

DESERET NEWS.



ALBERT CARRINGTON.....EDITOR.

Wednesday.....January 26, 1859.

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF 1858-9, having completed its "term of forty days," as provided in "an act to establish a Territorial government for Utah," adjourned on the 21st inst.

We publish the names of those elected to certain offices by joint vote of the last Legislative Assembly, and trust they will take early steps to qualify and receive their commissions. The Chancellor, Regents and Treasurer of the University are required to file their bonds with the Secretary for U. T.; the Probate Judges file their bonds with the Auditor of Public Accounts; and Notaries Public file theirs with the Probate Judge of the county for which they were elected.

MR. JOHN NYE, or his son Stephen, is requested to report his whereabouts to Mr. A. J. Stewart, Provo, Utah county, who has documents in his care for Mr. Nye.

TRADE.—One day last week, passing down East Temple street, we entered Mr. Nixon's store, the first visit for a long period, and were agreeably surprised to see such an excellent display of well assorted articles suitable for the market. Mr. Nixon is one of the oldest merchants of this city, and he spares no pains, in every season of the year, to obtain suitable goods. His former store not being sufficiently commodious he has engaged another large store adjoining and divided the departments of his business to better accommodate the public. —[CITIZEN.]

Legislative.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, }
Jan. 24, 1859. }

HON. A. CARRINGTON, EDITOR DESERET NEWS:—

SIR:—In accordance with the wishes of the Legislative Assembly I transmit, herewith enclosed, a copy of the remarks made by me in Joint Session prior to adjournment.

I am, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

W. J. OSBORN,

Mem. Leg. Assembly,
Green River Co.

The Legislative Assembly being in joint session, Hon. Daniel H. Wells, President of the Council, in the chair, pending the question to adjourn sine die, Hon. W. J. Osborn, Representative from Green River County, said:—

MR. PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS
OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY—

Again I beg leave to trespass on the goodness of this House, to offer, both to yourself and all the members, my earnest and heartfelt thanks for the courtesy shown me during my brief association with you.

I entered this Assembly as a member from the county I have the honor to represent, with many misgivings as to the course that would be pursued towards me by my fellow representatives. I felt myself "solitary and alone," as I held no religious views in common with the people of this Territory, and of course my principles, on this subject, were widely different from those entertained by yourselves. I took my seat in this body with the fixed intention faithfully, honestly and fearlessly, so far as nature had given me the ability, to discharge my duty to my constituents, and with the further purpose of according to those who might differ with me in opinion the right to do so without censure or reproach.

These purposes I have honestly and faithfully endeavored to carry out, and where I have failed so to act, I beg each member of this Assembly, in his individual as well as legislative capacity, together with yourself as President, to accord to me honesty of purpose and goodness of intention.

Language, Mr. President, fails me, adequately to express my feelings to yourself and the members of this legislative body, for the kindness and courtesies extended to me here, and while I earnestly hope that I now fully appreciate the goodness of heart and honesty of purpose which actuate my friends in their course towards me; I much more earnestly hope that they may be treasured up in the storehouse of memory, to be looked back upon in after life as "a green spot in memory's waste," and held in grateful remembrance so long as I continue an inhabitant of earth.

And now, Mr. President, as we are about to bid adieu and go forth from this hall, there is nothing more surely certain—we will not all meet here again in a legislative capacity. Then, as the "gavel" falls to terminate our official being, let us return to our constituents as an integral part of the great American people, with a renewed determination to advance the bright page of Utah's history in the future.

Elections by the Legislative Assembly.

Chancellor of University—ORSON PRATT, sen.

Regents of University—DANIEL H. WELLS, ORSON HYDE, JOSEPH A. YOUNG, ROBERT L. CAMPBELL, GILBERT CLEMENTS, WM. EDDINGTON, CLAUDIUS V. SPENCER, ISAAC BOWMAN, ORSON PRATT, jun., GEORGE J. TAYLOR, SAM'L W. RICHARDS, ISAAC GROW.

Treasurer of University—THOMAS W. ELLERBECK.

Territorial Treasurer—DAVID O. CALDER.

Auditor of Public Accounts—WM. CLAYTON.

Territorial Road Commissioner—THOS. D. BROWN.

Territorial Marshal—JOHN KAY.

Attorney General—SETH M. BLAIR.

Surveyor General—JESSE W. FOX.

Librarian—WM. C. STAINES.

Recorder of Marks and Brands—WM. CLAYTON.

Inspectors of the Penitentiary—WILFORD WOODRUFF, ALBERT P. ROCKWOOD, SAMUEL W. RICHARDS.

Warden of the Penitentiary—DANIEL CARN.

Sealer of Weights and Measures—NATHAN DAVIS.

Washington County—JAMES B. McCULLOUGH, Probate Judge. GEORGE SPENCER, Notary Public.

Iron County—JAMES LEWIS, Probate Judge. JAMES H. MARTINEAU, Notary Public.

Beaver County—DANIEL M. THOMAS, Probate Judge. CHARLES W. WANDELL, Notary Public.

Millard County—JOHN A. RAY, Probate Judge. THOMAS R. KING, Notary Public.

San Pete County—GARDNER SNOW, Probate Judge. JOHN EAGER, Notary Public.

Juab County—ANDREW LOVE, Probate Judge. MADISON D. HAMBLETON, Notary Public.

Cedar County—ZERUBBABEL SNOW, Probate Judge. THOMAS IRWIN, Notary Public.

Utah County—SILAS SMITH, Probate Judge. L. N. SCOVIL, Notary Public.

Great Salt Lake County—ELIAS SMITH, Probate Judge. EDWIN R. KING, CURTIS E. BOLTON, Notary Publics.

Davis County—THOMAS S. SMITH, Probate Judge. JAMES LEITCHHEAD, Notary Public.

Weber County—AARON FARR, Probate Judge. WM. CRITCHLOW, Notary Public.

Box Elder County—SAMUEL SMITH, Probate Judge. JOHN BURT, Notary Public.

Tooele County—GRMUS E. BATES, Probate Judge. LYSANDER GEE, Notary Public.

Green River County—WILLIAM A. CARTER, Probate Judge.

Carson County—JOHN S. CHILD, Probate Judge. JOHN A. THOMPSON, Notary Public.

Shambip County—LUKE JOHNSON, Probate Judge. SAMUEL BENNION, Notary Public.

Cache County—PETER MAUGHN, Probate Judge. THOMAS OBRAY, Notary Public.

Washington, Iron, Beaver, Millard, San Pete, Juab, Utah and Cedar Counties—JESSE N. SMITH, District Attorney.

Carson, Humboldt and St. Mary Counties—W. H. BROOMFIELD, District Attorney.

Special Committee—SETH M. BLAIR, HOSEA STOUT, GEORGE A. SMITH.

Resolutions offered by Hon. O. Hyde.

Be it resolved by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah, in joint session, that we highly appreciate the labors and services of His Excellency Governor A. Cumming, in correctly reporting to the Government at Washington concerning the public records and library of this Territory; and

Be it further resolved, that his general bearing towards the citizens of Utah has been gentlemanly, courteous and satisfactory; and that his firm, independent, and impartial course has given strength and power to his administration, and his skill and wisdom have essentially aided in preserving the public peace; and that these resolutions be published in the Deseret News.

DANIEL H. WELLS,
President of the Council.
JOHN TAYLOR,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.
GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Jan. 21, 1859.

THE Business and Delivery Office of the Deseret News is removed to the north-east room of the Council House, up stairs, where the "News" will be delivered, henceforward.

Advertisements, to insure insertion in the current issue, must be handed in previous to Tuesday morning.

For sundry notices the pay will be required in advance.

From Southern Utah.

PAROWAN, Dec. 9, 1858.

EDITOR DESERET NEWS:—

Our highways for a considerable length of time have been thronged with companies of discharged U. S. employees and others, on their way to the modern El Dorado, generally speaking in fine health and spirits. They have as yet experienced no difficulty, except the cold of winter, which has pinched a few ears and toes, but which all must naturally expect to encounter at this season of the year; but as soon as emigrants cross the Rim of the Basin, about fifty miles from here, they enter another climate; in fact, the winter season is the most favorable time for crossing the deserts, as there is then more water to be found along the route.

Friday, the 3rd inst., and the night following was a time of unexampled severity of cold, and several emigrants who failed to reach Paragonah before sunset, suffered much from the cold, and several would undoubtedly have perished, had not the citizens of Paragonah brought them in, and extended to them every comfort and attention their situation demanded. After a rest of a few days, the company proceeded on their way, leaving one or two, who were the most severely frost-bitten, and who preferred remaining for the present among us.

Since the Superintendent of Indian Affairs made peace with the Indians during the last month, the Utahs, Pahvants and Pah-eeds are upon the best of terms with the whites, both settlers and travelers, and seem anxious that no more difficulty should arise in future, between them; and it is to be hoped that the course so long recommended by Prest. B. Young, and which an experience of many years has proved so successful, will be pursued towards them by all. A course pursued towards them, dictated by kindness and a spirit of true benevolence, will accomplish more in the noble work of civilizing and regenerating the poor Indian, than all the bayonets and Colt's revolvers that can be brought against them.

J. H. M.

LATEST NEWS.

HONG KONG, Oct. 13.—A fearful typhoon passed over Swatow, commencing at 11 p.m. on the 21st of Sept. The barometer was then 29.85. At 2 a.m. on the following morning, when the gale was at its height (bar. 28.41) a storm wave, 25 feet perpendicular, came in from seawards, sweeping everything before it, and driving the ships from their anchorage over a long mud flat, two miles across, with not more than 2 to 3 water on it. The tide rose from 18 to 20 feet. It is said that upwards of two hundred junks are wrecked, and the loss of life amongst them is very great. The houses on Douple Island are in ruins, and the strength of the wind may be gathered from the fact that godowns on the water-front with walls two feet and a half thick were actually carried away. The bungalows have disappeared.

The hurricane seems to have been local; or, if it traveled, it has done so inland. At Amoy, there was only a sharp north-easter.

Those who have since visited the port say the scene is utterly beyond description. The giant storm-wave, advancing in its might, swept the fleet before it, and scattered the ships like chaff before the wind, stranding them in the most extraordinary and unlikely spots. The destruction was complete. Of a fine fleet of 21 vessels, only one, the most useless of the lot, held to her anchors, the rest being driven ashore. Nor did the hurricane confine its ravages to the water; it was equally felt on shore. What the tempest-driven waters could not accomplish was completed by the fury of the gale, and the strongest houses were levelled with the ground. The loss of life among foreigners is miraculously small, the chief officer and greater portion of the crew of the Gazette and one European seacunny of the Anonyma being the only fatal accidents, although three men of the Hepscott were severely injured by the falling of the mast. Among the Chinese the number of killed and drowned is not over-estimated (according to the China Mail) at 3000. The town of Swatow, we are glad to learn, has not suffered so much as was expected, but all the junks—upwards of 200—were completely smashed and piled on the top of each other.

INDIA.

The following telegram from Mr. Acting Consul-General Green, was received at the Foreign Office on the 3d inst., at 2 a.m.:

ALEXANDRIA, Nov. 25, '58.

The steamer Madras arrived at Suez, from Bombay, on the 21st. with Bombay dates to 9th inst. The Royal Proclamation was issued throughout India on the 1st of November, and appears to have given great satisfaction to all parties.

General Michel has gained a fourth victory over the rebels in Central India. He surprised them in a place called Kurrai, on 15th October, when 3,000 were utterly dispersed, threw away their arms, and were pursued for nine miles. The rebels were led by the Nawab of Banda. Tantia Topee has succeeded in crossing Nerbuddy with his broken forces, closely pursued by Lieut. Kerr's Mahratta horse. He has applied to know on what terms he may surrender.

The campaign in Oude opened on the 18th October. The columns from Intehghu and Shaghanpore had advanced; the fort of Berwha, ten miles northwest of Suendell, was stormed and taken by our forces on the 21st October; our loss was about 100 killed and wounded.

A force from Salt pore defeated the rebels on the 20th October, near Moodpor, taking three guns, three elephants, and all materials.

Five thousand rebels, with four guns, attacked Chubrowlie, a British station in Oude, on the 23d of Oct., the rebels were repulsed and pursued for six miles by our cavalry. They lost about 150 killed, and all their guns, while none were killed on our side.

On the 20th, Colonel Turner's column fell in with the fugitive rebels from Jugdespore, at the village at Sakrieta, which was carried at the point of the bayonet.

FANSHAW, Vice-Admiral.

Malta, Nov. 30, '58.

FRANCE.

Paris, Monday, Nov. 29, 6 P.M.

THE PROSCRIPTION OF THE ENGLISH PRESS IN FRANCE.—The process of scrutiny and exclusion to which the English newspapers were on other occasions subjected was, though not unfrequent, only partial; on the present occasion a sweeping razzia has taken place, in which adversaries, neutrals, friends, and even partisans that, through good report and evil report, cherished their allegiance like a treasure, have all been visited with a common fate.

"The crime was common, common be the pain."

All the English papers posted in London on Saturday have undergone the closest inquiry. English letters were distributed yesterday in due course, but none of the non-political papers were delivered till this morning. The Times was arrested at the Postoffice, and will, I suppose, have been confiscated for the profit of that establishment. Even such inoffensive journals as the Builder and the Mining Journal were kept back till to-day, and the unhappy Athenæum was not delivered till it had undergone the Cæsarean operation. Its leaves were cut open, and every page thoroughly scanned. I have already told you of the inconvenience and annoyance occasioned to British residents by measures as absurd as they are arbitrary. They are so accustomed to learn the news of the day, and so eager in their search, that hardly any act of arbitrary power abroad is more severely felt than this privation. "Prevent us," say the angry sons of Albion, "from reading the Times in France, and we will soon go elsewhere, where this enjoyment will not be denied us." —[Cor. of London Times.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—The members of Congress have drawn pay more closely to date than usual—an evidence that money is not abundant everywhere. The Sergeant-at-Arms of the House has disbursed since the 6th inst., on account of mileage and arrears of salary, \$327,408. His total disbursements for the present Congress up to Wednesday last, amounted to \$1,435,292.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.

SENATE.—Among the petitions was one from Mr. Wright, bookseller, in Broadway, New York, asking Congress to purchase and circulate, gratuitously, a large edition of the Book of Mormon.

THE Atlantic Cable is giving signs of life again. Last Saturday, good currents were received from Valentia, and the word 'Henley,' was made out at about the hour at which Henley's machine was to have been put to work. —[N. Y. Tribune, Dec. 25.]

HOW TO TEACH THE ALPHABET.—At a recent school meeting in Boston, Prof. Emerson (not Ralph Waldo Brama) has something to say of that which he had seen of teachings in Europe during his travels:—

He spoke of what he saw in Dresden. He spoke of teaching the alphabet—of its usually being regarded as a drudgery, which he called a sad mistake. He cited an example of forty boys, seven years old, coming to learn their alphabet. It was taught by a man competent for a college President. He commenced by drawing a fish upon the blackboard, and inquiring of the boys, "What is that?" One answer was "A fish;" another, "It is the drawing of a fish." "Right," said the teacher to the last. They were then required to make a nice sentence about the fish. This being done, he then placed before them the letters that make the word. They were then required to put the letters together so as to spell the word. This was done; also the making of the letters on their slates, forming the word. They were next required to draw the picture of the fish. This was the method of teaching the alphabet, by no novice, but by the best learned German scholar. This method of thoroughness was everywhere practiced in teaching—a little at a time, and constant repetition. "The effect of this method," said he, "was surprising."—How unlike is this method to that pursued in our primary schools. The teachers use no books in teaching. Consequently their minds are wholly on the matter of teaching—watching the effect of their teaching upon the children. When their interest tired, their attention was directed to a new subject, and thus the happiest results are produced.

PULPIT ANECDOTE.—A minister, preaching on the subject of misrepresentation and slander, said: "When professors of religion so far degrade themselves and their profession as to attempt to injure others by lying and misrepresentation, they should remember that, when the devil was disputing with the archangel about the body of Moses, the Lord would not permit the archangel to bring a railing accusation against the devil; and until they can prove that the individual they wish to injure is worse than the devil, and that they themselves are better than the archangel, the Bible requires them to hold their tongues and mind their own business."