

father, son, grandson, step-father, grandmother's husband, daughter's husband, granddaughter's husband, husband's father, husband's grandfather, husband's son, husband's grandson nor her brother, half-brother, brother's son, sister's son, father's brother, or mother's brother. No marriage shall be contracted while either of the parties has a former wife or husband living in the United States, or elsewhere, unless the marriage with such former wife or husband shall have been legally dissolved. All persons within the degrees of consanguinity within which marriages are herein prohibited to residents of said Territory, and hereby declared to be incestuous and void, who shall intermarry with each other, or who shall commit adultery or fornication with each other, shall be punished by imprisonment at hard labor in the penitentiary of the Territory not more than twenty years, and be fined not more than one thousand dollars.

SEC. 25. And be it further enacted, That in all cases of election by ballot it shall be unlawful for any person to put any number, figure, or device upon such ballot, whereby any person may be enabled to ascertain by whom the ballot was given; and any violation, or attempt to violate this provision shall be deemed and taken to be a crime, and upon conviction thereof the person so offending may be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars or by imprisonment in the penitentiary not exceeding one year, or by both fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the court. And at all elections, none but male citizens of the United States over twenty-one years of age, residing in the precinct or election district, and not disqualified by conviction of crime or otherwise, shall be competent voters.

SEC. 26. And be it further enacted, That the probate courts in said Territory are hereby authorized to hear, try, and determine civil causes wherein the debt or damages claimed does not exceed five hundred dollars, and in criminal matters may exercise jurisdiction as committing magistrates, and the twenty-ninth section of an act of the territorial legislature of Utah conferring general and unlimited jurisdiction on the probate courts, both in civil and criminal cases, entitled "An act in relation to the judiciary," approved January nineteenth, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two; also the second section of an act entitled "An act for the regulation of attorneys," approved February eighth, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two; and also the first section of an act entitled "An act containing provisions applicable to the laws of the Territory of Utah," approved January fourteenth, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, be, and the same are hereby, disapproved and repealed.

SEC. 27. And be it further enacted, That in all cases in which the marshal of said Territory is a party to the suit or in any way interested or otherwise disqualified to act, the court shall appoint some one to act as marshal therein.

SEC. 28. And be it further enacted, that all of the law books in the public library of said Territory, bought with the moneys appropriated by the fourteenth section of an act of Congress entitled "An act to establish a territorial government for Utah," approved September ninth, one thousand eight hundred and fifty, shall, from and after the passage of this act, be kept at the seat of government by the secretary of said Territory for the use of the governor, legislative assembly, judges of the supreme court, marshal and attorney of said Territory, and such other persons and under such regulations as said secretary and governor shall make, and said secretary shall be held responsible for the safe keeping of the same; and that the sum of three thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated out of the moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended, under the direction of the governor and secretary, in the purchase of law books to complete and fill up said law library.

SEC. 29. And be it further enacted, That the district courts of said Territory shall have exclusive original jurisdiction in all suits for divorces or alimony.

SEC. 30. And be it further enacted, That this act shall take effect from and after its passage, and all acts and parts of acts of the United States, or of the legislature of Utah, not consistent herewith, are hereby repealed and disapproved.

Married:

In this city, on the 5th inst., by Prest. D. H. Wells, John Anderson, from Richmond, Cache County, to Mary Anne Jensen, from Box Elder County, late of Copenhagen.

Correspondence.

SALT LAKE CITY,

January 6th, 1870.

Editor Deseret News:—Dear Sir.—Myself being a native of Indiana, I feel a certain pride, which is, I hope, not unnatural and not blameable, that induces me to watch with zealous care over the reputation of the "Hoosier" fraternity generally. Hence, you need not be surprised when I ask a sufficient space in your valuable paper to make an effort to ward off any blow which may have been erroneously aimed at my friends from Indiana, by simply remarking that that little "unpleasantness," to which you allude in your paper of yesterday, did not take place amongst Indiana's sons. Whatever might have occurred, we are not implicated in the fracas, if any has taken place. And whilst I am writing, I think it not improper to say that, fearing your article may—though certainly not intended—have a tendency to create a prejudice against persons from that State who may be in Utah, either as citizens in a private capacity or as Government appointees, though there are a goodly number of your own people in Utah who are natives of Indiana, and, as I believe, in excellent standing too; yet there are but two gentlemen from that State at this time holding official positions under the government in Utah, and they were not engaged in a fight, as suggested by you, and I am not afraid to venture the assertion, that in the discharge of their official duties here, your people will have but little reason to complain, unless I am greatly mistaken.

Asking you to give this a place in the NEWS, I beg leave to subscribe myself,

Respectfully yours,

INDIANA.

MENDON, CACHE VALLEY.

January 1st, 1870.

Editor Deseret News:—Sir.—I visited the school on Christmas day in order to be present at the distribution of prizes to the children. There are about one hundred and fifty scholars attending, presided over by Bro. Ralph Foster, assisted by several of the young brethren and sisters, as teachers, and I am sure that great credit is due them for the pains they have taken in instructing the rising generation. About thirty of the scholars repeated chapters from the Book of Mormon, Bible and Testament, and a great many spoke secular pieces, all acquitting themselves in a very creditable manner. After the distribution of the prizes the children went home happy and light of heart.

The Elders' quorum in this place is delivering a series of lectures, every Tuesday evening. The Dramatic Association is in full running order, and opened the season with "The Floating Beacon," and "Good for Nothing Man." So you see, we are provided with amusements of one shape or another to last us the winter. Our Co-operative store is in a prosperous condition, and is giving satisfaction to the people. And last but not least, I may add that the Saints of Mendon are trying to live their religion and keep pace with the times.

Your Brother in the gospel,

A. C. S.

CANTON, Bradford County, Penn.,
Dec. 21, 1869.

Editor Deseret News:—Dear Bro.—I left Uintah Nov. 1st, to fill the mission to the United States that was appointed to me. I was accompanied by Bro. O. Kilbourn, from Centerville. We arrived in Canton, Nov. 8th, and commenced our labors in the ministry, going from house to house, testifying to the truth of the gospel, as revealed from Heaven to Joseph Smith, the Prophet. Our teachings are faith, repentance, baptism, and the laying on of hands for the reception of the Holy Ghost. The people listen with much attention; but when polygamy is touched upon, they are inclined to ridicule and charge us with the sins that they are guilty of as a people, to which, of course, there are a few exceptions. Bible proof concerning plural marriage does not seem to satisfy them.

We visited a family who are wealthy and consider themselves of a higher grade in society than their fellows. They wished us to speak upon polygamy, and in the course of our conversation Mrs. — said that she would rather go out to work washing by the day and get money for her husband to go to a house of ill-fame with, than to have him take another wife. Husband, daughter and son were present; the latter meekly rebuked his mother.

We have held five public meetings, and there are a few who are inclined to

believe our testimony; but the people are guarded very closely by their priests. Many falsehoods are in circulation against our people, and the priests warn their flocks in public meetings against our doctrines. Thus far the Lord has sustained us and we are enabled to speak with boldness the things pertaining to His kingdom.

About thirty-seven years ago the gospel was preached here by Martin Harris and others. Many of the old heads that heard them are now living, who by the by are no particular help to us.

After Christmas we design visiting Williamsport, forty miles from Canton. If our testimony is not received in that place we intend to visit the central portion of Iowa.

Your brother in the Gospel,

HIRAM MACE.

The following letter is from Bro. Wm. Bringham, now on a mission in the East, to Bro. W. H. Kelsey, of Springville:

CHICAGO, Dec. 25th, 1869.

Wm. H. Kelsey:—Dear Bro.—In accordance with my promise to you when I left, to write you, I embrace the present opportunity. Mr W. Riter and myself arrived here on the 23rd, in good health and spirits. We have had very stormy weather much of the time since we left home. The people have received us very kindly thus far, but they do not manifest a disposition to embrace the principles of the Gospel. With very rare exceptions, they seem to be prompted more by a spirit of curiosity, and look upon it as a matter that they are not particularly interested in. We are talking almost incessantly, and we flatter ourselves that we are at least doing some good. This city is one of the finest, and is said to be one of the wickedest west of New York. Dr. Crookwell has been here about one month. He is well and in good spirits and enjoys his mission. Young Dr. Ormsby is also here, a student at the medical college. We are to have a new Governor for Utah, by the name of Shafer, from this State. He is spoken of as being a very good man, but you must remember it does not take much to make a good man here. If he is only a political trickster he is all right.

There is considerable of an effort made in Congress to devise some way by which they can put down polygamy, but my faith is that they will not succeed. I have not talked with a single man after explaining the matter to him but who has been opposed to Congress having anything to do with it. The labor of converting this generation to the principles of truth looks like a big work and it does look as though it never could be done until the Lord comes out in His wrath against them and sorely vexes the nations. There is a most splendid field here for some of the bright and shining lights of Springville to display their talents. I think perhaps they might profit by a little intercourse with the world down here; it has a tendency to make a man liberal in his views. I had almost forgotten to say a Happy Christmas to you all. We expect to leave here on the 27th for Cleveland, Ohio, and to arrive in New York about the 10th of next month.

May God bless you all,

WM. BRINGHURST.

A LADY MISSIONARY.—Mrs. C. V. Spencer, of this city, now on a visit to relations, in Massachusetts, is bravely defending the character of friends at home here in the mountains. In reply to an article headed "Mormonism Inclined" published in the Berkshire, Mass., *Courier* of the 1st ult. Sister Spencer wrote the following letter, which appeared in that paper of the 8th ult:

EDITOR COURIER:—Sir.—Believing from your known gallantry to the sex that you will not refuse a communication from a lady, I crave space for the following: In your issue of Dec. 1st the item column contains the statement of a Pittsfield man "Mormonism Inclined," who had turned adrift his wife, with whom he had lived for many years and had substituted a younger woman in her place. Please, Sir, allow me to ask by what spirit, knowledge, or authority you pronounce the man "Mormonism Inclined?" I have lived sixteen years in Utah and been intimately acquainted with her people, and most positively know that such conduct is un-mormonism. No man, Sir, can pursue such a course in Utah and retain a standing in the Church of Latter-day Saints. I wish, Sir, the same could be said of churches in this region. Why not make the application to other sects instead of calling it "Mormonism?" Why forever throw slurs and libels out to the purest, most industrious and temperate people of the age? The press "travails in pain to be delivered" of some evil respecting this cruelly persecuted people. From whence this itching "for evil?" Can it be that editors are so far fallen from their high calling as to knowingly use their

position to publish the most libelous falsehoods to please a vitiated public taste, instead of ennobling it, or are we as a "Mormon" people, standing before the Pharisees, lawyers, doctors, priests and rabble in the same light that the ancient Saints stood to such a class when it was decided that "no good thing could come out of Nazareth?" Sir, the hundreds of California gold diggers rescued by us from starvation, the tens of thousands of poor that we have liberated from the despotism of the old world and emigrated seven thousand miles by voluntary donation, the colonization of the centre point of the American desert with a hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants who eschew intemperance, prostitution, infanticide and adultery, as more deadly than leprosy, seem all forgotten. And, Sir, this is not all that is forgotten: it is that the course being pursued inflames the public and is calculated to produce the renewal of arson, robbery, confiscation, drivings, and death, from which we as a people have suffered so severely. Permit me in conclusion to state that my opportunities of viewing people in this and the old world have not been meagre, and I bear my testimony that for industry, sobriety, self-sacrificing piety, high-toned morality, and liberality, I know of no people that equal the Mormons.

Sister Spencer evidently possesses the spirit of her mission, is qualified to do good and we wish her joy in her labors.

SQUABBLES IN THE "HAPPY FAMILY."—Indiana is a prominent State. It is famous for more things than divorces. It claims some prominent men, who hold forth in Washington, D. C., among whom are aspirants for still greater prominence. It runs an air line round the universe, the switch end of which is located in Utah. Usually harmonious are the workers at this end of the line; but rivalry and jealousy are, at times, disturbers of the amiability which a common object creates. The Pe-Up Indiana chiefs have their ardent admirers—friends that would maintain their leaders' prowess by an exhibition of their own; and an eye colored in the hue of morning, or a cheek blushing with a striped ensanguined tint, can be worn as ancient knights wore their ladies' colors in their crest, when received in defence of a favorite leader's claims. Why should not the opening year be celebrated with a tilt, though it may have disturbed the relations of the "happy family," and have partaken more of the rope ring than of the tournament joust? Are not such things necessary to keep in exercise the powers soon to be directed against the common foe that have so insufferably and wickedly made the waste places of Utah fertile and lovely with continued industry? Who will say that the holidays passed over without an excitement when the rival claims of official leaders to greatness had to be settled *vi et armis*? But will it not have a demoralizing effect on the inner camp? Can such things be and the future rich pickings and sharing of the spoils not be endangered? Who can but mourn at the mournful spectacle of "hawks picking hawks eyes?" "Bind up my wounds!" Yea, "hie thee to the man who slayeth fat beeves, that the flesh he cutteth away may extract the inky coloring which extravasated blood produces!" Let the time be forgotten and the day be not recorded, when two of the inner camp, that partake of the fatness which Uncle Samuel bestows upon those he has sent to Utah, and look eagerly forward to the richness an army will help them to possess, entered into a fight to bruise and maim each other, seeking thereby to establish the superiority of a Pharisee of the Pharisees, and a chief among the august body called the Sanhedrim. The veil of compassion is drawn loosely over the spectacle; the fierce combatants are shrouded from the vulgar gaze; and the angry growling in the happy family is shut out from the ears of the multitude that might rudely laugh over the unfortunate occurrence.

It all took place as a kind of New Year's surprise; but we won't tell any more about it just now. Are we not charitable? Rather.

PRESTIDIGITATEUR, is only another name for a conjurer, and our citizens have seen some pretty smart professors of the art of legerdemain, among whom will be remembered the famous Heller and the still more famous Hartz, with their wonderful and seemingly inexplicable feats. We are apprized by letter this morning, that another of this class of artists may be expected here shortly,—namely the world-renowned Herrman, who is said to be second to none in the cabalistic art. If Mr. Herrman can reap a harvest of gold or greenbacks in Salt Lake City these dull times he will certainly prove himself a prince among the magi, and we wish him success in the experiment.

SKATING RINK.—The skating rink, situated between South Temple and First South Streets, owned by Hunter & Brown, is a splendid institution, for the "boys," both juvenile and adult, and for six days in the week they may have all the recreation there they want; but on Sundays the proprietors have very properly resolved to keep it closed, no matter how many amateur or professional skatists want to display themselves. This resolve will be carried out if it should be necessary to secure the assistance of the police. Now, "boys," great and small, do not go there on Sundays if you wish to keep out of trouble.