

## Legislative Proceedings.

On Monday, the 14th, in the Council, Mr. Hardy presented a petition from the citizens of Payson for the control of the waters of Spring creek by the city authorities, which was read and referred.

The bill regulating the interest on money being under consideration, the enacting clause, on motion of Mr. Carrington, was stricken out. The bill to incorporate the Carson Quartz Mill company and the bill concerning arrests were passed with amendments and sent to the House for concurrence. The bill for an act for the forcible collection of taxes was taken up and lost. The Library committee reported that further legislation was unnecessary at this time in relation to the Territorial Library.

The Ogden City charter was returned to the House, from the Council, with sundry amendments; also the bill for an act concerning Notaries Public for Carson county, the bill for constituting the jail of Carson a branch of the Penitentiary and the bill for legalizing certain surveys in Carson were returned as passed by the Council, with amendments. Other bills were sent from the higher to the lower branch of the Legislative Assembly for concurrence in their passage.

The bill to incorporate the Carson Railroad and Turnpike company, the bill in relation to the compilation and revision of the laws and the bill changing the county seat of Carson were taken up on their third reading and passed; the House also concurred in the amendments made by the Council to the bill constituting Carson County jail a branch penitentiary; also to the bill concerning notaries public for Carson; to the bill authorizing the Secretary to collect fees in certain cases, and to the bill to legalize certain surveys in Carson. The amendments to the Ogden City charter were not concurred in.

Mr. Wandell presented a bill for an act to appropriate money for a bridge across Beaver river, which was referred. Mr. McGraw, chairman of road committee, reported adversely to appropriating money to build bridges across the Provo river; and also to an appropriation for Spanish Fork road.

The committee on counties reported legislation unnecessary in relation to the subject referred to in paragraph 16, 17, and 18 of the Governor's Message. A memorial to Congress for the purchase of the Indian lands and the removal of the Indians to valleys unoccupied by the whites, was adopted. Mr. Snyder presented a bill, amounting to \$3,085.45 cents, for work done on Big Canyon roads, and Mr. McKean, Territorial Road Commissioner, a bill for services, amounting to \$439, which was referred. A memorial to Congress for a donation of lands to cities, towns and villages was presented by Mr. Long, in behalf of the committee on petitions, and laid on the table to come up in order.

A bill for an act providing for the times and places of holding the District courts for the Territory was also under consideration.

On Tuesday, the 15th, a bill for an act in relation to the offices of Territorial and county Superintendents and Trustees of common schools was presented in the Council, by the committee on education. A petition from citizens of Chalk creek, asking for the organization of Summit county, was presented by Councilor G. A. Smith, which was read and referred to the committee on counties, with instructions to report by bill or otherwise.

The bill for an act to charter the Virginia, Washoe and Steamboat Valley Railroad company was passed with sundry amendments, and sent to the House for concurrence.

In the House, Mr. James presented a bill for an act to assess and collect revenue for Territorial and county purposes in the county of Carson, a bill for an act to provide for the building of a county jail in Carson, and a bill for an act to regulate the fees of officers in that county; which were laid on the table to come up in order.

The bill for an act in relation to the times and places of holding District courts, and the bill defining the boundaries of counties were passed and ordered to be sent to the Council for concurrence. The amendments made by the Council to the bill constituting Carson County jail a branch penitentiary were not concurred in, and a committee of conference, consisting of Messrs. James, West and Wandell, were appointed to confer with a committee from the Council on the consideration of said bill, a committee of concurrence was

also appointed, consisting of Messrs. West, Moody and Bigler, to confer with a like committee from the Council in relation to the Ogden City Charter bill.

[From Geological Gossip: or, stray chapters on earth and ocean. By Professor Ansted, M. A., F. R. S.]

## THE TIDES.

The tide wave in the Atlantic is a movement in mass of the whole body of the water, which advances from the South towards the North during a period of six hours, producing a total average rise of a very few feet, and then retires southwards again at the same rate and to the same amount. Simple as this statement may seem, only contemplate for a moment the grandeur of the result—all the water of this vast trough, seven thousand miles long, and averaging two thousand miles wide, being at one moment still, at the next starts majestically into motion, and as if endowed with life presses onward, and by a slow degrees lifts up its whole mass, till after an hour it is some four or five inches above its original level. Hour after hour this continues, till after about six hours have elapsed, a maximum in height is reached, and the whole water raised in open ocean some three feet. The advancing wave is then checked and stops, and soon becomes a receding wave at a similar rate. Twice in every twenty-four hours does this marvelous alternation of level occur, and as it affects the whole body of the water, its results near shore are greatly affected by the narrowness of the channel and its form, so that the elevation of three feet is in some places, multiplied into seventy, and in others reduced so as not to be observable.

Who has not sat by the sea-side watching the ceaseless undulation of the water, and trying to discover how it is that, while there seems a rapid succession of waves coming in towards the shore, the water is really gradually ebbing away from his feet, and drawing off further any piece of wood or other floating object he is watching? How many also have experienced, while deeply interested in some pursuit among the rocks or in the caves, that insidious and sometimes rapid rise of the whole body of the water, cutting off retreat, though there is hardly a ripple to be observed and nothing to mark the change that is taking place.

The mysterious obedience to the command, "Thus far shalt thou go, and no farther," might seem to indicate the direct presence of some Supreme Power, had we not elsewhere ample proof that this is no interference with any of those great laws imposed on matter from the beginning, and that the perfection of the Lawgiver is best seen in the absence of any need for occasional interference.

The tides wave, though one of the most interesting and difficult to follow of the Atlantic phenomena, is not, of course, confined to the Atlantic. It seems to originate in the vast body of open water in the Pacific, and is then forced onwards into the modifications just described, owing to the form and limit of the channel it affects.

The Atlantic is also traversed by several rivers of salt water. These cross it unaffected by the tide, except in so far that they are lifted upward and sunk downward by this great wave, but their course is independent. Such a river on the grandest scale is the great Gulf Stream—a mighty flood, pouring forth its ceaseless volumes of warm water from the Gulf of Mexico towards the Arctic Seas. These waters being warm, and therefore lighter than those of the ocean into which they pour, and which form their banks and bottom, do not readily mix, and for a long distance the eye can readily discern the difference that exists between them, the color of the warm waters stream being of a deeper and more indigo blue than that of the waters of the ocean, which are more usually green in the vicinity.

The Gulf Stream, where it issues from the Gulf of Mexico, is not more than about thirty miles wide, and is believed to be somewhat less than 400 fathoms deep. It proceeds northwards, expanding and shallowing as it goes. At first it moves at an average rate of about five knots per hour, and traveling northward and eastward, is turned across the Atlantic, just grazing the Banks of Newfoundland. At this point the difference of temperature between its waters and those of the ocean it traverses, is as much as from 20 deg. to 30 deg. on an ordinary winter's day. Much farther on in its course—midway across the Atlantic, and even as it approaches the land of the Old World—this water still retains a comparatively high temperature, and, beyond all doubt, warms the air immediately above it to an extent which greatly influences the climate of Europe on which that air blows.

If anything were wanting to prove the vast influence of oceanic currents on the temperature of land, the comparison of the climate of Liverpool with that of the island of Newfoundland, (which is indeed somewhat to the South,) or of Norway with Spitzbergen, would be sufficient illustrations to refer to. "It is the influence of the Gulf Stream upon climate that makes Ireland the emerald island of the sea, and clothes the shores of England with evergreen robes; while in the same latitude, on the other side of the Atlantic, the shores of Labrador are fast bound in fetters of ice." But it is not alone the absence of the Gulf Stream that produces this result.

Whilst a current of warm water crosses from the Gulf of Mexico to the shores of Northern Europe, another current of water comes stealthily along at a considerable and increasing depth, from the hardly-melted

winter ice of the Arctic circle towards the equator. This polar current passes below, and crosses far out of sight of the Gulf Stream; but before doing that it has had time to cool down the eastern shores of America, and render the contrast between them and the European land in the same latitude more striking. These currents alter their position with the season.

In winter the Gulf Stream passes more to the east, forced to take that direction by the increased volume of the cold water from the Arctic seas. After a hot summer the case is reversed, and the stream approaches the land more nearly before it begins to cross. A third current, though of smaller importance, is known to set northwards round the interior of the Bay of Biscay to the western shores of England; and a fourth, also commencing on the outskirts of the Gulf Stream, sets southwards towards the coast of Guinea. The waters of the South Atlantic appear to set continually across from the seas near the Cape of Good Hope to the east coast of South America, before entering the Caribbean Sea.

It is not easy to find a complete and satisfactory explanation for these remarkable phenomena. They are supposed to originate in prevalent winds, and these, no doubt, may act in forcing the water to a higher level on certain shores whence a current sets to restore the level thus lost. But this is not sufficient to explain the varied and marked appearances connected with the great streams. Lieutenant Maury, U. S. N., to whom we are indebted for an interesting work on the "Physical Geography of the Sea," has expressed an opinion, supported by many facts observed by himself and others, that the rotation of the earth from west to east, acting in some measure independently on the waters, which do not hold together as the solid earth does, must produce a current in the same direction. The replacement of the water thus removed by cold water from the Arctic circle can be readily admitted to be by a deeper current partly out of sight, and away from immediate recognition; and knowing as we do that there is such a current setting southwards, and that the temperature of deep water throughout the Atlantic is very cold, this theory is further supported.

Whatever may be the cause of the Gulf Stream, there is no doubt as to the effect it produces, and we know how completely the whole aspect of the vegetable and animal world in the northern hemisphere is affected by it. Once it would seem the stream flowed through what is now the valley of the Mississippi towards the Arctic circle. If so, it is not difficult to believe that ice and snow may then have prevailed over Northern Europe, whose climate must at that time have resembled that of the gloomy and uncultivated lands on the coast of Greenland and Labrador.

It would be difficult to say how small a change in the direction of this great distributor of heat would modify and injure the climate of England. On a large part of the Atlantic, nearly midway across between Portugal and the west of North America, is a curious expanse of sea, generally covered with a particular kind of sea-weed. This would almost seem to be the result of a kind of eddy on a gigantic scale, into which certain marine vegetable productions in a living state have been drifted. At any rate, it is certain that this portion of the ocean is permanently and thickly covered with such growth. It is called the Sargasso Sea, from the name of the weed, and although some accounts given of the abundance of weed seem almost too wonderful to be credited, and it is not unlikely that in many cases the floating portion varies and breaks up for a time, there remains no doubt of this fact, that there is here collected in the very midst of a great ocean, far removed from land or shoal water, a vast heap of vegetable matter, and that no other similarly furnished tract of open water is known to exist.

## "Oh, he is so Religious."

What a contemptuous sneer accompanies the words. What a disagreeable man he must be, and what a disagreeable religion it must be, that he possesses such an extraordinary amount of, that causes him to be so spoken of and shunned.

Either his, or your ideas of religion, and mine, must differ. I never knew anything in the right kind of religion that made men and women disagreeable. On the contrary it is calculated to make them very agreeable to themselves and others. If they are not so, it is the fault of their lack of religion, and not their superabundance of it.

The only religion that I know anything about, embraces all that is true, all that is beautiful, all that is good, all that is noble, pure, exalted or desirable in the universe—it includes all knowledge, all wisdom, all power. There is nothing unnatural in it. It makes men and women happy; because it teaches them to live naturally. The religious man is the only really natural man, and he is able to look with charity and forbearance on the artificial life that others lead.

I think you must be mistaken, my friend, in calling him "so religious," say rather "so irreligious." The truly religious man is sociable, cheerful, pleasant and kind. A good neighbor, an agreeable companion, an ornament to society. If by "religion" you include all that is gloomy, ascetic, morose, fanatical, and destructive of the innocent pleasures and enjoyments of life, then heaven deliver me from it—but if my religion, is the religion you mean, then I think the more we all have of it, the happier we shall be.

STANLEY.

## Preservation of the Union

The following, from the Springfield Journal of Dec. 20th, is unquestionably an index to the policy Mr. Lincoln intends to adopt in relation to the secession movements of the Cotton States, which, if carried out, will soon make the subject very exciting and interesting:

There are not a few who seem to think that the Union will be dissolved whenever the South Carolina secession convention passes a resolution to that effect. The Union cannot be dissolved by the passage of resolutions.—South Carolina may resolve that she is no longer a part of this Union. She may hold secession meetings, mount disunion cockades, plant palmetto trees, make palmetto flags, trample under foot the glorious flag of our country, and proclaim from the housetops her treason and her shame, but all this will not dissolve the Union. She may compel her citizens to resign official places held under the federal government, she may close her courts and post offices, and put her own people to a great deal of inconvenience and trouble, but she will still be in the Union, unmolested.—She cannot get out of the Union until she conquers this government. The revenues must and will be collected at her ports, and any resistance on her part will lead to war. At the close of that war, we can tell with certainty whether she is in or out of the Union. While this government endures, there can be no disunion.

If South Carolina does not obstruct the collection of the revenue at her ports, nor violate any other federal law, there will be no trouble, and she will not be out of the Union. If she violates the laws, then comes the tug of war. The President of the United States, in such an emergency, has a plain duty to perform; Buchanan may shirk it, or the emergency may not exist during his administration. If not, then the Union will last through his term of office. If the overt act on the part of South Carolina takes place on or after the 4th of March, 1861, then the duty of executing the laws will devolve upon Mr. Lincoln. The laws of the United States must be executed—the President has no discretionary power on the subject—his duty is emphatically pronounced in the Constitution. Mr. Lincoln will perform that duty. Disunion, by armed force, is treason, and treason must and will be put down at all hazards. This Union is not, and will not, and cannot be dissolved until this Government is overthrown by the traitors who have raised the disunion flag.—Can they overthrow it? We think not. "They may disturb its peace; they may interrupt the course of its prosperity; they may cloud its reputation for stability; but its tranquility will be restored, its prosperity will return, and the stain upon its national character will be transferred and remain an eternal blot on the memory of those who caused the disorder."

Let the secessionists understand it, let the press proclaim it, let it fly on the wings of the lightning, and fall like a thunderbolt among those now plotting treason in convention, that the Republican party, that the great North, aided by hundreds of thousands of patriotic men in the Slave States, have determined to preserve the Union—peaceably if they can, forcibly if they must.

## Condition of the States before the Union.

Judge Story gives a graphic picture of what the States were before the adoption of the present Union, and what they would likely be again, if it should be dissolved.

"The most opposite commercial regulations existed in the different States; and, in many cases, and especially between neighboring States, there was a perpetual course of retaliatory legislation, from their jealousies and rivalries in commerce, in agriculture, or in manufactures. Foreign nations did not fail to avail themselves of all the advantages accruing to themselves from this suicidal policy, tending to the common ruin. And as the evils grew more pressing, the resentments of the States against each other, and the consciousness that their local interests were placed in opposition to each other, were daily increasing the mass of disaffection, until it became obvious that the dangers of immediate warfare between some of the States were imminent.

"But the evil did not rest here: our foreign commerce was not only crippled, but almost destroyed. Foreign nations imposed upon our navigation and trade just such restrictions as they deemed best to their own interest and policy. All of them had a common interest to steal our trade and to enlarge their own. They did not fail to avail themselves, to the utmost, of their advantages. They pursued a system of the most rigorous exclusion of our shipping from all the benefits of their own commerce; and endeavored to secure, with a bold and unhesitating confidence, a monopoly of ours. The effects of this system of operations, combining with our political weakness, were soon visible. Our navigation was ruined; our mechanics were in a state of inextricable poverty; our agriculture was withered; and the little money still found in the country was gradually finding its way abroad, to supply our immediate wants; and a state of alarming embarrassment, in the most difficult and delicate of all relations—the relation of private debtors and creditors—threatened daily an overthrow even of the ordinary administration of justice.

"Severe as were the calamities of the war, the pressure of them was far less mischievous than this slow but progressive destruction of all our resources, all our industry and all our credit."