

Political Aspect of the Country.

Politics is now the all-absorbing topic throughout the States. All other matters are of minor importance and are either indirectly associated with this, or are by the masses passed without notice.

Having no political capital at stake or designs to accomplish in Utah, we may be pardoned for taking a passing glance at the array of subtle machinery pressed into service by the various parties of the country—each to secure its own ascendancy—none of whom, probably, in their present distracted condition, can reasonably hope for entire ultimate success.

Whatever may by any means be made to subserve their avowed ends, is voraciously appropriated by the leaders and supporters of the several factions into which the country is now politically sub-divided. Borrowed thunder is commanding a high premium in the market—each of the belligerents using the bolts of those least in antagonism with themselves against those to whom they are most opposed.

The Douglasites, to strengthen their position and to visit defeat upon the Breckenridge "seceders," have considered it laudable to unite with the Bell and Everett men, though not bearing towards them the remotest cordial wishes for their success.

The supporters of Breckenridge, on the other hand, with considerable apparent success, carry on a vigorous warfare, aiding their cause by heavy drafts from the charges of the Republicans against the Douglas "fusionists."

The Republicans, again, availing themselves of every opening to make all they can out of the "rail-splitting" speculation, and being most ardently at issue with the Douglasites, lose no opportunity to swell the roar of their big guns with the wadding fired from the Breckenridge and Lane guns against the walls surrounding the platform of Douglas and Johnson.

The friends of Sam Houston, having nominated him as the "Independent" candidate, with but little prospect of success, cling with tenacity to their favorite and, of all the others, make the least noise; thus exhibiting some sagacity; although Mr. Houston writes to them that, his nomination being an independent movement, he will in no event decline.

The Bell and Everett men are doing battle for what they deem the rights of the "whole country," without respect to the slavery, squatter-sovereign, non-intervention, or domestic relation questions, fire random shots at all the others and, having also eclectic proclivities, defend their platform with whatever may be found suitable to the calibre of their guns, whencesoever it may emanate.

The sectional issues between the three principal political sects during the present canvass are thus stated by a Douglas organ:

"Lincoln—Congress to legislate against slavery where the people may want it.

"Breckenridge—Congress to legislate for slavery where the people don't want it.

"Douglas—Non-intervention by Congress with slavery in the States and Territories."

Vigorous efforts have been made in some of the States to consolidate the ranks of the distracted democracy; but all to no purpose, so far as regards attaining the desired object; though the movement has not been wholly without consequence—serving considerably to confirm each particular side in its own peculiar policy and views.

Each wing arrogating to itself the high-sounding title of "National Democracy," and determined to vindicate their claim, the Douglas oracles teem with labored dissertations to show that their candidate was the regular nominee of the national democratic convention and that Breckenridge was the choice of only a southern minority, who first seceded from the Charleston convention because the fullest protection sought by them for sustaining the integrity of the "peculiar institutions" of the South could not be there obtained; while, on the contrary, the supporters of Breckenridge maintain that Mr. Douglas was not the nominee of the great national democratic party. In an "Address to the Democracy and the People of the United States, by the National Democratic Executive Committee," emanating from the committee rooms, Washington city, dated July, 1860, it is boldly stated that Mr. Douglas was not even nominated by a two-thirds vote (181 1/2), as claimed at the Baltimore convention, this

clearly giving the lie to the Douglas ballottings, as reported.

But even this, says the address, "was a forced vote—forced by a violation of the usages of the democratic party, by which the votes of 31 delegates from New York, 12 from Ohio and 9 from Indiana, making a total of 52 delegates, entitled to 26 votes, hostile to the nomination of Mr. Douglas, were voted for him. Subtract these from 154, and it leaves 128 as the actual strength of Mr. Douglas in the convention."

Nor does it stop here. In alluding to the determinative spirit of the friends of Mr. Douglas and the extraordinary auxiliaries used to insure his nomination, the address says: "The press, telegraph, and every art of management was used to secure the election of delegates favorable to his nomination. The maxim of the immortal Jackson was reversed, and the man was made to seek the Presidency, not the Presidency the man." The friends of Mr. Douglas, it further declares, came to nominate him, or break up the convention—"Rule or Ruin" being their openly avowed motto.

With any other democrat, it is also alleged, the party could have had harmony and union and presented to-day the spectacle of a united and invincible party; and then, with a telling force, the address demands:

"We put it to the conscience and the judgment of every honest man, are they not guilty of setting up this one man as paramount to the union of the States? Are they not guilty of having divided the party? Did they not thus take the first, fatal, and irrevocable stride towards disunion of the States?"

Mr. Douglas is not even acknowledged as a candidate of the democracy—but is represented by his direct opponents, as the image of some chimerical compound having neither principles nor platform, neither form nor comeliness. Mr. Breckenridge is represented as having "retired to his quiet home in Kentucky, there calmly and with dignity to await the verdict of the people;" while the former is traversing the country, especially the north and east, dosing out the panacea of "squatter sovereignty" as a remedy for all our ills, appealing to the "higher laws," and endeavoring, with the magic of his words and his presence, to cajole the people to his support."

A sweeping fling is made in the closing sentence of the address. Applauding Breckenridge and Lane, it says: "You know their principles. There is no silence, as in the case of Bell and Everett. There are no shuffling disguises, as in the case of Douglas and Johnson. There is no war upon the Constitution and the Union, as in the case of Lincoln (the sympathizer with Mexico and now the sympathizer with fanaticism) and Hamlin." Nothing said of Houston. Probably he was deemed unworthy of notice.

Breckenridge and Lane are by Douglas and Johnson advocates charged with disunion sentiments. This solemn charge is met, on the part of Breckenridge, not by a plain, pointed, definite and incontrovertible denial, but by the preferring of a similar charge upon the Douglasites. Thus exposing one another, they are both by each other enmeshed in the same inglorious conspiracy against the peace and union of the States.

THE CALIFORNIA MAIL.—The mail from the West arrived on Sunday evening or Monday morning with dates to the first of September. The news is not very important. Politics and office-seeking are the great topics of the day in California, as well as in the East. Crime is unabated and insanity rot on the decline.

ARRIVED FROM THE PLAINS.—On Thursday evening last, Elder Calkin and family arrived from the east all well as we are informed. On Friday, Capt. B. H. Young's train came in; and Capt. Taylor's company arrived on Monday evening.

There have also been several other arrivals during the week, of which, in the absence of reliable reports, we cannot speak particularly.

SNOW IN THE MOUNTAINS.—The first snow storm, on the mountains seen from this valley, was on the night of Thursday the 13th inst., and the next morning the "everlasting hills" on the east and on the west, were white, a long way down from their summits. To the perpetual snows that crown the Wasatch range there had been a very great accession, and the amount has not been materially lessened by the few warm days that have since intervened.

BOWERY.

On Sunday, September 16, at 10 o'clock a. m., Elder Orson Pratt spoke of the necessity of both speaker and hearer enjoying the Spirit of God; referred to his expected mission to the United States, his desire to do good, and to assist in building up the kingdom of God upon the earth. Showed the folly of mankind fixing their affections upon earthly things and spending all their time in boarding up riches, which they cannot take with them to another state of existence; argued that the disposition to accumulate property is good, but that it should at all times be governed by the Spirit and law of God. He was of opinion that there was no danger of the people in Utah becoming very affluent. If they get the necessary comforts of life they will do well; still, the time will come when the Latter Day Saints will be the richest people upon the earth, but not until they are prepared to receive and enjoy those things.

President Brigham Young made some remarks on covetousness and its consequences, the discovery of gold at Pike's Peak and Strawberry creek, and the influence it has had in bringing to those places, priest and people, lawyers and doctors. Argued that riches does not consist in gold, but in the comforts and luxuries of life, but that the greatest of riches and blessings that can be bestowed upon intelligent beings is eternal life.

The President then said he wished to lay before the people a little item of business, viz: that from this time forward he wanted the Latter Day Saints in this Territory to fit out our own missionaries, to clothe them and give them money to take them to their destined fields of labor, and in all cases where it is necessary, to sustain their families while they are absent. He did not want any more Elders to go on missions and come back merchants, nor to spend their time scheming and contriving how they could make the most out of the poor Saints; but in future he wanted and intended that they should pursue a different course, and instead of the Elders spending all the tithing collected abroad, he would have it kept subject to his order for the gathering of the poor from all nations.

In the afternoon, Elder Wm. H. Hooper addressed the congregation for a short time, after which President H. C. Kimball took up the subject of missionaries going to preach without purse and scrip, and spoke of the course he pursued when he went to England; advocated the gathering of the people together into the sheep fold, and the necessity of the Saints helping their friends. When he and President Young returned from their European mission they did not come home rich, but since those days men have actually begged the privilege of going to preach the gospel for the sake of getting rich, and he regretted to say that there were men now on missions that will gull and gouge the poor if they can; but it was the intention of the Presidency to stop them.

President D. H. Wells followed upon the same subject, and expressed his gratitude to God for inspiring the President to this desirable change in the management of our missions abroad. Counseled the Saints to follow out the teachings they receive from time to time; to be faithful and economical; to love the truth for the truth's sake, and righteousness for righteousness' sake.

President B. Young made a few further remarks on the duties of missionaries, and the happiness afforded by obedience to the gospel of Christ.

Wanted:

Information of the whereabouts of CHARLES FINK, a shoemaker by trade, who wrote from New York city, in October, 1856, to his mother residing in Germantown, Pa., that he was going to Utah. It is probable that said Fink may have started for this Territory with the army, in 1857; and any one knowing where he is will confer a favor upon his mother, Mrs. Fink, by communicating the information to her.

RETURN OF TROOPS.—One of the Dragoon companies that have been stationed near Fort Hall, during the summer, passed through this city on the 12th inst. returning to Camp Floyd. The others are expected shortly.

We are also informed that Lieuts. Perkins and Weed in command of the small force that has been doing duty on the C. and S. L. Mail line, for some months, arrived at Head Quarters about the same time.

Escaping Justice.

Sometime about the 12th of August and a few days after the arrival in this city of Mr. S. Young's train of merchandize, two of the teamsters—Thomas Isaac and Samuel Walsh—came to Hennefer's Ranch on the Weber in the eastern part of this county, having in possession twelve Colt's revolvers—one of which they offered to sell to Mr. Hennefer, but he refused to purchase it—suspecting from the appearance of the men, that they had not come lawfully in possession of so large a number of that kind of arms.

Soon after, a Mr. Price, the wagon master of Young's train came up and recognized the men and the pistols, which he said had been taken from the train as it was coming in, somewhere near the mouth of Echo canyon.

As there was no civil officer nor magistrate in that vicinity, the men were arrested without process, brought to this city and taken before Justice Miner, who inquired into the matter and required the men to give bail to answer further in relation to the alleged offence; in default of which, they were committed to the county jail to await their trial in the Probate court for this county, at the September term, and the principal witness, Price, was required to enter into recognizance for his appearance as a witness.

The pistols were not taken to the magistrate's office with the prisoners, but were delivered to the owner and, while a bond requiring the appearance of Price before the court as a witness, was being drawn up, he stepped out of the office, mounted a mule and rode off and has not been seen by Justice Miner nor any other officer of the law since—the consequence of which has been a release of the prisoners on the discharge of the grand jury—there being no evidence upon which an indictment could be found.

It is strongly suspected, from the circumstances, that Price had something to do with the stealing of the pistols; but being vexed because his accomplices got the start of him in getting them, after they were taken and cached, he assisted in arresting them and bringing them to the city, after which he no doubt thought best to be off before any further developments were made.

Late from the Plains.

We have been informed by Mr. Daniel Johnson, one of the mail carriers on the Eastern Route, who came in with the mail on Saturday last, that on the morning of Wednesday the 12th inst. he passed Capt. Haight's train crossing Green river, and that Capt. O. O. Stoddard with the Second Hand-cart company was encamped on the west bank of that stream.

Mr. Johnson also reports, that Capt. J. W. Young's train was at Deer creek on the 5th of September. He passed the freight train of Gilbert & Gerrish at Cache Cave.

Capt. Budge's company, on the evening of August 29, camped five miles this side of Laramie.

STOLEN.—There were fifteen or sixteen fine horses and mules stolen from the herd of Mr. Charles Crisman, at the mouth of Bingham canyon, on the night of Wednesday last. The first report of the wholesale affair that reached the city, was that they were taken by Indians, but what reasons there were for accusing red men of the crime, we did not learn, and we verily believe, that when the facts become known in relation to the matter, it will appear that persons who call themselves "white men" had some complicity in, if they were not the only ones connected with the nefarious transaction.

TOO LATE.—The communication from Gen. Stambaugh relative to the surveys of the public lands came in too late for this number, but will receive attention next week.

GOING EAST.—We direct the attention of those going to, or passing through New York, to Mr. Walker's advertisement on last page.

TRUE LOVE DEFINED.—Love, true and perfect love, is not the wild, tempestuous, stormy feeling, which some believe it to be. Love which really merits the name, flows on noiselessly and softly: not the loud and glittering ripple and wavelet on the shore of life, but rather the resistless under current—more like a quiet, undemonstrative giant than a noisy, passionate, hot-brained little dwarf. Love will sacrifice itself for the happiness of the beloved object—separation, nay, not even death, can end its life. An ever burning lamp in the unseen innermost of the heart, its very existence is often unknown save to the vestal soul which trims and watches it. Love springs from the mind, whilst passion is the offspring of our instincts.