

THE TERRITORIAL DISTRICT COURT.—The District Court of the Third Judicial District of the Territory of Utah, met at 11 a. m., on Monday last, at the Court-House in this city, the Hon. John Titus, Chief Justice, presiding, Patrick Lynch, Esq., Clerk. A. Miner, W. I. Appleby and J. V. Long, Esqs., Attorneys of the Territory, and Bela M. Hughes, Esq., of Atchison, Kansas, were at the Bar.

The Grand Jury was called and empanelled, and the Traverse Jury was also called: some of the latter were excused on account of sickness in their families. The docket was called—only four cases—but in consequence of the absence of Attorney General, Seth M. Blair, from sickness in his family, the Court adjourned till this morning at ten o'clock, when the Grand Jury will be charged and the business of the Court proceeded with.

The following are the names of the Jurors.

Grand Jurors.—Hector C. Haight, Foreman; Willis Smith, John B. Kelly, H. K. Whitney, Jacob Weiler, Saml. A. Woolley, Charles Hawley, Wright Lancaster, Breniman B. Bitner, Saml. P. Hoyt, Jacob Huffman, Elias Asper, James Owen, Joseph Taylor, George W. Hill, Johnathan J. Packer, Martin L. Ensign, John J. Coillis—not present, Daniel Bagley, James W. Huntsman—not present, David Sessions, Daniel A. Miller, John B. Thatcher, Jared Porter.

Petit Jurors.—Alexander McRea, Ira K. Hillman, Lyman O. Littlefield—not present, Orson P. Miles, Robert Wimmer, Alonzo Colton—excused, Feramor Little—not present, Philip Margetts, Absolom W. Smith—excused, Wm. Wheeler—excused, E. W. Van Ettan—excused, Edward Pugh, Levi North, John C. Gray, Wm. Taylor, Henry Moon, Nymphus C. Murdock, John J. Stocking, Solomon P. McIntosh, George Baker—excused, Truman Higley, Wm. Brown, Jesse N. Perkins, Sidney Kent.

The only case of promising interest in this court was the People vs. Holladay; but we think it very improbable that it will be heard during the present term. Mr. Holladay is reported to have been seriously and permanently injured by the violent pistol attack on his head in the hands of the man he subsequently killed. An eminent physician of San Francisco certifies that he is unable to travel without risk of life and so the case will have to be continued.

LECTURES IN FILLMORE.—We are pleased to notice that the people in Fillmore have been favored with lectures during the winter from Messrs John Kelly, John Eldridge, Francis M. Lyman, C. W. Wandell and John Cooper. Our correspondent states that the lectures "were in general well received and calculated in their nature to be highly beneficial."

We would like to hear of other places as well as Fillmore moving in matters of education and instruction. We are satisfied that there are hundreds of men in the settlements able and willing to devote a portion of their leisure during the winter evenings to the instruction of the youth of the Territory and in imparting general information to the people were they only encouraged to such labors. Brains will yet count for something.

TOKING THE SCRATCH.—We were pleased the other day to learn from a gentleman passing through the city that he had purchased a large amount of flour last fall from one of our merchants, when it was at a small figure, and he finds it subject to his order to-day when the article is approaching twice the figure when purchased. This is, of course, as it should be, and as it is with all honorable men. We are not prone to say many favorable things of merchants and when we get a glimmer of something creditable, we are ever ready to note it; but regret that the scarcity of the occurrence among some folks should call for a special remark. The other day we had the gratification of seeing an honest man from Salt Creek delivering flour under a similar disadvantage.

MAIL LETTINGS.—From a Washington telegram of the 12th instant, we learn that the contract for carrying the U. S. Mail tri-weekly between this city and Fort Walla Walla, Oregon, has been awarded to Ben. Holladay, and the contract for carrying the mail between this city and Virginia, Idaho, has been awarded to E. S. Alvord. Holladay & Alvord have been long connected with the passenger carrying business—they will doubtless put on a first-class line of stages. We understand that Holladay's stages will commence to run sometime in May.

THE AFFAIRS OF DENMARK.

[From the London Times Jan. 27.]

Ten years ago the Holy Alliance, which had through many changes and calamities maintained the political system of Central Europe, was finally brought to an end by an Austrian Army marching into the Danubian Principalities to take the place of the Russians, who had entered so triumphantly a few months before, and were then retiring in ignominy and humiliation. The most powerful and dreaded Sovereign in the world had made the capital blunder of his life—a blunder which, even if he had lived, he could probably never have repaired. The greatest revolution, in our time, in the international relations of the European States was caused by the pretension of the Emperor Nicholas, in the fulness of his power, to take "a material guarantee" for the performance of engagements said to have been made by the Porte. A little matter, one out of the many quarrels about the Holy Places, led to events of which we are still feeling the effects. The love of peace, the respect due to a great Power, which in former times had made great sacrifices in the cause of European liberty, did not prevent this country from taking up arms in a dispute in which we were originally in no way concerned, because Russia had committed the unheard-of violence of seizing a province in order to further a negotiation. What the late Czar did then, Prussia and Austria are doing now. They are marching their troops to invade Schleswig, over which they have no rights, which does not form part of the German Confederation, because Denmark is supposed to have made a breach of engagements entered into by her in 1811. In other words, they are about to seize Schleswig, and hold it until the Danish government promises to govern it in the manner which they think fitting. Such a proceeding is even more reprehensible than the worst act of the late Emperor of Russia's reign, for he claimed, and really possessed by treaty, a Protectorate over Moldo-Wallachia, and he had formerly asserted the very same right of military occupation which was contested at this time. It is therefore to be hoped that, in spite of their threats, and the madness of their subjects, the rulers of Prussia and Austria will hesitate before shedding blood in this unjust enterprise. When the act is once done it cannot be recalled. When the lines of the Dannewerk are once attacked, it may be impossible to check the impulses which are urging on all parties to a calamitous war. The brains of the Germans will be hotter when once shots have been exchanged, and though the soldiers of the two leading Powers are generally kept well in hand, and are less likely to assert their own will than the troops of countries with less sense of responsibility, yet no one can say what may be the effect on the invading armies of a battle, whether lost or won. A victory which should drive the Danes from their position might be followed by a military outcry for the confiscation of the Duchies as loud as that which rings through the political and civilian world of Germany. It can hardly be doubted that the Pretender would transfer himself from the Holstein territory to Schleswig, or to Flensburg, or to wherever the allied troops had penetrated, and would there, "as a private individual," work his system of agitation among the people of the northern Duchy by means of partisans as able as those who have provisionally given him a throne in Holstein. We do not doubt the resolution of both sovereigns to be masters in their dominions. The King of Prussia has proved his own by proroguing the Prussian Chambers, and the Emperor of Austria will probably find an ally in the non-German element in his States and legislature, and thus control the enthusiasm of Vienna. But if the war party have gone so far in their demonstrations at present, what would they not do if a real German victory had been won for the first time in 50 years? Nations whose military history is not crowded with events are naturally much excited by even such a success as 40,000 Austrians and Prussians might gain over half their number of Danes; and we may fairly presume that a victory would render almost impossible the programme of the two Governments themselves, as stated by M. von Bismark. Prussia and Austria have laid it down that a dynastic union between the Duchies and the kingdom, analogous to the union between Norway and Sweden, is a settlement which will satisfy them, that it was all that they wanted in 1811, and exactly what they thought had been conceded when they signed the treaty of 1832. He must, however, be very credulous who believes that if the Danes should be driven out of Schleswig by force of arms, the German people would see the two Duchies restored to King Christian without a commotion that would bring back to us the memories of 1848. If, then, the sovereigns wish to govern their own dominions in peace, they will avoid exciting German ambition by the novel sensation of victory. It need hardly be said that defeat would be still more dangerous. Suppose, what is quite possible, that the Austro-Prussian army is repulsed from before the Danish works, the pulse of every nation would beat faster under the influence of the most exciting news that can be told to men—the successful resistance of a small army to the forces of two great and plainly aggressive Powers. Defeat would, of course, rouse the Germans even more than success, and it would be impossible for the two sovereigns to retreat without having taken a striking revenge for their humiliation. But the statement of the two Powers may be invited to reflect on what would be the feeling among their neighbors—East and West—if this contest were to be prolonged. If the Danes were to hold their

own week after week, while fresh troops were being sent forward from Germany to crush them by main force. Let not the Germans be too sure that all the great Powers would stand tamely by in such a case. And, even if the Allies are allowed to finish successfully the war which they have begun unjustly, they may be sure that the advantages of wrongdoing will not be unmixed with disaster. The war of aggression, carried on by the two Powers against the wishes of all other nations, will assuredly be the beginning of new changes in Europe. It often happens in such cases that the weight of the punishment falls on the less guilty of the accomplices. We do not pretend to apportion the blame between the two Powers which are now doing this evil of disturbing the continent, but so far as can be judged from appearances, Austria is less in fault than Prussia. The Vienna Government has been less vacillating and less openly contemptuous of right. But in the future Austria will probably suffer more than her ally. The Empire is one which has everything to lose by public commotions. Prussia is certainly a "paper state," the creation of battles and treaties; and by an act of retribution, which we need not anticipate, the King is not unlikely to lose a province. But the Austrian Empire may be broken to pieces by that very principle of nationality which the Emperor now affects to defend. If anything were wanting to prove to the Viennese Government the extreme unwisdom of its conduct, it would be the hopes which have been suddenly aroused among all the leaders of "the revolution," and the excitement which is beginning to prevail in the disaffected States of the Empire. Those stormy petrels of the political world, M. Mazzini, M. Kossuth, and their brethren, will be fluttering anew into importance before the campaign has begun a week. Italy will not be likely to lose so fair a chance of gaining the long-coveted piece of territory for the sake of which the rest of the Peninsula is burdening its resources and submitting to heavy military service. With so powerful an army the Italians may do great things; with so expensive an army they must before long do something. There were rumors of probable movements this year even before the King of Denmark died, or any one thought that the enemies of Austria would receive from herself so fair an opportunity. It is hardly likely that the designs which these enemies cherished when there was the great obstacle of perfect European quiet against them will be abandoned now that the imprudence of the Viennese government gives them occasion and pretext, and, moreover, takes away part of the Austrian army to the extreme north of Europe. Everywhere that Austria has a foe there is expectation and an evident longing that she should attack the Danes. Everywhere that revolutionists congregate there is an idea that this enterprise will further their plans. Can there be a better reason that a government so much threatened should pause and reflect?

PROCLAMATION TO THE SOUTHERN TROOPS.

The following is traveling round without date:

Soldiers of the Armies of the Confederate States:—In the long and bloody war in which your country is engaged you have achieved many noble triumphs. You have won glorious victories over vastly more numerous hosts. You have cheerfully borne privations and toil to which you were unused. You have readily submitted to restraints upon your individual will, that the citizen might better perform his duty to the State as a soldier. To all these you have lately added another triumph—the noblest of human conquests—a victory over yourselves. As the time drew near when you who first entered the service might well have been expected to claim relief from your arduous labors and restoration to the endearments of home, you have heeded only the call of your suffering country. Again you come to tender your services for the public defense—a free offering, which only such patriotism as yours could make—a triumph worthy of you and of the cause to which you are devoted.

I would in vain attempt adequately to express the emotions with which I received the testimonials of confidence and regard which you have recently addressed to me. To some of those first received separate acknowledgments were returned; but it is now apparent that a like generous enthusiasm pervades the whole army, and that the only exception to such magnanimous tender will be of those who, having originally enlisted for the war, cannot display anew their zeal in the public service. It is, therefore, deemed appropriate, and it is hoped will be equally acceptable, to make a general acknowledgment, instead of successive special responses. Would that it were possible to render my thanks to you in person, and, in the name of our common country, as in my own, while pressing the hand of each war-worn veteran, to recognize his title to our love, gratitude and admiration.

Soldiers: By your will—for you and the people are but one—I have been placed in a position which debars me from sharing your dangers, your sufferings and your privations in the field. With pride and affection my heart has accompanied you in every march; with solicitude it has sought to minister to your every want; with exultation it has marked your every heroic achievement; yet never in the toilsome march, nor in the weary watch, nor in the desperate assault have you rendered a service so decisive in results as in the last display of the highest qualities of devotion and self-sacrifice which can adorn the

character of the warrior patriot. Already the pulse of the whole people beats in unison with yours, already they compare your spontaneous and unanimous offer of your lives for the defense of your country with the halting and reluctant service of the mercenaries who are purchased by the enemy at the price of higher bounties than have hitherto been known in war. Animated by this contrast, they exhibit cheerful confidence and more resolute bearing. Even the murmurs of the weak and timid, who shrink from the trials which make stronger and firmer your noble natures, are shamed into silence by the spectacle which you present. Your brave battle cry will ring loud and clear through the land of the enemy as well as our own, will silence the vainglorious boastings of their corrupt partisans and their pensioned press, and will do justice to the calumny by which they seek to persuade a deluded people that you are ready to purchase dishonorable safety by degrading submission.

Soldiers: The coming spring campaign will open under auspices well calculated to sustain your hopes. Your resolution needed nothing to fortify it. With ranks replenished under the influence of your example, and by the aid of representatives who give earnest of their purpose to add by legislation largely to your strength, you may welcome the invader with a confidence justified by the memory of past victories. On the other hand debt, taxation, repelition of heavy drafts, dissensions occasioned by the strife for power, by the pursuit of the spoils of office, by the thirst for the plunder of the public treasury, and above all, the consciousness of a bad cause, must tell with fearful force upon the overstrained energies of the enemy. His campaign of 1864 must, from the exhaustion of his resources of men and money, be far less formidable than those of the last two years, when unimpaired means were used with boundless prodigality, and with results which are suggested by the mention of the names of Shiloh, Perryville, Murfreesboro' and the Chickahominy, Manassas, Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville.

Soldiers: Assured success awaits us in our holy struggle for liberty and independence, and for the preservation of all that renders life desirable to honorable men. When that success shall be reached, to you, your country's hope and pride, under Divine Providence, will it be due. The fruits of that success will not be reaped by you alone; but your children and your children's children in long generations to come will enjoy the blessings derived from you that will preserve your memory ever living in their hearts.

Citizen defenders of the homes, the liberties and altars of the Confederacy: That the God whom we all humbly worship may shield you with His fatherly care, and preserve you for safe return to the peaceful enjoyment of your friends and the associations of those you most love, is the earnest prayer of your commander-in-chief, JEFFERSON DAVIS.

THEATRICAL.—We have nothing to report of last week's performances—this evening, "an interesting new Drama," Satan in Paris, or the Mysterious Stranger, is to be presented for the first time in this city.

On Monday evening, Mrs. Irwin "takes a Benefit." There will doubtless be a crowded house to testify the public appreciation of the lady as an accomplished artiste. She has selected for that occasion, the sensation play, The Angel of Midnight.

SNOWED IN.—The first U. S. Mail to Bannock, Idaho, which left this city on the 8th of February, was heard of last week slowly advancing from Soda Springs with the aid of the troops located there. The driver and some of the soldiers were reported to have suffered considerably from the severely cold weather. That route may do sometime, but the first experiment of winter traveling has been everything but a pleasure trip.

NAT STEIN AND ARTEMUS WARD.

Among the rubbish of sweepings at the rear of the Planter's House we eyed an envelope which, upon closer examination struck us as being superseded in the peculiar handwriting of Nat Stein, formerly Express Agent in Denver and also in Central. Upon opening the unsealed envelope we learned its import, and suppose it was dropped by Artemus, before leaving for the east. Here's its contents, verbatim and literatim, showing that Stein is not so slow a "goaker," after all his serenity of mind and manners:

"A character for Artemus Ward and his Agent, good from Great Salt Lake City to Atchison."

To Agents, Station keepers, Drivers, and all the good fellows of the O. S. Line. Gent's, allow me to bespeak for the plummy bearer (A. Ward) and his companion, Dr. Hirston, the best the Line and your line of country can bestow,—"square" meals from Station keepers, "good rides" from drivers, and pleasant looks and civil words from everybody.

NAT STEIN, Agent.

P. S.—You will please refuse him permission to turn out and catch wild mules should he be ever so anxious to do so! N. S.—[Rocky Mountain News.]

Stein is a gentleman, a scholar, and a poet—in the latter capacity we take pleasure in introducing him this week to our readers.