

## Legislative Proceedings.

In the Council on Thursday, January 3d, a petition signed by citizens of Fountain Green and Moroni, Sanpete county, was presented by Councillor G. A. Smith, praying for the removal of the county seat of Sanpete from Manti to Moroni, which was referred to the committee on counties. Mr. Smith also presented a petition from sundry citizens of Mount Pleasant, asking for an appropriation for the construction of a road from that place to Springville by way of Spanish Fork, which was referred to the appropriate committee.

Mr. Woodruff, chairman of the committee on revenue, to whom had been referred that portion of the Governor's Message relating to the subject of taxation at Fairfield and Camp Floyd, reported that the committee had investigated the subject thoroughly and had procured from the officers of Cedar county documents that showed conclusively, that the commanding officer of the U. S. Army at Camp Floyd, had utterly forbid the assessing and collecting of taxes, on the Military reserve, that the inhabitants of Fairfield, not within the limits of the reserve, had called meetings and passed resolutions, declaring that they would not pay taxes to assessors and collectors appointed under the laws of the Territory, and that the revenue officers of that county had been obstructed by mob force in the discharge of their duties. Accompanying the report was a bill for an act for the forcible assessing and collection of taxes which was read and referred. Mr. Woodruff also presented a report from the President of the Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Society, which was returned for amendments.

In the House, Mr. Rockwood presented a petition from sundry citizens of Summit county, asking for the organization of that county; Mr. Smith presented a petition for the removal of the county seat of Sanpete, and a petition was presented by Mr. Bigler from citizens of Springville, asking for an appropriation for the Spanish Fork road, which were received, read and referred.

A report was presented by Mr. Wandell from the committee on education, after which the bill for an act amending certain acts was taken up on its third reading and passed. Several other bills were under consideration; some passed their second reading, and the enacting clause was stricken out of the bill in relation to constituting county jails branches of the Penitentiary. The same fate attended the bill in relation to the protection of school lands.

In the Council, on Tuesday the 14th, a communication was received from the Secretary in relation to sundry memorials and resolutions, which had been approved by the Governor and forwarded to the Hon. W. H. Hooper, for presentation to Congress.

Mr. Woodruff presented amended reports of the president and treasurer of the Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Society. On motion of Mr. Carrington, their publication in the *Deseret News* and *Mountaineer* was requested.

Several bills that had been passed by the House were read and referred. Mr. Farr presented a bill for an act to charter the Virginia, Washoe, and Steamboat valley Railroad Company, and a bill for an act incorporating the Carson Quartz Mill Company, which were read and referred to the committee on incorporations. The documents accompanying the report from the committee on revenue previously made, were called up for consideration and ordered to be spread on the journals and the Council adjourned till Monday.

In the House, a petition from Philander Bell, for an appropriation in consideration of supplies furnished the expedition against the Indians in 1853, was presented, read and referred. The committee on counties, reported adversely to the removal of the county seat of Sanpete from Manti to Moroni. The bills awarding damages on judgments, concerning mining claims, concerning arrests, and in relation to actions on official lands, were passed on their third reading.

The bill constituting the county jail of Carson a branch penitentiary passed its first reading and was ordered to be printed.

Instructions were, on motion, given to certain committees. Mr. Peacock presented a bill for an act authorizing the Secretary to receive and collect fees in certain cases, which was referred to the judiciary committee.

In the House, on Saturday the 5th, two petitions for appropriations, for roads in

Washington county, were presented by Mr. Crosby; and Mr. Thurber presented a petition of citizens of Spanish Fork asking for a change in the time for holding municipal elections which were referred. A memorial in relation to the boundary line between Cache and Box Elder counties, and sundry bills for services were presented and a report from the Library committee was received.

The committee on counties reported favorably to the organization of Summit county. Bills for acts incorporating Virginia city, Ogden city, and amending the charter of Great Salt Lake city were also presented, read and referred.

In the Council, on Monday the 7th, Mr. Hardy from the committee on counties, reported adversely to the removal of the county seat of Sanpete. Councillor G. A. Smith presented a bill for an act providing for appeals to the Supreme court, which was referred to a special committee. The judiciary committee reported favorably to the passage of the act in relation to the compilation of the laws. Mr. Richards presented a memorial for the admission of the State of Deseret into the Union. Mr. Snow, chairman of the committee on roads, in a report, recommended an appropriation of \$750 for improving the road between Brigham city and Wellsville. The Librarian's report was presented by Mr. Woodruff. An act in relation to the Supreme court, and an act incorporating Ogden city, which had been passed by the House, were read and referred.

In the House, Mr. Rockwood presented a bill for an act further defining the duties of the officers of the Penitentiary which was laid on the table, and Mr. James' bill for an act concerning the office of county Surveyor in Carson, which passed its first reading. The bill in relation to the Supreme court, and the bill incorporating Ogden city, passed their third reading and were sent to the Council. There was little other business transacted.

In the Council, on Tuesday the 8th, Mr. Carrington, from the Judiciary committee, reported favorably to the concurrence of the Council, with the House bill, amending certain acts, and also with the bill in relation to the surveys of mining claims in Carson, and adversely to the concurrence with the bill in relation to damages on judgments taken to the Supreme court for delay. Mr. Ray, from the special committee, to whom was referred a bill for an act in relation to the Supreme court, reported favorably to its passage; and Mr. Smith, from the committee on petitions, recommended the adoption of the memorial to Congress for admission into the Union.

Mr. Farr, chairman of committee on claims, reported adversely to the claim of W. H. Kimball and John Spriggs, to the reward affixed by the Legislature some years since, for the discovery of a coal mine within forty miles of Great Salt Lake city; and the committee on corporations, reported favorably to the passage of the bill to incorporate the Carson Quartz Mill Company.

A bill authorizing the Secretary to receive fees in certain cases, and a bill to amend the charter of Great Salt Lake City, passed by the House, were received and read: and the bill concerning surveys of mining claims and, the bill amending certain acts passed their third reading. Progress was also made with the bill for the incorporation of Ogden City.

In the House, Mr. Wandell presented a bill to prevent the commission of crime, Mr. Bullock, a bill for amending the mode of procedure in criminal cases; Mr. Smith, a bill to amend the charter of Parowan and Cedar cities, and Mr. James, a bill for an act legalizing certain surveys in Carson county. The three first passed their first reading, the last was laid on the table to come up in order. The bill authorizing the Secretary to collect fees in certain cases, and the bill amending the charter of Great Salt Lake City, passed their third reading, and several others were under consideration.

—An honest negro slave going over the Missouri borders to a grist mill with a load of wheat, had to wait some time for his turn. He was soon surrounded by abolitionists, wanting to run him off. Cuff, anxious to get his grist, agreed, but had no money. They proposed to him first to sell his mules, and then his wagon, but he demurred that "missis couldnt spare em," but thought he might venture to sell his flour, when he got it. The wheat was soon exchanged for its equivalent in flour, and Cuff, much elated, drove off, after saying to his new friends: "I don't 'bieve missis can spare de flour either."

## City Treasurer's Report.

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE,  
G. S. L. CITY, Dec. 1, 1860.  
To THE HON. MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL:  
Gentlemen:—In accordance with the requirements of the "Ordinance relating to City Officers," I beg leave to report the condition of the Treasury at date, and a true account of all receipts and disbursements of the Treasury for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1860.

ABSTRACT OF RECEIPTS.	Cash	City Scrip.	County Scrip.	Terr. Scrip.	Titling Office	Total
Auction Commissions	3500 00	5680 82	15 00	45 00		9201 82
City Tax		305 00	44 00			355 00
Sales of Public Lands		67 50	50 00			117 50
Rents		354 23			5 00	359 23
Road Tax		303 05	40 00			343 05
Licenses	2111 02	132 65	31 00			2474 67
Fines	344 50				66 00	411 50
Total	\$5955 52	\$6823 25	\$165 00	\$107 00	\$71 00	\$13136 77

## ABSTRACT OF DISBURSEMENTS.

Cash,	Paid in city orders	4962 60
Currency,	do	383 50
Territorial orders,	do	480 36
County do,	do	43 37
Titling office, flour,	do	238 24
B. Young,	do	65 53
Due bills, for furniture and merchandize,	do	38 05
Total,		\$6206 62

## H. B. CLAWSON, TREASURER IN ACCOUNT WITH G. S. L. CITY.

1859.	Dr.
Dec. 1.	To balance in Treasury, as follows:
Cash,	548 40
To orders,	31 73
Ter. do,	370 01
Currency,	243 50
Due bills,	63 05
Titling office, ac.	275 97
B. Young,	35 55
	\$1368 21

1860.	
Nov. 30.	To receipts this fiscal year per foregoing abstract,
	To territorial orders received in exchange for county orders, to meet city order No. 505,
	July 21st, 1860,
	To flour received from B. Young, in exchange for due bills on Jennings for boots and shoes,
	13,13 6 77
	3 35
	25 00
	14,733 33

To balance in the Treasury on the morning of December 1st, 1860.	1,675 04
--	----------

1860.	Cr.
Nov. 30.	By disbursements this fiscal year as per foregoing abstract
	By portion of receipts for the fiscal year received in city scrip,
	By county orders paid out in exchange for territorial orders, as above,
	By due bill on Jennings paid out to B. Young, as above.
	6206 68
	6823 25
	3 35
	25 00

By balance in Treasury as follows:	
Cash,	1541 32
Currency,	25 00
Titling office ac.	108 72
	\$1675 04
	\$14,733 33

Respectfully,  
H. B. CLAWSON,  
City Treasury.

—After mass in the Church of St. Phillip de Neri, at Philadelphia a few weeks since, the pastor had the doors locked to keep his congregation in, and told them that his church was in debt \$7,500, and that he wanted their subscription.

—The first negro slaves directly imported into Cuba were forty negroes brought from the Cape de Verde Islands, in 1526. They were sold for about \$55 or \$60.

—A new religious sect has begun to develop itself in the northern part of Denmark; its believers claiming that there are five gods in one, and calling themselves Pentarians.

## The Western Mail.

The California mail arrived on Wednesday evening, with dates from that State to the 18th of December. Nothing of much importance had transpired there, nor on the Pacific coast recently, compared with the great secession movement on the eastern side of the continent. The effects of the approaching dissolution of the government, were being severely felt in California, and the people generally are opposed to the dissolution of the Union.

The Hon. Delazon Smith, of Oregon, died at Portland on Sunday morning, Nov. 17th, after a short illness. It seems that he made his last speech on the evening preceding the Presidential election, and was then in his usual good health; but soon after the election was over, he was taken suddenly and violently ill, and continued to grow worse, till death relieved him from his sufferings, notwithstanding the medical aid rendered by his physicians. His over exertions for the triumph of his party, during the canvass, was the alleged cause of his illness.

## TABERNACLE.

Sunday, Jan. 6, 11 a.m.—Elder Phineas H. Young, made a few remarks, after which President Brigham Young delivered an interesting and instructive discourse, which was reported, and will probably be published.

Afternoon.—President Heber C. Kimball, said that he never saw a greater necessity for being humble and diligent in the work of the Lord, than at the present time. The longer he lived, the more he discovered of the beauties and glories of this great work, in which the Latter Day Saints are engaged. Our religion will not profit us, except we live it today, and therefore he felt to exhort all to be of one heart and one mind. Made some excellent remarks upon the subject of the ten commandments.

The meeting was then given into the hands of the brethren, several of whom told incidents of their experience, and bore testimony to the revelation of the gospel in this dispensation, through the medium of Joseph Smith.

## The Modern Sphinx.

To wit: Louis Napoleon. He is the standing riddle, the sealed oracle, the impending mystery—a great shadow resting on the modern world. By some he is believed to be the Coming Tribulation; all fancy him the Coming Man. He dwells in a cloud which no eye penetrates, save only that soft and wary one of his blessed Queen Eugenie. He opens his mouth, and the world elates its ears and hangs upon his lips. His purpose is equally the botheration of sovereigns and serfs, and journalists. The correspondents in Paris, after distracted and vain efforts to fathom him, give him up. He is a nut that the shrewdest diplomacy cannot crack. He is a vague looming figure on the horizon of every nation. The remotest ends of the earth are not confident that the "nephew of his uncle" is not meditating a descent upon them, and their speedy annexation to his dominions. Small powers expect to hear the rumbling of his chariot wheels of conquest, and abide his personal appearing with fear and trembling. He says something to the Austrian Ambassador, and the remark bathes a fair soil in blood and staggers civilization. He makes an amiable speech at the diplomatic reception, one year after, and the universal stock-market experiences a "better feeling," and entire peoples breathe freely again. As a whim of his imperious bride can shake the realm of feminine fashion from circumference to centre, so a nod of his majestic head, a word dropped casually from his lips, a shade of annoyance or pride, or a beam of delight upon his august countenance, can startle statesmen and precipitate a crisis both political and social.

And still calmly he follows that strange star which has led him through a career unparalleled for sharp vicissitudes and utter contrasts of condition. While the world claims his consideration and insists upon a place in his grand plans, France daily and hourly feels his genius working through every stratum of her society. That the Emperor's mind is busy with schemes for the advancement of his country's honor and renown, and for his people's comfort and happiness, the newspapers assure us, with their glowing accounts of the royal patronage bestowed upon the works of artists, of vast enterprises of improvement—parks, highways, theatres, and baker's shops, of which last he has just given orders for an increased supply to meet the wants of the growing population of Paris. Whether all these symptoms of material progress are only the smiling of the sky before an upheaving storm; whether the State is rocking to a lullaby of domestic peace and prosperity over the crater of a volcano, ere long, as before, to blaze forth desolation and dismay; whether when tired of coquetting with la belle France, Louis Napoleon will leave her to herself, and whether she will wreak upon him, in the immemorial manner of coquettes, the vengeance of an offended pride,—are a few of the many mysteries that encompass this most wonderful reign.

At least it is an impressive episode in history, and a commentary upon the fickleness of fortune, which it is as interesting as it may be instructive to heed.