

**CROPS OF 1864.**—The yield of this year's crops is given as follows, in the interesting report of the Agricultural Bureau: The wheat crop is 161,000,000 bushels, against 191,000,000 last year; corn, 531,000,000 against 449,000,000 last year; rye, 20,000,000 bushels, or about 100,000 less than last year; barley, 11,000,000, or half a million less than last year; oats, 117,000,000, or 1,000,000 more than last year; buckwheat, 19,000,000 bushels—3,000,000 more than last year; potatoes, 96,000,000 bushels—4,000,000 less than last year; tobacco, 198,000,000 pounds, being 70,000,000 pounds less than last year, and hay, 18,000,000 tons, being 2,000,000 less than each of the two preceding years. The flaxseed crop is from one to four per cent. larger than last year.

**THE tax paid by the National Banks,** during the first seven months of the current fiscal year, amounts to \$161,461,21.

**By a late order of the Emperor,** travelers to Russia will henceforth be permitted to take into the Empire guide-books, cook-books, works of travel, and even romances; but prayer-books are still interdicted.

**DURING the past eleven months** the number of incendiary fires in the United States was 270, and the value of the losses was \$26,637,000.

**CAPT. WINSLOW,** late of the Kearsarge, has been made Commodore, to date from December 14.

**SANDWICH ISLANDS.**—Great Storm.—One of the severest storms that have been experienced for many years at these islands, commenced Jan. 3d, with a fresh wind from the south, accompanied with rain nearly every day till the 7th. On the afternoon of the 8th the wind suddenly shifted around to the opposite quarter, and gave us a cold norther, increasing in violence from day to day till Monday noon. For twelve hours, from Monday noon till midnight it might be properly termed a hurricane, sweeping over the city and country with fearful results, prostrating houses, trees, fences and growing crops.—Honolulu Advertiser.

## THE EMBELLISHMENTS OF PARIS.

PARIS, Friday, Nov. 18, 1864.

The extension of public works in Paris has been so prodigious of late as to give rise to a report that the government was about to contract a loan, to be called a "peace-loan," in order to carry them out. The alleged plan was said to consist of the foundation of a new Bank of Public Works, with a capital of \$500,000,000, to be raised by loan. There are at this moment several acres of ground completely deserted of houses in one of the most densely inhabited parts of Paris, near the Havre Railway Station, in the heart of the town. Everything has been pulled down to make way for the new Boulevard Hausmann, so called after the Prefect of Paris, and other new and splendid lines of thoroughfare. To look at the huge gap left and the havoc made, one would suppose that a battery of cannon had been playing upon that spot for twenty-four hours. On the north side of Paris a small mountain is being leveled down and carted away, to fill up a valley on the south side, where a space of more than a mile square is preparing for new building sites, and will form an entirely new quarter of the capital.

Besides the stupendous repairs, or rather restorations of the Cathedral of Notre Dame, and of almost every other religious edifice in Paris, half a dozen new churches, some of them of gigantic size, are rising at different points. The new grand opera is costing millions and is rapidly urged forward. Then there is the prodigious task of rebuilding the immense Hotel Dieu, or great city hospital, the largest perhaps in the world. And again, in the northeast of the town in the midst of the great manufacturing and iron-forging district, a new "People's Park" is being laid out, formed of what are called the *buttes* or knolls of Saint Chaumont, very high rising, in a rough state and worked as chalk and gravel pits. More than twelve miles of rail and tram roads have been laid down upon this to bring it into order, and five hundred wagons, drawn by steam engines and horses, with an immense corps of laborers, are at work upon it. All this, of course, involves indefinite outlay. There are parts of the town where the "oldest inhabitant" quite loses himself, so wholly are they transformed. I passed through one of these the other day, and found police stationed to show people the way, which I was obliged to ask myself, after a fifteen years' acquaintance! All this is very

wonderful and beautiful, but at the same time very costly.—[Chicago Tribune.

## ANECDOTES OF ENGLISH JUDGES.

Lord Mansfield, the prince of courtesy, was in the habit of reading newspapers and answering letters in court. Lord Eldon did so too; and Lord Abinger would do it ostentatiously and offensively, to mark his contempt for the advocate.

Lord Clare, who had a life-long feud with Curran, beginning with a duel, once brought a Newfoundland dog into court, and gave it his exclusive attention whilst Curran was speaking. The counsel paused. "Proceed, Mr. Curran, pray proceed," said the Lord Chancellor, looking up, with his hand on the head of his canine companion. "I will proceed, my lord, when your lordships have concluded your consultation."

Anecdotes abound of Chief Justice Willes' gallantry, not to say profligacy, which we cannot venture to reproduce; and Boswell reports a conversation with Johnson, in 1773, which appears to have been suggested by some Judicial irregularity. On the same evening, he would not allow that the private life of a Judge in England was required to be so strictly decorous as I supposed. "Why, then, sir," said I "According to your account, an English judge must live like a gentleman." Johnson—"Yes, sir; if he can."

When Lord Northington (Henley) was Master of the Rolls, he requested leave of the king to discontinue the evening sitting of his court, and being called on for a reason, replied, "Because, please your Majesty, I am always drunk after dinner."

Within the memory of the senior members of the profession, the Court of Exchequer was stated to be composed of one judge, who was a gentleman and no lawyer; a second, who was a lawyer and no gentleman; a third, who was neither; and a fourth, who was both. This description, in which strict accuracy may have been sacrificed to antithesis, recalls Charles Lamb's jocular remark on his four friends of the Lake school—that one would tell a lie, but would not pick a pocket, another would pick a pocket, but would not tell a lie; a third would do neither; and a fourth, would do both—selecting, of course, the professed moralist for the climax.

The gentleman-Judge, not a lawyer, was Baron Graham; and some curious stories are told of his uniform politeness on the bench. In his day it was usual to suspend judgment in the criminal cases till the conclusion of the assizes, and deliver all the sentences in a lump. A name had been accidentally omitted in the list of capital punishments, of which he was reminded on coming to the end of the list. "Oh, yes, I see, John Thomson—John Thomson, I beg your pardon; you are also to be hanged by the neck until you are dead, and may the Lord have mercy on your miserable soul too!"

Johnson records that, at the trial of Savage for murder, Page concluded an inflammatory address to the jury in this fashion: Gentlemen of the jury, you are to consider that Mr. Savage is a very great man, a much greater man than you or I, gentlemen of the jury; that he wears very fine clothes, much finer clothes than you or I, gentlemen of the jury; that he has abundance of money in his pocket, much more money than you or I, gentlemen of the jury; but, gentlemen of the jury, is it not a very hard case, gentlemen of the jury, that Mr. Savage should therefore kill you or me, gentlemen of the jury

**A WONDERFUL BIRD FROM CHINA.**—Is the subject of a Paris letter to the *Chicago Times*. The writer says:

Allow me to commend to the profound consideration of philanthropists, and of apostles of progress in general, a late importation which has arrived as a gift to the Jardin d'Acclimatation in the Bois de Boulogne. It is a new fowl, the eating of which makes men intelligent, according to Chinese authority. This bird is called a tragopans, and is a species of pheasant. The one just received is the first of its kind ever sent out of the Celestial Empire, and was presented to the acclimatization society by the French consul at Har-Rion. These pheasants are called Too-cheiv-ree by the Chinese, meaning the bird that vomits flakes of silk. They are brought from the mountains Sza Cherson, and also from the Hong Tong districts, where they are much esteemed by the inhabitants for their plumage and for the delicacy of their flesh. Viceroy and rich people always keep a number of them in cages as curiosities. The size of the tragopans does not exceed that of the common hen.

Its plumage displays the most varied and brilliant colors. The head is jet black, with a golden yellow crest; the eyes are large and bordered with blue; the neck is sky blue; the breast a fiery red; the back and abdomen are spotted white upon a red ground.

In summer it displays its magnificent plumage by puffing itself out and strutting about like a peacock, every now and then uttering a hoarse "caw," at the same moment thrusting out its tongue, a foot long, of a bright blue color, with fiery red spots along the middle, while two lovely blue horns make their appearance on its head. This curious show is kept up for about a quarter of an hour, when the tongue is drawn in, the horns subside, and the usual every-day toilette and sober demeanor are resumed—the end of the display being accompanied by a mocking scream, as much as to say, "Eh, how do you like it? I could do better if I chose." The Chinese say that the most wonderful qualities of these birds are not their external attractions, or their wholesomeness as an article of food. They are affirmed to respect their parents—are models of filial piety—watching over their parents when they are ill or grow old.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

## AN ACT

To incorporate Irrigation Companies.

**SEC. 1.** Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah: That upon the majority of the citizens of any county or part thereof representing that more water is necessary and that there are streams unclaimed, which if brought out of their natural channels and thrown upon tracts of land under cultivation, or to be put under cultivation, can be of value to the interests of agriculture, the County Court having jurisdiction may proceed to organize the county or part thereof into an irrigation district, and thereafter the landholders of such district shall be equally entitled to the use of the water in, or to be brought into such district according to their several needs.

**SEC. 2.** The citizens of an irrigation district when so organized for the purposes mentioned in the preceding Section may, in mass meeting, after a general notice thereof has been given, proceed to the formation of a company by electing *viva voce* not less than three nor more than thirteen Trustees, a Secretary, and a Treasurer, and decide whether the tax to be levied shall be on all taxable property or upon the lands to be benefited.

**SEC. 3.** It shall be the duty of the Trustees so elected to locate the proposed canal or ditch, determine the amount and quality of the land to be benefitted thereby, to estimate the cost including dams, flumes, locks, waste weirs and all the appurtenances belonging thereto; the amount per acre, or the per centage on taxable property which will be necessary to construct the same; less the value of the possession of any unoccupied lands on the line of such canal or ditch; and make a report including these items to the County Court; provided, that if the tax to be levied is a property tax the estimates shall be made from the latest assessment rolls in the County Assessor's office.

**SEC. 4.** It shall then be the duty of the County Court, after at least six days public notice shall have been given in each precinct in the said irrigation district, to hold an election at which the report of the Trustees provided for in the preceding section shall be made public, and the electors shall vote yes or no, upon the following questions. First, do you mutually agree to pay per cent. property tax, or per acre land tax to construct the proposed ditch or canal? Second, do you approve the action of the mass meeting in the election of officers? The votes shall be polled and counted in the manner prescribed in "An Act regulating elections," approved Jan. 3, 1853; provided the meaning of the word electors used in this section shall only include tax payers, if a property tax, or land holders if a land tax in the said district.

**SEC. 5.** If upon counting the votes it shall appear that two-thirds of the votes polled have been answered in the affirmative then the tax so levied shall be a law in the said irrigation district, and may be assessed and collected in the manner provided for Territorial revenue, and be paid over to the Treasurer of said company on his order; provided, that not exceeding one-half of the tax so levied shall be collected at one time, the residue to be collected as the work progresses.

**SEC. 6.** If less than two-thirds of the votes polled are answered in the affirmative, then all proceedings under this act shall be null and of no effect; provided that if there are objections to the officers elected by the mass meeting, the electors may write other names on their tickets, the persons having most votes to be declared elected.

**SEC. 7.** The officers so elected shall file bonds in the office of the Clerk of the County Court, conditioned for the faithful performance of their several duties; the amount of such bonds to be declared by the County Court having jurisdiction.

**SEC. 8.** The term of office of the first Trustees, Secretary and Treasurer, shall be till the next general election, and thereafter for one year and until their successors are elected and file bonds.

**SEC. 9.** The Clerk of the County Court shall give notice of and prescribe the manner of conducting all subsequent elections for company officers; and if it should be found necessary to increase the tax already levied, such increase may be submitted to the people upon representation of the Trustees at any subsequent regular election for Territorial, county or company officers; and if voted for as previously provided, shall be a law and be assessed and collected in the manner provided in the fifth section of this act.

**SEC. 10.** The Trustees at their first meeting shall elect one of their number President, and it shall be their duty and they shall have power to fill any vacancy which may occur in the board, by death, change of residence or otherwise; the person chosen to hold office until the next annual election, to meet at such times and places as they may deem expedient; to make all by-laws, rules and regulations necessary to carry into effect the objects of the people; to appoint agents, subordinates and officers, and employ such workmen as may be requisite; to appoint assessors and collectors or make agreement with county assessor and collector, to assess and collect the tax, and notify collectors when additional installments of the tax will be needed

to construct and complete said canal or ditch with all necessary appurtenances thereto; to cause to be kept an accurate account of all receipts and disbursements, and to make an annual report of all proceedings under this act on or before the first day of January, to the Legislative Assembly; to complete the canal or ditch, and settle all accounts of the same, and file all books, papers and accounts in the office of the Clerk of the County Court, subject to future reference; and it shall be the duty of the Secretary to keep a record of all proceedings of the Board of Trustees in regard to such ditch or canal.

**SEC. 11.** The Trustees shall have power to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, to have and to hold all such real estate and personal property as may be necessary to construct the contemplated ditch or canal, including all appurtenances belonging thereto.

**SEC. 12.** If any part of the lands to be benefitted by the proposed ditch or canal, are not legally claimed, then such lands may be appraised by the Trustees and shall be held, and the possession of them sold by the Trustees as opportunity may offer, and the estimated amount of funds necessary to complete such canal or ditch shall be decreased by the estimated value of such lands, previous to the levy and assessment of any tax.

**SEC. 13.** Where the streams to be taken out for irrigation purposes come from counties other than the one in which the district is situated, but where there are no existing claims to the water, and where no individual or settlement will be injured thereby, then the power of said irrigation district is hereby extended to said other county; inasmuch as said extension may be necessary for the construction of dams to turn the waters and ditches or canals with all necessary appurtenances, as may be necessary to convey the same to where it is to be used.

**SEC. 14.** Where lakes or ponds in natural basins have outlets, or where such canals may be made by dams across hollows, such lakes or ponds may be used as reservoirs to store water for lands lying on lower levels, and the people of any irrigation district may under the provisions of this act construct such artificial or use such natural basins for irrigation purposes; provided, the waters of such lakes or ponds are in no case to be raised by dams or otherwise, so as to interfere with or damage settlers upon the margin thereof.

**SEC. 15.** Upon the completion of any canal, ditch or reservoir contemplated in this act, they shall become the property of the irrigation district, and thereafter all funds necessary for repairs upon the said canal, ditch or reservoir, and for keeping the same in order, or for altering or enlarging the same may be levied by a tax upon the lands benefitted, the landholders in the district to vote upon the same in the manner heretofore provided for in this act.

**SEC. 16.** All property or money belonging to any irrigation district in the hands of Trustees to be expended by them under the provisions of this act, is hereby exempted from all city, county and territorial taxes.

**SEC. 17.** After any canal or ditch shall have been laid out under this act, or under any special charter where other provision has not been made, the Trustees or Company may agree with the owners of land through which it will pass for the purchase of so much thereof, as may be necessary for making the canal or ditch and the appurtenances thereto belonging.

**SEC. 18.** In every case where the owner of the land so required shall be absent from the county, or shall not from any cause be capable in law to agree, or shall refuse to agree, or ask an exorbitant price, the value of such land, and the damages to the owners thereof shall be ascertained in the following manner:—First, the occupant of or claimant to such land and the Trustees may each select referees, and in case of disagreement, they two may select a third, and these referees shall proceed to determine the value of the land under controversy and assess the amount of damages, if any, which each owner of lands or improvements, has sustained or will sustain in consequence thereof. Second:—The appraisal with a description of the land so appraised shall be acknowledged by the referees signing it before the Clerk of the County Court, in which the lands are situated, and when so acknowledged, shall be filed in the County Clerk's office, within ten days after it shall have been made.

**SEC. 19.** The Trustees upon payment, to the rightful claimant of the several sums assessed, in the appraisal so made, or upon making a tender thereof, when the same shall be refused, shall be entitled to enter upon the lands described in the appraisal, and have and hold the same for the use and benefit of such irrigation district for ever.

**SEC. 20.** If on any parcel of the lands so described, there shall be no person then living, authorized to receive payment for the damages assessed for such parcel, and such damages shall not have been lawfully demanded within ten days after the filing of such appraisal, the board of Trustees may enter thereon without payment or tender of such damages, but subject to such payment whenever the same shall be thereafter lawfully required.

**SEC. 21.** If any person shall break, injure or destroy any bank, dam, flume, water-weir, lock or gate on said canal or ditch, or any of the appurtenances belonging thereto, or in use upon the same or take water from the said canal or ditch, except by direction of proper officers, such person so offending, shall for every such offence be liable to a civil suit for the recovery of damages, to be prosecuted for before any court having jurisdiction, by any tax payer, in the irrigation district, and shall also be subject to indictment, and upon conviction shall be punished by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the Court.

**SEC. 22.** All companies or districts organized under the provisions of this act shall be liable for any damages which may occur by breakage of any canal or ditch, which damages may be appraised and collected in the manner prescribed in the eighteenth and nineteenth sections of this act.

**SEC. 23.** Nothing in this act shall be so construed as to interfere with the right of the Legislative Assembly to repeal, alter or amend the same at pleasure.

GEORGE A. SMITH,  
President of the Council.

JOHN TAYLOR,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Approved Jan. 20, 1865.

JAMES DUANE DOTY,

Governor.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Utah Territory.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of a law passed by the Legislative Assembly of Utah Territory, and approved by the Governor on the 20th day of January, A. D. 1865, the original of which is on file in this office.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of said Territory, this 29th day of January, A. D. 1865, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-ninth.

AMOS REED,  
Secretary of Utah Ter.