to night for the first time in this city, in the beautiful drama, "The Romance of a Poor Young Man." We expect a crowded house will welcome their first bow before a Salt Lake audience.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD SURVEY.—Mr. S. B. Reed, Division Engineer, recently gave a very favorable report of progress and prospects. He left the line on the east slope of Bear River Mountain, the last mountain range on the route to Green river, and stated that from the mouth of Weber river canyon to that point, the real rugged portion, the feasibility of the track and comparative cheapness of construction far exceeded his anticipations. It is expected the survey will be completed early in August to Green river, the eastern terminus of the division; after which Mr. Reed will examine Provo river canyon and some sixty miles west, when the company will be able to decide which canyon they deem the most practicable. War and the consequent enormous expenditures may retard, but we trust energy, means and enterprise will be combined to complete, as speedily as possible, a work so grand, commendable and necessary as is the Union Pacific Railroad.

AN ACCIDENT.—On Friday last a Mrs. Hoyt and a Danish lady, on their way to this city to attend the Mormon Battalion party, were seriously injured by leaping from a wagon, while the frightened horses were going at full speed. We are unable to state the nature of the injuries sustained, having failed to find any person possessing the information.