

The city has two sulphur-springs over which Brigham Young has built wooden shanties. One bath is free. The water is refreshing and relaxing, the heat 95°.

No beggar is seen in the streets; scarcely ever a tipsy man; and the drunken fellow, when you see one, is always either a miner or a soldier—of course a Gentile. No man seems poor. The people are quiet and civil, far more so than is usual in these western parts. From the presence of trees, of water, and of cattle, the streets have a pastoral character, seen in no other city of the mountains and the plains. Here, standing under the green locust trees, is an ox come home for the night; yonder is a cow at a gate being milked by a child. Light mountain-wagons stand about, and the sun-burnt emigrants, who have just come in from the prairies, thankful for shade and water, set under the acacias, and dabble their feet in the running creeks.

More than all other streets, perhaps, Main Street as the business quarter, offers picture after picture to an artist's eye; most of all when an emigrant-train is coming in from the plains. Such a scene is before me now; for the train which we passed in the gorge above Bear River, has just arrived, with sixty wagons, four hundred bullocks, six hundred men, women, and children, all English and Welsh. The wagons fill the street; some of the cattle are lying down in the hot sun; the men are eager and excited, having finished their long journey across the sea, across the States, across the prairies, across the mountains; the women and little folks are scorched and wan; dirt, fatigue, privation, give them a wild, unearthly look; and you would hardly recognize in this picturesque and ragged group, the sober Monmouth farmer, the clean Woolwich artizan, the smart London smith. Mule-teams are being unloaded at the stores. Miners from Montana and Idaho, in huge boots and belts, are loafing about. A gang of Snake Indians, with their long hair, their scanty drapery, and their proud reserve, are cheapening the dirtiest and cheapest lots. Yon fellow in the sombrero, dashing up the dust with his wiry little horse, is a New Mexican; here comes a heavy Californian swell; and there, in the blue uniform, go two officers from the camp.

The air is wonderfully pure and bright. Rain seldom falls in the valley, though storms occur in the mountains almost daily; a cloud coming up in the western hills, rolling along the crests, and threatening the city with a deluge; but when breaking into wind and showers, it seems to run along the hill-tops into the Wasatch chain, and sail away eastward into the snowy range.—[Mr. W. Hepworth Dixon's "New America."

THE RECONSTRUCTION BILL.

The following is the bill as finally agreed upon and passed by Congress, vetoed by the President, and passed over the veto:

Whereas, No legal state government, or adequate protection for life or property now exists in the rebel States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Florida, Texas and Arkansas; and whereas, It is necessary that peace and good order should be enforced in said States until loyal and republican State government can be established; therefore,

Be it enacted, &c., That said rebel States shall be divided into military districts and made subject to the military authority of the United States, as hereafter prescribed; and for that purpose Virginia shall constitute the first district; North Carolina and South Carolina the second district; Georgia, Alabama and Florida the third district; Mississippi and Arkansas the fourth district; Louisiana and Texas the fifth district.

Sec. 2. That it shall be the duty of the President to assign to the command of each of said districts an officer of the army, not below the rank of brigadier general, and to detail a sufficient military force to enable such officer to perform his duties and enforce his authority within the district to which he is assigned.

Sec. 3. That it shall be the duty of such officer assigned, as aforesaid, to protect all persons in their rights of person and property, to suppress insurrection, disorder and violence, and to punish, or cause to be punished, all disturbers of the public peace and criminals; and to this end he may allow loyal civil tribu-

nals to take jurisdiction of and try offenders; or, when in his judgment it may be necessary for the trial of offenders, he shall have power to organize military commissions or tribunals for that purpose, and all interference, under color of State authority, with the exercise of military authority under this act, shall be null and void.

Sec. 4. That all persons put under military arrest by virtue of this act shall be tried without necessary delay, and no cruel or unusual punishment shall be inflicted, and no sentence of any military commission or tribunal, hereby authorized, affecting the life or liberty of any person, shall be executed until it is approved by the officer in command of the district; and the laws and regulations for the government of the army shall not be affected by this act, except so far as they may conflict with its provisions.

Sec. 5. That when the people of any one of said rebel States shall have formed a Constitutional Government, in conformity with the Constitution of the United States in all respects, framed by a convention of delegates elected by the persons who may vote upon the ratification or rejection thereof, as herein after provided; and when said Constitution, so framed, shall have been ratified by a majority of the male citizens of said State, twenty-one years old and upward, of whatever race, color or previous condition of servitude, who may have been resident in said State for one year previous to the day of voting on the question of ratifying such Constitution, except such as may be disfranchised for participating in the rebellion, or for felony at common law; and when such Constitution shall provide that the elective franchise shall be enjoyed by all such persons that have the qualifications herein stated, and shall have been submitted to Congress for examination, and Congress shall have approved the same, and when said State, by a vote of its Legislature elected under said Constitution, shall have adopted the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, proposed by the Thirty-ninth Congress, and known as article 14, and when said article shall have become a part of the Constitution of the United States, said State shall be declared entitled to representation in Congress, and Senators and Representatives shall be admitted thereupon, on their taking the oath prescribed by the law; and then and thereafter the preceding sections of this bill shall be inoperative in said State: Provided, No person excluded from the privilege of holding office by said proposition of amendment to the Constitution of the United States shall be eligible to election as member of any convention to frame a constitution for any of said rebel states, nor shall any such person vote for members of such convention.

Sec. 6. Be it further enacted, That until the people of said rebel States shall, by law, be admitted to representation in the Congress of the United States, the civil governments that may exist therein shall be deemed provisional only, and shall be in all respects subject to the paramount authority of the United States, which at any time may abolish, modify, control and supersede the same, and in all elections to any office under such provisional governments, all persons shall be entitled to vote and hold office who are entitled to vote under the provisions of the fifth section of this act, and no person shall be eligible to any office under such provisional governments who would be disqualified from holding office under the provisions of the third section of said Constitutional Amendment.

Correspondence.

GRANTSVILLE, March 25.

Presidents Brigham Young and Daniel H. Wells, accompanied by Elders George A. Smith and George Q. Cannon, Bishops L. D. Young and J. Sharp, and Elders H. J. Faust, L. Young and others, recently visited us and held three meetings on the 23d and two meetings on the 24th inst., at which we were kindly and wisely instructed in our duties as Saints.

The education of our children was forcibly dwelt upon. This education was to extend not simply to imparting a knowledge of letters and figures, but to the qualifications necessary to become good artizans in every useful branch, good lawyers, good anatomists and surgeons, good botanists, good legislators and good at everything necessary

to be done in spreading the gospel, building up the Kingdom of God and occupying honorable positions in it.

The subject of importing machinery was treated upon very spiritedly. We were solicited to unite our means and efforts to immediately import the necessary machinery to work wool into a good article of cloth. Also to take care of our sheep, to improve the breeds and, consequently, obtain a better quality and a greater quantity of wool. President Young related a little of his experience when a boy in his father's family; they had to make their own cloth at home or go without; and he informed us that the time would come when, if we did not manufacture our own cloth, we would have to go without. The raising of flax, madder, and many other things necessary to supply our wants and enable us to be self-sustaining, were strongly urged.

Trading with our open and avowed enemies was referred to, and some of the results of such a course were shown in a manner not to be misunderstood.

Our not more fully observing President Young's counsel in regard to laying up wheat for the past two or three years was mentioned as a reason why the markets around Utah are glutted. If the amount per head had been universally laid by in this Territory according to counsel, the surplus, if any, would have been in good demand, and would have commanded a price far more remunerative to the producer than the price now obtained; consequently, our present financial condition would have been much better, and we would be better able to import the requisite machinery.

The Word of Wisdom was impressively taught, and its physical, mental, moral and financial advantages were made apparent. And, finally, obedience of children to parents, obedience of wives to husbands, obedience of brethren to presiding officers, union in families and settlements, purity of life, honesty in dealings, the directions of the Priesthood in all the affairs of life, when those directions are necessary, and many principles of a saving and exalting character and tendency were earnestly enjoined upon the Saints of God, and the Spirit within testified of their correctness and appropriateness.

I have strong faith that, though all may not be remembered, at least many of the teachings will be of incalculable benefit to this settlement. It was remarked that our Leaders were regarded, by that part of the world not of us, as designing men, and I admit that they are. Not designing, satanlike, but designing Godlike. They design to lead, guide and direct the sons and daughters of Adam, who will adhere to their instructions and follow their example, to the eternal possession of eternal health, wealth, happiness, peace, salvation, life and immortality in the mansions of our Father in Heaven, who inspires them to action and will sustain them. Will truth-despisers, gospel-rejecters and saint-persecutors please improve upon such designs?

WM. JEFFERIES.

Dansk Læsning.

EN PLYNDRING AF ET JERNBANETO. —Det amerikanske Blad Louisville Journal meddeler de nærmere Omstændigheder ved Odelæggelsen og Udplyndringen af et Tog paa Nashville Jernbanen, som vi i kort Uddrag gengiver her. Røverbanden, der bestod af sex Personer med en Neger til Anfører, begav sig en mørk Nat til det Sted, hvor de havde bestemt at optage Jernbaneskinneerne, og ved Negerens Veiledning lykkedes det dem ogsaa i kort Tid at borttage det ene Spor, da de pludselig hørte Toget komme brusende langt borte. Røverne styrtede nu forfærdede bort, uden at agte paa Negerens Opmunttringer, og han maatte saaledes ene fuldføre Udaaden ved at kaste de Jøse Skinner tværs over Banen. Neppe var han færdig og havde fjernet sig lidt, før Toget kom brusende i fuld Fart; da Lokomotivet tårnede mod Skinnerne, der slyngedes langt borte og med et forfærdeligt Brag styrtede ned ad Skraaningen, indhyllet i Ild og Røg, medens Jammer og Nødraab lød fra Vaggonerne, blev selv Røverne saa forfærdede over deres Ugjerning, at de først ved Negerens Trudsel lod sig bevæge til at begynde Plyndringen. Express-Vaggonen, der indeholder alle Pengebreve og andre værdifulde Sager, var først Gjenstand

for deres Angreb, men den var væltet saaledes, at dens eneste aabne Dør var paa Undersiden, og inden de havde faaet den anden Dør brudt op, stod hele Vaggonen i lys Lue, antændt af Ilden fra det splintrede Lokomotiv. De maatte derfor nøies med at plyndre alle Passagererne, Døde, Levende og Lemlæstede, slæbte de mellem hverandre ud af de væltede og sønderslaaede Vogne, og først da Byttet var saa stort, at de ikke kunde føre mere med sig, tog Røverne Flugten. Det er dog lykkedes det udsendte Militær og Politikonstablerne nogle Dage efter at fange hele Banden med de røvede Koster, undtagen Negeren, der er undflyet med sin Del uden at det hidtil lykkedes at komme paa Spor efter ham. Man haaber dog at fange denne Nidding, hvis Sjæl er ligesaa sort som hans Legeme, for at han kan faa sin retfærdige Straf.—[Folkets Avis.

—Brødrene Brigham Young, junior og George D. Watt ankom til Washington den 27de Februar, hvor de strax op-søgte vor Delegerede Wm. H. Hooper. Ved Br. Hoopers Forekommenhed blev de strax forestillede for President Johnson og senere for General Grant. Johnson gjorde et godt Indtryk paa dem, men saa meget medtaget ud af Arbejde og Besvær. De blev siden indførte i selve Congress-salene, hvor næsten alle Medlemmerne var meget forhippe paa at blive presenterede for dem og komme i Samtale med saa mærkværdige Mænd som Brigham Youngs Søn og Privatsekretær. Der udtryktes almindelig Forundring over at se to saa stærke og kraftige Mænd fra Utah, da man antog, at Flerkoneriet maatte have reduceret vor mandlige Befolkning til nogle udtærede, sygelige Stakler. Alle vegne er de bleven begejrede paa den høfligste Maade og altid maa de besvare Spørgsmaal om vort Land, vor Religion, vor Forfatning o.s.v. Den 6te Marts afgik de med Dampskibet Java til Europa.

R. T. ROSS.

C. R. BARRATT

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