

"An act conferring upon women the elective franchise," approved February twelfth, eighteen hundred and seventy; also an act entitled "An act providing for the management of certain property," approved January twentieth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four; also, the first section of an act entitled "An act limiting the time of commencing civil actions," approved February sixteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, are hereby repealed and all causes of action referred to in the first section of said last-mentioned act shall remain and be unaffected thereby; and all the other parts of the last-named act shall only be prospective from the time of its passage and shall not affect causes of action existing when the law was passed; which causes of action shall be limited and determined according to the then existing laws; and also that the act entitled "An act for the organization of the militia of the Territory of Utah," approved January fifteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, and the "System of regulations for the present organization and government of the militia of the Territory of Utah," adopted July, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven; also, section seven and section eight, so far as they give the control of insane persons, their families, children, and estates, real or personal, and so far as they give the control of orphan and minors to the county courts of said Territory, being the seventh and eighth sections of an act entitled "An act creating the office of selectmen and prescribing their duties, also the duties of the county courts," approved January eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six; also section one of an act entitled "An act containing provisions applicable to the laws of the Territory of Utah," approved January fourteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four; also, an act entitled "An act in relation to writs of *habeas corpus*," approved February second, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, so far as the same purports to confer upon probate courts the power to issue or allow writs of *habeas corpus*; also section three of an act entitled "An act in relation to writs of ejectment," approved March third, eighteen hundred and fifty-two; also, section twenty-four of an act entitled "An act regulating the mode of procedure in criminal cases," approved January twenty-first, eighteen hundred and fifty-three; also, section three of an act entitled "An act to regulate surveyors and surveying," approved March third, eighteen hundred and fifty-two; also, section five of an act entitled "An act regulating elections," approved January third, eighteen hundred and fifty-three; also section three of an act entitled "An act concerning the property rights of married persons," approved February sixteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, are hereby repealed. And all acts or parts of acts so far as the same are inconsistent or in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed, and no acts shall hereafter be passed by the legislature of the said Territory inconsistent or in conflict with the principles of the repealing provisions of this act.

COLORADO AS A STATE.

In his message President Grant recommends the passage of an act for the admittance of Colorado as a State into the Union. The reasons he offers are that Colorado "possesses all the elements of a prosperous agricultural and mineral community," and he believes, "has a population to justify such admission."

Let us look again at these reasons.

1. Possesses all the elements of a prosperous agricultural community.
2. Likewise all the elements of a prosperous mineral community.
3. Has a population to justify such admission.

So far as we understand, the President is justified in advancing these considerations, and if the people of Colorado desire a State government, we see no good reason why Congress should object to them having one.

But Colorado is not the only Territory of which the same may be said. In point of population New Mexico far exceeds Colorado, being,

in fact, first among the Territories, according to the census returns. Mineraally and agriculturally, New Mexico may not now surpass Colorado, but in the latter she fairly promises to do, and in the former she may yet.

Utah stands next to New Mexico, according to the census returns, in the matter of population, and probably, in point of actual fact, stands first of all. In agricultural development Utah is second to no Territory, and is ahead of some of the States. None of the Territories can approach her in this respect. Mineraally she is considered the most promising Territory in the Union.

In all these three points, therefore, Utah has equal claims with Colorado, and in two of them—population and agriculture, if not in mining, is undeniably far ahead of that Territory.

In the matters of enterprise, importance in many ways, self-sustenance, competence for self-government, industry, morality, predilection for law and order, and every quality which entitles a community to respect, Utah stands in the front rank, and therefore is as fully eligible to the dignity of Statehood as is any other Territory in the Union. Why President Grant did not also recommend the admission of Utah as a State requires some explanation, if we are to consider him an impartial Executive, which we want to do.

THE "LIBERATORS" IN WASHINGTON.

The following, which appears in the Washington correspondence of the New York Herald of Nov. 29, in all likelihood was suggested by a member of the little lying clique who are so anxious to further curtail the liberties of the people of this Territory, for the benefit of half a dozen federal officials and their henchmen and other hangers on—

As it is well known among the friends of the administration that the President is very much in earnest about the enforcement of the laws in that Territory and to complete the liberation of its people from the despotic power of the Mormon church, it is generally believed that the republican members will all vote against the admission of the Mormon Delegate. A memorial setting forth the deplorable state of affairs in that Territory has been numerous signed by residents and forwarded to Congress, with a request that such laws will be passed as may be necessary to correct the evils and abuses enumerated, and give the people the protection of free civil government, and bring the Territory of Utah into harmony with the federal government and republican institutions.

It is very probable that the present Congress will take some decided action with regard to Utah. Foremost among the acts proposed will be the passage of a law more clearly defining the jurisdiction of the Territorial courts, the power of the Federal and Territorial district courts to be specifically designated, and the Mormon Probate courts, which have arrogated to themselves all the powers of civil and criminal courts, and have claimed and exercised common law and chancery jurisdiction, to be restricted to the probate of wills and the other duties properly pertaining to such courts.

UTAH AND CONGRESS.

THE reasons advanced by President Grant, in his message to Congress, for early and special legislation upon Utah affairs may be thus substantially recapitulated—

1. A conflict of opinion between the Supreme Court of the United States and the federal judiciary in Utah, in regard to the marshalship.
2. Proceedings at law are practically abolished thereby.
3. Property is left without court protection; crimes go unpunished.
4. Congressional legislation to provide a mode of obtaining jurors is therefore absolutely necessary.

The first reason amounts to nothing, the Supreme Court of the United States should be the end of legal controversy, and that has declared in favor of the Territorial Marshal, and of his acts when faithfully performed under color of the law, even if his elevation to that office was not absolutely regular in Judge McKean's view.

The second reason that consequently proceedings at law are practically abolished here, is not a fair inference. It is only in one judicial district and for criminal cases that the judge has concluded not

to allow the Territorial Marshal to procure a jury, and there is every reason to believe that the said action of the judge was taken specially with a view to urge Congress into special legislation on the subject.

The third reason, that property is left without court protection, and crimes go unpunished, is only very partially true. It is merely in one district, now, and in that only in criminal cases requiring a jury, that the court refuses to act. If the court will not act, of course so far life and property are without legal protection. But the proper remedy lies in the removal of the obstructive and worse than useless judge, and letting the bench be occupied with a judge who has good sense enough to administer the law as he finds it, and in the true spirit of the constitution.

The fourth reason, that Congressional legislation to provide a mode of obtaining jurors is therefore absolutely necessary, is a reason eminently unsound. Utah has a jury law, and juries could always be obtained here, as good as can be obtained anywhere, if the judge and the marshal would respect the law and carry it out.

Therefore special legislation by Congress on these matters is not absolutely necessary, it is not necessary at all, it is superfluous. Utah has lived without it until the present, and has had less crime and enjoyed more peace and good order and safety of life and property than any other Territory in the Union.

The remedy for whatever may be wrong in the present Utah situation lies with the Federal Executive. He should send judges and other officers who will impartially and faithfully perform the duties of their offices, according to law and constitution, and, when they fail to do this, remove them promptly, and keep removing them until capable and good officers are secured. Let this be done with vigor and determination, and we shall hear no more about jurisdiction conflicts or any other wonderful official difficulties in Utah.

THE UTAH DELEGATE.

THIS is how the New York Herald reports the action of Congress over the Utah Delegateship, Dec. 1—

The delegates from Territories were then called and sworn in, with the exception of George Q. Cannon, of Utah, in reference to whom Mr. Merriam (rep.), of N. Y., offered a resolution reciting that Mr. Cannon had taken an oath inconsistent with citizenship and with his obligations as a delegate, and has been and continues to be guilty of practices in violation and defiance of the laws, and referring to the Committee of Elections the question of Mr. Cannon's right to a seat.

Mr. Cox, (dem.) of N. Y., opposed the resolution as tending to establish a very dangerous precedent. Here was a *prima facie* case, with a regular certificate from the Governor of Utah. He moved that the delegate be sworn in.

The resolution was further opposed on the same ground by Messrs. Butler and G. F. Hoar, of Mass.; Potter, of N. Y., and Maynard, of Tex., and then, on motion of Mr. Niblack, of Ind., the resolution was laid on the table and the oath of office was administered to Mr. Cannon.

THE ADMISSION OF MR. CANNON.

THE Omaha Herald, alluding to the prompt admission of Mr. Geo. Q. Cannon to a seat in the U. S. House of Representatives, as Delegate from Utah, by an "overwhelming majority," says, "This is what Millard Fillmore did when he appointed Brigham Young Governor and gave legal sanction to the existence of a community without whose active aid the Pacific Railroad would still have been a hopeless thing of the future."

THE WINTER.

THE Winter thus far has not been very severe hereabouts. The Fall held out splendidly through November. December has been dull and stormy and snowy, but not very severely so, and the cold has been moderate. But in California they speak of the present Winter as being uncommonly severe so far, the snowstorms having been unprecedented, almost if not quite. A San Francisco paper says, "Our experience in this part of California, and to the north and

north-east of here, has been such as to fill the oldest settlers with unbounded astonishment at the outrageous conduct of the clerk of the weather. Now, happily, the worst fears of injury to stock, by the cold and snow, are over, but it is still observable that the temperature is much lower than we have been accustomed to in preceding winters."

In some of the Southern States also, reports come of the uncommonly cold weather, even down as low as New Orleans, where the thermometer sank to five degrees below freezing point, so that, it is feared, all the sugar-cane in Louisiana has been killed by the frosts.

RAILROAD FREIGHT TRAFFIC

During November, 1873.

UTAH CENTRAL.	
INWARD.	
	Tons. Lbs.
Building Material,.....	200
Crude Bullion,.....	700 300
Coal,.....	7067 820
Coke,.....	714 1200
Charcoal,.....	385
Iron Ore,.....	707 130
Ice,.....	10
Lumber,.....	1585 220
Live Stock,.....	60 300
Merchandise,.....	1404 1458
Machinery,.....	61 661
Ore,.....	10
Produce,.....	717 76
Railroad Material,.....	900 1110
Sundries,.....	52 1800
Wood,.....	153 450
Wagons,.....	53 1710
Total,.....	14,183 305
OUTWARD.	
Crude Bullion,.....	1023 965
Lead,.....	300
Merchandise,.....	183 586
Ore,.....	1388 1235
Produce,.....	325 68
Sundries,.....	78 1100
Wool and Hides,.....	47 591
Total,.....	3,346 945
" Inward,.....	14,183 305
Grand Total,.....	17,529 1,340

UTAH SOUTHERN.	
INWARD.	
	Tons. Lbs.
Crude Bullion,.....	915 200
Fire Clay,.....	40
Lead,.....	200
Ore,.....	1438 1214
Rock,.....	630
Sundries,.....	78 1908
Total,.....	3,362 1,412
OUTWARD.	
Building Material,.....	272 1541
Coal,.....	607 1500
Charcoal,.....	315
Coke,.....	803 180
Crude Bullion,.....	160 300
Iron Ore,.....	781 860
Lumber,.....	217 1000
Merchandise,.....	199 449
Machinery,.....	67 661
Ore,.....	141 250
Produce,.....	95 1270
Railroad Material,.....	603 200
Wagons,.....	1 1000
Total,.....	4,065 1211
" Inward,.....	3,362 1,412
Grand Total,.....	8,328 623

Correspondence.

OGDEN CITY, Utah,
December 7, 1873.

Editor Deseret News:

Hoary Winter, with gray beard, and with his head as white as wool, has paid us another visit, with the intention this time, as it appears, to quarter himself upon us for the season. During the past week we had downfalls of different kinds, including snow and rain, with pinching frost and melting thaws. This morning it set in to snow most furiously, and continued nearly all day, while the biting wind blew bitterly from the north. But this evening it has moderated considerably; the storm clouds have in a great measure passed away, the sky is bright and clear, and the air is frosty, which has encouraged some few parties to hitch up their teams and roll out their sleighs for an evening's ride.

Although the weather is unfavorable at present for outdoor employment, still improvements are going forward. A number of new buildings are now covered in, so that the carpenters can work on the inside, and about New Year some of them will be completed. Among the number is the new large Methodist church, which will be open for service at that time.

Our schools throughout the city are in session; they are well attended and well conducted, and our citizens appear to be interested in

the cause of education. I believe, however, that there are one or two places in the county which are, at present, without teachers, and of course without schools. I believe a good school teacher or two could find employment in Weber county.

Our city is quiet, but business is improving. Our new city marshal continues to make himself famous. He has ferreted out two more cases of gambling, which were tried before alderman Thompson yesterday morning, and which resulted in fining one of the parties one hundred and fifty and the other seventy-five dollars. The defendants have taken an appeal from the Alderman's to the Probate Court, which will be in session to-morrow.

The mail trains from the east, west and south continue to arrive on time, at present, a fact which our business men and citizens generally appreciate, as many, if not all, are making arrangements for the Christmas holidays, and young folks are anticipating the annual visit from "Santa Claus."

Last night, Mr. Landt, proprietor of the "Delmonico," at the depot, was aroused from sleep by the loud cries of one of his boarders, an old Frenchman. Hurrying to his room, Mr. Landt saw two persons issuing from that part of the house. On enquiry the old man said his room had been entered and he had just been robbed of four hundred dollars in money, and also of a watch. Landt dressed himself, went up town, found Capt. Owens, Chief of Police, and put him on the track of a person L. suspected of being concerned in the robbery. Owens went to the Globe Hotel, and entered to the sleeping room of a man named Munroe. He was found asleep, at least to all appearance. The officer woke him up, searched him and found in his possession the watch which was identified by the old Frenchman as his property. But although further search has been instituted, they have as yet failed to find the money or any other party connected with the theft. Munroe was arrested and lodged in the "jug." I am informed that he at first denied, but has since confessed to stealing the watch. I expect he will have an examination to-morrow (Monday) when it is hoped developments will be made that will lead to the recovery of the money.

The U. P. train which came in on Friday had on board a passenger who is said to have had a narrow escape from being killed the day before. It appears that after leaving Green River the traveler left his seat, and went to another car to obtain a drink of water. In passing across the platform he fell, and was caught astride the "buffers." He grasped the break and held on for dear life, and in this position he was carried along for fifteen miles before he was released from his peril.

Our iron works are not in operation at present, but we are assured they will be in due time. Supt. L. Farr is still pushing forward the work on the Utah Northern Railroad, notwithstanding the inclement weather. He is a "brick" and not to be beat. L. P.

THE NEVADA PRESS.

THE Territorial Enterprise of Nov. 30 thus limns the political affiliations of the fifteen newspapers of the State of Nevada—

INDEPENDENT REFORM.
Daily and Weekly Territorial Enterprise.
Semi-Weekly Reno State Journal.
Semi-Weekly Carson Nevada Tribune.
Weekly Reno Crescent.
Weekly Humboldt Register.
Weekly Elko Independent.

DEMOCRATIC.
Daily Pioche Record.
Daily Reese River Reville.
Daily Eureka Sentinel.
Weekly Humboldt Silver State.

RAILROAD REPUBLICAN.
Daily Carson Appeal.
Daily Gold Hill News.
Weekly Lander Measure for Measure.

WAITING FOR DE LONG TO GET BACK.
Daily Virginia Evening Chronicle.
NOT HEARD FROM.
Esmeralda Borax Miner.

An oil spring capable of yielding three or four barrels per day has been found at Sergeants Station, Santa Clara County, Cal.; and a vein of coal five feet thick and of good quality has been discovered near the head of the Tres Pinos.