EVENING NEWS

GEORGE Q. CANNON, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

. July 28, 1869. Wednesday,

GENERAL ELECTION AUGUST 2, 1869.

TERRITORY OF UTAH.

HISTOBIAN'S OFFICE, Salt Lake City, July 28, 1869.

At a Convention of the leading citizens of Salt Lake County and City, GEO. B. WAL-LACE, Esq., was called to the Chair, and Alderman S. W. RICHARDS was elected in the faith of the most advanced radi-Secretary.

The following Ticket was unanimously chosen-

Commissioners to locate University Lands: JOHN ROWBERRY, JOHN VAN COTT, LEWIS S. HILLS.

For Salt Lake, Tooele, Summit and Green **River** Counties. Councilors for the Territorial Legislature: WILFORD WOODRUFF, GEO, Q. CANNON, JOSEPH A. YOUNG, WILLIAM JENNINGS.

> For Salt Lake County. Representatives ORSON PRATT, JOHN TAYLOR ALBERT P. ROCKWOOD, ENOCH REESE, B. YOUNG, JUN., JOSEPH F. SMITH.

> > Selectmen:

ISAAC M. STEWART, WILLIAM C. NEIL, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the absence of Robert J Goulding.

STATE OF DESERET.

For Governor: BRIGHAM YOUNG. For Lieutenant-Governor. EDWARD HUNTER.

For Member to Congress: WM. H. HOOPER.

Senators: WILFORD WOODRUFF. JOSEPH A. YOUNG, WM. JENNINGS.

country. However, it is to be hoped that the

Spanish nation, which as a unit, spoke so decidedly, and forcibly, recently, for emancipation from the thraidom of priests and kings, will not, now that liberty has been borne in their midst, permit themselves to be the dupes of either again, but that their union and good sense will be sufficient to lead to the haven of peace, liberty and happiness.

DISSOLUTION OF CHURCH AND STATE IN IRELAND.

THE dissolution of Church and State in Great Britain has long been an article cal politicians of that country; but its realization has been looked forward to as something that the far distant future only would bring about; it was always for the morrow, never for the present. The practical solution of this knetty problem throughout the whole of the home British Empire, that is England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales, has been fairly inaugurated by the Gladstone Administration, which has immortalised itself in British history by effecting the dissolution in Ireland.

The reign of the State Church in that land is now virtually over, and will be actually and forever so in about two years, or sometime in 1871.

The result has been achieved after a short but decisive contest. The present House of Commons was elected expressly to accomplish it, and they have manfully kept faith with their constituents. But it was in the Senate, or House of Lords, among the hereditary legislators of the nation, where the brunt of the battle was expected, and in the progress of this bill, until it became law they have shown their usual conservative tendencies, and the nation has been startled by the determined opposition to the popular will evinced by this body. The dissolution of the union of Church and State is in opposition to all their traditions, and they regard the preserv-

ation of that union, intact, as one of the

main props of royal and aristocratic in-

is furnished to the refineries. There is nothing unpleasant about its taste, only it smacks a little of molasses.

The syrup is of good quality, and we doubt not will sell well here. If it should not prove advisable to bring this article here in the future, Bro. Nebeker will extract the sugar (No. 2) from it, and sell it to the refinery, and dispose of the molasses. them through every national trial safe With the machinery which he has at Laie pans seven pounds can be obtained from a gallon. Of course, after this amount of sugar has been extracted the molasses is rum.

> We can not at this time say what these articles can be sold at here; but we can say this much that they will be sold at lower figures than we have known here. Bro. No. 1 at a lower rate from the Sandwich Islands than it can be brought here from any other point, and he hopes to make the necessary arrangements to furnish all that is necessary to supply the Utah market.

LINES

Suggested while sitting in the Tabernacle July 24th, 1869, on the occasion of the Anniversary of the entrance of the Saints President Geo. A. Smith, Historian.

BY THE LANSING RANGER.

Back, through the troubled mist of years, From out this bright and happy throng; And though my eyes are filled with tears) I trace your pilgrim steps along. And, as the organ's stirring tones, Swell on my fired and raptured soul: In contrast with the stifled moan, Which urged you to this mountain goal

see across the sandy Plains, A track, all traced by bleeding feet ! Are these the first and only stains, The Christians' sorrowing gaze shall greet ?

No! backward trace this mournful train, To Carthage's cluttering ruins where The Prophet's life-blood leaves a stain, Which Heaven has marked with sacred care.

stitutions; hence on this occasion they I see them on a desert waste Black mountains rising to their view; Hands clasped in hands, with wives em brace,

Various propositions have been sub-

Special Aotices.

thereafter. For Sale by Grocers.



Representatives: ORSON PRATT, JOHN TAYLOR ALBERT P. ROCKWOOD.

On motion, meeting adjourned sine die,

CIVIL WAR IN SPAIN.

As might naturally have been expected from the course of events in Spain during the past few months, civil war is at last fairly inaugurated in that country, so rich in all the resources necessary to make it great, but rendered miserable and wretched by aristocratic and priestly misrule. The ends sought by the people of Spain in their late revolutionary effort have been thwarted by those who, under the guise of sham liberalism, took the lead in dethroning Queen Isabella. The unity of the people and soldiery of Spain in ridding themselves of their late ruler has seldom or even been equalled, proving that she and the class of which she was the head were looked upon with hate and disgust by the whole Spanish people. The revolution has resulted in good to the nation, but has not yielded that fruition of liberty which was anticipated. It is true that many reforms have been gained, - a more liberal Constitution has been framed, the death blow to the power of the Church of Rome has been struck in the passage of the law giving Protestants as well as Catholics the right to build churches and to propagate their peculiar tenets, and various other reforms and concessions have been gained. But although liberty has been born, it has been almost strangled at its birth. Had the yearnings of the national heart been gratified, a republic would have been established, and liberty, on the broad guage principle, liberty, as the term is understood in this country, to the fullest extent, both civil and religious, would have been proclaimed. But with all the avowed liberality of

the aristocratic leaders of the late revolution, this was too sweeping to suit their notions, and no sooner was the dethronement of the Queen made certain, than their eyes were cast in every direction to find a successor. From that moment the most unmistakeable signs of popular discontent have made themselves visible. Their desires to procure a king have hitherto proved unavailing, and every effort of the people to have a Republican form of government

put forth all their strength to oppose and defeat the designs of the Commons and Government.

When the bill had passed; by unexampled majorities, its three readings in the Commons, it was sent to the Upper House, where it was received with every mark of aversion by the majority of its members. After its first reading, various amendments were offered, designed to throw out or defeat the bill; but better judgment prevailed and it passed to its second, and ultimately to its third reading, being so changed by amendments, as to completely defeat the design of the Government. In this amended form the bill was returned to the Commons who rejected every amendment tending to change its purport and design. The Lords refused to yield; the Government was equally determined to maintain their ground, and had formed the resolve to withdraw the bill and prorogue Parliament. This prospect of a collision between the two branches of the national legislature caused intense

agitation throughout the country, exceeding, probably, anything of the kind for centuries; threatening in its results to jeopardise the very existence of the House of Lords.

In amending and changing the character of the bill, the Upper House professed to base its action upon the fact that the Teal mind of the people at large had not been tested. Whether such an idea was really entertained by the House of Peers is extremely doubtful; but if it were, the popular agitation caused by their opposition to the national will, soon disaipated it, and they quickly descended from their defiant position, and expressed their readiness to compromise, and yield assent to the will of the Government, Commons and people.

This is the most signal defeat the Lords have endured, and their loss of prestige will be commensurate. Henceforth, though their existence as a portion of the legislative body may be tolerated, their "yea" or "nay" will have little influence in determining the result of any measure demanded by the popular voice. They have done themselves irreparable injury by their course in relation to this measure, and should they ever again be sufficiently ble doom.

The Irish Church bill has now re-

To bear them safe the journey through. And as they thread the devious way, In hope, some friendly land to gain; jealous Congress spies the prey, And apes a heartless Pharaoh's reign.

Though torn from these, their fainting lambs,

The manly arm that should sustain, Like shepherds-He whose holy balms Supply all aids-with them remain. God's promises, which never fail; Rings in each ear, and nerves each heart; and doubts are given to the gale

While sires from wives and children part Though dark this hour, the boding lines,

That lie along the horizon, Shall yield to morn, when brightly shines The Son, the gathering Saints upon. and He who crowns with victory, The faithful in His chosen way;

Now wreathes with flowers the lovely brows,

Of Zion's virgins here to day.

Then let your heartfelt songs resound, And swelling, fill this airy dome, They rise on Mormon's peaceful ground, You sing where Christ has fixed your home.)

And oft amid your songs of joy, On each returning festive day; Let Brigham's name our thoughts employ, And for his welfare ever pray.

What craven soul could sit and hear. Your swelling anthems fill the hall; And not accord your past a tear; Denying God has given it all. envy not his stony heart-His worse than Saul's unyielding soul, Let me from such a heathen part, "And ocean's storms between us roll."

Correspondence.

Logan, July 25, '69.

Editor Deservet News:-Seeing my name in your columns respecting the Indians stealing G. W. Thurston's child, I deem it proper to give you the particulars respecting the matter as far as I know them, that the minds of the public may be corrected. About a month after the child was lost, the Indian chief, Sige-Witch, informed me that he had heard through other Indians that Poka-tel-lo's second mother (stepmother) stole the child. From that time up to this day every exertion has been made by President Benson and myself, with Snake Biver, we sent friendly Indians to see about it, who, on their return,

POWDER, FUSE All kinds of material necessary And all kinds o Blacksmith Carpenten Tools. CAMP FURNITURE nd all material for Traveling or Mining author DERRICKS AND FIXTURES, HORSE POWER DRILLS, TUNNEL MACHIN In fact, every article needed to build this of any other And can be used equally well for all MININ In addition to the above new goods, w have over Six Hundred Thousand Do k we worth of Second Hand materia consisting of all kinds of tools used

Gooond-Hand

