

partial traveler to Turkey knows to be true. In fact, their priestly anathemas have inspired me with a stronger desire to visit Salt Lake, and inquire for myself into your peculiar institutions.

For the News. Public Hands' Party.

Mr. Editor:—Sir: We thought that a short synopsis of the late Public Hands' Party, which came off on the 3d, 4th, and 5th inst., at the Social Hall, would not be unwelcome to a place in your paper.

About Christmas it was announced to us that we were to be managers of said party;—when we proceeded to collect the names of said individuals for lands, and found them to range nearly three hundred persons. We resolved the company into three divisions, making one company a day for three days in succession; each company amounting to about two hundred souls, including ladies.

This was found to be a first rate plan; for all could enjoy themselves, the house not being crowded by overwhelming numbers.

We think there never could be three as large companies brought together from various parts of the globe to a Pic-Nic Party, and come without a broil of some kind; but it was even so with us. And we would say, let the world take example from the Latter Day Saints, in dancing, as they do in the gospel,—in all things else that are innocent.

God blesses all those who seek to do right; and thus to our joy. What says the Editor to our notions in this schedule? Please speak for yourself.

A. O. ANGELL,
T. H. RALEIGH,
F. KESLER.

En's Room, 2 a.m.

Gentlemen, Committee of the New Years Party.—You have asked us a plain question, and we shall endeavor to answer it as plainly:

"What says the Editor to our notions?"—All very good, so far as they go. It was our happy fortune to be present, a portion of two evenings, of the three referred to, and we were pleased, gratified, delighted, with the peaceful, quiet, gentle, heavenly spirit that prevailed in the assembly. Every individual, so far as we could discover, would have been, and was obliged by the Honorable Committee of Arrangements, according to the best of their abilities; and that is all that can reasonably be required of any man or set of men on the earth.

We did not go there to dance, although we had as polite an invitation, in writing and otherwise, as the Governor could have had; yet we respectfully declined the offer.

You might ask why did we not go there to dance? We have many reasons; but we think two or three may be sufficient at present: We went to see our wives and children comfortably and properly provided for,—and to see the girls!—shall we say it? Would not many others say the same, if they had the same honest? We are not nearly as old yet, and we don't know how many of the fair daughters of Ephraim we may like to see, before time closes. Why cannot all men be honest, and tell the truth, if they speak,—and be women too?

We will give one reason more, why we did not dance,—reserving the remainder for future times of recreation,—call it which you please.

In the course of our perambulatory excursions through immensity of space, we have probably been present at scores, hundreds, thousands, of stillness, waltzes, scotch reels, and dances of various kinds; and we have found their operations much the same, in time and effect, among Jew and Gentile, sinners and saints. And what is it? When a party comes on the floor, they must dance at least three regular times, which will take from 15 to 25 minutes, each successive time getting quicker and faster, till the blood of the operators is heated to a boiling point. Exceptions to most all general rules, of course. "Tint blood is like tide, in most all general assemblies, we hear to, till it is chilled from the cold air of a winter's night, approaching through some door or window, which is necessarily open, to prevent assembly from suffocation.

It is very true, that some gentlemen, or lady, as thought of this, and kept his cloak, hat, bonnet, &c., in requisition, while he is waiting on another dance; but where one has done this, so far as our observation has extended, ninety nine have neglected it; and you cannot make nine women what they are not; and before they can get their blood up to the zenith point in another dance, they are chilled; and when our daughters come home, what does the mother say?—My daughter, you shall never go to another party; see what cold you got last night; you won't be fit to do anything for a week."

And who can find any fault with the mother, when the cause is so evident, useless, unnecessary, and can be avoided, just as well as not?

You, gentlemen, have struck a death blow at the first cause; and when you have the opportunity, strike the second, and the work will be accomplished. And what have you done?

You divided your party into three bands, which should have given every one the chance of enjoyment,—and in this you did well. But there was one defect; one thing more, that might possibly have added to the perfection of the evening's entertainment, and health too; (for we consider health before entertainment.)

[To be continued.]

For the News. Destructive Fire at Council Bluffs City.

EDITOR OF THE DESERET NEWS:—

Sir: The last mail brought me news that a large portion of the business part of Council Bluffs City has been destroyed by fire. The amount of property was very large; but the amount of loss to the owners is uncertain, not knowing what amount of insurance there was; but it is presumed that but a small portion was insured, as the rates were very high, owing to the combustible materials of which the buildings were made.

I make an abstract from a letter from my wife on the subject.

On the night of the 11th of November, between 10 and 11 o'clock, a fire broke out in the store of Tuttle & Jackson, and spread both ways, east and west, consuming every building until it reached Murphy's store.

"Such a sight my eyes never before beheld."—In the space of about 30 minutes, the whole block was in flames. You cannot conceive, neither can I describe the scene that took place. It seemed for a time, that the whole city was to be consumed. For miles, it was as light as noon-day. We could see men, women, and children, running in every direction, throwing water, tearing down houses and other buildings, in order to stop the progress of the flames.

The Emporium Buildings, including the two printing offices, (the Guardian and Bugle) together with the Post Office, were consumed with their contents. The stores of Stutsman and Donnell; Martin & Mason; Tuttle & Jackson; Peggam & Bartlett; the saloon of Mitchell; the whole Emporium Building; the store of Barrow & McLaughlin; the Blue & Co.; the Blue House; with many other buildings, including the new dwelling of Mr. Stutsman, the bakery of Mitchell; the wagon shop and blacksmith shop of J. E. Johnson; the stables and carriage houses connected with most of the buildings, were included. Very few of the contents were saved. It truly throws a gloom over our young and enterprising city."

From other letters from Messrs. Voorhis and McMahon, this letter is fully corroborated; but yet, it seems that there is a determination on the part of the sufferers to re-build with more substantial materials.

The rail-road excitement is on the increase, and from all appearance, Council Bluffs City is destined to become a point of considerable interest.

I am with high respect and consideration,
Your ob't. serv't.,
A. W. BABBITT.

From Utah Territory.

From the St. Louis Intelligencer, Oct. 31. Day before yesterday a party of persons reached this city, direct from the Mormon territory of Utah. The party consists of the bookkeeper of Mr. Bridger, and others who were in his employ. They bring news of the death of Bridger.

At the time of the outbreak in Salt Lake City against him; he left Fort Bridger, and repaired for safety to another trading post which he owned on Green River, over a hundred miles distant. The Mormons, however, continued in pursuit of him, found him at the place last named, and killed him. We have not learned what they did with his goods and property, or whether the party of his retainers who have arrived here were forced by the Mormons to quit the country.

The difficulties between the citizens of Utah and the Utah Indians seem still as great as heretofore. The principal difficulties of putting an end to the troubles seems to be the league of the traders with the Indians, in furnishing them arms, powder and lead. We learn that by authority of the Governor and Superintendent of Indian Affairs, a detachment was ordered out to arrest Bridger, whose death is mentioned above, as being guilty of aiding and abetting the Indians. Upon arriving at the Fort, he had gone to the mountains and could not be found. Possession was taken of the Fort, and another company was sent to the trading station on Green River for the same purpose. Some of the people of Utah, we are informed, have purchased from the agent of the government the arms and other property at Fort Hall, worth \$75,000, for \$12,000, which they are busily engaged in transporting to the Valley.

[Since contradicted, Eo.]

"The Latter Rain."

The Presbyterian's London Correspondent says that Dr. Duff, the Calcutta missionary of the Free Church of Scotland, assured the General Assembly at Edinburgh, the other day, that for the first time since the destruction of Jerusalem, has "the latter rain" returned, last autumn, to the Holy Land; and this is predicted by the prophet Joel, in connection with the return of Israel, and is, indeed, to be one great desideratum for the restoration of the fertility of the soil of Palestine. It is regarded with intense interest by the students of prophecy.

From the Tablet, Oct. 15.

The Bible Only, and Mormonism.

The principle of the "Bible only" is developing itself in a remarkable way among our enlightened cousins across the Atlantic. The first propounders of that rule of life could scarcely have been aware of all the propositions it involved. Now, however, they are becoming visible; and the only wonder is, that they were so long undiscovered. They are certainly contained in the original formula, and it is impossible to deny the accuracy of the new logic. We are at last gravely told that Mormonism is inflexible, on the hypothesis that the Bible, and nothing but the Bible, is to be received.

A Mr. Henry J. Jarvis writes to the Times a voluminous letter, and therein expounds the benefits of Mormonism. He does not tell us whether he is or not himself a secretary of Joe Smith. Probably he is not; but being a lover of truth, and the defender of injured innocence, takes upon himself to vindicate the fair fame of the most obscure heresy now in the world.

The individual in question suggests to the ordinary Protestant that he had better be silent on the subject of Mormonism, if he cannot find it in his heart to profess it or refute it.

Mr. Jarvis believes all good of President Brigham Young and his nine and twenty concubines. The community over which he rules is a society of virtuous men and women and an example of perfect models to the rest of mankind. Europeans know nothing of them, and it is ignorance and malice to suppose that they are anything else than a most excellent and noble-hearted people. America has numerous errors of the Mormons; there is one so salient as to strike the most careless observer; that is, their doctrine and practice of polygamy. All people who call themselves Christian, revolt from this impiety; and whatever few or none will venture to defend the monstrous life of the Mormons.

Mr. Jarvis is, however, a man of unconfined intellect and untrammelled soul, and sees nothing very objectionable in this Mormonic institution. He calls on his fellow Protestants to "prove from the Holy Scripture" that polygamy is forbidden. He is not content with this negative result, for he insinuates very clearly that the proof called for cannot be forthcoming. He dwells on the history of the patriarchs, and discovers therein a formal defence of the Mormonic rite in question. With the Bible in his hand he sets aside the Christian law and dispenses with the obligations of a pure life. The Mormons are a "calumniated people," and polygamy is a scriptural form of living.

The "spirit-repelling" and "table-moving" are probably innocent recreations, if we have been told the whole story about them. Words formed by hazard cannot obtain credit except among the superstitious; and if Mr. Robert Owen believes in the "spheres" where the spirits dwell, he probably believes more about the supernatural world than he ever did before.

These things cannot move vast multitudes of men, nor in themselves, find credit for a length of time. Neither are they of necessity peculiar to Protestants; and we may say the same of this new religion in America. Mormonism recruits itself daily among the rural population of England and Wales, and is fed principally by the shrewd race of the Anglo-Saxon. The principles of the new sect cannot be practised in England, and therefore it is that men and women are obliged to go to America. In that country the Government tolerates Polygamy, and sends its own officers to administer in the Territory where these enormities prevail. More than this, two delegates, (only one under the "territorial organization" Mormons, sit in the Congress of the States, to represent the interests of this detestable community.

Mr. Jarvis is in earnest, and in the right; for how is the Protestant to whom he addresses himself, to refute the new errors? The moment that divorce is tolerated, polygamy comes in. You cannot have the first without the latter. The British Parliament, when it dissolves a valid marriage, and allows the parties to it, to contract a fresh one, has admitted the Mormonic principle, and cannot consistently quarrel with President Brigham Young. If Mr. Young goes further than most Protestants, it is probably because he has more faith, and is not afraid of his principles. They carry him far certainly, but principles are not meant for half-hearted people, and moderate men in general have less of them than those whom they charge with being extreme in their views.

This is not the first time that polygamy has been advocated by the children of Luther, but it is the first time that a set has appeared in which the doctrine has been consistently adopted. America has been the honor of showing the old world the way into a better condition, and we are obliged to cross the great Atlantic to learn, on a grand scale, what has been implicitly held in Europe.

Luther and Henry VIII saw but dimly into the glories of their religion, and it was reserved for Joe Smith, some three hundred years later, to

proclaim the great doctrine of Protestantism that marriage is no sacrament, and polygamy no sin. If the Popes in the middle ages had received this revelation, they might have saved themselves a great deal of anxiety and trouble. They would have found friends where they found enemies.—But, as they were not so favored; they were obliged to submit to wars, to exile, and imprisonment, and many other calamities, which men are now the habit of seeking for their own sakes.

It is certainly quite true that the Patriarchs were polygamists, and that this is recorded of them without note of blame. Mr. Jarvis has read his Bible, and the Protestant cannot very well answer his objections. This is a Protestant sect, though of American growth; but at the same time we must remember that the proselytes come from Bible-distributing England. This is one of the results of Bible-reading in America; and we really cannot wonder that the Grand Duke of Tuscany should be alarmed. The Tuscans are not yet polygamists, and the Grand Duke has no wish to see them reduced to barbarism. The Scotch Presbyterians may think otherwise; but as he, and not they, are responsible for the Tuscans, it is natural that he should strive to protect his subjects from the last development of the Protestant religion.

Further from New Mexico.

We extract the following items from a letter from Santa Fe, dated, Sept. 30th, to the Columbus (Ohio) State Journal:

The election for delegate to Congress took place on the 5th of September, the candidates being Governor Lane and Padre Algallos. About 10,000 votes were cast, and the result so close that Congress will have to decide which one of them is entitled to the seat. Donana county, the county to which the territory of the Mesilla valley belongs, and which lies on the eastern side of the Rio Grande, give 289 votes for Governor Lane, and not a single vote against him.—What better endorsement could Governor Lane have than this, as to his course on the Mesilla question. Padre Algallos was one of the priests suspended by Bishop Lamy for living in open violation of the rules of the church, and the contest between him and Gov. Lane was really an issue between those in favor of Mexican customs and those in favor of the reforms carried out by the American bishop. The excitement during the election was very great. The new Governor Merriweather, and the Chief Justice Davenport, were hung in effigy at the top of the flag staff in the Plaza at Santa Fe.

The feeling between the American and Mexican population is worse than ever. No man thinks of going without his firearms by day, and I presume there is not a single American in the territory but sleeps with his pistols under his pillow at night.

The Mexicans, with a very few exceptions, do not like our government. Should war break out with Mexico, and they be compelled to take sides, they would assuredly take the side of old Mexico.

Gov. Lane returns to the States by this mail, and will be in Washington at the opening of the next session of Congress. No man ever left the territory more highly esteemed, and the deepest regret is manifested at his departure, even by those who did not support him at the election. All know that he felt a deep interest in the affairs of the territory, and that many of the evils with which the country was cursed were alleviated during his short administration.

A public dinner, at which nearly all the Americans were present, was given in testimonial of their high appreciation of his services. All agree with him in his action relating to the Mesilla Valley. I send you a document written by Judge Watts, which covers the whole ground, and from which you can judge for yourself as to the propriety of Gov. Lane's course. Will you take the trouble to watch "Young America," and see if they don't try to steal his thunder?—What effort will be pursued by Mr. Pierce's new officers is not yet ascertained.—Everything is quiet at present, but there is no doubt that if our troops cross the Rio Grande to take possession of it, hostilities will at once commence.

The foundation of the new State House is now being laid in Santa Fe, and the building when finished will be the first one built of stone in all New Mexico. All the houses in this country are built of adobe, or sun dried bricks—an adobe is fourteen inches long, nine inches wide and four inches thick. The main building of the State House will be one hundred and forty-six by fifty-six feet, with a basement and two stories above with octagonal domes, to serve as skylights to the halls of the Legislature. When not a single stone mason could be found in the territory until further wages were procured for some of the soldiers to work upon the building, you may judge of the difficulties that beset the Commissioners in the progress of the work.—Congress appropriated \$20,000 for the building—and a further sum of \$50,000 is asked for.

The Odd Fellows and Masons dedicated a cemetery, bought by them jointly, and had a beautiful procession yesterday. The regalia worn by them was magnificent. No lodge in the United States could have made a finer display. They intend to gather up the bones of all those who have been members of their orders, and have them decently interred.

More than one half of the American citizens, unconnected with the army, who have died since 1846, have died violent deaths. The Apache Indians are inclined to be rather restless, and we shall probably have trouble before spring with them. The Navajos are doing well. They have about 2,000 acres of corn planted, and will gather about 60,000 bushels; about 100 acres of wheat, and will produce 40 bushels to the acre, and will have about 250 bushels of beans. They own 250,000 sheep, 20,000 horses, and about 150 horned cattle and any quantity of pumpkins, melons, and such vegetables as they need. They irrigate their lands from springs from the mountains, and are the most industrious people in the Territory. The population is from 8,000 to 10,000.

Bridge over the Mississippi.

The "Rock Island (Ill.) Advertiser" speaks thus of the new bridge which is to cross the Mississippi from Rock Island to Davenport, in Iowa:—

"The bridge that is to span the mighty Mississippi, to unite with its iron band the shores of Illinois and Iowa, at this point, is at last located, let out to contract, and to be finished by the first day of December, 1854.

The bridge is to commence in this city, immediately above the depot, at or near the place where the upper iron foundry now stands, and is to cross the "slough," or east branch of the river, on a curve up stream, by three spans or arches, each 150 feet in length, and will strike the Island above the old fort ground. The curve will be continued regularly across the Island to the banks of the main channel, which will be crossed by five straight spans each 250 feet long, and a draw for the passage of vessels. The length of the main bridge will be about 1,600 feet from the Island to the Iowa shore, and when completed will be a wonder of magnitude, strength and beauty. Indeed,

together with the natural magnificent scenery of the country hereabouts—the old fort with its reminiscences—the Island itself abounding in romantic interests, and the busy, thriving and beautiful cities of Rock Island and Davenport on either side of the "Father of Waters," will form a combination of landscape so grand that it will not be the least of attraction to draw travelers from all points of the world to gaze upon a living panorama, which they may never forget.

Governor Bigler, of California, comparing that State with others, says: In horses she is in advance of fifteen of the states; in mules, of twenty-six states; in milch cows, of twelve states; in work oxen, of eight; value of live stock, of twenty states; barley, only equalled by New York; potatoes, next to New York; and more than one half of all produced in the Union; wheat, greater than ten of the states; oats, three-fourths of the other states; hay, exceeding nine of the states; fruit, exceeding all the states, in variety, and one half of them in quantity produced. There is a capital of \$108,522,578 employed in agriculture, real estate, and improvement. Her mines are yielding at the rate of \$100,000,000 a year. From January to the 30th of May, 1853, there entered 47 vessels, of 249,033 tons, and cleared 755 vessels, of 272,245 tons."

"I curse the hour that we were married," exclaimed an enraged husband to his better half; to which she mildly replied, "Don't, my dear, for that was the only happy hour we have seen."

ACTS AND RESOLUTIONS Of the 3rd Session of the Legislature of the Territory of Utah.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

AN ACT Relating to the United States Courts for the Territory of Utah.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah, That the First Judicial District shall embrace and be composed of Great Salt Lake, Davis, Weber, Tooele, and Utah counties, and all regions of country lying east, north and west of said counties; and the Second of Juab, San Pete, and Madrid counties, and all regions of country lying south of the south latitude of Millard county; and the Third of Iron county, and all regions of country lying south of the south latitude of Millard county.

Sec. 2. The Hon. Leonidas Slaver, Associate Justice, is assigned to the First Judicial District, and shall hold court annually as follows, viz: On the first Monday in December in Great Salt Lake City; on the first Monday in March in Ogden City; on the third Monday in March in Provo City; and on the second Monday in August in Fort Supply.

Sec. 3. The Hon. Lazarus H. Reed, Chief Justice, is assigned to the Second Judicial District, and shall hold court annually as follows, viz: On the third Monday in October in Nephi City; on the last Monday of October in Manti City; and on the second Monday of November in Fillmore City.

Sec. 4. The Hon. Zerubbabel Snow, Associate Justice, is assigned to the Third Judicial District, and shall hold court annually as follows, viz: On the third Monday in November in Panguitch City. Sec. 5. A Supreme Court shall be held annually on the first Monday in January in Great Salt Lake City.

Sec. 6. Each session of said Courts shall be kept open at least one day; and no session shall be legal except an adjournment in the regular term.

Sec. 7. Upon the petition of not less than one hundred legal voters and tax-payers residing in the county, the Judge of said District shall hold a special session of court at the time and place specified in the petition, unless a remonstrance to said petition is seasonably presented to the Judge, and signed by a larger number of like qualified signers than said petition has, in which case a special session shall not be held; and a like course by the required number of like qualified residents of this Territory shall obtain or prevent a special session of Supreme Court.

Sec. 8. All other laws and doings of the Legislative Assembly on the subject of this Act, are hereby repealed.

Approved Jan. 13th, 1854.

The foregoing is a true copy of the original Act on file in my office.

A. W. BABBITT,
Sec'y. of U. T.

RESOLUTION To Encourage the Raising of Flax and Hemp.

Be it resolved by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah, That the sum of four hundred dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be paid in awarding premiums as follows:

1. The person that shall raise the greatest amount of bushels of flax seed and greatest amount of lint from two acres of ground, shall be entitled to a premium of one hundred dollars; the person raising the greatest number of bushels from one acre, shall be entitled to sixty dollars; and the person raising the greatest number of bushels from one half acre, shall be entitled to forty dollars.

2. The person who shall raise the greatest number of pounds of hemp lint from two acres, shall be entitled to one hundred dollars; the person raising the greatest number of pounds from one acre shall be entitled to sixty dollars; and the person raising the greatest number of pounds from one half acre shall be entitled to forty dollars: Provided, that no more than one of the above premiums on flax seed, or hemp lint, shall be awarded to the same person.

3. All claims for the above premiums must be accompanied with sufficient evidence of the amount of ground sown; the number of bushels sown, and how the ground was prepared; and that it was raised in the year 1854 by the person claiming the premium; and be accompanied by a written statement of the amount of seed sown, number of acres, kind of soil, and how prepared, when sown, when harvested, and quantity of lint. Said evidence and statement must be filed with the Auditor or Public Accounts on or before the 1st of December next.

4. As soon after the 1st of December as practicable, the Auditor shall give each successful claimant an order on the Treasurer for the amount of premium due.

Approved Jan. 13th, 1854.

The foregoing is a true copy of the original Resolution on file in my office.

A. W. BABBITT,
Sec'y. of U. T.

AN ACT Defining the Boundaries, and for the organization of Green River and Summit Counties, and defining the Eastern boundary of Davis County.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah, That all that section of country, bounded north by the parallel of the thirty ninth degree and thirty minutes north latitude, and west by a north and south line that intersects Sulphur creek where the present emigration road crosses it, and the same shall hereafter be called Green River county.

Sec. 2. That the Probate Judge for said county, when elected, shall be authorized and empowered to organize the same, when in his opinion it shall become expedient and necessary; also, to locate and establish the county seat in said county.

Sec. 3. That all that section of country, bounded north by Oregon, east by the west line of

Green River county, south by a parallel line forming the southern boundary of Great Salt Lake county, and west by a parallel line forming the eastern boundary of Weber county, is, and the same shall hereafter be called Summit county, and is attached to Great Salt Lake county for election, revenue, and judicial purposes.

Sec. 4. Davis county shall be bounded on the east by Summit county.

Sec. 5. All laws and parts of laws conflicting with this Act, are hereby repealed.

Approved Jan. 13th 1854.

This above is a true copy of the original act on file in my office.

A. W. BABBITT,
Sec'y. of U. T.

RESOLUTION Offering a Reward for the Discovery of a Coal Bed near Great Salt Lake City.

Be it resolved by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah, That the sum of one thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the public Treasury not otherwise appropriated, as a reward to any resident of this Territory who will open a good coal-mine not less than eighteen inches thick, within forty miles of Great Salt Lake City, in any accessible position, and that can be profitably worked; and when the Governor shall become satisfied of the fact, he may draw on the Treasury of the Territory for the amount in favor of the person entitled to it; and the Governor shall control said coal mine until further provided for by law.

Approved Jan. 14th, 1854.

The above is a true copy of the original Resolution on file in my office.

A. W. BABBITT,
Sec'y. of U. T.

AN ACT Containing Provisions applicable to the Laws of the Territory of Utah.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah, That all questions of law, the meaning of writings other than laws, and the admissibility of testimony, shall be decided by the Court; and no laws or parts of laws shall be read, argued, cited or adopted in any Court, during any trial, except those enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of this Territory, and those passed by the Congress of the United States when applicable; and no report, decision, or doings of any Court shall be read, argued, cited, or adopted as precedent in any other trial.

Sec. 2. The repeal of a law does not revive one previously repealed by it, nor affect any rights, duties, or penalties which have arisen under it.

Sec. 3. Laws, and parts thereof, and words, and phrases, shall be construed in accordance with the customary usage of the language.

Sec. 4. Words used in our laws may include either; and words used in one gender may include either; the singular may be read plural, and the plural singular; "person" may include a partnership, and a body corporate and politic; "writing" may include printing; "oath" may include affirmation or declaration; "signature" or "subscription" may include a mark, with the person's name written near it, and witnessed by one who can write. "Property" includes everything usually bought and sold, unless restricted. Joint authority given to three or more persons is given to the majority, unless restricted.

Approved Jan. 14th, 1854.

The above is a true copy of the original Act on file in my office.

A. W. BABBITT,
Sec'y. of U. T.

A RESOLUTION Exempting the Members of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah, from Arrest and Summons, during the sitting of the Legislature, and while going to and from the same.

Be it resolved by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah, That the members of the Council and House of Representatives, during the session of the Legislative Assembly, or during the time of their going to, and returning from said session, except for treason or murder; and no suit at law against any member, shall be prosecuted during said session.

Approved Jan. 14th, 1854.

The above is a true copy of the original Resolution on file in my office.

A. W. BABBITT,
Secretary of U. T.

MARRIED:

In Little Cottonwood Ward, Jan. 11th, 1854, by Bishop Silas Richards, Mr. JAMES ALLEN and Miss ELIZABETH PIDD, both formerly of England, now of Little Cottonwood Ward, G. S. L. Co., U. T.

DIED.—In Ogden City, Jan. 3rd 1854; SARAH ANN, Daughter of John L., and Eliza J. Child, aged 3 years, 1 month and 26 days.

NEW CABINET AND CHAIR SHOP.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Deseret, that he has commenced the above business in the 12th ward, one door East from Mrs. Farham's boarding house; and by the use of good materials, and moderate prices, he hopes to gain a liberal share of public patronage. Produce, the best quality of lumber, and maple wood in payment. And as the humble mienness is preferable to the slow shilling. Cash customers are politely invited to give me a call.

C. W. SIDDALL.

N. B. Small turning neatly done, and stumps always on hand.

Jan. 3-2m

TAKEN UP.

IN the 15th ward a light red cow about 6 years old, heavy with calf, small horns & turn in point of right broken off; left branded.

The owner is requested to call, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

Jan. 9-3tf

A. NINDE, Triilor,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public in general that he has removed his shop from under the Daguerrian room to 14 blocks South of Council House, opposite to E. Reese's Store, where he is prepared to serve his customers, old and new, on the most favorable terms. From his long experience in the business, he flatters himself that his work in style and workmanship cannot be surpassed nor fail to please.

Wheat, flour, Corn, Lumber, Shingles, &c., taken in exchange for work, to be paid when the work is taken away. Public hands can pay with Tithing orders.

Jan. 9-3-3f

VALLEY MATCHES!! MATCHES!!

VALLEY MATCHES, wholesale and retail, by A. Neibaur, (Surgeon Dentist,) 13th ward, opposite City Brewery. Warranted to be as good as any imported and more in account.

Jan. 9-3-3f

JESSE T. BARTLEY,

ATTORNEY and Counselor at law and Solicitor in chancery, will practice law in the District Courts of Utah and G. S. L. counties, and the U. S. districts throughout the Territory; and the U. S. Supreme Court for the Territory. Office in G. S. L. City, during the emigration season, at all other times in Provo City.

N. B. All professional business attended to with promptness and dispatch.

Provo, Jan. 9-3-2m

NOTICE.

WE hereby give notice that we intend to apply to the County Court of G. S. L. County, at its next sitting, to be on Monday, Jan. 30th, 1854, for the exclusive right to the timber in the right hand fork of the first Canyon south of Mill Creek canyon, in this county.

LOST.
ON the 5th of October south of G. S. L. city, a U. S. Rifle or Yaeger, please leave it at the Post Office. HANS LARSON, Mail. Jan. 9-3-1f

(No. 86.)
Notice to U. S. Mail Contractors, and the Public.
AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
November 1st, 1853.

It has long been the practice of this office to lay the drafts drawn and negotiated by Contractors for carrying the United States Mails, for the amounts, respectively, of the quarterly pay. It was established to accommodate the contractors, and meet their necessities, in advance of the regular and slower process