



ELIAS SMITH...EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Wednesday,....December 18, 1861.

TO OUR PATRONS AND READERS.

After another delay of some two months, the publication of the News is again resumed under favorable circumstances, and we confidently assure our subscribers that, unless something transpires unlooked for and unanticipated, they will receive their papers regularly hereafter each week. If this announcement shall be received with as much pleasure as it gives us to make it, the gratification will be mutual, and on our part it is most assuredly unaffected.

We might possibly have resumed publication a week or two sooner but deeming it inexpedient to commence again so long as any obstacles remained unsurmounted that might intervene and cause another suspension, we resolved not to commence publishing till every apparent impediment should be removed which, to all appearances, has now been accomplished, and on resuming our editorial duties it is hoped that if a similar state of things to those which have existed during the last few months shall of necessity have again to be endured it will be a long time hence, and not while so much anxiety exists among the people in relation to what may be transpiring in other parts of the world.

During the time we have been unable to publish the News our patrons are assured that they have not been forgotten, particularly those residing in distant parts of the Territory where the opportunities for hearing, by report, what was transpiring elsewhere are and have been extremely limited. To explain to them the circumstances that existed has been impossible and it has not been attempted. It is believed, however, that it has been generally understood that the suspension was from no other cause than the want of paper, which could not be made without material, the opinion of some to the contrary notwithstanding.

No one has regretted more than we have the existence of the causes that inhibited the manufacture of paper to the extent required till recently, and now that they have been removed no person, however deeply interested, can be better pleased; and the hope is entertained, that on mature reflection, if any have thought otherwise they will be satisfied that all is and will be right. In this connection we wish to say, for the satisfaction of all concerned, that no loss will accrue to subscribers, save that of time, they will receive the full complement of papers for which they have subscribed.

The Temple.

The foundation walls of the Temple, which were temporarily covered up when the work thereon was suspended in 1858, to prevent injury while the war cloud, then approaching from the east, was passing over, have recently been uncovered and the rubbish cleared away preparatory to the recommencement of the work of building early in the coming spring.

There has been a large quantity of granite blocks hauled from the Little Cottonwood quarry during the last two months, most of which have been squared and fitted for the places they are to occupy in the walls. The continual noise made by the many stone-cutters with their hammers and chisels, for many weeks, has been pleasing to the ears of all who desire to see the work progress as fast as circumstances will permit, of which no doubts are entertained; and at no very distant day the announcement that the temple of the Lord at Great Salt Lake City, in the tops of the mountains, has been erected and completed may be expected to be heralded to the ends of the earth.

Legislative Proceedings.

On Monday the 16th, in the Council, Mr. Woodruff presented a resolution instructing the committee on appropriations to include in the Territorial Appropriation Bill, the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars, to be expended in making culverts and gravelling the State road from Emigration street in Great Salt Lake City to Big Cottonwood, which was referred to the committee on roads, bridges, ferries and kanyons, with instructions to confer with the county and city authorities, with a view to obtain their co-operation, and a similar appropriation on their part for the same object.

Mr. Smith presented a bill to provide for a convention of delegates for the formation of a State Constitution, which was referred to the committee on petitions and memorials.

In the House, Mr. Thompson presented a bill, which was referred to the judiciary committee, providing for the taking the acknowledgment of transfers by county surveyors.

The report of the Librarian was presented by Mr. Hatch, read, accepted and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Stout introduced a bill in relation to attachments and garnishments, which was read and ordered to be printed.

A resolution was adopted, instructing the committee on education to obtain from the Territorial Superintendent of Common Schools a report of the situation of the common schools in the Territory.

In the Council on Tuesday a communication was received from the Speaker of the House announcing the appointment of a special committee to act in conjunction with a like committee from the Council, in considering a certain portion of the Governor's Message and the propriety of calling a convention to form a constitution preparatory to asking for the immediate admission of Utah into the Union.

The action of the House was concurred in, and Messrs. Smith, Carrington and Hyde were appointed a special committee to act with the House committee on the subjects referred to.

Other proceedings were had in relation to the calling of a convention, and the committee on revenue was instructed to take into consideration that portion of the Governor's Message referring to the act of Congress approved August 5th, 1861, providing for increased revenue to pay interest on the public debt and other purposes, and report thereon at an early day.

In the House, among other proceedings, various portions of the Governor's Message were referred to committees, and a special committee, consisting of Messrs. Stout, West and Snow, was appointed to confer with a like committee appointed by the Council in relation to a certain part of the message.

The special committee had a meeting and took the matters referred into consideration and reported in favor of a convention being called for the formation of a constitution and demanding admission into the Union.

Progress of the War.

We have not time nor space in this number to give in detail any of the events that have transpired of late in the east, in connection with the war. Several bloody battles have been fought between the Federal and Confederate troops in Missouri, Kentucky, Virginia, and on the coast of the Carolinas, Florida, and Alabama within the last two months, but from the contradictory reports that have been made, it is difficult to determine how many men have been slain. One thing, however, is quite certain and that is, there is no probability that the war will terminate very soon and not till a more decisive battle shall have been fought than either of those that have as yet occurred.

Information Wanted.

The friends and relatives of Robert Bingant and Smales Jackson are desirous to hear from them, if living, and, if dead, when and where they died. They left Whitby, Yorkshire, England, for Utah, in March, 1857, and their friends received letters from them, written in Iowa, after their arrival in the United States the same year, since which time, they have heard nothing concerning them. If any person knows where they are, or either of them, if living, or if dead, where and when they departed this life, a favor will be conferred by reporting either at this office or to Mr. R. Bingant, Church street, Whitby, as aforesaid.

The Governor's Message.

The message of his Excellency Governor Dawson to the Legislative Assembly will no doubt be read with interest by the people generally as they are ever desirous to become fully advised, at the earliest practicable date, in relation to the feelings, sentiments and political predilections of the officers sent here to administer the laws and represent the Federal Government in the various departments thereof. It is a lengthy document and, whether much or little time was spent in its production, unquestionably a fair and unreserved exposure of his views, and a true index to the course he intends to pursue in the discharge of his gubernatorial duties. The ideas intended to be conveyed, and the doctrines inculcated, are expressed in plain English without any labored effort at mystification, consequently will be understood by the unlearned as well as by those who have drunk deep at the fountain of knowledge. In that respect, if in no other, the message has merits that cannot, without perversion of language, be accorded to many Executive documents that have of late been presented for the consideration of Legislative bodies.

The document, although it speaks for itself and is a complete refutation of the oft expressed opinions of some of the professedly learned, that the English language is not full and comprehensive enough to express all the ideas wished to be conveyed without borrowing more or less from the languages of other nations, ancient or modern, will as a matter of course be closely scrutinized and criticized by the citizens of Utah, who have a deep interest in all that pertains to their happiness and prosperity, morally, socially, religiously, and politically, and closely watch the progress of even's, having been trained thereto by the circumstances that have existed for the last thirty years. The, not very brief, historical relation of the compromise measures that have been adopted by Congress from time to time in relation to the institution of slavery, and of some of the causes which produced the civil war now raging on the Atlantic slope will, as a matter of course, be interesting to those, if any there be, who have not made themselves fully acquainted with those matters, and refresh the memory of the individuals who may have forgotten any portion of their country's history, in which the dwellers in these mountains, as a general thing, are exceedingly well posted, from causes not necessary to state.

There are a few things alluded to in the message which a majority of the people may not be expected to cordially indorse, but to the greater portions thereof, including the historical reminiscences, and particularly the injunction to be true to God, to ourselves, and to our country, no exceptions can well be taken and, with those few exceptions, will unquestionably receive the unqualified approval of all.

The Utah Indian Superintendency.

The new Superintendent of Indian Affairs for this Territory, Ex-Governor J. Duane Doty, of Wisconsin, arrived here some ten days since, in company with Governor Dawson, and entered at once upon the duties of his office, but has not made as much display as some of his predecessors did in the same length of time, probably having a better understanding than they of the duties required of him as the chief representative of the government in the Indian Department of Utah.

The incumbents of that office, during the last three or four years, have been so numerous that, without referring to the announcements that have been made of their arrivals and departures from time to time, it would severely tax the memory of man to recount their number or give their names in detail. They have been, with a few or no exceptions, extremely unfortunate in their official and other acts, more so, if possible, than other Federal representatives sent hither.

Of Mr. Martin, the immediate predecessor of Gov. Doty, we know but little, although he has been in the Territory several months. He, however, made a woful blunder in relation to Uinta valley, which caused President Lincoln to declare that barren, inhospitable region an Indian Reservation. Hearing soon after of the appointment of Gov. Doty as his successor it was very generally believed here that his removal was in consequence of his having deceived the Chief Executive and induced him to make such a ridiculous

and ill-advised movement in favor of the proprietors of the soil along the banks of the Colorado and its tributaries, as to reserve, by special declaration, their domain for fishing, hunting and trapping grounds when it could not be used for other purposes, either by red or white men, and until the fact in the case were made known it was not doubted that the President, on being fully advised in the premises, considered himself badly hoaxed by the officiousness of the Federal minion for which no punishment was as suitable as suspension. Subsequently, however, it was reported that in consequence of his unpopularity at home, a circumstance not uncommon among politicians and office-seekers, the nomination of Mr. Martin as Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Utah was not confirmed by the Senate, when acted upon at the special session of Congress last summer, consequently another was selected for that seemingly much desired position.

What course will be pursued by Superintendent Doty in the discharge of his duties cannot with much certainty be predicted, but if he does not profit by the examples of those who came before him he will be unwise. The improvement of the condition of the various bands of aborigines inhabiting this mountainous region is much to be desired, and whatever he may do to better their circumstances and relieve the people from the onerous tax that has heretofore been imposed upon them in feeding and clothing those destitute and degraded beings, will be cordially approved by the citizens without a dissenting voice.

Extra Judicial Proceedings.

Yesterday afternoon there was an altercation on East Temple street between two men resulting in a knock-down, for which the offender, a man named Baker, was arrested, taken before Alderman Clinton and fined \$15 and costs.

At the time of the affray, Associate Justice Crosby, of the First Judicial District, but who has not honored the law by residing therein, happened to be passing, and ordered the belligerents to desist, upon which Baker asked him who he was and whether he was a policeman or not; Crosby announced that he was one of the U. S. Judges, and thereupon, with angry and defiant words, Baker ordered him to go below.

Considering his dignity insulted, Crosby went immediately to the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court and issued a warrant for the arrest of Baker, attaching thereto the Seal of said Court. The warrant, directed to the Territorial Marshal, was immediately placed in his hands and as soon as Baker was at liberty after his trial before the Alderman, he was arrested by Marshal Lawrence by virtue of said warrant, and as commanded, to take him before Judge Crosby in Chambers, that is, at the office of Judge Appleby, Clerk of the said Supreme Court, where, in a summary manner, for "contempt," Crosby sentenced Baker to forty-eight hours in prison in Great Salt Lake County Jail, and directed the Clerk to issue a mittimus to the jailor commanding him to receive the prisoner and execute the order of the Court.

While the mittimus was being made out the Marshal stepped to the door to speak with a man who was waiting to do some business with him, leaving his prisoner in the office with the clerk. To his surprise, on re-opening the door, he found that Baker, unobserved by the clerk, had passed out by a back way and was not to be found. Search was immediately instituted, but up to ten o'clock in the evening his whereabouts had not been discovered.

The Judge, on being informed of the escape of Baker, was very angry, as reported, and declared that if Lawrence did not succeed in re-arresting him by ten o'clock this morning, proceedings would be taken to incarcerate the Marshal, in the place of Baker, in the County prison for at least forty-eight hours.

How the matter will terminate remains to be seen, but Baker will be caught, no doubt, sooner or later, and the law in such cases made and provided will be duly honored.

Crosby has recently released a noted horse-thief from the Penitentiary on habeas corpus after the manner of Eccles, the noted friend of those pes's of society while here. It is understood that he too is going east soon, and if so all right; he had better take the reputed thief, he released from prison, along with him as his valet.

ALMANACS.—Phelps's Almanac, for the year 1862, can be purchased, wholesale or retail, at this office, or of the author.