

THE DESERET NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

NO. 30.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1863.

VOL. XII.

MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF DESERET.

To the Senate and House of Representatives
Convened in General Assembly:—

GENTLEMEN:—Permit me to congratulate you upon the favorable circumstances under which, through the blessings of Israel's God, you are again permitted to assemble in your Legislative capacity.

So soon as practicable, after your adjournment on the 17th of April last, our Senators elect, the Hons. William H. Hooper and George Q. Cannon, proceeded to Washington, presented to Congress the Constitution and accompanying Memorials, and, in connection with the Hon John M. Bernhisel, Representative elect and our Territorial Delegate, labored assiduously for the admission of Deseret into the family of States. But Congress, during its last session, was heavily burdened with duties pertaining to the conduct of the war then and still being prosecuted for the restoration of the Union, and, so far as I have been advised, took no action upon our petition.

On the 22d ultimo the Hon. James M. Ashley of Ohio, Chairman of the House Committee on Territories, reported enabling Acts, one for each Territory (as required by said Committee), for the admission of Nebraska, Colorado, Utah and Nevada, which, on motion of Mr. Ashley, were referred to the Committee on Territories. This action clearly indicates a wise abandonment by the House of the former irrelevant question in regard to population, and justly rests the admission of a Territory upon its capability for self-government and its Republican form of Constitution. The Hons. W. H. Hooper and J. M. Bernhisel are now in Washington diligently lending their efforts toward a favorable action upon our petition for admission or the passage of an enabling Act, as their judgment and the circumstances may most favor.

Beyond civil it is the inherent and inalienable right of American citizens to enjoy the untrammelled privilege of self-government, still we prefer, as hitherto, to conform with long-established usages, trusting that even those usages will soon concede to us the rights of self-government so long withheld. Be this as it may, it now devolves upon you to institute such further Legislation, if any be needed, as may be requisite to enable either yourselves or your constituents to promptly improve in such action as Congress may take in the premises, with the hope that ere long we also will be privileged with those Constitutional franchises pertaining to a State Government so justly our due, and for which we have so long and so patiently waited and so loyally petitioned.

In accordance with a requirement in our Constitution, devolving upon me the duty of communicating to you "the condition of the State," I take pleasure in informing you that notwithstanding the great amount and widespread extent of losses in hay, grain, roads, bridges, &c., by the unprecedented floods of the past year, still, through the indomitable industry, energy, and perseverance of the people, with the blessings of Heaven upon their labors, our prosperity is cheering to ourselves and a marvel to the temporary sojourner and passing traveler. In addition to a rapid home increase, our population has been swelled the past season by the addition of several thousands immigrating to our peaceful valleys to lend their aid to promote human progress and extend the area of human rights. Our southern settlements have been strengthened by a large addition of efficient settlers, and bid fair to soon supply us with an abundance of cotton and other products of warm climes. Much valuable machinery for manufacturing purposes, especially for the manufacture of wool, was imported during the past season; and it is estimated by good judges that during the same period imported merchandise fell seven tenths below the previous customary amounts. This is certainly very encouraging, and should incite us to renewed efforts for hastening the time of our commercial independence.

Gentlemen:—Tendering you my cordial co-operation in every measure you may deem necessary for promoting the public welfare, and cheerfully proffering such information as I may from time to time deem conducive to aiding you in the performance of your official duties, I invoke upon your acts and deliberations the blessings of Him who ever guideth aright, and in whose hands is the destiny of all nations.

BRIGHAM YOUNG.

Great Salt Lake City, Jan. 19th, 1863.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

In the Council on Monday, Jan. 12th, the bill providing for the issuing of executions against non-resident judgment debtors, which had been returned from the House with an amendment, was taken up, and the amendment concurred in.

The House bill providing for the preservation of sorghum, imphee, and broom-corn seed in its purity, was under consideration, also the House bill appropriating money to Cache county for road purposes, both of which were, after some debate, referred—the former to the Committee on Agriculture, Trade and Manufactures, and the latter to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Snow, from the Committee on Incorporations, to which had been referred a bill amending the act incorporating the city of St. George, reported back the same with the title amended, which was taken up and passed, and sent to the House for concurrence.

Mr. Woodruff, from the Revenue Committee, reported adversely on the petition of sundry citizens of Fort Ephraim, asking for a mitigation of taxes.

Mr. Cummings presented the claim of Patrick Lynch, clerk of 3d District Court, for services in criminal cases arising under the laws of the Territory, which was read and referred; the claim of A. Miner, Esq., for services as Prosecuting Attorney, was also referred, with instructions in each case for the Committee to incorporate the same in the Territorial appropriation bill if found correct.

In the House on the 12th, Mr. Thurber, from the Committee on Revenue, reported adversely on the petition of H. H. Kearns and others, relative to the payment of taxes; and Mr. Maughan, from the Committee on Counties, reported adversely to the passage of a bill in relation to stray pounds.

Mr. Johnson presented a bill for an act changing the county seat of Washington county, which was read and laid on the table to come up in its order.

The only bill passed by the House on that day was an act in relation to telegraph lines and the transmission of messages, most of the time having been spent in debating on the several matters which were under consideration.

The Council met at the usual hour on Tuesday, the 14th, and after the ceremonies of calling the roll and the invocation of the Chaplain were performed, a message was received from the House returning the bill in relation to telegraphing, with amendments. The joint session for the election of officers was the next business in order, after which, on resuming its session, Mr. Cummings, from the committee on claims and appropriations, reported adversely on the petition of John Sprigg and W. H. Kimball, asking for the reward of one thousand dollars, offered by the Legislature during the 4th annual session, for the opening of a coal mine, within forty miles of Great Salt Lake City, as from the evidence before the committee, they did not consider the petitioners entitled to the reward. Adverse reports were also made on several other petitions, including that of the selectmen of Sanpete county for an appropriation to defray certain contingent expenses of the county and to complete certain public buildings, and that of E. W. East, Clerk of Great Salt Lake county court. The reports were severally accepted, and the Committee discharged from further duties in the premises.

The amendments made by the House to the bill in relation to telegraphing were not concurred in by the Council, and a joint committee of conference was ultimately appointed on the subject, who met and subsequently made a report, which was accepted. Several bills which had been passed by the House were concurred in, and some were not.

In the House on the 13th, the bills in relation to Territorial taxes, changing the county seat of Washington, and providing for the organization of telegraph companies, were

passed. Progress was made with several others, and various reports of committees were made and disposed of, which, with the joint session, occupied the day till the usual hour of adjournment.

The proceedings of the Legislative Assembly, during the three last days of the session, were very voluminous; and we have not room for even a condensed summary. The journals will soon be published, from which all concerned can obtain what knowledge they desire in relation to the doings of their respective representatives during the 12th annual session.

THE JOINT SESSION ELECTION.

A joint session election was held in the Council Chamber on Tuesday, January 13th, for the election of the several Territorial, County, and other officers made elective by the joint vote of the Legislative Assembly. The Election resulted as follows:

Chancellor of the University—Albert Carrington.

Regents of the University—Isaac Groo, John V. Long, George W. Mousley, T. B. H. Stenhouse, Karl G. Maser, Joseph A. Young, Robert L. Campbell, Joseph W. Young, Henry I. Doremus, William Eddington, Thomas Bullock, Samuel W. Richards.

Treasurer of the University—Thomas W. Ellerbeck.

Superintendent of Common Schools—Robert L. Campbell.

Territorial Treasurer—David O. Calder.

Auditor of Public Accounts—Wm. Clayton.

Territorial Road Commissioner—Theodore McKean.

Territorial Marshal—John D. T. McAllister.

Attorney-General—Seth M. Blair.

District Attorney for the First Judicial District—William Snow.

District Attorney for the Second Judicial District—Joseph L. Heywood.

Territorial Surveyor-General—Jesse W. Fox.

Librarian—John Lyon.

Recorder of Marks and Brands—Wm. Clayton.

Directors of the Penitentiary—Frederick Kesler, Feramorz Little, Ebenezer R. Young.

Warden of the Penitentiary—A. P. Rockwood.

Sealer of Weights and Measures—Nathan Davis.

Probate Judge for Beaver county—Daniel M. Thomas; Notary Public, Nathan H. Carlow.

Probate Judge for Box Elder county—Jonathan C. Wright; Notary Public, John Burt.

Probate Judge for Cache county—Peter Maughan; Notary Public, James H. Martineau.

Probate Judge for Davis county—Thomas Grover; Notary Public, James Leithead.

Probate Judge for Great Salt Lake county—Elias Smith; Notaries Public, John T. Caine, W. W. Phelps.

Probate Judge for Green river county—W. A. Carter; Notary Public, Lafayette Granger.

Probate Judge for Iron county—Silas S. Smith; Notary Public, Calvin C. Pendleton.

Probate Judge for Juab county—Anderson Love; Notary Public, Samuel Pitchforth.

Probate Judge for Millard county—Thos. R. King; Notary Public, Joseph E. Robinson.

Probate Judge for Morgan county—Chas. S. Peters; Notary Public, Isaac Bowman.

Probate Judge for Sanpete county—John Eger; Notary Public, P. C. Robinson.

Probate Judge for Summit county—Ira Eldredge; Notary Public, Samuel P. Hoyt.

Probate Judge for Tooele county—John Rowberry; Notary Public, William A. Martindale.

Probate Judge for Utah county—Zerubbabel Snow; Notary Public, Albert K. Thurber.

Probate Judge for Wasatch county—John W. Witt; Notary Public, Henry I. Young.

Probate Judge for Washington county—James D. McCullough; Notary Public, James G. Bleak.

Probate Judge for Weber county—Aaron F. Farr; Notary Public, William Critchlow.

THE LAST EVENING OF THE SESSION.

It had been resolved by both branches of the Territorial Legislature, as we were informed by some of the members on the morn-

ing of Friday, the last day of the session, to dispose of all the business upon their respective tables at an early hour in the day and be ready for the closing ceremonies before evening, a resolution they were not able, with all their expertness in disposing of matters, to carry out, and an evening session became inevitable.

Having a little leisure that evening, we thought it not improper to repair to the State House and witness the dissolution of one of the most remarkable and notable Legislative bodies which ever convened on this continent, famed not only for the faithfulness and diligence of the members, but for their patience and forbearance under the most vexing and irritating circumstances that ever surrounded a law-making department. Our visit to the Legislative Halls on that evening will not soon be forgotten.

We first went into the Council Chamber, which certainly did not present a very gorgeous appearance. The desks and chairs occupied by the Councilors were of the most plain, primitive order imaginable. No upholsterer had been employed to make them showy, easy and comfortable. The tables of the President and secretaries were not costly nor elegant; and if the other officers had been provided with chairs, they were then unoccupied. The walls of the Hall were bare and unadorned, with the exception of a national banner, "the old flag," which was spread out and nailed to the wall behind the President's chair. There were only five candles burning, three of them on the secretaries' table, to which the President had to repair whenever he read or signed a document. The fire in the stoves had nearly ceased to burn for the want of fuel; in fine, the whole scene strongly reminded us of the condition of our once happy country in this its hour of darkness and impending or threatened dissolution.

Notwithstanding the general gloom which prevailed, the members were doing their utmost to clear the table. The messenger was kept moving briskly, and the secretary and assistant secretary were plying their pens with great celerity.

After having surveyed the Hall, and witnessed the scene till near its close, we retired. As we left the chamber, a view of the "stars and stripes," seen by the glimmering light, as they were fastened to the wall, served to strengthen our faith that they will survive the storm and proudly float after those who dishonor them shall have passed away.

On retiring from the Council Chamber we went into the Representatives Hall, where there was more artificial light, as there were more candles burning, but otherwise there was a great similarity in the general appearance of things as compared with what had been witnessed in the "Upper House." We had been seated but a few minutes before one of the members rose and inquired why the fireman was not more attentive to his duties. The reply was, that there was no fuel. Although there was considerable unfinished business on the table, as we inferred from the remarks of some of the members, a motion to immediately dissolve prevailed; the journal was read, and at eleven minutes to eight, by our time, the chaplain was informed by the speaker that his services were then in order. The honorable members and all present rose to their feet, and an invocation of one minute's duration terminated the session. The Council dissolved a few minutes after, leaving, as we subsequently learned, considerable unfinished business on their table.

As they retired, not a murmur nor a complaint escaped from the lips of any one. All seemed to be jovial, and from what was seen and heard we were unable to determine whether the parsimoniousness so unmistakably apparent was the fault of the Secretary of the Territory or the choice of those model Solons. From the commendatory resolutions that were passed, we are inclined to the belief that the frugality which characterized the Twelfth Annual Session was mutual between the members and the Secretary upon the principle that the Federal government had need of all the means which could be saved from appropriations, or be otherwise obtained to carry on the war.