

UTAH AND THE COMMITTEE ON TERRITORIES.

By the telegrams of Saturday our readers have doubtless perceived that another Bill has been reported, from the Senate Committee on Territories, by Cragin, of New Hampshire, regulating the selection of Juries in Utah. As Wade, who was Chairman of the Committee on Territories, is now President of the Senate, we presume that Senator Cragin now fills that place. While it was doubtful whether the settlement of Utah would be successful or not there was but little notice taken of affairs here. No sooner, however, did the settlement become a demonstrated fact than the Senate Committee on Territories took the morals and care of the Territory under their special guardianship. That Committee have always had a rod in pickle for poor Utah. She has been the peculiar object of their solicitude. Other territories have been petted and caressed; the wrongs of which they have been guilty have been glossed over and made light of; but for Utah there has been little else than frowns and threats.

Senator Douglas, when Chairman of that Committee, was much exercised over the condition of Utah. He felt that she was under his watchcare, and to the disgust of many of the members of his own party, who believed that in doing so he was stultifying himself, he proposed his plan for arranging her affairs. He urged the application of the knife to the "pestiferous, disgusting cancer" which was "gnawing into the very vitals of the body politic" in this Territory. It was to be "cut out by the roots, and seared over by the red-hot iron of stern and unflinching law." Should these efforts fail to bring the people of the Territory to a sense of their duty he had another remedy to propose. He would repeal the Organic Law of the Territory. Then troops placed here, under experienced officers, would be able to arrest persons, who might be deemed objectionable, and transport them to any of the neighboring States or Territories for trial and punishment. His idea was that by repealing the Organic Law the General Government of the United States would have sole jurisdiction over the Territory, and the law of 1790 would be in operation. Another plan proposed by him was to divide Utah among the surrounding territories, and have their boundary lines run through Great Salt Lake City.

These plans occupied the attention of the people for the passing hour. They served to amuse the opponents of Utah, to delude them with the idea that a terrible bomb-shell was about to burst in the midst of the "Mormons," which would scatter them to the four winds. But they hurt nobody, but their author. High in the confidence of his party when he proposed these plans, Douglas soon fell into disrepute, lost the chairmanship of the Committee on Territories, and died a disappointed, and a politically ruined man.

His successor, Green, of Missouri, though not so active in public in opposing and creating prejudice against Utah had no favors for her. He was not re-elected to the Senate, and the chairmanship of the Committee on Territories fell to Senator Benjamin F. Wade of Ohio. For some time after being selected to fill that position, Senator Wade's feelings towards Utah appeared to be better than those of many of the members of his Committee. When the application of Utah to be admitted as a State came before the Senate in 1862, and

was referred to the Committee on Territories, Senator Wade bore unhesitating testimony to the good qualities of the people of Utah. He had been familiar with their course in Ohio, and knew them to be good citizens there, and asserted that Utah would not have been settled for a quarter of a century yet had not the "Mormons" come here. We suppose that, before reporting such a Bill as he did last session for the regulating of affairs in Utah, he must have changed his opinion. What his motives have been for thus changing we cannot imagine; but presume they can be found in the fact that he is a politician. If he expected, however, to make political capital out of his opposition to Utah, he has deceived himself most grievously. He has been beaten in his own State, despite his most strenuous exertions, and the prospect now is that he will have to vacate his chair in the Senate on March 4th, 1869. It is not difficult to predict what his fate will be. Like those who preceded him in his crusade against the "Mormons," he will sink into utter contempt and oblivion.

Senator Cragin is evidently emulous of the fame of his predecessors. He, doubtless, thinks he has secured an excellent hobby, in opposing Utah, on which he can ride into public favor. But he will come to grief. He and his friends may feel as well assured of this as though the result had been worked out; for unless he seek to undo what he has tried to do, it is inevitable.

As to the Bill which he has reported, the present is not an opportune time to say anything about it. No one can say what it will be like when it shall have passed, if it ever passes, the Senate and the House. The Bill called Wade's was considerably changed. This Bill of Cragin's evidently differs from that in some features. It is probably a vamped edition of Wade's Bill. When it comes to hand we shall have comments to make on it.

[Special to the Deseret Evening News.]

By Telegraph.

COLLISION BETWEEN THE NEGROES AND CIVIL AUTHORITIES IN GEORGIA!

Davenport, the Actor, Dead!

PROCLAMATION TRANSFERRING SAINT THOMAS PUBLISHED!

Recruiting for the Papal Army in Canada!

SPAIN OFFERS TO SELL CUBA AND PORTO RICO TO THE UNITED STATES!

Horrible Murder of Montez!

ABYSSINIAN PRISONERS STILL ALIVE!

Sanguinary Battle between the Brazilians and the Paraguayans!

GREAT FIRE IN MASSACHUSETTS THIS MORNING!

Expected Colored Outbreak in Mississippi!

Worcester, 14.

A large reservoir in Douglas gave way last night, washing away 100 feet of the Boston and Hartford railroad track. It was discovered in time to prevent a serious accident.

Pittsburg, 14.

The Great Western Gun Works were burned this morning. The building contained a number of loaded guns, which discharged in all directions. One person was killed, and several others wounded. Loss heavy.

Chicago, 14.

The Henry Chauncey sailed with California passengers on the 11th, Ben Holladay and wife being among the number.

Havana, 14.

Advices from St. Thomas say the people are returning to tranquility, and confidence is being restored.

The news from Kingston say the immigration scheme is abandoned. The Legislature will soon assemble to consider the proposition to impose a tax on tonnage.

The coffee crop has suffered severely.

Atlanta, 14.

In apparent defiance of the relief ordinance passed by the Convention on

Thursday, the Sheriff seized a store and closed it. General Pope was appealed to but declined to interfere, the ordinance merely saying levies shall be suspended, but it does not prevent an execution being made.

A collision between a party of negroes and the civil authorities is reported in Elbert County, in which the Sheriff was killed, and several whites and blacks wounded. The difficulty originated at a ball.

New York, 14.

A. H. Davenport, the actor, died at New Orleans.

A Havana dispatch reports the town of Basseterre in Guadeloupe destroyed by fire.

A Danish proclamation, transferring St. Thomas, is published in the St. Thomas Times of November 30th. Two years are conceded to the inhabitants to effect a complete change in nationality.

A Montreal special says that two children were eaten by wolves in the woods near St. Malachi, on Thursday, and the mother narrowly escaped.

Volunteering for the Papal army is quite animated in Canada.

A New Orleans special says Hancock is about to issue an order for the election of members to a Reconstruction Convention for Texas, to occur within 60 days.

Reports have been received at headquarters, to say that 3,000 whites and 6,000 blacks are at the point of starvation in Louisiana. Hancock will ask Congressional appropriation for their relief.

Commodore Russell's account of the disaster to the Monongahelo is published.

Only 4 lives were lost. The vessel is ashore at St. Croix, and can perhaps be raised.

A Washington special reports a conversation between Sumner and three delegates of the late Council of the Loyal League. Sumner denounced the conservative Republicans in Congress, as the bane of the party. He said the great mistake of the party was the failure to impeach the President, and to pass the political right's bill. He considered Grant a good soldier, but nothing more; and was opposed to endorsing him for Presidential candidate.

Report says the Austrian mission has been offered to Montgomery Blair.

London, 14.

All the morning Journals comment on the Clerkenwell explosion, and the general opinion is that the time for leniency to Fenianism is passed. The Times is particularly decided, and closes a long article by saying, "Let there be no more clemency to Fenianism, which is a mixture of treason and assassination."

Rumors are current that Colonel Kelly, rescued at Manchester, is still in England directing the movements of Fenians. Some openly assert that the Clerkenwell explosion was the result of Kelly's schemes.

New York, 14.

The Herald's Havana special has authentic intelligence from Spain and says the Spanish Government made a formal offer to the American Government to sell Cuba and Porto Rico for one hundred and fifty millions in gold; terms, fifty millions in cash; fifty millions in one year; and the balance in six years. Great excitement prevails over the news, the extinction of slavery being one of the consequences of the sale. The national pride is somewhat disposed to grumble, but there is a general feeling of satisfaction; and it is regarded here that the bargain is certain to be completed.

Havana, 12.

Intelligence from Hayti brings the bloody tidings that Montez has been brutally murdered by his jailor, doubtless by command of Salinduo. The ruffian first gave poison, which failing, he beat out his brains with an iron bar.

New York, 14.

Several persons have been frozen to death in this vicinity by the late storms.

London, 14.

A dispatch shows that the English captives in Abyssinia were alive at sending. A large force of Egyptians were to join the expedition at Mazine.

Vienna, 14.

After a long debate the new Constitution was adopted by the upper house of the Reichstadt.

London, 14.

Burke and Casey, the Fenian prisoners confined at Clerkenwell, were examined to-day, but nothing was elicited relative to the late explosion. Three prisoners were arrested yesterday, near the scene of the explosion, and examined to-day; nothing, however, was proven, but they were remanded to prison.

Havana, 14.

Advices from Mexico say that Romero is about to return to Washington as Envoy Extraordinary.

Mexico will also send diplomatic representative to the South American Republics.

The Mexican journals object to a secret session of Congress.

Juarez is about to issue a decree, consolidating the bonds issued for the purchase of arms from the United States.

Diaz is going to the Capital with the trophies captured at Queretaro.

Robberies continue every where by organized bands of brigands.

Paris, 15.

A deputation of the English Bible Society had an audience with the Emperor, and presented him a copy of the Bible. The Emperor replied, declaring his first rule was to protect all religions.

London, 15.

The Government has prevented the mock funerals at Liverpool and other places in England and Ireland yesterday. No open disturbance occurred. Large rewards are offered for the arrest of the guilty parties in the Clerkenwell explosion.

Lisbon, 15.

The mail steamer from Rio brings news that the Paraguayan forces had assumed the offensive, attacked the Brazilian camp and carried it by storm, taking 1,500 prisoners and several cannon. The Brazilians defended the camp with great obstinacy, losing nearly 4,000 in killed, wounded and prisoners.

Chicago, 16.

The Times' special says a bill is about to be introduced, reorganizing the Patent Office; abolishing the office of Commissioner, and creating a Board of Commissioners appointed by the President, similar to the method in France and England. From this board there will be no appeal, except to the Supreme Court. Some of the President's friends are urging the removal of General Pope and the appointment of Meade; on the ground that Pope has recklessly removed civil and judicial officers, merely to subserve partisan ends.

Fall River, Mass., 16.

The American Print Works were burned this morning, with all the machinery and a large stock of calico. Five hundred hands are thrown out of employment. The loss is \$1,500,000, it being the finest structure of the kind in the country. It will probably occasion the stoppage of many cotton mills.

New York, 15.

The Herald's Paris special says the great powers which hesitated to participate in the European Conference have positively declined to take part in it after the delivery of the speech of Minister Rouher declaring Italy could never possess Rome by force.

A fire yesterday in Oxford Street, Brooklyn, burned four houses. Mrs. Roone and four children were found in the ruins alive, but there is no hope of saving their lives.

The Herald's Washington special says severe distress is expected among the whites and negroes of the South during the winter. In many instances starvation is at their doors.

Governor Humphry of Mississippi has received such information of an intended outbreak among the negroes in January, that he has deemed it necessary to issue a proclamation warning them against such combinations.

The Times' St. Thomas letter records several more deaths from yellow fever on board United States vessels.

Correspondence.

LOGAN DEC. 11th, 1857.

Editor Deseret News:—The good folks here are very busy in making kanyon roads, building school houses and making other improvements.

A vast amount of plowing has been done, and considerable wheat put in.

The Logan Kanyon Road Co. have at various times, expended on the road eleven thousand dollars, and have at last given evidence that a road can and will be made through that kanyon to Bear Lake, although it has been a hard job so far. T. E. Ricks, Road Supervisor, in connection with his brethren, has manifested great energy in prosecuting the labor for several weeks past, sometimes as many as 120 men being at work at one time. The road has already been made into groves of timber, enough to last Logan City all this winter for fire-wood. Some sixty loads were hauled out yesterday, and I presume not less than one hundred and seventy loads will be brought out to-day. If the report that I have received be true, respecting the grade of the upper portion of this kanyon, it will be the