

[From the Manchester Examiner.]
ALONE IN THE CITY.

STREETS, streets—a nation, a city full,
Terraces, palaces—Lord, how they grow!
Wealth and prosperity, that's the true verity—
Money's the true secret men scramble to know.
Maudlin religion, and overspun charity—
Glorious show!

Men, men—a terrible multitude!—
Heedlessly, hastily, onward they flow.
Civilization remodels creation,
Hardens the soft heart and quickens the slow;
Each for himself then, and no man's relation—
Wrestle and throw!

See, see, it is not all pleasure this—
Haggard looks, pallid looks, nothing but care;
Strife plays a mighty part, eats out the human heart;
Men lift the golden calt high in the air.
Woe for the weak ones; the strong takes the foremost start;
Anything's fair.

Down, down, down with the wretched man—
Leave him to penury and to despair.
What though disease and death trample his daily path!
What though hunger before him should start!
Why should he think of the pleasures his fellow hath—
Why should he dare?

Lone, lone, lonely I wander here—
One in a million, like one 'mid the sea,
No one to wall with me, no one to sail with me
Over the billows that moan drowsily;
No one to strive with me, no one to fall with me,
Sad though I be.

Life, life!—Is there no better life
Under this surface of bustle and roar?
Hard is the dreary road, heavy the weary load—
Would I were done with it, would it were o'er.
Courage, my heart, for the feet that have bravely trod
Trod it before!
November, 1858. R.

SCENE IN A POLICE OFFICE.—The prisoner in this case, whose name was Dicky Swivel, alias "Stove Pipe Pete," was placed at the bar, and questioned by the Judge to the following effect:—

Judge.—Bring the prisoner into court.
Pete.—Here I am, bound to blaze, as the spirits of turpentine said, when he was all a-fire.

We will take a little fire out of you. How do you live?

I ain't particular, as the oyster said, when they asked him if he'd be roasted or fried.

We don't want to hear what the oyster said, or the spirits of turpentine either. What do you follow?

Anything that comes in my way, as the locomotive said when he ran over a little nigger.

Don't care anything about the locomotive. What is your business?

That's various, as the cat said when she stole the chicken off the table.

If I hear any more absurd comparisons, I will give you twelve months.

I'm done, as the beefsteak said to the cook.

Now, sir, your punishment shall depend on the shortness and correctness of your answers. I suppose you live by going around the docks?

No, sir, I can't go around docks without a boat, and I ain't got none.

Answer me, sir. How do you get your bread?

Sometimes at the baker's, and sometimes I eat 'taters.

No more of your stupid nonsense. How do you support yourself?

Sometimes on my legs, and sometimes on a cheer (chair).

How do you keep yourself alive?

By breathing, sir.

I order you to answer this question correctly. How do you do?

Pretty well, I thank you, Judge. How do you do?

I shall have to commit you.

Well, you've committed yourself first, that's some consolation.

JEFFERSON used to say that kings of his times were fools; and the London Times says if we cast our eyes over continental Europe we shall find in the royal mind an utter inaptitude for such an occupation as the management of assemblies, and the noble and ennobling task of educating a nation to think, feel, and act for itself. The Times proceeds to give a sorry view of kingship. The king of Naples is a despot; the Queen of Spain is full of intrigue; Louis Napoleon has imbibed a perfect horror of constitutionalism; the Emperor of Austria hates the representative principle and is under the control of the Jesuits; King Otho, of Greece, a British creation, has continued to establish, under constitutional forms, as complete a tyranny as the world ever saw; and the only liberal spot, on the continent, is Prussia. Its metaphysical king has been succeeded by a liberal regent, who lets his subjects alone.—And this is the very best thing kings can do.—A nation, to prepare itself for freedom, must think, feel, and act for itself.—[Boston Statesman.]

A MISER'S PRAYER.—"O, Lord, thou knowest that I have nine estates in the city of London, and likewise that I have lately purchased an estate fee simple in the County of Essex; I beseech thee to preserve the two Counties of Middlesex and Essex from fire and earthquakes; and as I have a mortgage in Hertfordshire, I beg of thee to have an eye of compassion on that county; and for the rest of the counties, thou mayest deal with them as thou art pleased. O, Lord, enable the banks to answer all their bills, and make my debts on

good men. Give a prosperous voyage to the Mermaid sloop, because I have insured it; and as thou hast said the days of the wicked are but short, I trust in thee that thou wilt not forget thy promise, as I have purchased an estate in reversion, which will be mine upon the death of that profligate young man, Sir I. L.—Keep my friends from sinking, and preserve me from thieves and house-breakers; and make all my servants so honest and faithful, that they may attend to my interests, and never cheat me out of my property, day or night."

BALTIMORE PICTURED.—The Louisville Courier is an artist. See how it has painted the picture of Baltimore:

Maryland is great on account of the greatness of her metropolis, the Monumental City, the stamping-ground of brilliant assassins, the favorite haunt of Plug-Uglies—gleaming with the sheen of brass knuckles—musical with the rattle of new horse-pistols—splendidly red with blood of murdered foreigners—elegantly decorated with the tombstones of honest men who have died in the attempt to vote the Democratic ticket. O, Baltimore! namesake of a live lord, city of beauty, city of mausoleums, city of monuments, city nigh unto battle-fields, city where Democrats can't vote and where every Plug votes forty or fifty times at each election, city where honest policemen are killed for doing their duty, and where witnesses against the assassins are also murdered, Mecca of the worshippers of Sam, big wig-wam with big savages for rulers, great art thou among cities, and great is thy chieftain Swann!

A RIGHTEOUS DECISION.—The English lords of the bench decided at Westminster, about a month ago, that it was a principle of common law that a councilor, in questioning a witness, should address him in the ordinary tones and in language of respect, such as is employed by one gentleman in conversation with another; that such lawyer has no right to question the private business or moral character of a witness, any further than it is apparent they absolutely affect his reliability or touch the case in hand; and that a witness is not bound to answer questions put to him in an insulting or bull doggish manner. If forced to answer by the court, he will have his remedy in action for damages.

SOCIAL INTERCOURSE.—We should make it a principle to extend the hand of fellowship to every man who discharges faithfully his duties, maintains good order—who manifests a deep interest in the welfare of general society—whose deportment is upright, and whose mind is intelligent, without stopping to ascertain whether he swings a hammer or draws a thread. There is nothing so distant from all natural rule and natural claim, as the reluctant—the backward sympathy—the forced smile—the checked conversation—the hesitating compliance—the well-off are apt to manifest to those a little down; with whom, in comparison of intellect and principles of virtue, they frequently sink into insignificance.

HOW TO PRESERVE HEALTH.—Medicine will never remedy bad habits. It is utterly futile to think of living in gluttony, intemperance and every excess, and keeping the body in health by medicine. Indulgence of the appetite and indiscriminate dosing and drugging have ruined the health and destroyed the life of more persons than famine, sword and pestilence. If you will take advice, you will become regular in your habits, eat and drink wholesome things, sleep on mattresses, retire and rise very regularly.

WATER SPOUTS IN HUNGARY.—The late European papers state that quite recently a water spout broke near the village of Kossiad, district of Widden, and killed 400 horses or oxen, also several persons. They add that another water spout, at Ternowa, in the same district, threw down houses and crushed as many as 400 persons; and that a third, at Plewna, drowned 180 persons; but these two last statements, says the Breslau Gazette, require confirmation.

Not long since a pious old lady preparing to go to church, was seen to take a quantity of gold from her trunk, wrap it up carefully and put it into her pocket. She stated that it was her habit—that it kept her mind steady at her devotions. "For where the treasure is there will be the heart also."

THE RECORD OF BLOOD.—From the 1st of January to 27th December, 1858 forty-nine murders have been committed in the City of New York, and seventy nine persons have committed suicide. The number of murderers hanged during the same period, amounted to one!—[Cou. and En.]

Bad Luck is simply a man with his hands in his breeches pockets and a pipe in his mouth, looking on to see how it will come out. Good luck is a man of pluck to meet difficulties, his sleeves rolled up, working to make it come out right.

NOT CONVINCING.—When a stone was once thrown into the pulpit where John Murray was preaching, in Boston, he picked it up, and holding it before his congregation, said, "This is a weighty argument, but neither rational nor convincing."

"I have no apprehension that the devil will ever come to me," said a man of questionable morals. "He will not be so silly as to take the trouble," said a bystander, "for you are going straight to him!"

ACTS OF LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

OF UTAH TERRITORY:
FOR THE EIGHTH ANNUAL SESSION.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

An Act

Granting unto Joseph Young the right to establish and control Ferries on Bear river, also a Bridge on the Malad.

SEC. 1.—Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah, that Joseph Young have the right to establish and control a ferry or ferries on Bear river, for the term of five years, from and after January 4, 1859, at such place or places as will best serve the public interests, between the mouth of said river and the canyon where the river comes through the mountains.

SEC. 2.—The said Joseph Young shall be allowed to take toll at the following rates, viz:—
For any vehicle not over 2000 lbs. weight \$2.00
For any vehicle over 2000 and less than 3000 lbs. 4.00
For any vehicle over 3000 and less than 4000 lbs. 6.00
For all vehicles over 4000 lbs. 8.00
For all animals with packs, each 1.00
For all horses, mules, jacks, oxen and cows, each 25
For all colts, calves, sheep and hogs, each 10

SEC. 3.—The said Joseph Young is hereby required to keep a good substantial bridge across the Malad river, on the main road leading to the northern part of this Territory, at a convenient point to accommodate the travel crossing the aforesaid ferry or ferries, for five years from and after January 4, 1859, and is empowered to collect toll at the following rates, viz:—
For carriages, wagons and carts, each \$1.30
For pack animals, each 20
For all loose horses, mules, jacks, oxen and cows, each 10
For all sheep, colts, calves, goats and hogs, each 02
All persons shall pass toll free.

SEC. 4.—The said Joseph Young shall give bond and security, to be approved by the Territorial Treasurer, and filed in his office, in the penal sum of one thousand dollars, payable to the people of the Territory of Utah, conditioned for the faithfully carrying into effect the provisions of this act; and to indemnify any person from damages they may sustain on account of the insufficiency of the ferries or bridge, while charging toll thereon.

SEC. 5.—If any person, or persons, shall establish a ferry within the before described limits, on Bear river, or a ferry or bridge on the Malad, and take toll thereon, without a grant from the Legislative Assembly, shall forfeit and pay to the people of the Territory of Utah the sum of five hundred dollars for each offence, to be collected in an action of debt.

SEC. 6.—All acts or parts of acts in any wise conflicting with this act are hereby repealed.

Approved Jan. 11, 1859.
I certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original act on file in my office.

JOHN HARTNETT,
Secretary Utah Territory.

An Act

Granting unto Isaac Bullock and Lewis Robison the right to erect and control Ferries on Green River.

SEC. 1.—Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah, that the exclusive right and privilege of Ferries across Green river, in Green River county, in said Territory, be granted unto Isaac Bullock and Lewis Robison for three years from and after the 16th day of May 1859, and they shall be allowed to take toll at the following rates, viz:—

For any vehicle together with its loading weighing not over 1000 lbs. \$1.75
For any vehicle together with its loading weighing over 1000 and not over 2000 lbs. 2.50
And the rate to increase for each additional 1000 lbs. 1.00
For each horse, mule, ox, or cow, 50
For each sheep, goat, or swine, 25

SEC. 2.—In case of high water, winds, rain or storm of any kind, which render the crossing unsafe, then said ferries shall not be required to run, but any agreement of parties shall be allowed, as to risk and price of crossing; Provided, that nothing herein shall justify the parties in taking more than one third over the within specified rates of toll; but at all suitable times, when the river is not fordable, the said ferries shall be provided with good and sufficient boats for crossing, and the said Isaac Bullock and Lewis Robison shall furnish speedy and safe conveyance across said river, and be liable for all damages that shall be sustained through their neglect or carelessness.

SEC. 3.—The said Isaac Bullock and Lewis Robison shall on or before the 16th day of May, 1859, give bond and security in the sum of two thousand dollars, payable to the people of the Territory of Utah, for the faithful performance of their duties, as herein required, and to indemnify all persons interested in any loss they may sustain in consequence of neglect or carelessness on their part; said bond to be approved by the Territorial Treasurer and filed in his office.

SEC. 4.—All laws and parts of laws conflicting with this act are hereby repealed.

Approved Jan. 17, 1859.
I certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original act on file in my office.

JOHN HARTNETT,
Secretary Utah Territory.

An Act

In relation to the entering of Public Lands.

SEC. 1.—Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah, that so soon as a land office shall be established in this Territory, it shall be the duty of the county courts, respectively, to select and enter a quarter section of land for county purposes, as contemplated in an act of Congress entitled "An Act granting to the counties or parishes of each State and Territory of the United States, in which the public lands are situated, the right of pre-emption to quarter sections of land for seats of justice within the same." Approved May 26, 1824.

SEC. 2.—And be it further enacted, that on petition of the residents of any unincorporated town to the county court, it shall be the duty of said court to select and enter, at the proper land office, not exceeding one half section of the land so occupied, for the several use and benefit of the rightful claimants thereof, according to their respective interests, as contemplated in an act of Congress entitled "An Act for the relief of citizens of towns upon the public lands of the United States under certain circumstances." Approved May 23, 1844.

Provided, the requisite amount of means or money necessary for the purchase of said lands, and the incidental expenses accruing therefrom, be furnished and delivered to the court by the rightful claimants to said lands.

SEC. 3.—The county courts, respectively, acting as trustees under the provisions of this act, are hereby authorized and required, on application of the rightful claimants, to execute transfers of said lands held by them in trust, which transfers shall be valid in law; and are further empowered to adopt such rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this act; Provided such rules and regulations do not conflict with the Constitution and laws of the United States, and the laws of this Territory.

SEC. 4.—Be it further enacted, that the provisions of this act, so far as applicable, shall apply to the corporate authorities of incorporated towns and cities.

Approved Jan. 21, 1859.
I certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original act on file in my office.

JOHN HARTNETT,
Secretary Utah Territory.

An Act

To incorporate the Placerville, Humboldt and Salt Lake Telegraph Company.

SEC. 1.—Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah, that Frederick

A. Bee, Peter Loveall, Edgar Bogardus, Hosea Stout and Jesse C. Little, their associates and successors, be and they are hereby created a body corporate and politic, to be known by the name and style of "Placerville, Humboldt and Salt Lake Telegraph Company," for the purpose of constructing, extending, and putting in good working order, and of keeping the same in such order and operation, a line or lines of Electro Magnetic Telegraph wires; including the usual insulators, fixtures, materials, stations, electric fluids and other things necessary and proper to conduct and keep the same telegraph line in successful operation, for the transmission of telegrams in the usual way, by such line or lines of wires as aforesaid.

SEC. 2.—Said company shall have power in their corporate name to sue and be sued, to defend and be defended in all courts of law and equity; to hold, lease, or convey property, real or personal, and shall have perpetual succession for the term of fifty years, and may have a corporate seal which they may use and alter at pleasure.

SEC. 3.—The capital stock of said company shall be fifteen thousand dollars, and may be increased to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, by a two-third vote of the stockholders of the company: each share to be valued at one hundred dollars, and shall entitle the holder thereof to one vote.

SEC. 4.—The said telegraph company shall have the power to make such needful regulations and rules as may be necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this act;—Provided, they do not conflict with the laws of the United States or of this Territory.

Approved Jan. 21, 1859.
I certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original act on file in my office.

JOHN HARTNETT,
Secretary Utah Territory.

An Act

Creating a Special Committee, prescribing their duties, providing for the payment of their services, and their consequent necessary expenses.

SEC. 1.—Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah, that a Special Committee of three men be elected by the joint vote of this Legislative Assembly, whose duty it shall be to prepare, arrange and index a code of laws of a general nature, applicable to this Territory, and report said code to said Assembly during its next session.

SEC. 2.—And be it further enacted, that said committee shall have authority and power to provide the stationery, fuel and rooms requisite to enable them to fulfil the duties herein before specified; the cost of which, and three dollars a day each for the services of said committee, shall be audited and paid out of any money in the Territorial Treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 3.—And be it further enacted, that "An Act creating the office of Code Commissioners and prescribing their duties," approved January 16, 1852, is hereby repealed.

Approved Jan. 17, 1859.
I certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original act on file in my office.

JOHN HARTNETT,
Secretary Utah Territory.

An Act

Prescribing the manner of challenging Petit Jurors.

SEC. 1.—Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah, that, previous to swearing persons drawn or selected to serve as a petit jury, each party may challenge said persons for cause, to the number that either or both parties may be able to produce; what to them, seems to be good cause, the validity of said cause to be determined by the court; and in civil cases, each party may, as aforesaid, peremptorily challenge as many as four of said persons, and in criminal cases as many as six.

SEC. 2.—And be it further enacted that sec. 12 of "An Act regulating the mode of procedure in civil cases in the courts of the Territory of Utah," approved Dec. 30, 1852, and sec. 10 of "An Act regulating the mode of procedure in criminal cases," approved January 21, 1852, are hereby repealed.

Approved Jan. 21, 1859.
I certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original act on file in my office.

JOHN HARTNETT,
Secretary Utah Territory.

An Act

Apportioning to certain counties, Representatives to the Legislative Assembly.

SEC. 1.—Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah, that at the general election on the first Monday of August 1859, and annually thereafter at said general election, Great Salt Lake county is authorized to elect nine Representatives; Weber county, two; Green River county, one; Carson county, one; Millard county, one; and Beaver county, one.

SEC. 2.—All laws and parts of laws conflicting with this act are hereby repealed.

Approved Jan. 21, 1859.
I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original act on file in my office.

JOHN HARTNETT,
Secretary of State for Utah Territory.

An Act

Establishing the Salaries of certain Territorial Officers.

Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah, that there shall be paid, annually, out of any money in the Territorial Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the following sums, to the respective officers, herein named, as follows—to wit:—

To the Adjutant General - \$300 00
Territorial Treasurer - 200 00
Auditor of Public Accounts - 200 00

Approved Jan. 21, 1859.
I certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original act on file in my office.

JOHN HARTNETT,
Secretary of Utah.

An Act

Appropriating money to the Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Society.

Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah, that there be paid out of the Territorial Treasury, out of any money not otherwise appropriated, the sum of one thousand dollars, for the benefit of the Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Society.

Approved Jan. 21, 1859.
I certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original act on file in my office.

JOHN HARTNETT,
Secretary Utah Territory.

An Act

Changing the County Seat of Washington county.

Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah, that the County Seat of Washington county is hereby changed from the town of Harmony to the town of Washington, in said county.

Approved Jan. 11, 1859.
I certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original act on file in my office.

JOHN HARTNETT,
Secretary Utah Territory.

Resolution

In relation to notifying persons elected to office by joint vote of the Assembly.

Be it resolved by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah, that it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Council, and the Chief Clerk of the House, to issue a certificate to each person elected by the joint vote of the Legislative Assembly, notifying them of the office to which they have been elected.

Approved Jan. 21, 1859.
I certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original act on file in my office.

JOHN HARTNETT,
Secretary Utah Territory.