



ELIAS SMITH.....EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Wednesday.....March 14, 1860.

THE UNION ACADEMY,

ON THE EAST SIDE of Union Square, G. S. L. City, will be ready for the ADMISSION of SCHOLARS on the 9th of April next.

This Academy will be under the general supervision of Professor ORSON PRATT, and will commence with Messrs. ORSON PRATT, jun., and JAMES COBB as Teachers, to whose aid other teachers will be added whenever the number of scholars may render it requisite.

No tuition will be charged to those who study Algebra, Surveying, or other higher branches of Mathematics, Astronomy, Chemistry, Mineralogy, Geology, and Modern Languages, which, with whatever else may be taught, it is expected will be taught and learned in a thoroughly practical manner, for which instruments, chemicals, &c., will be furnished.

It is also designed, as rapidly as practicable, to provide, to some extent, tools used in the different mechanical departments, and give the students an opportunity to learn their use, and at the same time develop and preserve their physical energies.

Those who wish to attend the Union Academy will please to give notice thereof immediately, for the scholars to each teacher will be limited to the number he can properly take charge of and instruct.

BRIGHAM YOUNG, Sen.

THE NEWS.

The latest news from Washington is to the 17th ult. There has been considerable speechifying in Congress since the organization of the House was completed, but not much business transacted and the prevailing opinion is that there will not be any thing done that can well be avoided during this session.

The House, on the 11th, in committee of the whole, Mr. Grow in the chair, adopted all the amendments made by the Senate to the Post Office appropriation bill, excepting the two abolishing the franking privilege and relating to the printing of Post Office blanks. The debate on the franking privilege was quite spirited. On rising the chairman reported "progress," and Mr. Sherman moved that the House again resolve into committee of the whole on the Senate's amendments and that the members be limited to five minutes in speaking, which was agreed to. Several speeches were made, some for and some against the amendment, and the committee rose, the chairman reported "nothing done."

The bill was taken up again on the 14th, and the Senate's amendment in relation to the printing of blanks was agreed to by a vote of 150 to 21, and the amendment abolishing the franking privilege rejected, 60 against 112.

The Senate on the same day receded from its amendment by a vote of 42 to 11, and on the 15th the bill became a law by receiving the approval of the President.

The Wyandotte Constitution for the State of Kansas was presented in the Senate on the 14th and referred to the Committee on Territories. The chances for admission into the Union during the present session are decidedly unfavorable to that ill-fated Territory, and it is generally understood, that there will be no new States admitted, and no new Territories organized by Congress till the result of the next Presidential election shall have been ascertained.

The House had balloted several times for a Printer, but had not succeeded in electing one at latest dates.

There was a terrific gale in New York on the night of the 9th of February accompanied with rain and snow. After daylight, on the morning of the 10th, it increased to a hurricane, doing great damage to the shipping in the harbor and several vessels were sunk. The loss of property was immense, houses were unroofed and blown down, windows blown in, the wind spreading destruction wherever it went.

At Brooklyn the effects of the gale were terrible, the spray from the water falling upon the houses congealed as fast as it fell, covering them, as well as all other things within reach, with a sheet of ice.

The gale extended all along the sound and as far south as Philadelphia, putting all moveable things in motion, destroying large amounts of property and many lives were lost.

The first pony express from the Missouri to California is to leave Leavenworth on the 4th of April. The projectors are confident of reaching Sacramento in eight days, and by the first of June they expect to deliver dispatches at the terminus of the telegraph line in Carson in six days. The maximum speed is estimated at eight miles an hour, which they are determined to make, and have purchased several hundred choice horses to put on the route in addition to the stock now in use.

A correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune under date of Feb. 14th says that the army in Utah will be ordered to the south early in April excepting one company of Flying Artillery, three of Dragoons and six companies of Infantry, and will be stationed on the Mexican frontier from Fort Yuma to El Paso.

THE COUNTY COURT.—Having finished the business that was necessary to be transacted for the present, the County Court for Great Salt Lake County adjourned the session till Monday the 26th inst., at 10 a.m.

Among other appropriations that were made was the sum of \$1,500, or so much thereof as may be necessary to defray one third of the expense that may be incurred in the erection of a good substantial bridge across the Jordan on North Temple street as contemplated by an act of the Legislature passed the last session.

If the corporation shall appropriate the like amount there will in all probability be a bridge built the coming summer, that will be creditable to the Territorial Road Commissioner who will have the supervision of its erection.

A NEW COAL BED DISCOVERED.—A correspondent at Provo informs us by letter under date of the 6th, that Mr. Galbraith, of Utah County, has discovered coal about four miles east of the mouth of Provo canyon, and ten miles from Provo City.

The vein is reported to be nearly four feet thick and easy of access. A company has been formed, and preparations are being made to commence operations immediately, with the expectation of being able to supply all with coal who may wish to patronize them.

If coal can be obtained in Provo Canyon it will be easier of access than that on the Weber, till a good road is made, as contemplated to the mines that have lately been opened on Chalk Creek.

There are other parties searching for coal in various locations, some of whom are very confident of success, and it is hoped that their anticipations in that respect will be fully realized.

SEVERE SNOW STORM.—On the evening of the 6th inst., there was a severe snow storm. The wind, which had been blowing from the south most of the day, veered to the north west late in the afternoon, and came rushing up the valley with great force. Soon after it commenced snowing and in a very short time all out door things assumed a wintry aspect.

The snow fell to the depth of two or three inches in this city, but further south and nearer the base of the mountains, it fell to a much greater depth, and on the mountains from appearances, large quantities were deposited.

The mail carrier reported that at Provo on Wednesday morning the snow was eight inches deep,—the greatest fall there had been during the winter.

As it was cold the storm was extremely hard on stock.

THE WEATHER.—The six weeks supplement to winter, foretold by the "knowing ones," has nearly transpired, and the approach of spring becomes daily more visible. The snow and ice are disappearing slowly, and from present appearances the frost will soon be out of the ground so that agriculturists can plow and sow in this valley, as they have been doing in those further south for several weeks past.

ANOTHER FATAL OCCURRENCE.—On Thursday last, in one of the smaller canyons opening into Parley's, there was one of those snow slides or avalanches so common in the mountains in this part of the Territory, which in its course buried up a man named Ogilvie, who was on the side of the mountain getting down wood. The particulars we have not been able to ascertain, but understand that his body has not been found.

A REVOLTING PICTURE.—The progress of crime in all parts of the Union, is almost beyond description. If California does not take the lead in the matter she is certainly not far behind, for the papers published in that State are filled with reports of murder, theft, burglary, robbery, and other abominations that disgrace humanity. The progress of crime in some parts of that State has been so rapid lately, that publishers are becoming weary of the task of referring to the breaches of law committed in their vicinage and have come to the conclusion that it is not worth while to chronicle such events. They are of too frequent occurrence to be interesting to their readers.

The following clipped from an exchange, gives a fair sample of the state of things in the Golden State. Nevada is no worse from reports than most other places on the Pacific coast:

"Petty thievery and highway robbery are so common in and about Nevada, that the National don't think it worth while to mention their frequent recurrence.

On a single night, says that paper, "we have reports of twelve men being stopped and robbed between this place and the Allison Ranch, to say nothing of other scenes of robbery and house-breaking elsewhere recorded, as having occurred during the week.

Only one arrest has yet been made, and still at least fifty suspicious looking characters are loafing about town without any visible means of support."

LECTURES.—The lecture delivered by Capt. Gibson on Wednesday evening and that of Prof. Pratt on Friday evening were equally as interesting as the preceding ones. In consequence of ill health the Professor did not give out another appointment, but will resume his lectures as soon as his health will permit.

Capt. Gibson will lecture again to-morrow evening.

GRAND JURY SYSTEM.—By the following, taken from a New York paper, it seems that Wisconsin has made a move towards abolishing the grand jury system in imitation of Michigan and Vermont:

Last winter the Michigan Legislature enacted a law which, in fact, really abolished the Grand Jury system, have made it optional either to indict upon information or to empanel a jury, and the former is receiving the decided preference. Already Vermont has followed in her footsteps, and now the proper committee of the Wisconsin Senate has been instructed, by a unanimous vote, to bring in a similar bill, which will without doubt pass into a law.

Organization of the Standing Committees.

The following are the chairmen of the several Committees in the House:

Elections: John A. Gilmer of N. Carolina.
Ways and Means: John Sherman of Ohio.
Claims: Mason W. Tappan of New Hampshire.

Commerce: Elihu B. Washburne of Illinois.
Public Lands: Eli Thayer of Massachusetts.
Post Offices and Post Roads: Schuyler Colfax of Indiana.

District of Columbia: Luther C. Carter of New York.

Judiciary: John Hickman of Pennsylvania.

Revolutionary Claims: George Briggs of New York.

Public Expenditures: John B. Haskin of New York.

Private Land Claims: Cadwalader C. Washburn of Wisconsin.

Manufactures: Charles F. Adams of Massachusetts.

Agriculture: Martin Butterfield of New York.

Indian Affairs: Emerson Etheridge of Tennessee.

Military Affairs: Benjamin Stanton of Ohio.

Militia: Cydnor H. Tompkins of Ohio.

Naval Affairs: Freeman H. Morse of Maine.

Foreign Affairs: Thomas Corwin of Ohio.

Territories: Golusha A. Grow of Pennsylvania.

Revolutionary Pensions: John F. Potter of Wisconsin.

Invalid Pensions: Reuben E. Fenton of New York.

Roads and Canals: Robert Mallory of Kentucky.

Patents: William Millward of Pennsylvania.

Public Buildings and Grounds: Charles B. Train of Massachusetts.

Revisal and unfinished Business: John A. Logan of Illinois.

Accounts: Francis E. Spinner of New York.
Mileage: John D. Ashmore of S. Carolina.
Engraving: Garnet B. Adrian of New Jersey.
Expenditures in the State Department: James B. McKean of New York.

Expenditure in the Treasury Department: Dwight Loomis of Connecticut.

Expenditures in the War Department: Wm. Stewart of Pennsylvania.

Expenditures in the Navy Department: Robert Hatton of Tennessee.

Expenditures in the Post Office Department: George W. Palmer of New York.

Expenditures on the Public Buildings: William D. Brayton of Rhode Island.

Library: John U. Pettit of Indiana.

Printing: John A. Gurley of Ohio.

Enrolled Bills: Thomas G. Davidson of Louisiana.

The organization of the committees is certainly a one sided arrangement; only six of the chairmen of committees are from the slave States, and with a very few exceptions they are all Republicans, and there is a majority from the free States on every committee excepting those on Land Claims, Militia, Expenditures on the Public Buildings, and in the Navy and Post Office Departments.

SUGAR FROM THE SORGHUM.—A very good specimen of sugar manufactured from the Chinese Sugar Cane by Mr. J. T. Willis of Toquerville, Washington county, has lately been exhibited in our office. It was produced by the simple process of boiling the juice without any scientific appliances to cause it to grain. If one person can make sugar from Sorghum by that process others can of course.

SINGULAR ACCIDENT.—Some time since, a hog belonging to Mr. Staples of Toquerville, Washington county, escaped from its pen, and Mr. S. accompanied by his son, about fourteen years old, endeavored to drive it back, when the animal became enraged and turning round attacked the boy, inflicting a small wound with its tusk in the groin, severing the artery. The boy ran about fifteen rods, fell down and died instantly.

—The government of San Domingo has resolved, at the instance of England and France, to redeem its outstanding scrip at the rate of one dollar in specie for five hundred of the national paper.

—A Jerseyman has given up cotton and tobacco, in retaliation upon the Southern wearers of homespun. The belligerents will of course in that way soon bring each other to terms.

—Governor Stewart, of Missouri, had refused to sign the bill passed by its legislature for the exclusion of the free colored population from that State. Gov. Perry, of Florida, has also declined to sign a bill of a like character excluding the same class of persons from Florida.

—A person named Roger Langos, died recently at Paris at the precise age of 100 years. He was born on the 10th day of December, 1759, at one o'clock p.m. and died at one p.m., December 10, 1859. He was a very remarkable personage, having excelled as a painter, engraver, poet and musician; and yet he was totally unknown to the public, because he would never consent to exhibit or publish any of his productions.

—There are stone bridges in China, three and four miles in length, and an arch of the enormous space of six hundred feet.

—There are 1,555 iron works in the United States—882 furnaces, 488 forges, and 225 rolling mills, which produce annually about 850,000 tons of iron, worth, in ordinary years, \$50,000,000. Mississippi, Louisiana, Florida, Texas, Iowa, Minnesota, California and Oregon only have no iron works.

—Saydam, Sage & Co., of New York, have applied for relief under the insolvent act, the firm having liabilities to the amount of nearly \$3,000,000. They were for many years the heaviest operators in flour in the American market, and were supposed to be possessed of immense wealth. Saydam is a son-in-law of Stephen Whitney, of New York, one of the wealthiest men in America. This fact renders the creditors reluctant to release his liabilities.

—The New York Mercantile Library contains 51,000 volumes. It has 170 American papers and periodicals, and over 100 foreign newspapers, magazines and reviews.

—Forty-seven pitched battles, says the Mexican History for 1859, were fought, in 10 of which one of the factions were utterly annihilated, while in twenty-two, the other fared no better; thirty-five sieges, fourteen of which were successful, but resulted in nothing; twenty-six rebellions, and eleven grand pronunciamientos.