

Doings of the Legislature.

On Wednesday the 16th, in the Council, Mr. Carrington, chairman of the judiciary committee, reported adversely to the passage of an "act concerning justices of the peace," and also recommended the non-concurrence of the Council in the House bill, concerning proceedings to prevent the commission of crime. He also reported amendments to the bill, further defining the duties of officers of the Penitentiary.

Mr. Farr, chairman of the committee on incorporations, reported favorably to the passage of the bill to incorporate Virginia city.

The bill changing the county seat of Carson passed its third reading, and was returned to the House. The Council concurred in the Memorial to Congress, for the purchase of the Indian lands, and the removing the Indians from the settlements, etc.

The Council bill relating to the offices of Territorial and county superintendents, and trustees of common schools was negatived, also the House bill in relation to Territorial superintendent.

The Council non-concurred in the following House bills: to incorporate Virginia City; to appoint A. P. Rockwood to remit or order the collection of certain taxes, and in relation to attachments and garnishees. The bill providing for the time and places of holding District courts, was concurred in, and also several other bills.

Mr. Carrington presented a bill for taxing certain imported merchandize and liquors.

A message was received from the Secretary announcing that the Governor had approved the following acts, viz: "An Act to legalize certain surveys in Carson county; 'an Act in relation to commitment and bail;' 'an Act repealing a certain ordinance therein named;' 'an Act in relation to abatement in civil actions;' 'an Act in relation to the Supreme court;' 'an Act concerning surveys of mining claims in Carson county;' and 'an Act concerning Notaries Public in and for the county of Carson.'"

The following bills were passed by the House: Providing for appeals to Supreme court; to appoint a commission consisting of A. P. Rockwood, to remit or order the collection of certain delinquent taxes; in relation to attachments and garnishees; and in relation to constructing and protecting electric telegraph lines. Several new bills were introduced, others were progressed with, some were referred, and several were lost or did not pass.

THURSDAY 17th.—The Council passed the following bills: Providing for the taxing of certain imported merchandize and liquors; concerning county surveyors; repealing an act therein named, and the bill providing for the organization of Summit county.

In the House, on Thursday, a bill was passed changing the rate of Territorial tax.—Many reports were made, one or two new bills introduced, and much other business was done, which we have not time to refer to, nor space for insertion in this number.

Last Day of the Session.

Notwithstanding the alacrity and diligence of the members of both branches of the Legislature during the winter, there was much unfinished business on hand on the morning of Friday—the last day of the session, which for the general interest of the Territory, and some of their constituents particularly, had to be completed or be left on the table at the termination of the "forty days." Anticipating lively times, we accepted the courteous privilege extended to us by the Council and House to a seat within their respective bars, and was present during the latter part of the day and evening, witnessing the movements, spending most of the time in the House, where there was the most speechifying, and consequently the most amusement, though the Council Chamber was not a monotonous place.

In the Council on calling the roll in the evening, there was barely a quorum present. There were one or two came in afterwards filling up vacant seats, but we were informed that three or four of the councilors were sick, and that all who were able to be present were there with one exception. In the absence of the President of the Council, Gen. Wells, who has been seriously indisposed for sometime, the Hon. L. E. Harrington, member from Utah, was presiding, and dispatched business

with much precision and promptness. He showed a tact for "winding up" not often seen in presiding officers of legislative bodies.

There was but one or two of the members of the House absent, and although there was evidently a disposition on the part of several to display their oratorical powers, business was transacted without much delay, and bill after bill passed through the regular process of legislative action, and were sent to the Council for concurrence. Bills, memorials and resolutions from the upper House received ample attention in quick time, and if all the documents met with executive favor, the statute books of Utah will be more voluminous hereafter.

The adjournment did not take place till four o'clock, on the morning of the 19th, but most of the business was disposed of before midnight. The last hour was occupied principally in making short speeches, when there was nothing up for the consideration of the House. The spontaneous efforts of the speakers were humorous and sentimental, expressive of their gratification at the courteous treatment they had severally received from each other, and from the Speaker, than whom a more efficient and able officer seldom presided over a deliberative body. Several, if not all, the speeches were reported by Henry A. Hedger, a young man just commencing the business. That of Mr. James, the energetic and working member from Carson, we insert. He has labored manfully for his constituents during the session, and if he has made any enemies among the members of the House, we do not know who they are:

Mr. James rose and said—Mr. Speaker, I tender to you my thanks, and to this House, for the favors extended to me. I have been heretofore somewhat acquainted with legislation, but never in my life have I seen such a unanimous spirit exist in a legislative body. I came here almost a stranger, in fact, an entire stranger. There is one thing that will ever occupy a space in my memory—the gratification that I know I have been treated kindly, generously and courteously; and if, during the excitement of debate, instigated by too great a zeal, I have said anything that has conflicted with the views of this honorable body, I hope the House and you, Mr. Speaker, will extend to me the liberality to pass over those little faults, which are common to all men. I ask this as a favor, hoping, in fact, knowing it will be done, judging from the liberality which has been heretofore accorded to me as a member of this House; and, as I have before stated, I sincerely thank you for the kindness so liberally extended to me.

Mr. Wade's Speech.

The speech of Mr. Wigfall, delivered in the Senate, Dec. 13th, was considered by the Republican members to be of sufficient importance to demand a reply. Mr. Wade was selected to answer the Senator from Texas, and it was pre-announced that Wade's speech would be a declaration of the stand that would be taken by the Republican members of Congress generally, and a key to the policy of Mr. Lincoln.

After Mr. Wade had concluded his remarks, Senator Benjamin, of Louisiana, approached and congratulated him upon the able and eloquent speech he had just made; "but," said Benjamin, "you would not coerce Louisiana, would you?" Wade raised his arm and brought it down heavily upon his desk, with the remark, "yes, by G-d, we purchased your State a desert, and, if you secede, by G-d will make it a desert again."

Legislative Party.

The members of the Legislative Assembly had a social party at the Social Hall on the evening of the 17th inst., Thursday last, in which we participated in common with many others, and enjoyed the dance and all its accompaniments remarkably well. His Excellency Governor Cumming, Secretary Wootton, Judges Kinney and Crosby, several of the influential merchants, with other gentlemen who were in the city either in attendance upon the Supreme Court or on other business, were among those who were favored with invitations and attended. It was a creditable affair and gave general satisfaction.

CORRECTION.—In consequence of an error appearing in the advertisement entitled "An Ordinance relating to houses of ill fame and prostitution," published last week, we are instructed by the City Recorder to republish a corrected copy.

LOST.—At the "Printers' Festival," held at the 13th ward Assembly Room, on the 16th inst., a lady lost a valuable brooch. The finder will confer a favor by leaving it at our office, that it may be returned to the owner.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

The latest dates from Europe by mail are to Dec. 16th. The following epitome contains most of the items of news considered of interest to our readers. Space inhibits a more lengthy detail:

ENGLAND.

The report on the inquiry into the loss of the steamship Connaught had been submitted to the Liverpool Board of trade. It says that the investigation brought to light nothing to prove that the Connaught was lost through the neglect of the officers; but it was thought that more intelligence might have been displayed in endeavoring to detect the cause and devising means to stop the leak.

Mr. Disraeli had been making a long speech at a clerical meeting against the repeal of church rates, and in favor of the national church as a State institution.

The London Times asks whether it is a fact that the Hero lost nearly 100 men, and the Ariadne over 40, during the Prince of Wales' visit to America, and remarks that, if this be so, it does not look like the naval paradise which admirals describe.

The marriage of the Princess Alice, according to the Observer, has been definitely settled to be solemnized in London during the ensuing season, with Prince Louis of Hesse Darmstadt. The Prince is the eldest son of Prince Charles, the brother and heir presumptive to the Grand Duke of Hesse Darmstadt, who has no children.

There would be a chapter of the Garter at Windsor on the 17th, when the Duke of Newcastle would be elected one of the Knights of the Order.

Mr. Cobden had left France for Algeria. The Empress of the French was still at Claridge's Hotel, London, where she enjoyed perfect freedom from intrusion. Her departure for France had been postponed for a few days.

The Right Hon. Sir John Young would succeed Sir W. Denison as Governor of New South Wales.

The London Times editorially censures the attitude of the State of South Carolina towards the federal Government; but admits that the southerners have some right on their side, namely—the right to free trade.

Lord Lyons and Sir Edmund Head had been created Knights Commanders of the Bath.—Lord Napier has been appointed Ambassador at the Court of St. Petersburg, vice Sir John Crampton, who has been removed to Madrid. It was again rumored that Lord Cowley was to leave Paris, and goes to India to assume the duties of Governor.

The supposed robbery of British citizens in Mexico, will cause determined action on the part of the British government, who were awaiting official confirmation of the report.

The London correspondent of the New Orleans Delta says there is a talk in England of permitting the Prince of Wales to break thro' the line of blood royal marriages, and seek a lady to share the throne with him wherever he lists. The match with Prussia is broken off, and the chances for an advantageous match with royalty being very few, the non-blood royal may have the privilege of furnishing a Queen for England.

ITALY.

King Victor Emanuel returned to Naples on the 7th inst., and would remain there a fortnight.

The Sardinians would await the fall of Gaeta before summoning the citadel of Messina to surrender. In case of refusal, they would besiege it.

Another protest by Francis the second, in the shape of a circular to his ambassadors at foreign courts, had been issued. It was dated Gaeta, Nov. 12. The circular, while admitting that the King's army was demoralized by pernicious doctrines, and that treason had penetrated even to the Court and Council, contends that the King would have achieved a triumphal return to his capital, had not "a perjured and disloyal sovereign interfered to prevent it."

The King complains of the apathy of European Sovereigns, but pays a compliment to the Emperor Napoleon, who showed a generous disposition, for which loyal and monarchical England reproached him bitterly. Till lately, the King cherished a hope that the Conferences at Warsaw would have led to a European Congress, but the Powers think more of their private animosities than of the great principles of order, and the security of thrones. The tone of the dispatch did not indicate a prolonged occupation of Gaeta. He had concluded a loan at Vienna. The Neapolitan army in the Roman territory had diminished to 8,000 men. The London Morning Post's correspondent says: King Victor Emanuel will return to Turin for the Christmas holidays.

The following had been appointed Councilors of Lieutenantcy for Sicily:

La Fabina, Director of the Interior; Cordova, Director of Finance; Scalia, Director of Public Works; Pisani, Director of Public Instructions. The number of Deputies to the Parliament of Italy, from the Neapolitan provinces, was to be 114.

The Patrie and Opinione Nazionale both state as "latest news" that Garibaldi is preparing to take the field in the Spring. Several of his generals have been to Caprera to confer with him.

London, 12th, a Gaeta letter of the 4th says—the besiegers are showing more activity. Yesterday the Piedmontese received reinforcements from Naples amounting to over

30,000 men. The Cavalli guns (so it is said) are all in position, and shots are being constantly exchanged. The royal Princes visited the batteries in turn, and the King seems resolved to hold out.

An attempt had been made to assassinate Col. Dunn, of the Sicilian army, which gave rise to a rumor of Garibaldi's assassination.

CHINA.

A telegram received in London from her Majesty's Consul General at Alexandria, dated Nov. 30th, announces as follows:

Two of the gates of Pekin are in our hands. Parkes and Loch have been returned to us.—Captain Anderson and Mr. De Norman have died from the effects of ill treatment. Brabazon and Bowly unaccounted for. The emperor's summer palace taken and sacked, affording immense spoil. Emperor fled into Tartary. Forces to winter at Pekin and Tientsin.

The two ambassadors are at military headquarters.

[Reuter's Telegram.]

Pekin surrendered to the allies this day, yielding to demands. Parkes, Loch, and L'Eschayrac were released on the 8th inst. De Norton and Anderson have died from the effects of brutal treatment. Thirteen soldiers have also been released. There is little hope of the return of Brabazon, Bowly, or the French officers missing. The emperor and the Tartar army have fled, and none of the enemy are to be seen at Pekin.

The emperor's summer palace was taken and looted on Oct. 6. The quantity of spoil was enormous.

The Pekin gates have been given up to the troops, who are all healthy and encamped on the wall.

The allied army will winter in the north. Lord Elgin and Baron Gros are at Pekin. Indemnity ready when demanded.

Shanghai, Oct. 21.—All is quiet here. A new and distinct rebellion is reported in the province of Shensi. It is said to be headed by influential people.

Little is known of the Tai-ping rebellion.

LATEST.

London, Dec. 16th.—The official dispatches from China are received. They fully corroborate the dispatches already published. A postscript dated the 14th October, from General Grant, states that the remaining prisoners have not been liberated. They numbered 2,000.

The pontifical troops are about to march against the town of Pontorovo, to overthrow the "provisional government" established there.

Intelligence was received at the Foreign office, yesterday afternoon, through St. Petersburg, dated—Pekin, November 9. It states that a peace was concluded with China on the 26th of October, and that the ratifications of it were exchanged on the 5th of November.

The French and English forces had evacuated Pekin, and the emperor was expected to return to the capital immediately.

Sleighting.

The late snow storms which have reached all over this part of the Territory, have made excellent sleighing from the extreme northern settlements nearly, if not quite, as far south as Parowan. Runners are in great demand. The roads could not well be any better, excepting in some few places where the drifting process may have made them temporarily a little heavy.

How long the cold weather will continue is very uncertain, but inasmuch as the winter season is now far advanced, the sleighing may not be expected to be as good as it is at this time many weeks longer.

STARTED HOMEWARD.—Soon after the adjournment of the Legislature, the members from the northern and southern counties, commenced making arrangements for returning home to their families and constituents; and by Monday night, the majority of them had left the city. Having received their per diem and mileage, punctually, they took their departure for their respective homes, feeling well towards each other, and towards the disbursing officer of the government; much better than they would have felt under other circumstances.

WINTER.—The weather has been very cold during the past ten days. The snow is nine or ten inches deep in this valley, and very solid and heavy. It is reported by an eye witness that it has fallen in large quantities on the mountains. The prospect for an abundance of water for irrigation next summer, is excellent.

—The Palmetto Division No. 1, Sons of Temperance, of South Carolina, have unanimously adopted resolutions closing their doors against Sons of Temperance from the State of Massachusetts. The ground alleged is that negroes in that State are admitted to all the privileges of the Order. They request the Grand Worthy Patriarch of the Grand Division to convene an extra session to consider the propriety of seceding from the National Division.