

this Act. In no other way can we account for the indifference that is manifested.

The law states "That whenever any portion of the public lands of the United States have been, or shall be settled upon and occupied as a town site, and therefore not subject to entry under the agricultural pre-emption laws," or nothing within the limits of any prior grant, or reservation; the land so occupied may be entered "at the minimum price"—\$1.25 per acre—for the use and benefit of the occupants, in the following manner:

1. If the town is incorporated, the entry may be made by the corporate authorities.
2. If not incorporated, the entry may be made by the Judge of the County Court of the county in which such town is situated.
3. The entry is to be made for the benefit of the occupants of the town according to their respective interests.
4. The execution of the trust as to the disposal of the lots, and the proceeds of sale, to be conducted under such rules and regulations as shall be prescribed by the Territorial Legislature.

At the coming session of the Legislature the rules and regulations required by this provision, will, doubtless, be enacted.

The next provision requires an entry of the land to be made, to be filed with the proper United States land officer, before the day of public sale of the body of land in which the tract claimed is included. This is not practicable in this Territory, as the land is not offered for sale, and we have no land office here. But there is a provision for Territories which have no land office.

5. That in any Territory in which a land office may not have been established, declaratory statements may be filed with the surveyor general of the surveying districts in which the lands are situate, who shall transmit said declaratory statements to the General Land Office. Such declaration to include only such lands as are actually occupied by the town.

6. If upon surveyed lands, the exterior boundaries of the town to be adjusted by the lines of the public surveys.

7. When the inhabitants number one hundred and less than two hundred, the entry not to embrace more than three hundred and twenty acres. When the number of inhabitants is over two hundred and less than one thousand, the entry not to exceed six hundred and forty acres. When the inhabitants number one thousand and not over two thousand, the entry not to exceed 1,280 acres.

For each additional thousand inhabitants, not exceeding five thousand, a further area of three hundred and twenty acres may be entered, viz:

2,000 inhabitants.....	1,280
3,000 ".....	1,600
4,000 ".....	1,920
5,000 ".....	2,240

8. That any act of said trustees not made in conformity to the rules and regulations herein alluded to shall be void. The Secretary of the Interior to prescribe regulations to give effect to the provisions of the act.

9. Lands bearing gold, silver, cinnabar, or copper, are excluded from the provisions of the act.

This digest simplifies the law so that it can be understood by all. The steps to be taken are: 1st, the filing with the Surveyor General of this District,—W. H. Lessig, Esq. whose office is at Denver, Colorado, a verified map of the town, exhibiting the lots, blocks, streets and squares, and the exterior boundaries, with a declaration by the corporate authorities or the county judge, as the case may be; 2nd, before the entry can be made, satisfactory proof of the actual existence of the town—that it is a place of business or commerce, and of the number of inhabitants it contains—must be produced before the land officers. The map of this city, which was forwarded to the Surveyor General at Denver, and by him to the Commissioner of the General Land Office at Washington, was certified to by the Territorial Surveyor General, Jesse W. Fox, Esq. His certificate should be obtained to the various maps to be sent from this Territory.

The mayors or county judges making these claims in their official capacity for the various towns, as well as the Territorial Surveyor General, can be certified to by Governor Durkee, who, we doubt not, will gladly do all in his power to facilitate this business.

We cannot too strongly urge the various city and county authorities, who have not yet taken action under this law, to take immediate steps to fulfill its provisions. So far as it goes, it is a good, fair law, and its advantages should not be lost through the neglect of those who ought to act for the people.

HOME ITEMS.

SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.—On Monday evening, 4th inst., a meeting was held in the 13th Ward Assembly Rooms, of Sunday School Superintendents and Teachers, Elder George Q. Cannon presiding, to take steps for the organization of a Sunday School Union. Remarks were made by several of the brethren present on the importance of uniformity in the studies in Sunday Schools, the character of the instruction best calculated to elevate the young mind and imbue it with sound principle and correct habits of thought, the awarding of reward tickets for merit and attendance, uniformity in singing among the schools, and kindred subjects. There not being so many present as was looked for, the meeting adjourned, to meet in the same place on Monday evening, 11th, at 7 o'clock.

On the last named evening there was a large audience of those interested in Sunday Schools and the education of the young. Presidents B. Young and D. H. Wells, with Elders Wilford Woodruff, George A. Smith, George Q. Cannon and B. Young, junr., were among those present.

After singing and prayer Elder Cannon stated the objects of the meeting, which were to endeavor to arrive at an understanding of the best system to be practiced in teaching our children in Sunday Schools; and also for the organization of a Union to extend throughout the Territory. He also spoke on the excellent results to children from an early education and training, such as can be imparted in Sunday Schools. President B. Young proposed that the meeting be organized with a President and Secretary, *pro tem.*, and then proceed to business; which was accordingly done. The President then proposed that the Society be named the Parent Sunday School Union Society, explaining that it would be wisest for other Societies formed in other parts of the Territory to pattern after this the first or parent society. The name was adopted by the meeting. Elder George Q. Cannon was then elected President, Elder Edward L. Sloan Secretary, and Elders George Q. Cannon and Robert L. Campbell Corresponding Secretaries. Elder B. Young, junr., was elected chairman of a committee to examine and decide upon books suitable for Sunday School libraries; Elders Albert Carrington and George A. Smith being elected the committee.

President B. Young then spoke at some length, instructing those present on various points connected with the Sunday School movement and the cause of education in general. He said that his first selection of books, were he choosing, would be the Old and the New Testaments, the Book of Mormon, and the Book of Doctrine and Covenants. He spoke of the value his early Bible reading had been to him in his ministerial labors of after years; and of the benefits which the elders have ever derived from an extensive acquaintance with its contents; adding that the best pleas and arguments ever made in courts, have been drawn from and based upon the Bible; and that the governments of Christendom claim it as the foundation upon which all their laws are constructed. His remarks were replete with instruction.

Further remarks were made by Elder Geo. A. Smith, and President B. Young. Br. Cannon stated that Br. David O. Calder had kindly volunteered to teach the *tonic-sol-fa* system of singing gratuitously to the Sunday School Teachers, as soon as a sufficient number would come forward to form a class, that there might be uniformity of singing in the schools.

After prayer by Elder G. A. Smith the meeting dissolved.

SEVENTIES' HALL LECTURES.—A meeting was held in the Seventies' Hall, on Wednesday evening, President Joseph Young presiding, to take the necessary steps for the delivery of lectures during the winter season, at which a committee was appointed, with Elder A. P. Rockwood as Chairman, to secure lecturers and make other necessary arrangements. The first lecture of the season will be delivered on the evening of Wednesday week.

SOUTHERN MISSION.—Through the kindness of Elder George A. Smith, we are in possession of the minutes of an interesting Conference, held at St. George, Washington Co., on the 1st, 2nd and 3rd of the present month, President Erastus Snow presiding, of which we make the following summary: The morning meeting on the 1st, was occupied by President Snow, who urged the necessity of the Saints south of the "rim of the basin" producing their own breadstuffs. He gave an account of the depredations of the "grasshoppers" north; and spoke of the superior advantages of the southern climate for producing fine flavored fruit; referring, in his closing remarks, to the call at Conference for missionaries to go south.

In the afternoon, Elder F. D. Woolley spoke of the proceedings at the General Conference, and especially on gathering the poor and the Word of Wisdom. Elder Charles Smith spoke on the Word of Wisdom, on diet and some of the laws governing health. Elder San Giovanni gave a brief and somewhat amusing account of his mission in Piedmont and Switzerland; and spoke of the privileges enjoyed by the Saints in their gathered condition compared with those which they possess while scattered, showing how few and meagre are the latter.

On Saturday, the 2nd, a report of the various wards and branches of the Southern mission having been called for by Pres. Snow, they were reported by the following named brethren: Bishop Bunker represented Santa Clara; Bishop J. T. Willis represented Duncan's Retreat; Virgin City and Toquerville; Bishop A. P. Winsor represented Grafton; Bishop Wilson D. Pace represented Harmony; Bishop R. D. Covington represented Washington; Elder James Lewis represented Harrisburg; and

Bishop Wm. Snow represented Pine Valley. These reports occupied the morning and afternoon meetings on the 2nd. In the evening a meeting was held at which instructions were given to the Bishops and lesser Priesthood.

On Sunday morning, the 3rd, Elder Henry Harriman, related some of his experience during a membership of 35 years in the Church, and bore a powerful testimony to the truth of the gospel revealed by God through the Prophet Joseph Smith. Elder Taylor Crosby represented Eagleville; Elder Thomas S. Terry represented Shoal Creek; and Bishop Robert Gardner represented St. George.

The brethren reported the Saints in the various wards and settlements as full of faith and good works. The mission is progressing temporally and spiritually. Crops in some places have been light the past season, in other places they have been very good. In some wards cotton has not been productive, while grapes and other fruits have; in other places the fruit crop has not been so good while cotton has been equal to or above the average. So with other articles of produce. Still, prosperity is stamped upon the mission. The Indians are peaceable and disposed to be industrious. Education, the growing of breadstuffs, home manufactures, the Word of Wisdom and gathering the poor, were dwelt upon by the various speakers. After the reports Elder S. B. Hardy bore his testimony. Then the general and local Authorities were presented and sustained in order by a unanimous vote.

On the afternoon of Sunday President Snow urged the education of the young; the necessity of every family having and studying the Bible, Book of Mormon, book of Doctrine and Covenants; and a more extended establishment of Sunday Schools. He advocated a liberal response to the call for gathering the poor; requested those indebted to the P. E. Fund to pay that indebtedness immediately; and again adverted to education, urging that young ladies should study such branches as would qualify them for light occupations, such as book-keeping, telegraphing, &c.

Elder H. P. Miller spoke on the gathering of the poor; and advised the people to be diligent in sowing wheat this fall.

The meetings were enlivened with vocal music by the St. George, Virgin City, Santa Clara and Washington Choirs; and with songs by Elder S. L. Adams.

Elder James G. Bleak, Clerk to the Conference, further says in a note accompanying the minutes:—"The Mission is in a prosperous condition; the people feel well, and are much gratified and encouraged by the recent call at Salt Lake City for southern missionaries. Br. Snow arrived home on the 31st ult., and is enjoying good health. The first of our lately called missionaries have arrived, and quite a number more are close by."

THEATRICAL.—There have been quite a succession of dramatic novelties presented at the Theatre for some time past, some of which, we understand, have been procured by the Lessees at considerable expense for the gratification of the public. This manifests an energy and enterprise which can scarcely fail of being appreciated by those whose pleasure and amusement are thus studied and catered for. The playing, too, has been very good, and the care which characterizes the house has been bestowed upon the mounting and producing of the pieces presented. Amy Stone and Mr. Stone still hold the boards, and remain quite popular, she being an exceedingly natural and artistic actress; and he, as a comedian, contriving to extract mirth-provoking acting and business from sometimes rather meagre materials.

To-night there is a fine comedy announced, entitled "Meg's Diversion," followed by a somewhat romantic piece, named the "Dumb Girl of Genoa." In the latter a desperate drunken combat makes a feature. The bill is a good one, and we hope to see a good house.

PHONETICS.—A lecture was delivered on Wednesday evening, in the 8th Ward Assembly Rooms, on the subject of phonetics, by Bishop Alexander McRae, followed by some remarks on phonography and phonotypy by Elder E. L. Sloan. The importance of phonetics as a part of our educational system was dwelt upon; and the advantages to be derived from the use of a phonetic type and a practical acquaintance with phonography. The Deseret Phonographic Society, under the auspices of which this lecture was delivered, have, we understand, arranged for lectures at short intervals on this and kindred subjects, with the object of subserving the interests of education.

GONE EAST.—On Sunday night, 10th inst., Hon. W. H. Hooper, our respected Delegate to Congress, left by stage for the east, to attend to his duties in Washington during the forthcoming session of that body. He was accompanied by Elders Wm. H. Miles, who returns to his home in New York, Heber J. Richards and David M. Stuart. Br. Richards goes to remain in New York for a time; and Br. Stuart to fulfill the mission appointed him at last Conference.

Since their departure the Hon. W. H. Hooper telegraphed to President B. Young from Bridger and Sulphur Springs, the progress of himself and traveling companions. We have been favored with the following, still later, from Park Station, 515 miles east of this city.

Nov. 15.
We arrived here last night, at twelve o'clock. Leave this morning for Cheyenne.
W. H. HOOPER.

PERSONAL.—The following telegram was received by President B. Young on Monday:—

Omaha, 18.
Arrived last night. Self and party leave this morning all right.
W. H. HOOPER.

REACHED CHEYENNE.—The following interesting telegrams, between President B. Young and S. B. Reed, Esq., on the occasion of the Union Pacific Railroad having reached Cheyenne, have been courteously placed at our disposal:—

Cheyenne, Nov. 13th, 1867.

Brigham Young,
Track laid to Cheyenne, sixteen miles more than half way from Missouri River to Salt Lake City.

S. B. REED.
G. S. L. City, Nov. 13th, 1867.

S. B. Reed,
I congratulate you on your unprecedented success, and shall be most happy to see you here on one of those elegant Western cars. God bless you in your good labor,

BRIGHAM YOUNG.

GENERAL MUSTER AND DRILL.—A general muster and drill of the militia of this District having been ordered, to commence on Tuesday, the 29th ult., the various regiments within the District formed an encampment at the time appointed on the west bank of Jordan, at Camp Wasatch, the place where the muster of last fall was held. The infantry, composed of the 1st, 2nd and 3d regiments, commanded respectively by Colonels A. L. Fuller, S. W. Richards and John Sharp, though the last named officer was unavoidably absent and was represented by Lieut. Col. G. M. Ottinger, were on the ground on the evening of the 28th, with the artillery under Major Ladd. The 1st regiment of cavalry, Colonel Heber P. Kimball, reached the camp-ground on Tuesday morning. The cavalry, artillery and 3d infantry formed the 1st Brigade, under command of Brig.-Gen. B. Young, junr.; the 1st and 2nd infantry, forming the 2nd Brigade, under the command of Col. R. Smith, in the absence of Brig.-Gen. F. D. Richards. Major Gen. R. T. Burton commanded the Division; and Lieut.-Gen. Wells and staff remained with the troops during the muster, the guests of Major Gen. Burton, watching the progress of the drill with much interest.

The first day was principally occupied in regimental drill, with a dress parade in the afternoon. On the second day, Wednesday, after the usual morning exercises, the heavy duties of the day commenced with dress parade at 9 a.m.; and at 11 the forces consolidated preparatory to review. Presidents B. Young and H. C. Kimball, Hon's Orson Pratt, John Taylor, George Q. Cannon, W. H. Hooper and F. H. Head; Generals Chetlain, A. K. Thurber of Utah Co., and L. Smith of Davis Co.; Colonels R. N. Alfred, from Sanpete; Lieut. Col. A. Stayner, from Davis County, and other officers accompanied Lieut. Gen. Wells and staff.

As the troops were drawn up in line for standing review, they presented a very picturesque appearance, looked at a distance off in front. A dark line, glittering with bright scintillations, as the sun's rays fell upon sabre and rifle, backed with rows of tents and baggage wagons, and the mingled green and gold of the harvest tinted orchards in the city, whose beauty caught and feasted the eye as it dropped from gazing on the rugged crests of the Wasatch mountains, formed a picture of more than ordinary loveliness.

The Lieutenant General and staff, of whom we noticed Brig. Generals H. B. Clawson, Geo. A. Smith and A. P. Rockwood; Judge Advocate Hosea Stout; Colonels Joseph A. Young and J. C. Little; Col. W. C. Dunbar, Chaplain; Lieut. Col. John T. Caine; and Major Haight; accompanied by the distinguished visitors named, passed the troops in standing review; and afterwards took a position where they were passed by the troops. The bearing and appearance of the men as they marched past, were the subject of much commendation. Some companies were neatly uniformed, a subject which may demand attention when we have more space. All present of the reviewing party were highly gratified. The music of Cap. Croxall's fine brass band, Cap. Eardley's and the 10th Ward brass bands; and Major Huntington's excellently drilled martial band, enlivened the proceedings as it did the whole encampment, while the muster continued. After the review the troops formed in a hollow square, when brief addresses were delivered by Lieut.-General D. H. Wells, President B. Young, General Chetlain and General Geo. A. Smith, in which much valuable advice was given to officers and men. We had those discourses phonographically reported, but a crowd of matter compels us to omit them. The afternoon of the same day was devoted to brigade exercises. On Thursday morning there was an inspection of arms; and in the afternoon brigade exercises again. Most of the officers improved the intervals of time by devoting them to drill. The steadiness of the men in performing the various evolutions, and the precision with which they moved elicited considerable praise from those who were competent to judge. Major General Burton handled the Division like an officer who thoroughly knew his work.

On Friday morning at 9 o'clock, the division prepared to return to the city, and in less than half a minute after the gun was fired to strike tents, every tent was leveled; while within twenty minutes the whole of the forces were on the march back. The cavalry, artillery and baggage wagons came by Jordan bridge, and the infantry by the 6th ward bridge, uniting at the Court House, from whence they marched to South Temple St., saluting as they passed the residence of Governor Durkee and were dismissed opposite President B. Young's office.

The weather was superb throughout the whole time, with the exception of a tolerably strong wind during the night of the 28th and morning of the 29th, which blew down several of the tents, including Headquarters. The best of feelings existed through the encampment; no accident occurred to mar the enjoyment of the occasion, and we failed to observe anything like intemperance or profanity among the large number of men there congregated together; while we did not hear one express another feeling than that of gratification during the entire time. General Burton was the host of a number of distinguished visitors as well as the Lieut. General and staff and the quarters of Brig. General Young. Col. Smith, with the various regimental quarters, enjoyed the presence of numerous fair faces and friends of the officers.

TOOELE MILITIA.—From Tooele we learn that the Militia of that District had a two days muster, on Friday and Saturday last, the 15th and 16th inst. Their encampment was about half way between Tooele and Grantsville, and was named Camp Stansbury, it being about west of that island on the Lake. Lieut.-General D. H. Wells, Major-General R. T. Burton, and Colonel John R. Winder arrived from this city about 3 p.m. of Friday, having been met by a company of cavalry a few miles from camp and escorted to it.

The first day was spent in company and battalion drill. The next morning, after the regular routine of reveille, roll call, prayers, breakfast, guard mount and dress parade, at 10 o'clock there was standing and passing review, and at 11 inspection. A square was afterwards formed, when short and appropriate addresses were delivered by Generals Wells and Burton, and Major Rowberry.

At half-past one the visiting officers left for the city; and at four o'clock the camp broke up, the troops leaving for their homes rejoicing in the good time, long to be remembered, which they had enjoyed together. The Militia of the District consist of two battalions of infantry and one battalion of cavalry, most of them well armed and equipped.

TO ADVERTISERS.—Advertisers in the News will note that there is reading matter on every page, an arrangement of no little benefit to them. We design changing around advertisements at short intervals, so that all advertisers may have any advantage which might be claimed from choice of position in the paper.