

[BY AUTHORITY.]  
AN ACT

Regulating Estray Pounds and for other purposes.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah: That the County Court of each county is hereby authorized and required, to provide and keep in constant repair a good and substantial pound in each precinct, and at the county seat of each county, and furnish suitable blank books for the use of the poundkeeper.

SEC. 2. There shall be elected, at the general election, a County Poundkeeper for each county, who shall take an oath of office, and file sufficient bonds with approved security, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties thereof; the amount of bond and approval of securities shall be determined by the County Court; and the bond shall be filed with the County Clerk; said poundkeeper's term of office shall be for two years, and until his successor is elected and qualified, he shall also be a resident of the county seat, and shall have the disposal of all estrays within said county, as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 3. There shall be elected, at the general election, in each precinct, a Precinct Poundkeeper, whose term of office shall be for two years, and until his successor is elected and qualified; he shall take an oath of office and give bonds as provided for the County Poundkeeper, and shall take charge of all estrays found within his precinct, and forward the same, if unclaimed, to the County Poundkeeper; Provided, that the County Poundkeeper shall be the Precinct Poundkeeper for the precinct in which the county pound is kept.

SEC. 4. Each Precinct Poundkeeper shall receive and take good care of all animals committed to his charge, and use due diligence to find the owner or owners thereof, by record of brands or otherwise; and shall deliver to his successor in office all books, papers, and other property belonging to his office.

SEC. 5. Any animal remaining unclaimed two days from the time of commitment shall be registered in the pound book, in which shall be set forth, when received, from whom, where found, amount of damage done, if any, kind of animal, approximate age, color, stripes, marks, brands, and such other description as may aid the owner to find his animal, true copies of which the Precinct Poundkeeper shall post up within four days from the time of its being impounded, in three of the most conspicuous places in his precinct, stating that if it be not claimed and taken away within ten days thereafter, said animal will be forwarded to the County Poundkeeper.

SEC. 6. Each Precinct Poundkeeper shall receive and file all bills of damage duly presented, and enter the amounts, in the pound book, which shall be opened to the inspection of the public; he shall not deliver any animal to the owner, until all costs and damages are paid or satisfactorily arranged for; he shall forward to the County Poundkeeper all animals remaining unclaimed or not taken away within fourteen days from commitment, with the bill of costs and damages on each animal, and shall semi-annually collect and forward all strays, within his precinct, to the County Poundkeeper.

SEC. 7. The County Poundkeeper to receive and receipt for all animals delivered to him by Precinct Poundkeepers or other persons, to enter upon his registry when said animal or animals were received, from what pound or person, amount of damages and costs, together with a full and complete description of each animal, including approximate age, marks and brands.

SEC. 8. Each County Poundkeeper shall provide forage or pasture, or place said animals in the care of a responsible person, and forthwith advertise them for sale, in three consecutive numbers of some newspaper having a general circulation, which advertisement shall be posted up in three public places in the county, and shall contain the description of each animal as recorded in his registry, stating the time and place of sale, and that, if not claimed and taken away within thirty days from the date of advertisement, he will expose them at public sale and sell them to the highest responsible bidder; the proceeds of said sale, after deducting costs and damage, he shall pay into the County Treasury, subject to the orders of the owners of said animals, if applied for within six months from the date of sale; if not applied for by the owners within that time, the Treasurer shall pass the same to the credit of the Common Schools in his county, to be drawn and applied under the direction of the County School Superintendent.

SEC. 9. The County Poundkeeper shall register the disposal of all animals and the amount sold for, the total amount of cost and damage, and report his proceedings to the County Court semi-annually, or oftener, if required by said court, and shall deliver to his successor in office all books, papers and other property belonging to his office, and take duplicate receipts therefor, one of which shall be deposited with the County Clerk.

SEC. 10. All damage done by any animal's trespassing shall be forthwith appraised by any disinterested voter, who may make a reasonable charge for his service. Said appraisal shall set forth in writing, the time and place of the damage, the name of the person aggrieved, and, if known, the name of the owner of the animal, and, so far as may be, the kind and description of the animal, which amounts if not paid or satisfactorily arranged for by the owner, or if the owner be not known, shall, together with the animal, be placed in the charge of the Precinct Poundkeeper; Provided, that the owner, if he deems the appraisal too high, may choose another appraiser, who with the first may make a new appraisal, or, when they cannot agree, they too may choose a third appraiser, and an appraisal by the two or by the three, as the case may be, shall be final.

SEC. 11. Any animal found trespassing, may be taken up by any person; and if the owner cannot be found, or, if found, shall refuse to pay all cost and damage, said animal shall be forthwith taken to the Precinct or County Pound, and delivered to the keeper thereof.

SEC. 12. Any person, other than a poundkeeper, taking up an animal under the provisions of this act, and retaining it more than three days, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars for each animal so retained, and to loose all damages that may have accrued thereon.

SEC. 13. Any person taking his own stock or that of any other person out of the custody of any person holding the same for damage done by it, or out of any pound, by stealth, or by force, or shall interfere or hinder any one while in the discharge of his duty under this act, may be fined in any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, at the discretion of any court having jurisdiction.

SEC. 14. Fees for impounding shall not exceed one dollar a head for horses, mules, cattle, swine, or goats, nor ten cents for sheep, one-half of which shall be paid into the County Treasury; fees for registry shall not exceed twenty-five cents a head for horses or cattle kind, and not more than ten cents for sheep, goats and swine; fees for advertising may be

charged twenty-five per cent additional to the price charged by the publisher. Fees for keeping animals shall be governed by the price of forage at the time and place, as well as the price that may be demanded for pasturage or herding; fees for making inquiries for owners, and driving and delivering animals to the County Poundkeeper, may be charged at the discretion of said Poundkeeper but shall not exceed a fair compensation for time and expenses.

SEC. 15. Each County and Precinct Poundkeeper is hereby required to keep a book in which he shall keep an account of all funds paid to him, showing the amount paid for poundage and damages, and pay into the County Treasury all funds belonging to the County once in six months, or oftener, if required by the County Court.

SEC. 16. An ordinance for the establishment and regulation of stray pounds, approved Feb. 12, 1851, and sections 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 of an act, pertaining to damage done by animals, approved Jan. 19, 1865, are hereby repealed.

Approved January 17, 1866.

ABSTRACT

Of Meteorological Observations for the month of Feb. 1866, at G. S. L. City, Utah, by W. W. Phelps.

MONTHLY MEAN:

Barometer out of repair.

Monthly Mean.	Thermometer open air.
7 a. m.	2 p. m.
20°	38°
	9 p. m.
	33°

The highest and lowest ranges of the Thermometer, during the month, in the open air, were

Highest range 50° Lowest range 3°

The amount of rain and snow water was 1.600 during the month. Although only about seven inches of snow fell in the valley, several feet found a resting place in the mountains, and irrigation has a fair chance to be plenty.

MONTHLY JOURNAL.

1. Cloudy, hear frost.
2. Partially clear.
3. A.M. foggy; p.m. clear.
4. Cloudy and warm.
5. Partially clear.
6. Cloudy and rainy.
7. Clear and warm.
8. do do
9. Rainy day.
10. Clear and cloudy at intervals.
11. do do
12. Cloudy and stormy.
13. Partially clear.
14. Clear and cold.
15. do
16. do
17. do
18. do
19. do
20. do
21. Partially clear and warm.
22. Snowy.
23. Clear.
24. do
25. do
26. do
27. A.M. cloudy; p.m. clear.
28. Cloudy and warm.

Miscellaneous.

BARBAROUS MARRIAGE LAWS OF IRELAND.—Two statutes, of the reigns of George II. and George III. respectively, declare that every marriage in Ireland between a Papist and a professed Protestant shall, if celebrated by a Popish priest, be absolutely void. Most people would be ready to suppose that enactments of this kind belonged to a mass of preposterous legislation which has long since been swept away. We know that of the huge heap of disabling statutes which we owed to the bigotry of the Georgian era, very little remains, and the first impression is that there must be some mistake in the statement that Roman Catholic priests are still unable to lawfully celebrate mixed marriages. Unhappily, it is but too true. The Irish Marriage Act contains some clauses so cruel that, even with these precious specimens of ancestral wisdom before us, it is hard to believe they could have received the assent of men not absolutely insane. One of the provisions was that any Roman Catholic clergyman who should celebrate a marriage between two Protestants, or a Protestant and a Roman Catholic, should suffer death as a felon, without benefit of clergy. What may be termed the murdering clauses are no longer in force. A statute of 1833 abolished the penalties against the official priest, but kept alive so much of the prior disabilities as rendered him incompetent to marry Protestants. From that time nothing has been done to repel so mischievous a degree; such is the law that, as Mr. Justice Keogh observes, a Protestant on being married by a Catholic priest to a Catholic woman, may, after living with her as his wife—after inflicting on her almost the deepest wrong that man can do a woman—desert her with impunity. If a priest unites two Romanists in wedlock, the marriage is good; but if, after banns are published and all precautions taken, the same clergyman should innocently marry a Catholic to a person who has professed himself a Protestant within twelve months previously, the union is null and void, the children are bastards and incapable of inheriting the property of their parents. The Judge added to his indignant comment that, "if he were to tell that story in any other country in the world than England, those who

heard him would not be disposed to believe that there was such an Act of Parliament in existence."

INFLUENCE OF PLEASURES AT HOME.—Self-control and discipline must be learned at home, or license in after life will surely follow. Let home be the nursery of truth, of refinement, of simplicity and of taste. Study to make it attractive to your children by every means in your power, and lose no opportunity for improving their minds and cultivating their home affections. Let system and order, industry and study, taste and refinement, be cultivated at home, and comfort, harmony and peace will reign within your dwelling, however humble.—Do your children love music, or drawing, or flowers, encourage their taste to the utmost of your ability. Indeed where the love of music pervades a family, and is judiciously cultivated, it is an important aid in the training of children; for the child whose soul is touched with melody, easily yields to the voice of affection and seldom requires severity. More than this, the harsh tones of the father's voice as it commands, and the cutting tones of the mother as she forbids, become milder and more persuasive, if accustomed to join with their children in these recreations, and thus both parents and children are mutually refined and elevated. Let me add that I cannot conceive of any purer enjoyment than is felt by the head of the family, as wife and children gather about him, and pour forth their sweet voices in songs and praise at the morning sacrifice and the evening oblation. If the father has money to spare, I do not doubt that he might make a good investment in a piano, a melodeon, or some other musical instrument, to accompany the voice of his wife and children, provided always that practice on these instruments be not allowed to interfere with the practice at the kneading-trough, the wash-board, or with any other duty that a true woman, be she daughter, sister, wife, or mother, ought to understand. These duties and these pleasures are in no degree incompatible with each other, or out of keeping with a farmer's home. Whatever tends to develop the intellect, to refine the taste and purify the affections, may find a fitting place in every farmer's house. If he has wealth, none has a better right to adorn his walls with the gems of art, and surround his home with all that is beautiful in cultivated nature.

DANIEL WEBSTER ON PAPER MONEY.

—The very man who has the deepest interest in a sound currency, and who suffers most by mischievous legislation in money matters, is the man who earns his daily bread by his daily toil. A depreciated currency, changes of prices, paper money falling between morning and noon, and falling still lower between noon and night—these things constitute the very harvest time of speculators, and of the whole race of those who are at once idle and crafty; and of that other race, too, the Catalines of all times, marked so as to be known forever by one stroke of the historian's pen, men greedy of other men's property and prodigal of their own. Capitalists may outlive such times. They may either prey on the earnings of labor by their cent. per cent., or they may hoard. But the laboring man—what can he hoard? Preying on nobody, he becomes the prey to all. His property is in his hands. His reliance, his fund, his productive freehold, his all, is his labor. Whether he work on his own small capital or another's his living is still earned by his industry, and when the money of the country becomes depreciated and debased, whether it be adulterated coin or paper without credit, that industry is robbed of its reward. He then labors for a country whose laws cheat him out of his bread.

A ROMAN VILLA NEAR BATH, ENGLAND.—Further evidence of Roman occupation in the neighborhood of Bath has lately come to light. In a field in Wick parish, a considerable portion of an extensive Roman villa has just been uncovered, and the plan of two hypocausts, and the foundation walls of several rooms taken. From the extent and massiveness of some of the main walls, it appears to have been a villa of considerable importance. A great quantity of roofing tiles made of "penant" stone, broken pieces of pottery, and many other objects of interest, have been found, all of which will be deposited at the Literary Institution.

A LITERARY society of young ladies, at Seneca Falls, N. Y., have styled themselves the "Go Home Alones," and altogether ignore the company of male attendants.

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