

**SUPPORT OF PRISONERS.**

COUNCIL CHAMBER,  
Great Salt Lake City, Jan. 10, 1860.  
HON. ELIAS SMITH—

EDITOR OF DESERET NEWS—SIR:

By a unanimous vote of the Legislative Council of Utah Territory, you are respectfully requested to publish in the DESERET NEWS the enclosed "Memorial from the County Court of Great Salt Lake county," as a matter of information to the community at large.

Respectfully,  
DANIEL H. WELLS,  
President of Council.

JOHN T. CAINE, Secretary.

To the Honorable, the Council and House of Representatives of the Territory of Utah:—

The undersigned, your memorialists, members of the County Court of Great Salt Lake county, most respectfully represent:

That after the arrival of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, for the Territory of Utah, in the summer of 1858, a session of the district court, for the third judicial district of this Territory was appointed to be holden at Great Salt Lake City in the county of Great Salt Lake, on the first Monday in October, 1858, which commenced at the above time and place, and continued in session by adjourning from time to time, until the 18th day of January, 1859:

That before and during the said session of the said district court, in consequence of its claiming exclusive jurisdiction in criminal cases, some ten or twelve persons accused of crime, were committed to the custody of the sheriff of this county, to await their trial before said court:

That the said court adjourned on the 18th day of January, as aforesaid, without trying said prisoners, or making any order for their detention. Whereupon, they were discharged from custody, on writs of *habeas corpus* sued out before the probate court of Great Salt Lake county, on the 19th day of January, 1859:

That the expenses of boarding, guarding, and taking care of said prisoners during the term of said district court, and until they were discharged, which necessarily had to be paid by Great Salt Lake county, amounted to something near one thousand dollars.

Your memorialists would further represent: That another term of said district court was held at the city and county aforesaid, commencing on the 25th day of July, 1859, which was not finally adjourned till the 23d day of September following:

That, as at the former term of said court, all persons arrested in the district, accused of crime and committed for trial before said court, were ordered, either by the magistrates committing said prisoners, or the judge of said court, into the custody of the sheriff of this county; said judge having decided that the sheriff was the common jailor:

That the expenses which accrued for the guarding and boarding of these prisoners, during the latter session of said court, which of necessity had to be paid by this county (no other provisions having been made for the payment thereof) amounted to something over one thousand dollars, and there yet remains one prisoner in the county jail, by order of said court, at a daily expense to the county of about three dollars, without any prospect of his being tried.

The entire expense which has thus accrued and been paid by Great Salt Lake county up to the close of the year 1859, amounts, as per accompanying bill, to the sum of two thousand two hundred and sixty seven dollars and ninety nine cents.

We would further represent: That, in addition to the expenses paid by the county, on account of criminal prosecutions in the district court, the other criminal and pauper expenses that have accrued to the county, on account of the peculiar state of things during the past year, amounts to a sum nearly equal to the foregoing.

In making this statement for your consideration, we do not wish to be understood as complaining or having the least desire to avoid any responsibility that justly and rightly belongs to Great Salt Lake county. We wish to bear our part of the burden, but do not consider that the expenses of a district court of the United States, nor any part thereof should be paid exclusively by the county in which said court is held, unless it be held by the expressed desire of the inhabitants of such county for the transaction of business appertaining thereto, as provided for in chap. 3, sec. 14 of the laws of 1858-9.

We would further represent: That many other bills of expenses that accrued by the holding of the said district courts have been presented to the county court of this county for payment, to a large amount, which have not been allowed, none having been paid excepting such as accrued in the commitment of, and boarding and guarding the prisoners, and necessary articles furnished them during their confinement in the county prison:

Therefore, We, your memorialists, considering it a duty which we owe to the citizens of Great Salt Lake county, have presented the foregoing statement for the consideration of your Honorable body, being confident that, should you consider that this county has borne a greater share of the expense of those matters than legitimately belongs to it, you will make such an appropriation for the relief of

this county as your superior wisdom will dictate and which, we doubt not, will be just and right in the premises.

E. SMITH,  
Judge of Probate,  
S. D. HUFFAKER,  
E. F. SHEETS,  
REUBEN MILLER,  
Selectmen.

Great Salt Lake City,  
January 3d, 1860.

**From the Late Capital.**

FILLMORE, January 4th, 1860.

EDITOR DESERET NEWS:—

Thinking perhaps that you would like to hear from this part of the Territory I take my pen to write you a few lines relative to what has been transpiring in this city since the commencement of the holidays and other matters that may be of interest to your readers.

The weather has been unusually cold since the commencement of December and there has been snow enough to make very good sleighing most of the time, which our citizens have improved so extensively that the snow is nearly used up. Since the commencement of the new year the weather has been more mild and pleasant.

Sleigh riding and other amusements have been the order of the day for the last two weeks, and dinner, pic-nic and dancing parties have been well attended and on such occasions the *pungoes*, as the natives call them, have had to move lively.

On Sunday morning, last—New Year's Day—a sleigh with four drove up and, on going to the door, I was very agreeably surprised to find that it contained Elders Orson Hyde and E. T. Benson, who were accompanied by two brethren from Nephi. After the usual New Year's salutations, they came in and warmed themselves and, as it was nearly meeting time, they soon repaired to the school house, which was well filled on the occasion, and taught the people the principles of life and salvation during the day and evening and also on Monday and Monday evening and on Tuesday till after 2 p.m., much to the edification and satisfaction of those who were in attendance. It was truly a rich treat to the Saints in Fillmore.

About 4 p.m. on Tuesday they started on their return home, leaving their blessings with the Saints and all that desire to do right.—Bishop Brunson and a few of our citizens accompanied them as far as Cedar Springs, where they remained over night and this morning at 7 o'clock they proceeded on their journey and the Fillmore brethren returned home.

We are all well.  
Yours in the covenant of peace,  
S. P. HOYT.

**TABERNACLE.**

On Sunday morning, Jan. 8, at 11 o'clock, Elder John Taylor addressed the assembly on the subject of God being the fountain of all light and intelligence pertaining to time and to eternity: said the medium of communication between the heavens and the earth is the holy priesthood; that through that medium God communicates his will to the human family; that to the prophets he made manifest his will relative to the various events that shall transpire in the evening of time, and hence understood how to teach the people in regard to the future, and they prophesied of the restitution of all things, and spoke of the origin of man, his destiny here and hereafter. Quoted the text "No man knoweth the things of God, but by the Spirit of God;" said there is no spirit but that which accompanies the holy priesthood that can lead into all truth. Reasoned on the government of nations; of the existence of polygamy among the nations of Europe, and that there are more than a hundred millions of polygamists under their control, but that because it suits their interests to allow it to exist there. If we have any wisdom, truth or intelligence it is from God; the holy priesthood is the only legally constituted mode given for this purpose; that we first obtained our information in relation to God, to heaven, to truth and principle through Joseph Smith and his associates in the ministry. Remarkd that it is our duty to keep the Spirit of God within us, to keep open the communication between the heavens and ourselves; then no power on earth can injure us.

**INDICTMENT FOR SCOLDING.**—The indictment against Mrs. Nancy Stevenson, of Anderson, South Carolina, for being a common scold, was quashed by Judge Monroe. Mr. Speaker Orr conducted the defense, and succeeded in convincing the Court that the portion of the common law applicable to this offense was obsolete in that State. So far as ascertained, this is the third indictment of the kind that has ever been preferred in the United States. We certainly hope it will prove the last. The *Anderson Gazette* thinks the thanks of the ladies are due the ex-Speaker for his able defense of the liberty of speech.—A woman's tongue is her principal weapon for offence and defense and, as Washington Irving facetiously remarks, "it is the only edged tool that becomes sharper by constant use."

**TIME.**

'Tis true, all truth that is spoken of me,  
I conquer the victor on land and sea;  
Though one may arise and another may fall,  
I conquer at last, I outlive them all.

When clashing elements rage and foam,  
I'm undisturbed, and feel at home;  
And when the struggling storm is spent,  
I'm still unmoved, unbroken, unbent.

When earthquakes heave, and mountains burst  
I'm still the same as at the first,  
And stand unshocked 'mid the blustering gale  
Of tempest and storm, and thunder, and hail.

When earthly thrones, dominions and crowns  
With all their power, their cities and towns  
Are struggling hard to conquer their foes,  
I remain superb in sublime repose.

I hold in suspense the anxious soul  
Who is watching and waiting without control  
O'er his nerves to obtain some favor'd end,  
Who feels every hour's a life to spend.

While with others I move along too fast,  
Not thinking of me, they find I'm past,  
And from their cup of pleasure arise  
And cry behold, how fast it flies!

The prisoner in chains foreboding his fate,  
Not knowing the end of his present estate,  
Looks on me with awe and marks every tread  
Of my footsteps, and counts every inch of my thread;

And if on him the sentence of death be past,  
He watches more closely towards the last,  
Until the final stroke is given  
That forces the spirit to hell or heaven.

I dwell with the noble and great of the earth,  
And abide with the lowest and meanest of birth—  
In halls of pleasure and haunts of woe  
I'm found, or wheresoever you go.

I join the rabble in mirthful glee  
And mix with the throng in festivity;  
I watch with the mourner in solemn gloom  
And wait with the dead in the silent tomb.

I'm there when passions move the breast  
Of the high, the low, the proud, the oppressed,  
And when ambitious blazing fire  
And lofty thoughts the heart inspire.

I'm there, and when the withering dart  
Of adversity probes the bleeding heart,  
I'm there, but still not moved in the least  
By sympathy's touch for man or beast.

I witness the rise and I view the fall  
Of thousands on this terraqueous ball;  
I laugh at the weakness and folly of man,  
For I grasp his strength at a single span.

I'm a witness to all, both good and bad,  
Beholding the upright, the sinner and sad;  
And in spite of mortals, with all their strife,  
I measure to them the days of their life.

I'm present here and I'm present there,  
And though I am great I've no time to spare  
Till my work is done and I'm forced to yield  
To Eternity, on the struggling field—

Who will, with a noble and loftier light,  
Suspend the seclusion of day and night;  
And I, dismissed, will flee away  
And measure to others night and day.

W. P. VANCE.

EAST WEBER, Dec. 20, 1859.

**CLIPPINGS.**

—The palace of the Luxembourg in Paris caught fire on the 29th of Oct. last. The large hall was reduced to a mass of ruins, the cupola and roof falling in. On the alarm being given the firemen and detachments from the different barracks were promptly on the spot and succeeded in saving all the galleries of the museum, the archives and the library containing upwards of 100,000 volumes.

—It is rumored in Paris that the State is about to bring an action against a private individual for the restoration of Cardinal Richelieu's head, which was cut off when the mob broke into the chapel of the Sarbonne, at the time of the great revolution, and has hitherto been kept as an heirloom in the family of a deputy, into whose hands it fell.

—Among the scions of the house of Bonaparte is a son of old Lucien, the Prince De Canino. The young man is a priest of the Romish Church, and being the personal *protege* and favorite relative of his Imperial cousin at Paris, has seen himself raised from one clerical dignity to another, till at last the influential post of private secretary and almoner to Pio Nono had to be accorded to him. Nothing else stands between him and the purple of the Cardinal but the fact that he is not yet thirty. It is thought, however, that the law may be varied to suit the case, and that on the decease of Pius IX, he may be made Pope, through the influence of Napoleon III.

—The *Journal de Constantinople* gives an account of a curious religious ceremony which has just taken place in that city. It is the reception by the Sultan of the golden gutter, in which is collected the rain that falls on the temple of Mecca, and which thenceforward is considered by the Mussulmen as holy water. This gutter has been carried from Mecca, and

received by the Sultan with pompous ceremonies. It has been placed in the old palace at Constantinople, where the arms, flags and other memorials of Mohammed are carefully preserved.

—In Frankfort-on-the-Main and in Munich are dead houses to which bodies are sent previous to burial, where they are kept some two or three days, for the purpose of ascertaining whether life has become extinct or not. On the fingers of the corpses are placed thimbles which are attached to a cord communicating with a bell. The slightest movement of a finger rings the bell, and thus in cases of suspended animation, efforts are made to restore the body, instead of burying it alive, as no doubt, often happens in this country. In Munich it is compulsory on the friends and relatives of all, whether rich or poor, to send the body to the dead house, and allow it to remain a certain number of days. In Frankfort it is not compulsory, but it is nevertheless, a custom very generally followed.

—The *London Times* publishes a recipe for the recovery of writing obliterated by the action of sea-water. The letter so damaged should be once lightly brushed over with diluted muriatic acid. As soon as it is thoroughly damped, it must be again brushed over with a saturated solution of yellow ferruginate of potash, when immediately the writing appears in a Prussian blue, after being washed in a basin of clean water and dried, first between folds of blotting paper, and afterwards by holding it before the fire. If the letter be of much value it can be sized with a solution of isinglass before being filed.

—The typhoid fever was raging quite violently in portions of Pennsylvania. In Myers-town, Lebanon county, entire families have died with this fatal disease, and but few families in the village have entirely escaped its ravages. In Berks county, large numbers have died, and as many as thirty five persons were interred in one graveyard in the course of a month, victims of the same disease.

—So numerous are grape vines in North Louisiana, that the Louisiana Baptist advises the making of communion wine from them instead of purchasing adulterated material for this purpose.

—There are four Shaker Societies in Ohio, numbering 1,050; one in Connecticut, numbering 200; two in Maine, numbering 250; two in New Hampshire, numbering 700; two in Kentucky, numbering 900; three in New York, numbering 1,050; making in all eighteen societies, each constituted of several distinct families, or communities, regularly officered with elders, deacons, care takers, etc., of both male and female orders, according to their unique custom, and numbering in all some 4,600 members.

—Sixty-six cases of Chinese silkworm eggs recently arrived in San Francisco en route for Lyons, France.

—The Freemasons of San Francisco have purchased a lot of land for \$92,000, and will erect a building worth \$100,000 on it.

—Upon the Glasgow Corporation's Water Works, there have been executed some tunnels which presented remarkable difficulties. There is upon the whole work seven distinct tunnels. For several miles along Loch Chon, where the work passed through a succession of ridges of mica slate largely mixed with quartz veins, the progress did not exceed three lineal yards per month; although the work was carried on night and day. In the Loch Katrine tunnel, and generally in the mica slate, the rate of progress was about five yards per month. In drilling the holes for blasting with gunpowder, a fresh drill or chisel was required for each inch in depth upon an average. Besides smaller structures, there are 25 aqueducts of stone and of iron, over rivers and ravines; and besides about 45 miles of new pipe for distribution there are 20 miles of pipes from three to four feet in diameter, for conveying the water to Glasgow. The delivery will be at the rate of 50,000,000 gallons per day. The works have been three and a half years building, and cost between \$3,000,000 and \$3,500,000. The total cost to Glasgow, including the purchases from former companies, will be nearly \$7,500,000.

—Spurgeon is reported to have said that he approved of ministers getting a good salary for preaching; and in this respect he would cordially say that he was for his own part perfectly satisfied, but if ever any one left ministers a large sum of money, they generally lost their voice, or got an attack of bronchitis, or something of that sort, which put an end to their preaching.