



ALBERT CARRINGTON.....EDITOR

Thursday.....August 2, 1866.

## Annual Election, 1866.

## PEOPLE'S TICKET.

Commissioners to Locate University Lands:

CHESTER LOVELAND,  
ANDREW J. MOFFATT,  
ISRAEL BARLOW.

Great Salt Lake, Tooele and Green River Counties:

FOR REPRESENTATIVES,

JOHN TAYLOR,  
ALBERT P. ROCKWOOD,  
ENOCH REESE,  
JOHN VAN COTT,  
WILLIAM JENNINGS,  
JOSEPH F. SMITH.

## STATE OF DESERET.

Great Salt Lake County:

FOR REPRESENTATIVES,

JOHN VAN COTT,  
ENOCH REESE,  
JOSEPH F. SMITH.OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE,  
for the State of Deseret,  
G. S. L. City, July 21, 1866.

The qualified voters of the State of Deseret are hereby notified that, at the annual election to be held on the first Monday in August next, members to the House of Representatives of the General Assembly will be elected as follows:—

By Great Salt Lake County, three Representatives for the term of two years.

By Utah County, two Representatives for the term of two years.

By Morgan and Davis Counties, one Representative for the term of two years.

By Weber County, one Representative for the term of two years.

By Box Elder County, one Representative for the term of two years.

By Cache and Richland Counties, one Representative for the term of two years.

By Sanpete and Sevier Counties, one Representative for the term of two years.

By Millard County, one Representative for the term of two years.

By Washington and Kane Counties, one Representative for the term of two years.

By Wasatch County, one Representative for the term of two years.

The County Clerks are requested to be punctual in forwarding to this office an abstract of the election returns as prescribed by law.

D. H. WELLS,  
Secretary of State.

## LAW AND ORDER.

It is well known that many of the Latter-day Saints have immigrated to this country from other nations. In every country from which they have come they have been admitted to be among the most strictly law and order abiding citizens. We do not venture anything in saying that there is no other people of any religious denomination who have furnished so few subjects for legal investigation, in the countries they have come from, as the Latter-day Saints. Very many of our people changed their faith and embraced the gospel in the Eastern States; and whether there where they were raised, or gathered together in settlements in Ohio, Missouri and Illinois, they were

noted and known as law abiding, peaceable and orderly citizens.

Since the settlement of this Territory, the passing traveler or transient resident, who has honestly expressed his convictions, has declared astonishment at the peace, quietness and good order which have reigned here. It is an impossibility to find any community without a percentage of its population inclined to rowdyism, infringing upon the rights of others, and breaking the law. We do not claim for this community entire exemption from such a class; yet there are some facts which speak very loudly in favor of our citizens, and of their continuing to sustain that character which they earned before coming into these mountains as a law abiding and orderly people. It is notorious that nearly all the cases brought before the courts in this city arise from the acts of others than the "Mormons," that the "drunks," "disorderlies," and those who violate the laws are, ninety-nine times out of a hundred, persons who are not of our faith, who repudiate our religious views and at every opportunity insult and abuse, as far as they can, those who are known as "Mormons." It is also notorious that breaches of order and acts contrary to the law multiply in proportion as this class increases among us. When it is considered that these are among the self-styled "regenerators," the deduction is direct and cannot possibly be avoided, that the so-called "civilization" which they would introduce is that which creates strife, promotes evil and disturbance, and persistently disregards the law.

A gentleman of some prominence, not a "Mormon," said recently that he had witnessed less breaches of the law in this city, and more good order, during the time he had been in it, than in any other city of equal size that he had ever been in during the same length of time. The gentleman has traveled extensively, and had his eyes open. If to this we add the fact that nearly all the breaches of law and order here, proceed from others than "Mormons," what will become of the oft repeated and malignant statement, that we are a horde of lawless criminals, made and continuing to be made by men who are themselves criminal? It may pass current and be believed by some where our people are not known, but there is not a man in this city and Territory who does not know to the contrary, however he may speak on the matter, and who also knows, that as a people the "Mormons" have no peers as peaceable, quiet, inoffensive, industrious, and law-abiding men and women.

## THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Once again the telegraphic wire has borne intelligence across the Atlantic Ocean. The boast of Puck that he would put a girdle round the earth in forty minutes, bids fair to be outdone by the electric wire in a few years. With the laying of the Atlantic cable, the medium is available for transmitting news almost instantaneously between the important points of this country and the principal places in Europe. We hope that this time the line may remain unbroken, and that the precautions taken to insure its preservation may be as successful as those which have been adopted to secure its being laid.

The perseverance, energy and faith in the ultimate result of their labors, more particularly manifested by Cyrus W. Field, in those who have prosecuted and so far completed this work, are beyond praise. The difficulties to be contended with from the very inception of the undertaking have been sufficient to damp the ardor of most men, but, as in the prosecution of every great work, so it has been in this, in proportion as the difficulties to be encountered increased in magnitude, so did the energy,

determination and self-reliance of those who devoted themselves to its prosecution. There is no question but they have been taught by failure, and have learned through their adversities.

Once before were messages declared to have been dispatched between the two continents, and James Buchanan exchanged congratulatory greetings with Victoria of England. But soon after, when hope was high and anticipation strong, all at once it was found that the current could not be transmitted, and on examination it was discovered that all the previous labor was comparatively lost, the line being parted and useless.

Again another attempt was made to lay it with every prospect of success. But before the Great Eastern, which was paying out the cable, had completed her work, it snapped and disappeared in the bed of the ocean. An effort was made to pick it up which at first was partially successful, but finally proved a failure. Soon after the construction of another cable was commenced on improved principles, which has been successfully laid, and the most sanguine hopes are entertained that it will resist every pressure it may have to bear.

The first item of information flashed between the two continents this time, contains the news that peace has been signed between Prussia and Austria. Further intelligence is requisite before speculating on the probabilities of this reported peace being permanent or only very temporary in its continuation.

## PRESIDENT YOUNG'S TRIP TO UTAH COUNTY.

AMERICAN FORK,  
Tuesday, July 27th, 1866.

EDITOR DESERET NEWS:—

On the 26th inst. at half past 9 a.m., Presidents Brigham Young and Heber C. Kimball, accompanied by Elders Ezra T. Benson and George Q. Cannon, left G. S. L. City to visit and hold a two days' meeting in American Fork, on the 26th and 27th insts., and at Springville on the 28th and 29th insts. The President had also in company Pres. Joseph Young and other citizens of G. S. L. City. Elder Wilford Woodruff and Bishop Raleigh left the city on the 25th, and met Elder George A. Smith from Provo in the American Fork settlement. Elder Franklin D. Richards came by mail from G. S. L. City on the 26th inst, and George A. Smith by mail from Provo on the 25th.

On the morning of the 26th the people began to gather into American Fork from the neighboring settlements, and at the hour appointed a large assembly of Saints were seated inside a comfortable and spacious bowery, very tastefully decorated, when the worship of God commenced by singing by the American Fork choir, and prayer by Elder George A. Smith, who dedicated the new bowery. The second hymn was sung by the Lehi choir. Elder Woodruff then preached, followed by Bishop Raleigh and Elder George A. Smith. The meeting continued two hours and a quarter, when it was adjourned for two hours.

Afternoon.

The President and his company arrived just in time for meeting. Your correspondent, however, did not arrive until after the afternoon meeting, being detained on the way; but Elders George A. Smith and Wilford Woodruff have kindly permitted me to copy from their notes.

Elder Woodruff opened the afternoon meeting by prayer, when Pres. Heber C. Kimball delivered an interesting and instructive discourse, lasting an hour and a quarter. Pres. Joseph Young followed at length on the principles of health and the preservation of life, giving in the course of his remarks, much valuable advice. The meeting adjourned until next morning at 10 o'clock.

Elder John Taylor arrived from the city at 9 o'clock this evening.

Friday, 10 a.m.

Morning cloudy, a slight sprinkle of rain, laying the dust, and making the atmosphere cool and comfortable.

A multitude of Saints assembled to hear the word of life. Elder George D. Watt opened the meeting with prayer.

Pres. Joseph Young spoke of the completeness and perfection of the organization of the kingdom of God.

Elder Ezra T. Benson addressed the

meeting, bearing testimony of the good things which the former speaker had spoken; and exhorted the Saints to live lives of righteousness lest the powers of the wicked one should dispossess them of their priesthood and standing in the kingdom of God. He remarked upon the custom becoming fashionable in some places of substituting "Sir" and "Madam" for the fraternal terms of "brother," "sister," and said, "Are we not all baptized into one spirit? Are we not of one Father? do we not serve the one and the same God? and are we not saved by one Jesus Christ? We are brethren, we are sisters. He concluded by blessing all the Saints with their Presidents in all the world, and all the good upon all the earth. The American Fork choir sang a hymn. The meeting was dismissed for one hour by Elder John Taylor.

Afternoon.

Elder John Taylor called the meeting to order, which was opened by prayer by Elder F. D. Richards. Elder F. D. Richards addressed the meeting, and was followed by George Q. Cannon.

President Brigham Young spoke 30 minutes, and during his remarks it thundered, lightened and rained.

Meeting dismissed by G. D. Watt.

We found the settlement of American Fork about as we found it years ago, with the exception of a very pretty little meeting house. It is beautifully situated, and a fine city could be built upon this site, and flourishing orchards of the best fruit might grow where comparatively worthless cottonwoods now flourish. To the west a few miles, the limped waters of Utah Lake wash its eastern shores, where an abundance of fine hay is produced and where the land is well adapted for farming purposes. On the east side of the settlement, stretching north and south, there is also much good farming land, and plenty for the purpose of grazing. The water which runs through the settlement is of a superior quality. I am satisfied that the soil is well adapted for the production of all kinds of fruit that will flourish in this climate. I visited Dr. Hindley's garden, which I found well laid out, and planted with considerable choice fruit. His orchard is young, and the trees have a bright dark green, healthy and vigorous appearance. There are other good gardens in the place, but there does not seem to be that attention paid to the planting and cultivation of the best fruits. Seedling peach trees, which are neither ornamental nor profitable prevail generally where there is any pretention at all to raising fruit. With suitable energy and perseverance, the American Fork settlement could in a short time, make a city, beautiful for situation and worthy of praise.

After dinner, the President rolled out for Springville at about a quarter past four. When he and his company arrived there, I cannot say, for I was not there; myself and traveling companions were working our passage in the rear. We tried, however, to profit by the slowness of our passage in indulging our powers of observation, and taking particular notice of objects by the way side, and by observing contrasts, and making comparisons. The rain had fallen heavily between American Fork and Springville, making the roads muddy and more difficult to travel over. We did not notice anything worthy of note until we came to the Provo stream. I had heard much said in praise of the Provo bridge, and naturally loving to see works of art, I promised myself a treat in examining that structure. For a plain wooden bridge I must say that it is a very substantial affair, and capable of resisting almost any amount of pressure. Indeed, I think it is an improvement upon bridges of that class. I can only find one fault with it, and that is, we had to cross through the stream to get to the bridge, which we found built high and nearly dry on the Provo side. After the bridge was built the stream refused to run under it, as though insulted at the meagreness of its span for so large a stream. The bridge stands there as though waiting for the saucy stream to change its mind; when that will be your correspondent is unable to say. In passing through the City of Provo we had plenty of time to note objects; we did not observe any advance in the improvement of the city, but upon the whole I think it is looking up, good improvements have commenced. That flax is still there over the entrance of that blacksmith shop on the opposite side of the street from the "Elephant." Is that a new sort of "flax?" for to my certain knowledge it has been there, without the least change for the last twelve years; I should think it is rotten enough for the brake by this time. When we passed by the new meeting house, we felt comforted, and hope sprang up, and the future of Provo