

No. 21.—An act establishing southern and western bounds of Spanish Fork.

Passed and approved.

No. 22.—An act in regard to Emigration kanyon.

Passed the House, but was subsequently substituted by (C.F.) No. 6.

No. 23.—General appropriation bill.

Passed and approved.

No. 24.—Territorial appropriation bill.

Passed and approved.

A memorial to Congress to donate 500,000 acres of land for school purposes and a memorial to Congress to donate the land in incorporated cities to the inhabitants therein were adopted and concurred in by the Council, but we do not know whether they have been approved or not, by his Excellency.

Legislative Election.

A joint session of the Council and House of Representatives was held in the Representatives' Hall, on Wednesday the 18th inst., for electing the Territorial and other officers, whose election by the Legislative Assembly is provided for by law.

The following named persons were elected to these several offices, to wit:

TERRITORIAL OFFICERS:

David O. Calder, Territorial Treasurer.

William Clayton, Auditor of Public Accounts.

Jesse W. Fox, Territorial Surveyor General.

Theodore McKean, Territorial Road Commissioner.

William Clayton, Recorder of Marks and Brands.

Nathan Davis, Sealer of Weights and Measures.

John Lyon, sen., Librarian.

Seth M. Blair, Attorney General.

John Kay, Territorial Marshal.

Jesse N. Smith, Attorney for the First Judicial District.

William H. Bromfield, Attorney for the Second Judicial District.

Frederick Kesler, Feramor Little, E. R. Young, Directors of the Penitentiary.

Alexander McRae, Warden of the Penitentiary.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

For Washington County:

James R. McCullough, Probate Judge.

George Spencer, Notary Public.

For Iron County:

James Lewis, Probate Judge.

James H. Martineau, Notary Public.

For Beaver County:

Daniel M. Thomas, Probate Judge.

Philo T. Farnsworth, Notary Public.

For Millard County:

John A. Ray, Probate Judge.

Joseph V. Robinson, Notary Public.

For San Pete County:

Gardiner Snow, Probate Judge.

John Egar, Notary Public.

For Juab County:

Andrew Love, Probate Judge.

M. D. Hambleton, Notary Public.

For Cedar County:

Zerubbabel Snow, Probate Judge.

Thomas B. Irwin, Notary Public.

For Utah County:

Silas Smith, Probate Judge.

Lucius N. Scovil, Notary Public.

For Great Salt Lake County:

Elias Smith, Probate Judge.

John T. Caine, W. W. Phelps, Notaries Public.

For Davis County:

Thomas S. Smith, Probate Judge.

James Leithead, Notary Public.

For Weber County:

Aaron F. Farr, Probate Judge.

William Critchlow, Notary Public.

For Box Elder County:

Samuel Smith, Probate Judge.

John Burt, Notary Public.

For Cache County:

Peter Maughn, Probate Judge.

James G. Willie, Notary Public.

For Green River County:

William A. Carter, Probate Judge and Notary Public.

For Tooele County:

Ormus E. Bates, Probate Judge.

Lysander Gee, Notary Public.

For Shamp County:

Luke Johnson, Probate Judge.

Samuel Bennion, Notary Public.

For Carson County:

John S. Childs, Probate Judge.

William C. Campbell, Notary Public.

OFFICERS OF THE UNIVERSITY:

Orson Pratt, sen., Chancellor.

Orson Hyde, T. B. H. Stenhouse, Joseph A. Young, Robert L. Campbell, Gilbert Clements, William Eddington, Claudius V. Spencer, Isaac Bowman, Orson Pratt, jun., George J. Taylor, Samuel W. Richards, Isaac Groo, Regents.

Thomas W. Ellerbeck, Treasurer.

Adjournment of the Legislature.

The forty days having expired on Friday evening last, or more properly speaking on Saturday morning, as it was long after midnight, the Legislative Assembly adjourned *sine die*, and soon thereafter the members were seen leaving the city for their respective homes, but not till they had received their per diem and mileage, and that too in cash, which, through the indefatigable exertions of Governor Cumming, (who has had to perform the duties of several of the federal officers during the winter) was promptly raised for that purpose.

Another Bloody Tragedy.

It will be remembered that during the session of the District Court in this city last summer, one Frank McNeil was murdered at the California House and that, from the attending circumstances, it was generally believed, at the time, that the deed was committed by a notorious villain and desperado, commonly known as Joe Rhodes, an army follower who came here in the fall of eighteen fifty eight.

The grand jury, then in attendance on said court, inquired into the matter and found a true bill of indictment against said Rhodes for the murder of McNeil, as has subsequently been made to appear, and a warrant was issued and placed in the hands of Marshal Dotson or of one of his deputies for the arrest of Rhodes, if found in the Territory, which, from some cause, was never served, although the murderer returned to this city after an absence of about a month and has been lurking about ever since, up to Thursday evening last.

On that evening about dark, he met with one Jason Luce, at one of the liquor saloons in East Temple street, when some words not of a very pacific character, passed between him and Luce. Rhodes asserted, on being accused by the other of having drank too much liquor, that he was not so drunk but that he would have a man for breakfast. They soon parted, but at about seven o'clock, Rhodes went to the house of Mr. Butcher, near the corner of East Temple and Emigration streets, where Luce was attending upon W. A. Hickman, who was wounded in the affray on Christmas day, and against the expressed wish of Mr. Hickman and others who were in the house, after giving his pistols into the hands of another person who was with him, he succeeded, by entreaties, in gaining admission into the room adjoining the one in which Hickman was lying.

After Rhodes had been in the house some little time, the man who was holding his pistols at the door, becoming cold, also went in and subsequently, for some cause which to us has not been satisfactorily explained, gave the pistols back to Rhodes. On getting possession of them, he declared that he would go into the room where Hickman was or die in the attempt, at the same time using abusive language towards Luce. He then cocked and flourished his pistols, pointing one towards Luce and the other at Mr. O. E. Bates, who was there at the time on some business with Hickman. Bates, apprehending danger, sprang and seized the weapons of death near the cylinders, upon which Rhodes snapped them both, each hammer striking the hand by which they were held. Luce then seized Rhodes by the breast, a scuffle ensued between them, but the witnesses alleged that it was so dark in the room that they saw no knives till after Rhodes fell and shortly expired, when it was ascertained that he had received some eight or ten knife wounds, most of which, it is said, would have been fatal.

Luce gave himself up to the officers of the law, and the next day, on an examination before Justice Clinton, he was acquitted.

A NEW FIRM.—By reference to the advertisement of Messrs. Woodmansee & Brother, inserted in this number, it will be seen, that they have purchased of Messrs. Irwin & Young, their entire stock of merchandise imported last fall and offer the same for sale at reduced prices.

The stock is represented as being the best in the city, not only comprising the merchandise imported by Irwin & Young, but also that imported by Mr. Childs.

ARRIVAL OF THE EASTERN MAIL.

NO SPEAKER--PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Yesterday at about twelve o'clock, the mail from St. Joseph arrived, bringing dates from New York and Washington, to Dec. 28, and from Chicago to the 29th.

The following is the latest news from the Capitol that we have seen:

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.

SENATE.—The President's annual message was brought in by the President's secretary.

Mr. Iverson, of Georgia, moved that it be read.

Mr. Collamer, of Vermont, objected, as the understanding among the Senators was that no business should be done during the Christmas week.

The question was debated by Messrs. Davis, Fessenden, Bayard, and others, when the motion of Mr. Iverson prevailed—yeas 28, nays 12.

The Secretary of the Senate then read the message.

Mr. Clingman, of N. C., proposed to postpone the consideration of the message till January 3.

Mr. Bright, of Indiana, said it would be better to adopt the usual course. He moved that the message and documents be printed, but asked that his motion lie over until after the holidays as the Senate had no printer yet.

This course was pursued and the Senate adjourned till Friday.

HOUSE.—the message of the President was received.

Mr. Cochrane, of New York, moved that it be laid on the table until the House effected an organization.

Mr. Craige, of North Carolina, moved to amend the motion so that the message be received and read.

Mr. Cochrane accepted the amendment.—Much excitement prevailed—the Republican members calling for the yeas and nays.—A call of the House was ordered.

Mr. Stanton, of Ohio, argued that there was no precedent for reading the message when the House was not organized.

Mr. Craige then withdrew his amendment, and the original motion was agreed to.

Mr. Smith, of Virginia, then resumed his remarks on the slavery question, referring to its history for years past, and causing numerous long extracts to be read in support of his position.

Mr. Houston, of Alabama, offered a resolution proposing a temporary Speaker for ten days, nothing to be done in the mean time except the passage of a bill to meet the deficiencies and liabilities of the Post Office Department, when the office shall become vacant, and the House proceed to the election of a Speaker.

The Republican side objected to the introduction of the resolution.

Mr. Houston wanted it made known that the objection came from the Republicans, who pretend great sympathy for the government mail contractors, but are not willing to adopt a measure with the view to their relief.

Mr. Washburne, of Ill., said they would accept the resolutions if John Sherman's name was inserted in the blank.

Mr. Washburn, of Me., wished it to be known, that the Republicans want to elect a Speaker for the whole term.

The roll of the House was called. The House then proceeded to the 22d ballot, with the following result: whole number 208; necessary to the choice, 105; Mr. Sherman 101; Mr. Scott, of Cal., 17; Mr. Houston, 15; Mr. Gilmer, 14; Mr. Bockock, 14; Maclay, 12; scattering 35.

Adjourned.

The President's Message.

President Buchanan, after waiting for the organization of the House of Representatives by the election of a Speaker till the 27th ult., sent in his annual message, which was received and read in the Senate, but laid on the table in the House till after its organization.

After the usual preliminaries, the first thing referred to is the Harper's Ferry affair, which he dwells upon at great length.

He next refers to Chinese affairs, and our relations with that empire; then to the amicable adjustment of the Paraguayan difficulty. He then says:

"Our relations with the great empires of France and Russia, as well as with all other governments on the continent of Europe, unless we may except that of Spain, happily continue to be of the most friendly character."

In connection with Spain, he refers to the Cuban and other claims in which many of our citizens are interested and which, he says, remain unsatisfied—recommends the purchase of Cuba, refers to the Clayton Bulwer treaty and then to the San Juan difficulty.

The unsettled affairs of Mexico are referred to, and he recommends to Congress the establishment of one or more military posts across the Mexican line in Sonora and Chihuahua—recommends the establishment of a Territorial government for Arizona.

He repeats his views in relation to the Transit Routes of Panama, Nicaragua and Tehuantepec, and recommends to Congress the passage of a law authorizing the employment

of the land and naval forces for their protection.

After speaking of the failure of the last Congress to make the necessary appropriations for the Post Office, &c., he recommends the construction of a Pacific Railroad to facilitate the transportation of troops and munitions of war across the continent; speaks of retrenchment, and winds up by calling the attention of Congress to the interests of the District of Columbia, not so much as once referring to affairs in the Territory of Utah.

Report of the Secretary of War.

For the information of our readers we make the following extracts from the report of Mr. Secretary Floyd:

"Affairs in the Territory of Utah remain very much as at the date of my last annual report. The army is inactive, and stands in the attitude of a menacing force towards a conquered and sullen people. I am satisfied that the preservation of right and justice, through the means of any jurisprudence, known or recognised by the people of the United States is impossible in that Territory. It is governed, practically, by a system which is in total disregard of the laws or constitution of the land. The laws of the Mormon church and the will of the hierarchy are alone potential there. Beyond a mere outward show of acquiescence in federal authority, they are as irresponsible to it as any foreign nation.

There is in the present attitude of affairs scarcely any necessity for the presence of troops in Utah, and they will be otherwise disposed of in the coming season. There are no complaints of Indian hostilities towards the Mormon people. All other Territories and people upon our vast frontiers suffer from Indian depredations, but the Mormon people enjoy an immunity from all their outrages. For the protection of these people against Indians, there is no necessity for the presence of a single soldier. Murders and robberies, of the most atrocious character, have been perpetrated in the Territory upon emigrants from the States, journeying towards the Pacific, and in some of the most shocking instances by white men disguised as Indians. The general impression, so far as I have been able to ascertain it, amongst those having opportunity to know, is that these murders are the work of the Mormon people themselves, sanctioned, if not directed, by the authorities of the Mormon church.

I cannot commend in terms too high the wise prudence and officer-like conduct of the General commanding the army in Utah. The discipline of his command is admirable, and its efficiency unsurpassed."

Such important information as some portions of the foregoing ought to be carefully preserved for the benefit of future generations. We have no comments to make, further than to say, in the words of John Bull, "He is a very remarkably smart man, is Secretary Floyd."

The California mail arrived last evening too late to get any papers before going to press.

Several communications and other important items have of necessity to lie over till next week.

—A schoolmaster was recently on trial in a court at Norwich, Conn., for seizing a pupil by the hair and collar and dragging him to the desk and flogging him. The plaintiff—the pupil himself—claimed that unnecessary force and improper means were used to get him out of his seat, thereby injuring his head, neck and side, and loosening large quantities of his hair. The jury thought not, and acquitted the schoolmaster.

—A second synagogue of Jews has been organized in Boston, under the title of "Adas Israel."

—The jewel box of an Egyptian Queen, which was found in one of the King's tombs in Egypt, is now greatly admired by the Parisians. One of the journals says the most elaborate workmanship of the present day cannot surpass that of this jewelry, which is exquisite in design and execution. Especially fine is a little gold crown, a thick gold chain, six feet long, and a beautifully chiseled gold plate with a male portrait, perhaps that of the King.

—Mr. Wescott, late Postmaster at Philadelphia, is a defaulter to the amount of \$10,000.

—Justice Daniel of the U. S. Supreme Court, lies dangerously ill, and it is thought he will not recover.