

THE DESERET NEWS.

ELIAS SMITH, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Wednesday, January 18, 1860.

The Time Expired.

We would remind our subscribers that the *ten months* have expired. Those who have not already settled their subscriptions, of course will not feel like demurring to the terms plainly set forth in our circular issued at the beginning of the present volume and, we trust will be prepared to pay, to their respective agents, promptly and with pleasure, the additional dollar required on each subscription, as an indemnity to us in lieu of advance payment and as a token of gratitude from you for the days of grace allowed.

This is necessary, that all the agents may be able to settle with this office without delay.

Wood and Hay.

We wish our friends would bring us in, as soon as they can, a few loads of wood and hay. We require them at once. Who will be first to respond to this call?

The Eastern Mail.

The mail from the States due on the 10th inst. arrived on the afternoon of the 11th, deep snow between the Weber and the city, on the route through Parley's Park, which has been selected as the most feasible for the transmission of the mails during the winter season, being the cause of detention.

Unless others received a much larger amount of mail matter than we did, the mail must have been a small concern, and the news so far as any thing could be gleaned from the few exchanges that came to hand was not very interesting. The latest dates we received from New York, and other Atlantic cities were only up to the 10th of December, others may have received later news, and if we can find any thing of interest before going to press it will be most cheerfully laid before our readers.

Social Parties

Seem to be generally in vogue now-a-days, especially in this latitude, and young and old, grave and gay, appear to find it a matter of expediency, if not in all cases one of convenience, to join in the festivities.

Ward parties have been held by most of the wards throughout the city, nor have the widows and the fatherless in all cases been forgotten.

In the 7th Ward, last week, the widows and orphans of that ward were invited to a sumptuous repast, provided by the good people thereof; after partaking of which they were delightfully entertained with music, songs, recitations, speeches, &c.; and all went home cheered and comforted, their hearts filled with blessings for Bishop Pugmire and his generous co-laborers.

In the City Hall, on Friday evening last, the municipal authorities, with a few invited guests, held a party. The suppers served up were at once the most bountiful and excellent, and the dance was conducted with the strictest decorum—a desideratum to us when we indulge in that pastime, of paramount importance.

On Monday evening, 9th inst., the Domestic Gardeners' Club were most agreeably entertained by Mr. L. S. Hemingway, at his residence, 4th Ward. Although favored with an invitation to be present, a more pressing engagement precluded our attendance. But we are well assured that nothing was lacking to meet the most sanguine anticipations of the guests.

Last evening, at Ballo's Music Hall, a grand Military ball was given by the Third Regiment Infantry, Nauvoo Legion. The Lieutenant General and his Staff were among the invited guests.

Although deemed somewhat ultra in these affairs, we have seldom failed to enjoy a social gathering, whether for dancing or other purposes, when properly conducted, at a proper time and under proper circumstances; otherwise, we acknowledge to a predisposed and rather rigid conservatism.

However, let all things be done in decency and in order.

COLD WEATHER.—During the past week the weather has been exceedingly cold, especially on Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday the thermometer ranging from one degree below to six above zero in the morning. The sleighing has been excellent and the prospect for its continuance is very fair.

If the weather continues cold much longer, cattle on poor ranges, where the snow is deep will suffer severely.

Legislative Proceedings.

To the best of our knowledge and belief, both branches of the Legislative Assembly have been very industrious of late. The session is drawing to a close and, as is generally the case with Legislative bodies, the members are more active than they were during the first two or three weeks.

The daily sessions are now more lengthy and, judging from the smiling countenances of some of the members, they are not particularly displeased with the course things have taken thus far, nor much concerned about the future.

Speeches that had been prepared beforehand, so far as they have been delivered, have done no injury either to the speakers or hearers.—The electric fluid with which some of the members were so highly surcharged before the commencement of the session has evidently worked off by degrees, to the extent that, if an explosion should now occur, the effect would not be very dangerous.

How much business has been completed, we are unable to say. We have had too many things to see after, for the last eight or ten days, to have time to watch the wheels of Legislation very closely and, having no deputies nor subs to assist in performing the various duties devolving upon us from time to time, other than legislative matters to which particular attention has not been called, have also passed unheeded; but we trust that no one will be materially injured by or aggrieved at this seeming indifference to what has been transpiring in and about the city. We shall endeavor to watch the movements of things more closely hereafter.

The new charter, for Great Salt Lake City, a new revenue law, an act in relation to common schools, one in relation to the penitentiary and sundry appropriations for roads, bridges, &c., &c., have been the most prominent topics of conversation among the members with whom we have conversed during the past week; but how many of those matters are yet in the mill, we are unable to report, but have been informed that the penitentiary bill, passed both Houses, and become a law.

Judge Sinclair in Trouble.

From some of the New York papers it appears that Judge Sinclair, on his arrival in that city on his way home from Utah via California and the isthmus, met with the speech of T. H. Ferguson, delivered on the scaffold, in other words, his "dying declarations," to which his Honor took great exceptions and deemed it necessary to defend himself against the aspersions cast upon his character and conduct by the condemned shoemaker.

It was generally supposed at the time the declarations were published, that the "little judge," or the "baby judge," as he was called by some, in particular reference to his size, and not that he was ever known to cry, as some small fellows do when they cannot find the way home and are obliged to accept of proffered aid occasionally, or do worse, would not consider himself particularly flattered by the assertions of the dying man; but as there was so much truth in them, no one ever dreamed that the "Associate Justice" would take the trouble to undertake to disprove them, especially those which related to the too free use of whisky; for, if he was ever sober for any considerable length of time while he was here, it must have been when he was not out on "promenade."

If the judge had remained here till after Ferguson's execution, he would not in our opinion so soon discarded his favorite doctrine, that the declarations of a dying man were incontrovertible, for if the certainty of death gives validity to testimony, that of Ferguson was good and no exceptions could have been taken to the ruling of the "court" or of the "judge in chambers," without materially detracting from that "dignity" which he always assumed and strove to maintain, whether drunk or sober; and moreover, most of the facts alleged could not be disproved here, which the judge must have known full well.

We have thus far said but little about the judges of the supreme court for this Territory, from the fact that the course which they have pursued, with very little exception, has been such that we could not speak approvingly of their acts, and we have not felt disposed to be constantly finding fault and narrating facts of which most of our readers were cognizant, therefore they have been left to work out their own downfall, if from any position they were in, that term could be made to apply, without

any particular exertion on our part to bring them into disgrace by heralding their evil deeds, knowing full well, from past experience, that, if let severely alone, they would soon end their course and return in disgrace; but we did not expect that they would run their race quite so quick as they have, nor that they would have been so punctually rewarded for "work done and performed."

In the agony of his soul, while writhing under the culprit's lash, Judge Sinclair called to his relief the *Deseret News* and *Mountaineer*, a compliment, so far as we were concerned, that was least expected. However, if we have ever said or published anything that has been or will be of any benefit to his Honor, we are not sorry for it; and if we could have said more in his favor, without stretching the truth, it would have suited us much better.

The Pure Gold.

In the *Mountaineer* of Saturday last appeared an order purporting to have been issued at Camp Floyd, the head quarters of the army in Utah, which has the merit of conveying, in unmistakable language, the ideas and sentiments of the author without circumlocution, even if they are not so sublime and noble as might be expected to emanate from officers of high rank, commanding the armies of a Republic.

The order in question is in "words and figures" as follows, to wit:

HEAD QUARTERS, Camp Floyd, U. T. }
January 10th, 1860. }

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 4.

The Commanding Officer has been informed that there is a large amount of gold coin—several thousands of dollars, purporting to be worth five dollars, commonly called "Mormon coin," about to be put in circulation in Fairfield.

As this coin is understood to be worth only (about) four and a half dollars, he recommends to the soldiers not to receive it for more than that sum, and, better still, not to take it at all.

By order of Brev. Col. C. F. Smith,

CLARENCE E. BENNETT,
2d Lieut. and Adjutant 10th Inf'ty,
and Post Adjutant.

If the foregoing is a true copy of a genuine army order—which some may doubt who have not been fully advised as to the extent of the jurisdiction claimed of late by laced dignitaries and the variety of things they would fain make the "rest of mankind" believe are subject to their orders—it is, to say the least of it, a very curious document which, not being veiled in mystery and referring to but one subject, will be easily understood by all who take time to read it. If it does not inspire them with any very exalted ideas of profundity, it cannot fail to impress upon their minds the innate hatred and dislike some men have to every thing that is pure and unalloyed, especially when they come in contact with it, and the promptness with which they manifest their spleen, often displaying their folly in the most pompous manner, if circumstances favor such a course.

We trust the order, tho' the subject matter may not be strictly under the control of the military, will be strictly observed and obeyed and that not one dollar's worth of the gold in question will ever be received by the officers and soldiers at any post in the Territory. They ought not to, for it does not belong to them, and if other orders of the same series are hereafter issued inhibiting traffic in other commodities, they may have a beneficial effect upon the citizens of the Territory generally, some of whom do not seem to know what is most for their good.

Cosmopolitan Art Association.

Through the politeness of Mr. W. G. Mills, Hon. Secretary of the above association for Great Salt Lake City and vicinity, we have received a copy of the *Illustrated Art Journal*, a handsomely executed quarterly periodical, well filled with choice scientific and miscellaneous reading matter, together with a most superb engraving entitled, "SHAKESPEARE AND HIS FRIENDS," which is justly esteemed a master piece, both in workmanship and design.

For more particular information relative to this association, we refer our readers to the "Sixth Annual Announcement," on page 363.

Those who are ardent admirers of the fine arts, cannot, probably, more profitably appropriate the small sum of three dollars.

CALIFORNIA MAIL.—Where is it? Has it gone under?

—The Cunard Company are about adding another steamer to their line. She is to be called the *Scotia*, and will be an iron paddle-wheel steamer of 4000 tons.

THE LATEST NEWS!

NO SPEAKER YET!!

By the express which arrived from St. Joseph on Monday the 16th, we received St. Louis and other dates to the 23d of December, from which we glean a few items.

The news from Washington is to the 21st ult., up to which time no Speaker had been elected.

Two ballots, the fourth and fifth were taken on the 15th, the first of which resulted as follows: Sherman, 110; Bocoock, 85; Gilmer, 22; scattering, 9; necessary to choice 114. On the other ballot Sherman and Bocoock each received the same number as before, Gilmer, 18; scattering, 13.

In the Senate on the same day Mr. Pugh, of Ohio, submitted a resolution, which was laid over, instructing the Committee on Territories to inquire into the expediency of repealing so much of the act for the organization of the Territorial Government of New Mexico and Utah, as requires that all laws passed by those Territories, shall be submitted to Congress for approval or rejection. The Senate then proceeded to the election of a Chaplain. On first ballot there was no choice. The second ballot resulted in the election of the Rev. Dr. Gurley, who received 35 votes out of 50.

On the sixth ballot taken on the 16th, Mr. Sherman received 95 votes; Bocoock, 86; Gilmer, 36; scattering, 9; upon which Mr. Gilmer withdrew. The seventh ballot taken immediately after resulted as follows: Sherman, 111; Bocoock, 83; Boteller, 25; scattering, 9.

The time not taken up in the ballottings was occupied by the members in wrangling and in making speeches, as a specimen of which we extract the following from that of Mr. Simms of Kentucky:

"The Constitution was formed by Northern and Southern men. When it was signed the former had a right to sell their slaves in Southern States and did so. The Southern men had a right to keep their slaves and purchase those of Northern men and did so. The Northern men took the money received for slaves and invested it in houses and lands, merchandize and commerce. To this day they have that property and its profits, and yet they turn round and denounce the South because they retain the property sold them by the North.—At that time the ring of the cash was dearer to their hearts than the clank of bondsmen's chains was offensive to them. If there be in that burning lake where hissing serpents and fiery dragons torment the damned, a place more fiery than all the rest, it should be reserved for these Northern fanatics who would seek to scatter seeds of sectionalism among brothers and friends, and with the terrors of incendiarism in one hand and the dagger of the assassin in the other, would invade every capital and nation, and around and amid its fallen columns exult in the desolation they had caused. Unless the North ceased invading the rights of the South, they would be prepared to meet them at the cannon's mouth.—For the last forty years they had submitted to these things for the sake of the Union, altho' smarting under ten thousand wrongs. There was not a man in his district whose heart would not bleed to-day to hear the knell of the Federal Union. They were for Union with the Constitution. Unless this was preserved, the Union was worthless—worse than worthless. It was time to talk plainly. He wanted no more dodging or subterfuge."

After much speechifying on the 17th the roll was called, and the House proceeded to the eighth ballot, with the following result: Sherman, 111; Bocoock, 85; Boteller, 38; scattering, 9; total, 229.

Mr. Rowlingly of New York nominated Mr. Briggs of New York as a candidate for Speaker.

On motion of Mr. Cochrane of New York, the ballots for Speaker taken resulted — Sherman, 111; Bocoock, 84; Boteller, 15; Briggs, 9; scattering, 9.

A call of the House was then ordered preparatory for a vote for Speaker. The result was as follows: Sherman, 111; Bocoock, 85; Boteller, 23; scattering, 9; 115 necessary to a choice.—Another vote was taken, resulting: Sherman, 111; Bocoock, 84; Boteller, 15; Geo. Briggs, 9, and the remainder scattering. The House then adjourned.

The House, on the result being declared, immediately adjourned.

On the 19th after an animated discussion, a call of the House was made and the eleventh ballot was taken; whole number of votes, 230; necessary to a choice, 116. Sherman, 112; Bocoock, 85; Boteller, 21; scattering, 12.

Mr. Bocoock then said that he consented to the use of his name as a candidate for Speaker, in the hope that it would prove a rallying point for all opposed to what was termed an aggressive party. This hope had gradually

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