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## CONVENING OF THE EXTRA SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

On Monday, the 12th instant, at noon, pursuant to the proclamation of His Excellency, both branches of the Legislative Assembly convened in special session at the Social Hall, in Great Salt Lake City, and proceeded to organize by going through with the usual ceremonies—the election of officers, &c.

The following members of the Council were present and answered to their names, on the calling of the roll:

Daniel H. Wells, President; Albert Carrington, James Ferguson, Franklin D. Richards, Lorenzo Snow, Loren Farr, Leonard E. Harrington, John T. Hardy, George A. Smith, William R. Smith, of Davis, and Wilford Woodruff, of Great Salt Lake—members elect to fill vacancies—presented their certificates of election, and, on taking the oath of office administered by the Hon. Chief Justice Kinney, were admitted to seats, the former in place of Hon. C. C. Rich, and the latter in place of Hon. O. Pratt, sen'r—both resigned.

The following were elected officers of the Council:

John T. Caine, Secretary; E. W. East, Assistant Secretary; Israel Ivins, Sergeant-at-arms; Samuel L. Sprague, Messenger; Preston S. Free, Foreman. Joseph Young, Chaplain; to each of whom the usual oath was administered by Chief Justice Kinney.

The House was called to order by Thomas Bullock, Esq., late Chief Clerk, and, on calling the roll, the following members elect answered to their names:

From Great Salt Lake:—John Taylor, Hosea Stout, E. D. Woolley, H. B. Clawson, A. P. Rockwood, John M. Moody, John V. Long, W. F. Anderson, W. P. Nebeker, James M. Whitmore.

From Tooele:—Evan M. Greene.

From Davis:—Horton D. Haight, Rosel Hyde.

From Weber:—Chauncey W. West, James McGaw.

From Box Elder, Cache and Malad:—Ezra T. Benson.

From Utah and Cedar:—Isaac Bullock, Albert K. Thurber, Lorenzo H. Hatch.

From Beaver:—C. W. Wandell.

From Iron and Washington:—Silas S. Smith.

Hon. John Taylor was elected Speaker; Thomas Bullock, Chief Clerk; Robert L. Campbell, Assistant Clerk; David Candland, Sergeant-at-arms; Edward P. Duzette, Messenger; Parley P. Pratt, Foreman; David Pettigrew, Chaplain.

The Hon. Henry R. Crosby, Associate Justice of the Supreme court, being present, administered the oath of office to the members and also to the officers elect.

After the organization of both Houses was completed, a joint session was had in the Representative's Hall, when the Message of the Governor was received and read by John T. Caine, Esq., Secretary of the Council.

On the dissolution of the joint session, the Council adjourned till 11 a.m., and the House till 10 a.m. next day.

On Tuesday, the Federal Judges were assigned pursuant to the provisions of the Organic Act, which was the principal object contemplated in calling the session; and times and places appointed for holding District courts for the transaction of Territorial business, the course pursued by the predecessors of the present Judges in holding courts where and when they pleased without authority of law, having been discarded, as every sensible, unprejudiced man anticipated would be the case, as soon as reason should resume its dominion, the dawning of which happy day seems to have appeared.

In making the assignment, the Legislature, as we are informed, complied with the wishes of the Judges or a majority of them, and the action cannot fail to give general satisfaction. The Hon. Chief Justice Kinney was

assigned to the Third District, Hon. R. P. Flennikin to the First and Hon. Henry R. Crosby to the Second. The times fixed for holding Territorial courts in the several Districts are—in the Third District, at Great Salt Lake City, on the third Monday in January; in the Second District, at Genoa, Carson County, on the second Monday in February, and in the First District, at Provo City, on the first Monday in March next, and annually thereafter.

It was deemed inexpedient by both Houses to resolve the special into the regular session and consequently, at a late hour yesterday evening, the extra session was dissolved without doing any further business; but up to the time of going to press, it was not known whether the Governor had approved the acts, assigning the Judges and appointing the times for holding courts for the transaction of Territorial business or not.

## The Jordan Bridge.

The building and keeping bridges in repair across the Jordan, on the territorial road running west from this city, during the last eight years, has cost the city, county and Territory large sums of money, and a good safe bridge has not existed there much of the time from the day the first one was built to the present time. The history of the several bridges that have been built there, developing much mechanical and architectural skill in their construction; the inconveniences that have resulted to the public from time to time in consequence of dilapidation, and the several rebuildings are yet fresh in the minds of many who suffered from those seemingly unavoidable occurrences.

The bridge now standing, but shortly to be removed to give place to another, was erected at a heavy expense, and has had to be watched most of the time since it has been in use, and propped up, braced and secured at divers times and in divers ways, to keep it from falling down, at an annual expenditure of hundreds of dollars; and it is somewhat marvellous that the ill-shaped, ill-contrived and ponderous concern has been made to stand and subserve the purpose of crossing the stream as long as it has, and that so few accidents have occurred to those who have passed over it from time to time, when it has been out of repair.

The Legislative Assembly, at its last session, made an appropriation of fifteen hundred dollars, on condition that the city and county of Great Salt Lake would each appropriate a like sum, to be expended by and under the direction of the Territorial Road Commissioner in the building of a new bridge at that point, which condition was promptly complied with on the part of both city and county, the interest of the public demanding it, as that road is one of the principal thoroughfares leading to and from the city. The job of building the new bridge has been let by Mr. McKean, the commissioner, and it is now being framed under the supervision of Mr. Henry Grow, a scientific bridge builder. The work is far advanced, and the framing will soon be finished, and the bridge ready to be placed in position.

We understand that the old bridge is to be taken down in a few days, and that it is intended to put the new one up this fall, which can of course be done if the weather is not too cold and stormy.

In the event that the old bridge shall be taken down and the new one not be ready for use before spring, it will subject the public to great inconvenience. The river which was formerly fordable there in low water, is not so now. The establishment of a ferry while the work of taking down the old bridge and putting up the new one is going on, has been spoken of, which is the best that can be done, if the bridge can be completed before the river freezes over; but if it should not be finished till spring, a temporary bridge, which might be constructed at a nominal expense, would be better than a ferry.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.—The Message of his Excellency Gov. Cumming, to the Legislative Assembly will no doubt be read with much interest by the citizens generally. It is a straight-forward document, replete with good, practical, sound sense. To the principal items therein contained few, if any, can reasonably object.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Communications will receive attention next week.

## EASTERN NEWS BY MAIL.

The St. Joseph mail, on Saturday morning, brought files of eastern papers to October 20th, containing, however, nothing new nor very interesting. The movements of the Prince of Wales seem to have excited the people in New York, Albany, Boston and other places, more than the great struggle for political power, which has been going on for a long time, and they vied with each other in doing honor to the Heir apparent of the British crown.

The elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana had been ascertained by the official canvass in each State, to have been more unfavorable to the Democracy and its allies, than at first reported. In Pennsylvania, the Republican majority was nearly 32,000; in Ohio, about 25,000; in Indiana, nearly 15,000. The result was very generally considered as decidedly indicative of the election of Lincoln to the Presidency, on the 6th of November—many of the Democratic journals acknowledging that fact.

From the most reliable reports, Moreton (Democrat) was elected Delegate to Congress from Nebraska, and not Daily (Republican), as at first reported; Morton's majority, however, was small. In the Legislature, the Republicans have a majority—the House standing 22 republicans to 17 democrats. The Council was about evenly divided.

The Legislature of Vermont met and organized on the 11th of October. Governor Fairbanks was inaugurated on the 12th and delivered a message, in which he indicated that he should not be a candidate for re-election. On the 16th, Judge Collamer was re-elected United States Senator from that State, for the term of six years after the 4th of March next.

It seems that Mr. Douglass did not go into quarters on returning to Chicago on the 4th of October, as was reported to have been his intention; but to save the country, after remaining there a few days, he again took the field against his enemies—the republicans, Unionists and Southern democrats. He was speechifying at Detroit on the 15th, and at Kalamazoo on the 16th, making spirited charges on the republican ranks to counteract the effect produced by Seward during his late campaign in the North-west.

It was reported that he intended to visit Iowa and Missouri and then go down the Mississippi, after which his opponents averred that he would go up 'Salt,' and retire forever from the political arena.

A terrific gale is reported to have visited the Gulf of St. Lawrence on the 6th and 7th of October. The railroad wharf at Shediac was destroyed; five buildings were blown down or floated away; two schooners were driven from their moorings high and dry up into the fields, and a great number of trees were prostrated. Two schooners that left Shediac on the morning of the 6th inst., were supposed to be lost, with all on board. Much other damage was done, as far as heard from, and many lives were supposed to have been lost.

The extensive oil works of Helme & Co, Philadelphia, were destroyed by fire on the night of the 15th. Loss, \$35,000.

The engine house of the Pittsburgh and Cleveland railroad, located near Pittsburgh, was destroyed by fire on the 14th. Eight locomotives were burnt. The loss, heavy and what might be considered remarkable, from the way mention was made of the occurrence, it was supposed to be "the work of an incendiary."

The steamer Ontario, while entering port at Ogdensburg, N. Y., on the morning of the 17th, ran into and sunk the bark City of Ogdensburg, lying at anchor in eighty feet water. She is reported to have sunk in three minutes after the collision took place, the crew having barely time to escape.

A severe earthquake was felt at Saco, Maine, on the morning of Oct. 17th, rocking buildings and ringing bells, &c. It was accompanied by a loud report. The shock was felt at Quebec, Montreal and all over Canada East, also at Burlington, Vermont and other places in New England. At Newburyport there were two distinct shocks.

There was a fire at Toledo, Ohio, on the 18th, which destroyed property to the amount of \$35,000; and at Crystal Lake, Ill., six ice houses, belonging to Joy and Frisbie, were burned up, containing 13,000 tons of ice. Loss estimated at \$40,000.

The steamer Tempest, bound from Louisville to Cairo, with a full freight, sank at Long Island on Oct 11th. No lives lost.

At Van Buren, Ark., on Oct. 15th, after a regimental muster, three persons named Rufus and Jackson Covington, brothers, and Richard, a son of the latter, were killed by two brothers named Silas and Benjamin Edwards, and several others were badly cut and otherwise injured on both sides. An old feud had existed between the parties, the Edwards being the aggressors, as alleged. While trying to make their escape, they were overtaken a short distance from town by the constable and his posse, and lodged in jail. A large crowd nearly succeeded in taking the prisoners from the constable and hanging them in the street, and afterwards surrounded the jail for that purpose, but were finally pacified. It was feared, however, that they would watch for an opportunity to get them out and hang them without waiting for the slow progress of law.

Four men, under arrest for horse stealing, were taken from the jail at Council Bluffs, Iowa, on the night of the 14th, and one of them, named McGuire, was found suspended on a tree near the jail next morning. The others were supposed to have met with the same fate, but their bodies had not been found.

Two young men, late from Fort Smith, Ark., were hung for horse stealing, at San Antonio, Texas, on the 31st of September. Their names were Frank Rivers and Bob Montgomery.

Gordon, the murderer of Garts, was hung at Denver, on the 6th. He made a full confession of his crimes.

The Commissioner of the Land office has decided that the policy adopted by California must be applied in settling the ownership of mining claims in New Mexico.

Information from a reliable source had reached Washington that the congress of Nicaragua would be convened, to ratify the treaty between the United States and that republic within the time therein specified.

The Richmond Enquirer of October 16, says it was ready to concede the election of Lincoln, and that the cry of disunion could not avert the calamity.

The Post Office department had perfected arrangements for expediting the service of the mail between New York and Boston. The new arrangement was to take effect on the first of November.

The department had also determined to extend the terms of the contract with William H. Russell, president of the Central Overland Express, for the service of the mail from St. Joseph to Salt Lake City. That is what was expected and as it should be, and it is hoped that the regularity with which the mail on that route has been carried during the present season, will not be interrupted during the winter.

Commissioner Greenwood had returned from his official visit to the Cheyennes and Arapahoes in the Pike's Peak country, having arranged with them the basis of a treaty. These Indians continue to be friendly, and some of their chiefs, it is said, will exert themselves to induce the Kioways and Camanches to be on peaceful terms with the United States.

The rider from Horse Shoe station to Larabee, on Oct. 12th, reported that the Sioux Indians had killed two white persons and one half-breed, and drove off considerable stock. It was supposed to be a war party of the Sioux returning from the Ute country.

The New Mexico mail arrived at Independence, Oct. 15th, with a report that the Navajoe Indians had commenced hostilities in earnest. Four hundred Utahs had been employed by special agent Pfeffer. Also 800 Mexicans and Paebla Indians had taken the field. These, with the regular army, it was thought, would make a clean sweep, and whip the Indians into submission. What a powerless army Uncle Sam must have to require the services of savages to suppress Indian depredations.

It was reported that the Indians had attacked Fort Defiance and held possession of it for six hours, in the face of four companies of United States troops.

From Mexico there had nothing of importance been received. Garay, the Mexican minister of the treasury, had resigned. The liberals were operating against Guadalajara, and the city was daily expected to fall. Efforts were being made to raise money to defend the capital, and a new forced loan was talked of.

The schooner Daniel Goodman, from Lavaca for Pensacola, has been lost on Last Island. All hands saved.