

GEORGE Q. CANNON.

EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Tuesday, January 14, 1873.

ELSEWHERE in to-day's News appears "A Bill to Promote Education in the several Territories of the Union," presented in the House of Representatives, Dec. 9th, 1872, by Hon. Mr. Clagett, of Montana.

Mr. Clagett presented an Amendment to the Bill, Dec. 20th, 1872, which Amendment was "ordered to be printed." The Amendment strikes out all but the enacting clause of the Bill, and substitutes a new Bill, differing however from the original one in but a few particulars, as follows—

In Section 1, after "sixteen and thirty-six sections of the public lands," the words, "or other sections or parts of sections selected in lieu thereof in conformity to law," are supplied.

In Section 2, after "elect and designate the lands for sale may," the Amendment inserts "if authorized thereby by the territorial legislature." After "one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre," the Amendment substitutes the following—

"Such lands shall be disposed of at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, and shall be offered for sale at the county-seat of the county within which the lands are situated, and shall be made until at least two months' notice, particularly specifying the lands to be sold, shall have been given in some newspaper published in the county; and when no newspaper shall be published in such county, then in the newspaper nearest to the lands to be sold. No deed or patent shall issue for any lands sold under the provisions of this act, nor shall the title thereto be in any manner changed, until the purchase money shall have been paid up in full. All sales made in violation of any provision of this act shall be absolutely void."

In Section 3, after "United States securities," instead of "and when the Territory on whose account," the Amendment reads, "Two years after the Territory on whose account." After "the turned over to the treasurer thereof," the Amendment supplies the words, "and until the same shall be so turned over, the interest shall continue to be paid to the treasurer of such State in the same manner as though it was still a Territory."

**A BILL.**  
TO PROMOTE EDUCATION IN THE SEVERAL TERRITORIES OF THE UNION.

[Presented in the House of Representatives, Dec. 9, 1872, read twice, referred to the Committee on Education and Labor, and ordered to be printed.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That after the passage of this act the sixteen and thirty-six sections of the public lands reserved for school purposes in the several Territories may be sold prior to the admission of said Territories into the Union as States, and the proceeds applied to the support of common schools therein in the manner hereinafter provided.

Sec. 1. That the legislative assemblies in the several Territories may provide by law for the manner in which and the persons or board by whom such sections of its school lands as it may be desirable to sell may be selected and designated for sale, and also for the manner in which such sales of land shall be conducted, and deeds or patents issued therefor. Accurate descriptive lists of all lands so selected and designated shall be filed in the United States land office of the proper district, and a duplicate thereof in the office of the secretary of the Territory. Such lists shall constitute public records, open to the inspection of all persons. The persons or board whose duty it shall be to select and designate the lands for sale may establish the minimum price at which the same shall be sold, but said minimum shall not be less, nor shall any lands be sold under this act for less than two dollars and fifty cents per acre when within the limits of a railroad grant, nor when not within such limits for less than one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre. Such lands may be disposed of either at public or private sale, as may be provided by the legislative assembly of the proper Territory; but no deed or patent shall issue therefor until the purchase money therefor in any manner changed, until the purchase money shall have been paid up in full.

Sec. 2. That all money paid for the purchase of lands sold under the provisions of this act shall be paid to the receiver of the United States land office in the proper district, as in other cases. The register and the receiver shall keep an accurate and correct account of all lands disposed of in their district under the provisions of this act, and make regular and due returns thereof to the Secretary of the Interior. In the same manner and in the same case of other lands sold on account of the United States. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to invest, from time to time, on behalf of the proper Territory, the proceeds of all lands sold under the provisions of this act in United States bonds bearing not less than five per centum interest per annum, and shall pay, or cause to be paid, to the treasurer of such Territory, the interest on said bonds as fast as the same shall accrue. All bonds purchased under the provisions of this act shall be subject to the legislation of Congress, and shall be sold as other United States securities; and when the Territory on whose account they may be held in trust shall be admitted into the Union as a State they shall become the property of such State and be turned over to the treasurer thereof. All moneys received by any Territory under the provisions of this act shall be applied exclusively to the maintenance and support of common schools therein, and all appropriations thereof to any other purpose shall be absolutely void. No portion of said fund shall be applied to the maintenance or support of any sectarian, or denominational school, nor shall the same be divided on this account, nor shall any person be deprived of an equal benefit from the fund on account of race or color. Congress may at any time alter, amend, or repeal this act.

**A BILL.**  
To amend an act entitled "An act donating public lands to the several States and Territories, which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts," approved July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two.

[Presented by the Hon. Mr. King in the House of Representatives, January 6, 1873, read twice, referred to the Committee on Education and Labor, and ordered to be printed.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for the more complete endowment and support of colleges established under

the provisions of an act of Congress approved July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, entitled "An act donating public lands to the several States and Territories, which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts," there is hereby appropriated out of said State and Territory in full for the purpose of said act, the sum of one million acres of public lands, estimated at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, or one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. That whenever the Secretary of the Interior shall have the certificate of the governor of any State or Territory, or other satisfactory evidence, that such college or colleges have been established in such State or Territory, as provided for in the act of Congress heretofore mentioned, it shall be the duty of the said Secretary of the Interior to cause the same to be sold, and the proceeds thereof to be paid to the said Secretary of the Treasury, upon the application of said trustees, or said board of managers, to issue to them a certificate setting forth the sum of money so received, and entitled to the sum provided for in the first section of this act, or if more than one college has been heretofore established in such State or Territory, to each of said colleges such part of said sum as would be in proportion to the amount heretofore by them received under the provisions of the act of Congress mentioned in the first section of this act.

Sec. 3. That on first day of July, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, and in each year thereafter, until the provisions of the first section of this act shall be fully accomplished, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to ascertain the net amount of sales of the public lands for the preceding fiscal year, and to invest the same in United States bonds, or in other securities having the longest time to run, bearing five per centum interest per annum, payable semi-annually; or, at his discretion, may issue such bonds, or other securities, as he may deem proper, to such college or colleges, giving to each State or Territory from time to time the equal share to which it may be justly entitled, excluding fractions of less than one thousand dollars, and all such bonds or securities shall be in the custody of the Treasurer of the United States, who shall semi-annually pay to the trustees or board of managers, as heretofore described, the interest thereon due.

Sec. 4. That when any bonds as aforesaid shall mature and be paid, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to reinvest the same amount in the same manner as the bonds or securities so matured, and the interest thereon shall be paid to the trustees or board of managers, as heretofore described, in the same manner as though it was still a Territory.

**Correspondence.**  
ANTWERP, Belgium, Dec. 24th, 1872.

Editor Deseret News: In company with President Smith and party, I arrived at Haarlem en route to Amsterdam, on Wednesday the 4th of December. It is a town of considerable size, and is situated in the midst of the residence of the Counts of Holland. In the latter part of the sixteenth century, during the Spanish war, the citizens of Haarlem, after suffering seven months' siege, which they endured the severest hardships, were forced to capitulate. Ten thousand persons perished, and the remainder were sold into slavery. The commandant, and the Protestant clergy, together with two thousand townspeople, were massacred, and the remainder were sold into slavery. The commandant, and the Protestant clergy, together with two thousand townspeople, were massacred, and the remainder were sold into slavery.

St. Brevin, erected about three hundred and seventy years ago, is the principal church in Haarlem, and is a fine specimen of the sixteenth century architecture. It is a large, square building, with a dome, and is surrounded by a wall. The interior is very beautiful, and is adorned with many works of art. The organ is particularly fine, and is played by a man of great skill. The service was very interesting, and was attended by a large number of people.

We saw a cannon-ball which was nearly buried in the wall, having been thrown through an opposite window from a Spanish gun during the siege above mentioned. We also saw a large number of other relics of the war, and were very much interested in them. The city is very beautiful, and is surrounded by a wall. The interior is very beautiful, and is adorned with many works of art. The organ is particularly fine, and is played by a man of great skill. The service was very interesting, and was attended by a large number of people.

Walls, especially this church for objects of curiosity, was interrupted by the approach of a wedding party, which afforded some diversion, especially to the ladies. The wedding was a very fine one, and was attended by a large number of people. The bride and groom were accompanied by a large number of guests, and the ceremony was very interesting. The wedding was a very fine one, and was attended by a large number of people. The bride and groom were accompanied by a large number of guests, and the ceremony was very interesting.

In front of this church is a bronze statue of Coster, formerly a citizen of Haarlem, representing him as the inventor of the art of printing. Having spent two hours in the city, we returned to Amsterdam, where we arrived about half past 3 p.m. Amsterdam is the great commercial city of Holland, numbering 275,000 inhabitants, of whom 67,000 are Dutch, and 200,000 are of other nationalities. It is built over a salt marsh, upon piles driven from forty to fifty feet into the ground. We were informed that one house only, in this city, stands on a single pile, and is called the "Witte Huis," or white house, and is said to be the only house in the city which has never been shaken. While

boiled in making canals and windmills—smoking their pipes, unsmoking of danger, the enemy in vast numbers had succeeded in according a lodging beneath the city and commenced mining and sapping the entire substructure, penetrating and cutting into the very heart of these underpinning. The fearful dangers were when the wooden piles were honey-combed, threatening to tumble all Amsterdam into the great salt marsh. The whole city was in confusion. Every Dutchman's ingenuity and military resources were called into requisition to devise measures to rout the enemy. Some of the trenches were captured while working the trenches, and submitted to the inspection of zoologists, in hopes of discovering some vulnerable point, susceptible of attack, but all to no purpose still they were mining and sapping, boring and eating, and by malicious doubling and quadrupling. At last, however, these baillifments ended their hostilities after the same fashion as Bonaparte's army in Russia. The Holland winter finished them. It appears that these insects had been imported by some vessel from a warm climate—the colder regions of the north compelling them to migrate southward. The Dutchman to smother his meagre scheme in peace and security. Living specimens of these insects are preserved in the Cabinet of zoologists in Amsterdam, where they may be seen by the tourist. The expense of these foundations for building frequently exceeds that of their superstructures. The neglect of proper attention to this matter, is liable to result in disaster to the city. A warehouse, containing 3,500 tons of grain, was precipitated into the marsh in consequence of the inefficiency of the foundation.

This city is about nine miles in circumference, dividing it into nearly one hundred islands, which circumstance, in connection with other peculiarities, has given it the title of "Venice of the North." Many of these canals are very broad—flanked with avenues of tall elms, presenting a handsome and picturesque appearance, comparing favorably with the canals of Venice. We have visited, two hundred and eighty bridges form the crossings of these canals. A reservoir about thirteen miles distant, supplies the inhabitants with drinking-water, which is conveyed in pipes. We visited the Museum which contains many valuable paintings, chiefly the works of the old Dutch school. The finest edifice in Amsterdam is the "Koninklijk Paleis," which rests on a foundation of thirteen thousand, six hundred and fifty-nine piles; its length is two hundred and eighty-two feet—two hundred and thirty-six in width, and one hundred and eighty feet high. Its tower is sixty-six feet high, containing a splendid set of chimneys. The interior of the palace is grand and beautiful—its principal apartments, through which we passed, were constructed of white marble, and many sumptuously decorated. The "Council Chamber" is one hundred and twenty feet long by sixty broad, over the entrance and opposite the tower, is a large hall, in which the ships of the navy are displayed. We were amused in viewing the operation of their ponderous and complicated machinery. By means of a system of pulleys over three inches in diameter were pushed out of cold iron plate above an inch in thickness. Ponderous iron pillars were pared, polished and grooved like iron, and the whole was turned and twisted into every desirable shape. It seemed impossible that any projectile could be forced through an eight inch block of iron; we, however, shown one of these projectiles which had been perforated by a cannon ball after having passed through a covering of oak, at least one foot in thickness.

The oldest and most famous trade in this city is that of diamond cutting, which is done almost exclusively by Jews. The stones of iron eight inches in diameter were turned and twisted into every desirable shape. It seemed impossible that any projectile could be forced through an eight inch block of iron; we, however, shown one of these projectiles which had been perforated by a cannon ball after having passed through a covering of oak, at least one foot in thickness.

**By Telegraph.**  
WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.  
**EASTERN DISPATCH.**  
WASHINGTON, 13.—In the Credit Mobilier investigation to-day Congressman Daves testified in reference to his connection with the affair, substantially as heretofore published. W. Hastings sent a letter to the committee, intimating to show that a large number of the shareholders in the Union Pacific R. R. were also shareholders in the Credit Mobilier. He testified, in a California court, that he had received money and stock of the Union Pacific Railroad and of the Credit Mobilier to bribe Congressmen to legislate in the interests of the railroads. Hastings asked the committee to procure the records of the Fifteenth Judicial District Court of California in San Francisco, with action of S. J. Elliott or Ben. Holladay, and of John H. Morgan, who were the managers of the Union Pacific Railroad, and of the Credit Mobilier, to show that they had received money and stock of the Union Pacific Railroad and of the Credit Mobilier to bribe Congressmen to legislate in the interests of the railroads.

**EUROPEAN.**  
PARIS, 13.—Several members of the international society have been arrested at Narbonne, one of the leading men of the society, with important documents on his person, captured by troops sent the French frontier, he is being held in custody. The society is a secret organization, and its members are engaged in a campaign of subversion and revolution. The society is a secret organization, and its members are engaged in a campaign of subversion and revolution.

**AMERICAN.**  
NEW YORK, 13.—The minister of finance has made up the budget for 1873, which shows a surplus of nearly \$100,000,000. The budget is a statement of the government's financial condition, and it shows that the government is in a strong financial position. The budget is a statement of the government's financial condition, and it shows that the government is in a strong financial position.

**LONDON.**  
The uniform of sold marshall, which clothes the remains of Ne-

polon, in the same worn by him at Sedan. His body lies in state from tomorrow noon to four p.m. The condition of the Emperor's remains is such that it will be impossible to attend the funeral. A strong detachment of the metropolitan police will be sent to Chislehurst to preserve order to-morrow and Wednesday, when the crowd of spectators is expected to be immense. Emile Ollivier and Cardinal Lucien Bonaparte, arrived at Chislehurst yesterday evening. Deputations from the city of Basle in honor of the Emperor and the Prince Imperial will be considered. It is thought that Prince Napoleon is opposed to the views to the ex-Emperor and the extreme Bonapartists with regard to the future position of the Prince Imperial.

PARIS, 13.—Some of the journalists of this city, especially those connected with the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, will probably attempt a demonstration on the day of Napoleon's funeral. The police have been instructed to carefully guard against any such attempt, and to prevent any manifestation of a hostile character. The *Le Temps* states that Marshal Canrobert and Gen. Frossard are the only army officers of high rank who have applied for permission to attend the funeral. It is not probable that funeral services will be held in Paris. One journal pronounces the assumption of the title of Napoleon the Fourth, by the Prince Imperial, as illegal and offensive.

The news of Napoleon's death caused no excitement in Corsica. The family mansion of the Bonapartes at Ajaccio was draped in mourning. Bonaparte, the *Prussian Cross Gazette*, to-day, contains a bitter article against England. It considers the invasion of Killy by the Russian troops, the negotiations of France with Prussia, and the acquisition of Delago Bay, and the measures taken by the United States in regard to the Sandwich Islands, as so many attacks on the prestige of France, which will contribute to the acquisition of the United States in complimentary terms, and intimates that those powers combined with Germany might divide the world between them.

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