

working and development of mines," which passed.

Messages from the Governor announced his disapproval of the following:

"An Act limiting the time of commencing criminal proceedings;" "an Act in relation to licenses;" and "an Act in relation to auditing accounts."

"Memorial to the President and Congress praying for the gift of the State House at Fillmore for educational purposes," was adopted.

Council amendments to the bill providing for the printing and sale of the laws and journals, were adopted.

Mr. Peacock presented a bill for "an Act incorporating the town of Fairview, Sanpete County," which was passed.

House took recess till 6 p.m.

6:30 p.m.

Mr. Pace presented memorial to Congress, asking annual sessions of the Utah legislature. Adopted.

Council amendments to appropriation bill were concurred in.

Memorial to Congress, asking the grant of every alternate section of land to encourage irrigating companies, was reported back amended. Adopted.

Communications were received from the governor, stating that he had signed the "act extending the boundaries of Rich County," and the "act incorporating Fairview, Sanpete County."

On motion of Mr. Pitchforth, a memorial to Congress praying for a grant of the State House, at Fillmore, for educational purposes, was read and adopted.

Mr. Pace presented a "Joint Resolution, authorizing the public printer to publish 'an Act for the further organization of the militia of Utah, approved Feb. 1852,'" which was adopted.

The approval of the Governor to the "Act extending the boundaries of Summit and Washington Counties," and to "an Act regulating the working and development of mines," was received.

The Assembly met in joint session, the president of the Council presiding.

Councillor Woodruff, on behalf of the joint committee on elections, reported the number and kinds of offices to be filled by the joint assembly. The assembly then proceeded to elect one probate judge for Kane County, and notaries public for the several counties.

On motion of Councillor Cannon, Mr. F. S. Richards was elected commissioner to compile the Laws of Congress applicable to Utah Territory.

On motion of Mr. Peacock, a communication was addressed to Secretary Black, asking him to loan the furniture in the legislative halls for the use of the constitutional convention.

After the joint session had concluded, and the council had retired, a committee was appointed to wait upon governor Woods, who accompanied them to the council chamber, and, in response to a motion of the council, responded in a brief address, congratulating the assembly on the high character of the legislation of the session, believed their differences were honest; and he parted with them with the kindest feelings. His remarks were applauded.

SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.]

## By Telegraph.

### HOUSE.

NEW YORK, 16.—The investigation into the city affairs shows the expenditures of the city and county for the past eleven years, to be nearly seven hundred millions.

Mrs. Horace Greeley has recovered from her supposed incurable complaint, and will soon return to America.

Commodore Vanderbilt is ill.

It is now reported that the ring thieves have consented to compromise, by paying four millions, but that the reformers require six millions, probably four millions will be agreed upon.

HALIFAX, 17.—A dispatch says the steamship *New York* experienced terrible weather on her voyage from Bremen. Her boats were carried away, and her bridge broken. Captain Vanemster was knocked about on deck, and badly cut in the face. One of the sailors fell from aloft on the deck and was killed.

CHICAGO.—The heaviest snow storm of the season in Central Illinois, fell yesterday, the snow falling to the depth of ten inches at Springfield and Jacksonville.

Dispatches from Sioux city say 12 persons are known to have been frozen to death in the terrible storm last Monday. In Dixon city, Nebraska, many head of stock perished and it was feared that there was more loss of human life than as yet reported.

A Washington special says that the post office department has been in constant receipt, lately, of protests, from business interests in the country, because of the interruption of the California mails on the Union Pacific R. R., by reason of the snow blockade. Several parties in the Territories have made propositions to the post office depart-

ment to transfer the mails from the delayed trains by wagons, to points accessible to railroad communication, for reasonable compensation, and one of these propositions met with much favor, on the part of the postal authorities, who were about to take up with it, when prevented, through the influence of Oakes Ames, who argued that such a course on the part of the postal department would be an official declaration that the road was not a reliable through mail route.

NEW YORK, 18.—The judiciary committee which begins to-morrow, the investigation of the charges against Judges Cardozo, Barnard, Ingraham and McCunn, have agreed upon a specific and tolerably correct programme, as to how the investigation is to be conducted. It seems to have been the first desire of the bar associates to omit the name of Judge McCunn from the list of the accused, in order to use him as states evidence against the others. The opposition of many of the bar association became, however, so strong that this intention was abandoned, and Judge McCunn is to be included with the others who are accused. One of the charges against him being that, when acting as receiver on Binneger bankruptcy case, he used money in his charge, seventy thousand dollars, in putting up buildings.

WASHINGTON, 19.—It is understood the majority of the judiciary committee will report a resolution, referring to the question involving the transfer of land grants to the Kansas Pacific, the central branch of the Union Pacific, and the St. Joseph and Denver City Co's, back to the department of internal revenue, for the reason that the House did not authorize the committee to send for persons and papers. The minority will recommend the passage of a resolution that the assignment of the Hannibal and St. Joe Co. to the central branch of the Union Pacific is not binding on the United States, and that the latter company are not entitled to any of the lands claimed by it, and that the Denver City Co. is entitled to a protection of the lands which it claims.

A New York special reports the discovery, in Broome County, of a vein of gold, very pure, by workmen engaged in sinking a coal shaft.

A New York special says private advices from Rome says that at the consistory of the Roman Catholic church to be held at the Vatican this month, at least twelve or fifteen new cardinals will be elected, and there is very little doubt that Archbishop McCloskey will be one of them, and eleven names are mentioned, of expectant recipients of the red hat. Prominent among them are Archbishop Manning and the Archbishop of Munich, Cologne, Michlin, Dechamps, Posen and the Patriarch of Lisbon, who makes an ex-officio claim to the dignity, by virtue of a privilege accorded by Clement Eleventh. To these are added the names of four high officials to the former papal government: Rundi, prefect of police, Negroni, Minister of the Interior, Vitellisch and Denerbon. Archbishop Spaulding, of Baltimore, would no doubt have been made a cardinal, but for his death. That increases McCloskey's chances. His friends here regard his election as unquestionable.

A Washington special states that the bill reported by the Senate finance committee for the relief of Chicago, was not, as stated in the Associated Press dispatches, the ferry bill, providing for a money subsidy, but a bill naming the special articles to be admitted free of duty, such as marble, lumber, nails, white lead and other materials used for building.

### FOREIGN.

LONDON, 16.—The case submitted to the Geneva board of arbitration by the counsel for Great Britain, with regard to the *Alabama* claims, has been laid before parliament and is published. The document is divided into ten parts. Part first remarks that no definite or complete statement of the American claims has ever been furnished; the treaty of Washington and the previous correspondence will supply, however, a general definition of the demands by the United States. Rule 2, of article 6, of the treaty of Washington, is quoted as follows: "A neutral government is bound not to permit or suffer either belligerent to make use of its ports or waters, as a base of naval operations against the other, or for the purpose of a renewal or augmentation of military supplies or arms or recruitment of men." This rule is interpreted as prohibiting the supply of a war-waging vessel from neutral ports, but is not prohibitory of the sale of arms or munitions of war in the ordinary course of

commerce. The claims submitted are for damages growing out of the acts of vessels, respecting which the United States allege that Great Britain failed in her international duty. The tribunal must determine the question of failure of duty. If it decides there has been such failure, then it must accord a gross sum for damages, or define the limit of liability for the guidance of the assessors of said damages. The circumstances of the sailing of the steamers *Alabama*, *Florida*, *Georgia* and *Shenandoah* were materially dissimilar, but Great Britain maintains that in respect to none of them has she failed of her international obligations, or rendered herself justly liable.

Part two gives the history of the civil war in the United States, showing that the course of England and the maritime powers, was one of vigilant and scrupulous neutrality.

Part three makes a statement of international rights, and the duties of Great Britain and the United States bearing thereon, and of the performance and execution thereof by Great Britain during the war.

Parts five, six, seven and eight respectively present the facts relative to the steamers *Florida*, *Alabama*, *Georgia* and *Shenandoah*.

Part nine sets forth that the steamers *Georgia* and *Shenandoah* were never equipped for war in the British dominion; her Majesty's Government was only informed respecting these vessels after their departure. That the *Alabama* and *Florida* even did not receive their armaments in British waters. The peculiar circumstances of the *Alabama*'s escape are recited, and England's vigilant endeavors to prevent her sailing.

Part ten claims the disadvantages under which Great Britain labors, in meeting an unprecedented case. The document concludes: "While England regrets the departure of the rebel cruisers from her ports, she cannot acknowledge the justice of the claims against her for pecuniary demands for their acts. The United States must solidly establish the fact of England's negligence, and England is ready to accept the award of the tribunal of arbitration. Whether favorable or not, she desires only that it shall be just."

### THE MORMON TRIALS.

U. S. District-Attorney Bates of Utah has arrived in town to consult with the President and Attorney-General with regard to further legal proceedings against the Mormons. Mr. Bates' solution of the polygamy problem is as follows: He recommends that the Attorney General shall direct that all the indictments now pending under the Territorial statute for "lewd and lascivious cohabitation" be abandoned, and no further prosecutions instituted for past offenses, but that the Mormons be given to understand that any person who in future contracts a polygamous marriage shall be punished. The murder cases, he thinks, should be prosecuted. He also favors the immediate passage by Congress of a law authorizing the appeal of criminal cases from the Supreme Court of Utah to the Supreme Court of the United States. If this were done, he says, Brigham Young would at once plead guilty to the charge of violating the statute in question, and a case could be made up and a decision had from the Supreme Court during the present term. Mr. Bates does not think the leading Mormons are disposed to accept Delegate Hooper's plan for settling the difficulty, namely, that on condition of being admitted as a State they voluntarily renounce polygamy as far as future marriages are concerned. They still talk of polygamy as a Divine ordinance, which they are not free to give up without sinning against their religion. Even if they should accept of Mr. Hooper's compromise, it is doubtful if Congress would carry out its part of the bargain. Apart from the disinclination to give to the Mormons the powers of a State Government, there is very strong objection made to admitting any more States that have not population sufficient for one member of Congress. The views of U. S. Attorney Bates will doubtless have little effect upon the Administration for reasons which now appear insurmountable. No law exists for the payment on the part of the United States of expenses attending criminal prosecutions in the Territories. The expenses in the Utah trials thus far have reached the sum of \$20,000, which the Controller refuses to pass on the ground of illegality of the expenditure. The expenses for Grand Jury, witnesses, and outlays of this character, are chargeable to the Territorial Government, the people being supposed

to be willing to pay these sums to preserve the law. But in this case the people do not sustain the case, and the trials cannot, therefore, go on unless Congress appropriates money for the purpose. — *Washington Correspondence of N. Y. Tribune*, Jan. 24.

### PAYING FOR THE MORMON PROSECUTIONS.

Washington, Jan. 25.—The condition of affairs in Utah, as connected with the judicial machinery of that Territory, were this morning presented to the House and Senate committees on Territories by George C. Bates, the United States district attorney. It appears from his statement that the attorney general is powerless, by the decision of the comptroller of the treasury not to pay the expenses of the criminal trials, and that the Territorial Legislature, of course, will not provide the means to prosecute themselves for polygamy. He represents that there are some twenty prisoners now confined at Camp Douglas at great expense, the government having no jail in which to keep its prisoners, and he intimates that as there is a question as to the legality of the composition of the grand jury which found the indictments upon which they were arrested, which is now being considered by the United States Supreme court, an action for trespass may hereafter be brought. He represents that on December 4, 1871, when he entered on the discharge of his duties, he found several prisoners to be tried before a United States court and jury upon a Territorial law, and that no means could be obtained to defray the expenses of their trial; that he, by permission of the attorney general, had the cases postponed until the second Monday in March, in order that he may present the facts to Congress. Mr. Bates sums up his memorial by saying the attorney general of the United States is forbidden to pay the expenses of these prosecutions, the comptroller of the treasury has refused to allow them and declares that they can only be paid by the Territorial legislature, and the legislature of Utah will not appropriate money to punish themselves for lewd and lascivious cohabitation. So the question now is, will Congress furnish the means to pay witnesses, jurors and other expenses of these criminal prosecutions or order them dismissed and abandoned? He makes the pertinent inquiry, in concluding his memorial, "whether crime must go unpunished because Utah authorities will not do their duty and the United States cannot." — *Washington Correspondence of N. Y. Herald*.

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT for and sympathy with the family of the late Richard Golightly by the members of Capt. M. Croxall's band, of which he was a member.

Whereas, it having pleased Providence to call from us our friend and fellow bandman, Richard Golightly; from respect to his memory and the warm friendship we entertain for him and for his many excellent qualities of hand and heart, be it

Resolved, That we hereby express our sincere sorrow at being called upon to part with a good man, endeared to us by long years of close association; while sensible that he has passed to a better and brighter sphere.

Resolved, That we extend our most heartfelt sympathies to his family in this their great bereavement.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the *DESERET NEWS* and *Salt Lake Herald* for publication.

(Signed) M. CROXALL,

On behalf of the band.

MORE OF THEM.—Some more non-payment of liquor license cases before Judge Clinton to-day.

### FOR SALE, A RANCHE, \$200.

SITUATE six miles north of Oxford, Cache Co. Plenty of good range, good farm and hay land on the premises. A good spring for house purposes and irrigating, with dams for fish-farm, water ditches, etc. A house and corral. For particulars apply to

A. P. WELCHMAN,  
Oxford, Cache Co.

### ESTRAY!

I HAVE in my possession one roan heifer, two years old this spring. If not claimed within 10 days from date will be sold to defray expenses.

JOS. EGBERT,  
Poundkeeper, Kaysville,  
Feb. 19, 1872. d75 s w 1e

### FOUND!

AT the Sevier Bridge, north of Oak Creek about the 15th inst., a Pocket Book containing money. The owner can find same by applying to

O. B. COOLEY,  
Kanosh City, Millard Co.