Fourth—That the people inhabiting said Territory do agree and declare, that they forever disclaim all right and title to the unappropriated public lands lying within said Territory, and that the same shall be and remain at the sole and entire disposition of the United States, and that lands belonging to Citizens of the United States residing without the said State shall never be taxed higher than the land belonging to residents thereof, and that no taxes shall be imposed by said State on lands or property belonging to, or which may hereafter be purchased by, the United

States. • Ffth-That such terms, if any, as may be prescribed by Congress as a condition of the admission of said State into the Union, shall, if ratified by a majority vote of the people thereof, at such time and under such regulations as may be prescribed by the first legis-lature of said State-thereupon be em-braced within, and constitute a part of this ordinance. Prescribe

#### Preamble

We, the People of the State of Deseret, grateful to the Almighty God for our freedom, in order to secure its blessings, insure domestic tranquility, and form a more perfect government, do establish this

#### CONSTITUTION.

### Article I.-Declaration of Rights.

Sec. 1.—In Republican governments all men should possess their natural rights, among which are those of en-joying and defending their life and liberty, acquiring, possessing and pro-tecting property, and of seeking and obtaining their safety and happiness.

Becond — That there shall be in this State neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes whereof the party shall have been duly convicted.
 Third—That perfect toleration of religious sentiment shall be secured, and no inhabitant of said State shall ever be molested in person or property on though he did not desire the discussion in the secured of the secure of the secur

would be so important. Mr. Cannon favored the printing, though he did not desire the discussion to be delayed on that account. \_Mr. Farr favored discussion without waiting on the printing. Mr. Cannon said the changes in the reports from the constitution of Nevada could be supplied at the opening of the afternoon assion. The committe had consulted other constitutions also. An amendment was adopted to have the alterations printed and insert-ed in the printed copies of the Nevada

ed in the printed copies of the Nevada constitution. A motion that the report be referred to committee of the whole was adopt-

Mr. Fitch called for the reading of

the other reports. The report of the committee on edu-cation was read and referred to com-mittee of the whole. The report of the committee undary, &c., was read and similarly

The President announced that the order of business for the morning hour was the consideration of the informing nour was the consideration of the life and character of George Washington. Col Buel, being called upon, excused himself from making a speech, as he had a cold on his lungs. Messrs. F. Fuller, T. P. Akers, T. Fitch and D. Fuller, delivered enloying

Fitch, and D. Tyler delivered enlogies

upon Washington, and Hons. O. Pratt and Jno. C. Wright spoke briefly. Convention took a recess.

Thursday Afternoon. At 2 p. m. the convention assembled and on motion of Mr. Fitch the convention went into committee of the whole with the President in the chair. The motion was reconsidered so far as related to the President occupying the chair; and Col. Buel filled the position.

The report of the committee on or-Sec. 2.—All political power is inher-ent in the people, and all free govern-ments are founded in their authority. dinance, &c., was then read and con-sidered by sections. Judge Hoge moved to strike out the

vention went into committee of the whole, speeches on any one proposition be limited to five minutes, and that no member be allowed to speak more than

once on the same proposition. The convention resolved itself into a committee of the whole. General Barnum temporarily vacated the chair, and Col. Akers, on request, occupied it ad interim.

Considerable desultory speaking en-sued with regard to a motion to insert the word "Constitutional" after the word such and before the word terms in the fifth section of the committee on ordinance, do. This amendment was

It was resolved that where 'the above section reads:

"If ratified by a majority vote of the people thereof at such time and under such regulations as may be pres-crited by the first legislature of said State, the words "The first legislature of said State" be changed to "this

Convention." A discussion was then commenced on a motion to strike out the entire fifth section. The motion was not put to a vote, when the committee of the whole dissolved and the convention took a recess till 2 p.m.

## THE UTAH SITUATION FROM A UTAH STAND-POINT.

Letter from Hon, Wm. H. Hooper.

The following is a copy of a letter addres-

and defend all the Territorial laws, nots withstanding the charges made by the District Attorney, who has had no fair opportunity to fully understand the true situation of affairs in Utah, only as he has gathered them from the most inimical to our people, the pioneers of that country. As it is manifest that all these legal pro-ceedings pending in the courts of Utah are for violation of Territorial laws only, and not the laws of Congress it is clear that you not the laws of Congress, it is clear that you

can make no appropriation to pay these expenses, unless in the defiance of all precedent. Very respectfully yours,

W. H. HOOPER, Delegate, Utah. Washington Patriot, Feb. 2.

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Gracial to the DESERET NEWS.] By Telegraph.

# Afternoon Dispatches.

EASTERN DISPATCHES. A Washington despatch says that the note of Lord Granville on the Alabama question, addressed to Minister Schenck,

is exceedingly amicable in tone and elaborate and profuse in expressions of the desire of the British to preserve the treaty and establish friendly relations between the two governments. The burden of the communication is a repe-tition of the views expressed in the speech from the throne. The reply

will show that there has been no sursed to the Territorial Committees, Judi- prise in the matter of the American ciary and Appropriation Committees of the case, that the claims for consequential two Houses of Congress, by Hon. Mr. damages had been presented for discus-



and instituted for their benefit, there-fore they have an inalienable right to Mr. Foller favored th fore they have an inalienable right to institute government, and to alter, reform, or change the same, when their safety, happiness, and the public good require it. But the paramount allegiance of every citizen is due to the the ararciae of the state movement. Judge Snow was not especially favor-able to either mame. "Deseret" signi-

allegiance of every chilzen is due to the federal government, in the exercise of all its constitutional powers. Sec. 3.—The right of trial by jury shall be secured to all, and remain in-violate forever, but the jury trial may be waived by the parties in all civil cases, in the manner to be prescribed by law: and in civil cases, if threecases, in the manner to be prescribed by law; and in civil cases, if three-fourths of the jurors agree upon a ver-dict, it shall stand, and have the same force and effect as a verdict by the whole jury; provided the legislature, by a law passed by a two-thirds vote of all the members elected to each branch thereof, may require a unanimous verdict, notwithstanding this provision. Sec. 4.—The free exercise and enjoy-ment of religious p ofession and wor-ship, without discrimination or prefer-ence, shall forever be allowed in this

ence, shall forever be allowed in this Mr. Fitch was in favor of Descret, for assault with intent to kill, felonies, &c.;" State; and no person shall be rendered it was held to mean a honey bee, while and that the Territorial Attorney General

nor shall cruel or nuescal punishments be inflicted; nor shall kritesses be unreassonably detained.
Sec. 7.—All persons shall be baliable by sufficient surstles; unless for capital of other preson shall be baliable of the presumption great.
Sec. 8.—No person shall be tried for a capital or other infamous crime (exress of the militia when in actual service, and the land and mayal forces in the securice a state. He is the offers and the land and mayal forces in the securice a state. He is the offers and the land and mayal forces in the securice a state. He is the offers and the land and mayal forces in the securice a state. He is the offers and the land and mayal forces in the securice a state. He is the offers and the land and mayal forces in the securice a state. He is the offers and the land and mayal forces in the securice a state. He is the offers and the land and mayal forces in the securice a state. He is the offers and the land and mayal forces in the securice a state. He is the offers and the land and mayal forces in the securice a state. He is the offers and the land and mayal forces in the securice a state. He is the offers and the land and mayal forces in the securice a state. He is the offers and the land and mayal forces in the securice a state. He is the offers and the land and mayal forces in the securice as an obstated to be the securice as an obstate in the securice as the state of the securice as an obstate is the securice as a state. He is the securice as an obstated is the securice as a state. He is the securice as an obstate is the securice as a state is the securice as a state. He is the securice as an obstate is the securice as an obstate is the securice as a state. He is the securice as a state is

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Hooper, Delegate in Congress from Utah: word "Deseret" from the first section, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 30, 1872.

And on the statement contained in that letter I feel confident you will find a per-fect windication for the course the Legisla-tive Council of Utah has hitherto pursued, and will probably continue to pursue. It appears from the records of the courts of Utah, as stated in the letter of said United Utah, as stated in the letter of said United States District Attorney Bates: First, That the Territorial court there has decided "that in criminal cases, from which there is no appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States, it was a United States Court, that all its grand and petit jurors must be, and had been, drawn as United States jurors, under the acts of Congress, in viola-tion of the laws of Utah; that the United States Marshal, as such, must serve all pro-

tion of the isws of Otan; that the Onlice States Marshal, as such, must serve all pro-cess, civil and criminal, issued therefrom, and from the district courts of the Terri-tory; that the United States District Attor-ney must prosecute all criminal cases pen-ding in said Territory, such as murder, assault with intent to kill, felonies, &c.;" Mr. Fitch was in favor of Deseret, for

to all, the Supreme Court of Iowa said: "Counsel seem to be under a misapprehen-sion as to the true nature of our (Territo-rial) district courts. Under no circumstan-

ers. This being so, there can be no withdrawal of the American case. SIR: As the representative of the people of Sir: As the representative of the people of Utah, Territory, it is my duty to submit to you a brief response to the letter of Geo. C Bates, Esq., United States District Attor-ney thereof, laid before you on the 25th of January, under date of the 22nd instant. And on the statement contained in that CHICAGO, 23.-Ex-Senator and ex-

Governor Richard Yates is lying dan-geronsly ill with hemorrage of the bowels, at his residence in Jacksonville, FAMILY

About 150 passengers from San Fran-cisco by Union Pacific railroad arrived at 11 o'clock last night. They are very severe in their denunciations of the officers and employees of the U. P., charg-ing them with neglect of their duties, inefficiency, and with brutality in their

treatment of passengers. A New York special says the Pacific railroad embargo has again made itself felt in New York. From Broad way to the Pacific mail steamship company's pier, Canal street, is filled with loaded carts and the carmen stand by them





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