

A BILL

To enable the people of Utah to form a constitution and State government, and for the admission of said State into the Union on an equal footing with the original States.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the inhabitants of that portion of the Territory of Utah included in the boundaries hereinafter designated, be, and they are hereby, authorized to form for themselves a constitution and State government with the name aforesaid, which State, when so formed, may be admitted into the Union as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the said State of Utah shall consist of all the territory included within the following boundaries, to wit: commencing at a point formed by the intersection of the thirty-seventh degree of longitude west from Washington, with the forty-second degree of north latitude; thence due south along said thirty-seventh degree of longitude to the thirty-seventh degree of north latitude; thence due east along said thirty-seventh degree of north latitude to the thirty-second degree of longitude west from Washington; thence due north along said thirty-second degree of longitude to the forty-second degree of north latitude; thence due west along said forty-second degree of north latitude to the place of beginning.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That all persons qualified by law to vote for representatives to the general assembly of said Territory, and all citizens of the United States over twenty-one years of age residing in said Territory on the first day of May next, shall be qualified to be elected, and they are hereby authorized to vote for and choose representatives to form a convention, under such rules and regulations as the governor of said Territory may prescribe, and also to vote upon the acceptance or rejection of such constitution as may be formed by said convention, and for Representative to Congress, and members of the State legislature, and governor, and State and other officers provided for in said constitution or any or either of them, under such rules and regulations as said convention may prescribe, and the aforesaid representatives to form the aforesaid convention, shall be apportioned among the several counties in said Territory, in proportion to the population as near as may be; and said apportionment shall be made for said Territory by the governor, United States district attorney, and chief justice thereof, or any two of them. And the governor of said Territory shall by proclamation, on or before the first Monday of May next, order an election of the representatives aforesaid, to be held on the first Monday in June thereafter, throughout the Territory, and such election shall be conducted in the same manner as is prescribed by the laws of said Territory regulating elections therein for members of the House of Representatives; and the number of members to said convention shall be the same as now constitute both branches of the legislature of the aforesaid Territory; Provided, That no mark or other insignia shall be required or permitted to be placed on any ballot by which the person casting the same may be identified.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That the members of the convention thus elected shall meet at the capital of said Territory on the first Monday in July next, and after organization shall declare, in behalf of the people of said Territory, that they adopt the Constitution of the United States, whereupon the said convention shall be, and it is hereby, authorized to form a constitution and State Government: Provided, That the constitution when formed shall be republican, and not repugnant to the Constitution of the United States, and the principles of the Declaration of Independence: And provided further, That said constitution shall provide by an article, forever irrevocable without the consent of the Congress of the United States:

First. That there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in the said State otherwise than in the punishment of crimes whereof the party shall have been duly convicted.

Second. That after the adoption of said constitution of said State, all persons shall be forever prohibited from contracting any bigamous, polygamous, or plural marriages, or relations of concubinage, or contracting or commencing to live or cohabit with one woman or more (other than his lawful wife) as his wife or wives.

Third. That perfect toleration of religious sentiment shall be secured, and no inhabitant of said State shall ever be molested in person or property on account of his or her mode of religious worship.

Fourth. That the people inhabiting said Territory do agree and declare that they forever disclaim all right and title to the unappropriated public lands lying within said Territory and that the same shall be and remain at the sole and entire disposition of the United States, and that the lands belonging to citizens of the United States residing without the said State shall never be taxed higher than the lands belonging to residents thereof; and that no taxes shall be imposed by said State on lands or property therein, belonging to, or which may hereafter be purchased by, the United States.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That in case a Constitution and State Government shall be formed for the people of said Territory of Utah in compliance with the provisions of this act, that said convention forming the same shall provide by ordinance for submitting said constitution to the people of said State for their ratification or rejection, at an election to be held on the second Tuesday of September, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, at such places and under such regulations as may be prescribed therein, at which election the qualified voters as hereinbefore provided shall vote directly for or against the proposed constitution, and the returns of said elections shall be made to the acting governor of the Territory, who, together with the United States district attorney and chief justice of the said Territory, or any two of them, shall canvass the same, and if a majority of legal votes shall be cast for said constitution in said proposed State, the said acting governor shall certify the same to the President of the United States, together with a copy of said constitution and ordinances, whereupon it shall be the duty of the President to transmit the same to Congress if in session, and if not in session, then at its first annual assemblage thereafter.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That until the next general census shall be taken, said State of Utah shall be entitled to one Representative in the House of Representatives of the United States, which Representative, together with the members of the legislature of said State, and the governor and State and other officers provided for in said constitution, or any, or either of them, may be elected on the same day a vote is taken for or against the proposed constitution and State government.

SEC. 7. And be it further enacted, That sections numbers sixteen and thirty-six in every township, and where such sections have been sold or otherwise disposed of by any act of Congress, other lands equivalent thereto, in legal subdivisions of not less than one quarter-section, and as contiguous as may be, shall be, and are hereby, granted to said State for the support of common schools.

SEC. 8. And be it further enacted, That, provided the State of Utah shall be admitted into the Union in accordance with the foregoing provisions of this act, twenty entire sections of the unappropriated public lands within said State, to be selected and located by direction of the Legislature thereof on or before the first day of January, anno Domini eighteen hundred and seventy-four, shall be, and they are hereby, granted in legal subdivisions of not less than one hundred and sixty acres, to said State for the purpose of erecting public buildings at the capital of said State for legislative and judicial purposes, in such manner as the legislature shall prescribe.

SEC. 9. And be it further enacted, That twenty other entire sections of land as aforesaid, to be selected and located as aforesaid, in legal subdivisions as aforesaid, shall be, and they are hereby, granted to said State for the purpose of erecting a suitable building for a penitentiary or State prison, in the manner aforesaid.

SEC. 10. And be it further enacted, That five per centum of the proceeds of the sales of all public lands lying within said State which shall be sold by the United States subsequent to the admission of said State into the Union, after deducting all the expenses incident to the same, shall be paid to the said State for the purpose of making and improving public roads, constructing ditches or canals, to effect a general system of irrigation of the agricultural land in the State, as the legislature shall direct.

SEC. 11. And be it further enacted, That from and after the admission of the said State of Utah into the Union,

in pursuance of this act, and such other and further acts of Congress as may be had in relation thereto, the laws of the United States, not locally inapplicable, shall have the same force and effect within the said State as elsewhere within the United States; and said State shall constitute one judicial district, and be called the district of Utah.

SEC. 12. And be it further enacted, That if the constitution and State government herein provided for shall be declared by Congress to be in conformity with the provisions of this act, and the said constitution and State government shall be approved by Congress, the State shall be declared entitled to admission into the Union, and Senators and Representatives shall be admitted therefrom.

[SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.]

By Telegraph.

FOREIGN.

BERNE, 4. — Sixty-six thousand French are in Switzerland. The men are badly clothed. Switzerland has asked France to send them clothing. The Germans on the 2d and 3d continued hostilities inwards. There are 200 wounded at Nueburg.

BORDEAUX, 6. — The demonstration to-day was unimportant, and consisted of about seven hundred, headed by the Garibaldian Col. Middleton. The rest of the crowd were spectators. The prefect received the crowd, Gambetta being occupied. The prefect read the following declaration of Gambetta: "Faithful to the programme of arms to win, I am now occupied in a council of war, deliberating on means of profiting by the armistice."

LONDON, 5. — A complete rupture has taken place between the Paris government and Gambetta. The restoration of the Empire is most probable. It is reported the Pope has undertaken to assist in the restoration. In the Clubs it is reported that Bismarck is laboring under severe mental excitement, his mind being so unbalanced as to render him virtually insane.

Twenty-four government ovens, at Deptford, are engaged night and day baking biscuits for Paris. Large quantities of provisions have been sent. Four government store ships are loading to-day, and sixteen others are ready to load.

The scheme for the restoration of the Empire develops great strength in unexpected high quarters. Advices from Versailles, of the 4th, state that Scherr has been nominated for the Assembly by the moderate Republicans. The government has been informed that there is danger of the Queen being insulted in going from Buckingham Palace to open Parliament on Thursday, and are making arrangements to keep the populace back from the line of procession. The Queen's unpopularity has never reached such an alarming point as at present.

VERSAILLES, 3. — A special correspondent of the New York Herald, who has been inside Paris since the investment, came out to-day and returned to-night. He says the Commandant of Montrouge has committed suicide. Crowds of French peasantry attend daily on the bridge at Neuilly, in the hope of being able to pass the Prussian outposts, but without success. The Parisians are under the impression that the Prussian troops will not enter Paris. They are still in ignorance as to the full terms of the capitulation. It is believed the guns in the forts will not be taken away by the enemy. The price of provisions has not yet been lowered. Of a hundred thousand horses originally in Paris, sixty-six thousand have been killed for food. Three thousand horses, requisitioned by the government, have been given back to the omnibus companies. Cabs have entirely disappeared. The women of Belleville and Villette express themselves in terms of great exasperation against the Germans. The delivering of arms has commenced at Severn, and is proceeding rapidly, in consequence of an article of the Convention, providing for the delivery of arms before the revictualing of Paris. The exchange of wounded and prisoners is proceeding to-day at the gates of Versailles.

Arrangements are being made in Berlin for the Emperor's arrival. He will be in Berlin by the 8th of March at the latest. His majesty will leave Versailles on the 4th and will pass through Mendon and Madgeburg on the way to the capitol. The whole army of the investment will march through an "Arc de triomphe," in the Avenue De Limpenatoribes, Rue de Rivoli and Rue St. Antoine, simply for the pur-

pose of passing through Paris. The houses on either side of the route will be cleared of their inhabitants and occupied by German troops. The statues on the facade of the Hotel de Ville were much damaged on Sunday by rioters. Inspector General Innes, of the English army, who is carrying provisions for the suffering French, entered the city yesterday.

LONDON, 9. — Advices from Calais, to-day, state that the Prussians are obstructing the revictualing of Paris. Nine trains were detained at Amiens, although the line is clear. It is feared the Germans are satisfied that France will refuse their terms of peace and consequently seize the provisions for their own use.

PARIS, 5. — A decree signed by all the ministers has been promulgated, annulling Gambetta's decree on electoral disabilities. It maintains the supreme authority of the Paris government, and declares that elections shall be unrestricted. It is believed that neither the government of national defense, the red republicans nor the imperialists have any chance of carrying the elections. The public favor the moderate party, condemn the weakness of the government, and complain that they were not consulted on the capitulation and armistice.

LONDON, 7. — The Telegraph has the following, from Paris on the 3rd: The meetings which are held in the various halls are becoming more demonstrative; some speakers demand the arrest and trial of those who surrendered the city. The liberal-republican committee has declared that the Government, since the 4th of September, should be arraigned by the National Assembly, to render an account of their conduct in the defence of Paris and to give their reasons for agreeing to the armistice. The committee also declares that no treaty, ratifying the armistice should be signed, and that Paris should continue the defence and refuse to capitulate. At a meeting in Saloon de Reine, Blanche, one of the orators, declared that France demanded Robespierre, and that the guillotine alone could save the country. This sentiment was received with enthusiasm by the audience. The deputies who favor the continuation of the war are loudly applauded at all the meetings. Trochu has declined the candidacy for the Assembly in a letter which says: "I only consented to retain the Presidency of the Government because it was my duty to share with my colleagues a common responsibility. I am about to be discharged from it and my part must finish with the events which gave it its rise." The meeting at which this letter was read shouted with one voice: "The members of the Government are cowards!"

Fifty railway wagons, laden with provisions entered Paris on the 3rd, inscribed "London gifts for Paris." Ewen's extensive thread mills, Manchester, have been destroyed by fire. Nine hundred operatives are thrown out of employment thereby.

HOOPERVILLE, WEBER CO., U. T., February 5th, 1871.

Editor Deseret News: Dear Sir:—I lift my pen at this time to give you a few items of news from the Musk Rat. In the first place I will say that we had a good time of it to-day, having the company of President F. D. Richards, Bp. Herrick, Elders W. Thompson, C. Penrose and others from Ogden; also A. McFarland from West Weber. We were blessed with some excellent instructions from the brethren, and had our School House, which is now well fitted up for school purposes, dedicated by Bro. Franklin D. Richards. We organized ourselves in December last to enter into Co-operation for the purchase and sale of goods here, and on January 16th, '71, the store was opened, and now seems to do well, and I hope that we will soon enter into other co-operative business. Our Water Company Directors have also had men in the mountains this Winter getting out timber for the protection of the banks of the Weber against its shifting stream, which is expected to be done before the first high water. The people here are blessed with as beautiful a piece of farming country as I have seen in our mountain home, and I believe they have the energy to develop it, and to live so that the blessing of God can rest upon them and their labors. We have been blessed so far, although we, with many others, have suffered considerable from the ravages of the grasshoppers, but we wish to live and take all in good part. We are accommodated with the mail here twice a week. We have built some 124 houses here within the last two years. Yours in the Gospel,

HENRY HAMILTON.