

## STANDING COMMITTEES IN THE COUNCIL.

On Printing—Albert Carrington.  
On Military—Daniel H. Wells, Franklin D. Richards.  
On Elections—Geo. A. Smith, Wilford Woodruff.  
On Claims—Wilford Woodruff, L. E. Harrington, Benj. F. Johnson.  
On Judiciary—Daniel H. Wells, George A. Smith, Lorenzo Snow, Albert Carrington.  
On Public Works—Joseph Holbrook, Lorin Farr.  
On Incorporations—Geo. A. Smith, Lewis Brunson, Lorin Farr.  
On Roads, Bridges and Ferries—Wilford Woodruff, Joseph Holbrook, Warren S. Snow.  
On Education—Albert Carrington, Franklin D. Richards, Lorenzo Snow.  
On Library—D. H. Wells, Lorin Farr.  
On Engrossing—Albert Carrington, Lorenzo Snow.  
On Petitions—Geo. A. Smith, L. E. Harrington.  
On Agriculture, Trade and Manufactures—Albert Carrington, Wilford Woodruff, Geo. A. Smith, Joseph Holbrook, Lewis Brunson.  
On Revenue—Daniel H. Wells, Lorenzo Snow, Lorin Farr.  
On Counties—Benjamin F. Johnson, L. E. Harrington, Warren S. Snow.  
On Herding and Herd Grounds—Warren S. Snow, B. F. Johnson, Lorin Farr.  
On Territorial Affairs—D. H. Wells, Geo. A. Smith, W. Woodruff, A. Carrington, Joseph Holbrook.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Great Salt Lake County—John Taylor, W. W. Phelps, A. P. Rockwood, J. C. Little, Daniel Spencer, Alexander McRae, Orson Hyde, J. W. Cummings, Hosea Stout, S. W. Richards, Joseph A. Young, H. B. Clawson.  
Tooele and Shampip Counties—John Rowberry.  
Davis County—John D. Parker, Reddick N. Allred.  
Weber County—Chauncy W. West.  
Malad, Cache and Box Elder Counties—Jonathan C. Wright.  
Utah and Cedar Counties—Aaron Johnson, James C. Snow, Preston Thomas.  
Juab County—Jacob G. Bigler.  
San Pete County—George Peacock.  
Millard and Beaver Counties—P. T. Farnsworth.  
Iron and Washington Counties—Isaac C. Haight, John D. Lee.  
Green River County—Isaac Bullock.

## OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE.

John Taylor, Speaker.  
James Ferguson, Chief Clerk.  
Patrick Lynch, Assistant Clerk.  
Wm. H. Kimball, Sergeant-at-arms.  
Brigham Young, jr., Messenger.  
Wm. Derr, Foreman.  
Jesse Haven, Chaplain.

## STANDING COMMITTEES IN THE HOUSE.

Military Affairs—J. C. Little, A. P. Rockwood, Isaac C. Haight, H. B. Clawson, J. W. Cummings.  
Elections—W. W. Phelps, J. C. Snow, Preston Thomas.  
Claims—Daniel Spencer, H. B. Clawson, C. W. West, J. C. Wright.  
Judiciary—Orson Hyde, Hosea Stout, Aaron Johnson, J. W. Cummings.  
Public Works—C. W. West, John D. Parker, I. C. Haight, J. G. Bigler.  
Appropriations—A. P. Rockwood, Aaron Johnson, A. McRae.  
Incorporations—Isaac Bullock, A. McRae, Geo. Peacock.  
Roads, Bridges and Ferries—Aaron Johnson, Daniel Spencer, John Rowberry.  
Education—W. W. Phelps, J. C. Wright, Hosea Stout.  
Indian Affairs—Hosea Stout, I. C. Haight, John D. Lee.  
Engrossing, Printing and Library—Jos. A. Young, H. B. Clawson, J. C. Snow.  
Petitions and Memorials—J. W. Cummings, J. C. Snow, J. G. Bigler.  
Agriculture, Trade and Manufacture—Orson Hyde, J. C. Little, Daniel Spencer, Preston Thomas, Joseph A. Young.  
Revenue—J. D. Parker, R. N. Allred, P. T. Farnsworth.  
Counties—J. Rowberry, P. T. Farnsworth, R. N. Allred.  
Herding and Herd Grounds—Isaac Bullock, John D. Lee, Geo. Peacock.  
Territorial Affairs—J. W. Cummings, A. P. Rockwood, J. C. Little, C. W. West.

BRIDGET ON "TIMPERANCE."—Bridget was sick, and good Jemmy thought a little whisky punch the best physic she could burthen her delicate stomach with, so, says he, "Biddy avourneen, do shwallow a dhrop of punch. If you are bothered with worms or bile, it'll take the consait out o'thim and make you stand straight on your own two purthy feet like a respectable crature as ye ar—!"

Bridget—Och, Jammy! sure ye know I have taken the pledge, and I wouldn't for the world break it avic.

Jemmy—Now acushla! let me run over to Mrs. Mulloony's and get the "materials" to make you a fine timpting bowl of it.

Bridget—Sure you know I'd go through fire and wather to do your bidding, Jemmy; but look at the disgrace it w'd be to, smash the pledge. I won't take it Jemmy, so I won't.

Jemmy—Arrah, woman, don't be palaverin me w'll yer wakeness, sure it's better for nor pills and physic and don't cost a quather as much, besides it'll stay on your stomach like new milk, an' twice as strin'thning at that. Come! will I go?

Bridget—No, not a full! I won't be disobaidient.

to the promise I made, not for all yer fine raisin-in. But my own thrue hearted Jemmy, ye may go over to Mrs. Mulloony's and get a few bits of white shugar a limmon—and while yer there, ye can bring the little cruikskeen wid ye and fill it wid whisky, and when ye come back, ye may put on the tay kettle and boil a dhrop of wather, and before takin' it off the fire ye may as well put in the limmon—and the whisky—and make a good bowl of punch; and thin come and make me take it, dear Jemmy.

## THE DESERET NEWS.



ALBERT CARRINGTON, EDITOR.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 23.

at the News office.  
wished immediately—YVH DNV DOOM

## The Governor's Message and the Assembly Resolutions

Contain matter so truthful and of such vital importance, not only to Utah, but also to every real patriot in the Union, that it is presumable that no one will forego the now offered opportunity for reading those documents or hearing them read, and that every respecer of just rights will then prepare for acting in accordance with the sound principles so clearly set forth in the Message and so cordially concurred in by the Legislature.

We are fully aware that Utah has long since been most wickedly pre-judged and condemned, and that all haters of truth and goodness are powerfully combined to establish a controlling influence for the overthrow of right, and the destruction of those who wish to abide it, to such a degree that all who would and will be free must, like our time-honored Revolutionary Sires, prepare for the most bitter onslaughts of the corrupt in every sect and party, for their minds are given over to blindness, their reasonings, conclusions and vituperations are furnished by the powers of darkness, and their pretended tender mercies are cruel as the bowels of hell. But mighty is justice, and it will prevail, to the utter discomfiture of those who strive to stay or subvert its course.

TOLERATION NOT ALL ON ONE SIDE.—Sir John Bowring found the Siamese very tolerant in religion. Their common remark was, "Your religion is excellent for you, and ours is excellent for us. All countries do not produce the same fruits and flowers, and we find various religions suited to various nations."

Even the King of Siam said to some Christian missionaries:—

"Persecution is hateful; every man ought to be free to profess the religion he prefers. If you convert a certain number of people anywhere, let me know it and I will give them a Christian Governor and they shall not be annoyed by Siamese authorities. We cannot tell who is right or who is wrong, but I will pray my God to give you his blessing, and you must pray your God to bless me, and so blessings may descend upon us both."

The President of the United States had better be placed under the tuition of the King of Siam, that he may learn not to usurp authority, and comprehend the ruin attending all attempts to drag American citizens in matters pertaining to the rights of conscience.

"THE MORMON."—We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of br. John Taylor, on the last page. To those who are indebted for 'The Mormon' we would say, avail yourselves of the liberal offer of br. Taylor and cancel your indebtedness without delay.—Wheat is abundant now, and \$1 per bushel is above its present cash price in the market, and probably a time more favorable for payment of your subscriptions may not occur.

## Chronological History of the Electric Telegraph.

1726.—An Englishman named Wood discovered that the electric fluid could be conducted long distances by wires.

1746.—Herr Winkler of Leipsic, discharged a Leyden jar by a friction machine, through a wire of considerable length, the river Pleis forming part of his circuit.

1747.—Dr. Watson made a successful experiment of a similar character, over a space of four miles, at Shooter's Hill, near London, embracing his circuit of two miles of wire and an equal distance of ground. A writer in the Philosophical Transactions (vol. xiv., 1848) gives him the credit of having been the first to suggest the application of electricity to telegraphic purposes.

1748.—Dr. Franklin set fire to spirits by an electric current sent across the Schuylkill on a wire, and allowed it to return by the river and earth.

1774.—M. Lesage, of Geneva, constructed an electric telegraph, consisting of twenty-four wires, each properly insulated, and terminating at one end in a pith ball electrometer. When the other

end of either was put into communication with the prime conductor of an electrical machine, the ball was repelled, and a corresponding letter thus indicated.

1784.—M. Lomond, of France, communicated telegraph signals to a neighboring room by means of a potato ball electrometer acted upon by electricity.

M. Beiser illuminated letters upon plate glass, formed of foil, by means of electricity.

1795.—M. Cavale proposed to form an electric telegraph by firing a gas pistol at the distant end of a wire, and thus to give signals.

M. Savary attributes the first idea of an electric telegraph to Dr. Franklin.

1798.—Bataconet established a telegraph between Madrid and Aranjuez, a distance of twenty-six miles, through which a current of electricity was passed and gave signals for letters.

1809.—Soemering constructed the first galvanic telegraph at Munich, which operated by the decomposition of water, and which he also caused to ring a bell at the opposite end of the wire. Soemering's was the first decomposing or chemical telegraph, and can be even now successfully but less rapidly worked than Bain's.

1816.—Dr. John Redman Coxe, of Philadelphia, proposed to establish an electric telegraph, and to make signals at a distance, by the decomposition of water and metallic salts, causing a change in color to ensue.

1819.—Professor Versted, of Copenhagen, discovered electro magnetism or electro magnetic motion.

1820.—M. Ampere, of France, discovered the electro-magnetic telegraph. This he constructed of as many wires as there were letters, and used the deflection of the needle as a signal. He broke and renewed the circuits by finger keys, something similar to those of the keys of a pianoforte.

1823.—Francis Ronalds, of England, proposed a telegraph by the use of frictional electricity. In his arrangements there were clocks at the stations, which kept time with each other, and which were furnished with a light disc of cyphers in place of hands, having twenty different signs towards their circumference. At the moment the proper signs at the disc passed before the index at one station, the spark was discharged, and an electrometer placed at the other discharged and caused the signs on the disc at the other to be noted. This telegraph is stated to have extended to Hammersmith, eight miles, and to have used the discharge of a gas pistol as an alarm.

1825.—Mr. Barlow, of Greenwich, England, made an attempt to put a galvanic telegraph in operation, but was baffled by the diminution of fluid, when he endeavored to transmit it for a great distance, so as to produce mechanical effects. This difficulty the discoveries of Henry, however, afterwards overcame.

In the same year Mr. Sturgeon, of England, constructed the first electro-magnet by coiling a copper wire round a piece of iron of a horse shoe form, the bent turns of the wire being so far apart as to prevent contact. He found that when the electric fluid passed through this coil the enclosed iron became a magnet, and was again demagnetized in breaking the current. The wires were afterwards coated with non-conducting substances, and wrapped around the iron in close contact, as we now see them.

1826.—Mr. Harrison Gray Dyer erected a telegraph on Long Island, in New York. He used frictional electricity, and dyed marks on chemically prepared paper by the passage of sparks.

1831.—Prof. Joseph Henry, of Princetown College, discovered a method of forming magnets of intensity and of quality produced from correspondent batteries, and by the use of which, with relay magnets, &c., prepared by him, he made known the practicability of producing mechanical effects at a great distance, say from 1,000 to 2,000 miles.

1832.—Baron Schilling, of St. Petersburg, contrived a defective magnetic telegraph, which had an alarm bell connected with it.

1833.—Gauss and Weber first constructed and simplified electro-magnetic telegraph. It was Gauss who first employed the incitement of induction, and who demonstrated that the appropriate combination of a number of signs is all that is required for the transmission of communications. Weber discovered that a copper wire 7,400 feet long, which he carried over the houses and church steeples of Göttingen from the observatory to the Cabinet of Natural Philosophy, required no special insulation. This was an important point of discovery in the construction of telegraph lines, and it is made available to the present time.

1837.—Stenhiel constructed and put to use between Munich and Bogenhausen, in the July of this year, his registering electro-magnetic telegraph. By the deflection of a needle he produced dots or short marks on fillets of paper to stand as signals for letters, &c., the paper being drawn forward by clock-work in an endless slip of ribbon.

On the 12th of June of this same year the defective electro-magnetic telegraph of Cook and Wheatstone was patented in England. They first employed receiving and relay magnets.

In the October following, Samuel F. B. Morse, of New York, entered his first caveat for an American electro-magnetic telegraph, in which he chiefly relied on a kind of type and port rule for making signals by the mechanical force of electro-magnetic motion. Morse claimed that he first thought of a magnetic telegraph on his passage to the United States in the brig 'Sully' in the year 1832.

1838.—Edward Davy, of London, had his patent sealed for a chemical telegraph, which was enrolled Jan. 4th, 1839. In his plan he employed chemically prepared paper, similar in its general character to that used on the instrument of Bain.

1846.—Alexander Bain obtained his English patent for his improved electro-chemical telegraph and got his American patent in 1849.

1848-'49.—Royal E. House, of New York, obtained, in conjunction with Mr. Brett, a patent

for his ingenious and valuable printing-electric telegraph.

1848.—Messrs. Zook & Barnes, of Cincinnati, invented a modification for the electro-magnetic telegraph, by combining fixed magnets with the use of electro-magnets.

1849-'50.—Mr. Lorn, of New York, invented his igniting telegraph, which made dots and lines by burning them on slips of revolving paper by the heat of the electric fluid while passing.

About the same time Mr. Johnson, of New York, contrived a machine worked by electro-magnetism to let that drop on to slips of paper, which, being prepared at the same moment, left visible marks which stood as signs for letters.

Also, about the same time Mr. Daniel Davis, of Boston, prepared an Axial telegraph, which, with that of Horn & Johnson, does not seem to have met with much attention.

1855.—Mr. Hughes obtained his patent for his ingenious and admirably combined printing telegraph, which is destined to effect a revolution in all the existing systems. Its superiority consists in its working reliably on a larger circuit than any instrument previously invented. Not only does it transmit messages with greater rapidity, but it has the advantage of receiving and transmitting simultaneously on a circuit of at least five hundred miles, performing the work of two ordinary wires on one; it is also less liable to interruption from atmospheric electricity.

## Anecdotes of the Bar.

We have recently met with several legal anecdotes in the "Life of William Plumer," edited by the Rev. Dr. A. P. Peabody of Portsmouth. Mr. Plumer was admitted to the New-Hampshire bar in 1787, when the administration of the law was very different from what it afterward became. The judgments of the Courts of New-Hampshire at that day were based rather upon that system of local law to which the circumstances of the country and the genius of the people had given birth than upon the principles of English law. Most of the Judges were not members of the legal profession, and during the Revolution neither of the two persons filling the office of Attorney-General were lawyers!

JOSIAH BARTLETT, a physician, was Mr. Livermore's successor as Chief-Justice. Of him we are told that when the law was with the plaintiff, and equity seemed to him to be on the other side, he was sure to pronounce in favor of the latter. The object of the law being in all cases to do justice, as between the parties, that must, he said, be law which in any given case conducted to that end. It was, at any rate, better to be governed by a right principle than by a wrong decision.

At a Court held in Charlestown, N. H., soon after Jeremiah Mason was admitted to the bar, he put in a plea of demurrer, in a case in which Benjamin West, an oracle of the law, was employed for the plaintiff. West told the Court that he did not know much about demurrers. He rather doubted whether they formed any part of New-Hampshire law; at any rate, it was of evil example to introduce so unusual a mode of proceeding. The Chief-Justice said: "Demurrers were, no doubt, an invention of the bar to prevent justice—a part of the common law procedure, but he had always thought them a cursed cheat." One of the Associate Justices said, "that the effect of a demurrer, if he understood it, was to take the case from the Jury, to be decided on some question of law by the Court." "If that be so," replied the Chief-Justice, "I am clear against it, as being fatal to the rights of the Jury." "But, your Honor," said Mr. Mason, "there are, in this case, no facts for the Jury to find." "So much the better," replied the Chief-Justice; "they will all the sooner bring in their verdict, if the facts are undisputed." "Let me advise you, young man," he added, "not to come here with your new-fangled law; and, above all, not to suppose that you know how to conduct a suit better than Mr. West. You must try your cases as others do, by the Court and Jury."

Judge HARRINGTON of Vermont, a common-sense but most unlearned Judge, is reported thus to have defined a demurrer: "A demurrer," said Harrington, "why, a demurrer, if I understand it, is where one party having told his story the other party says, what then?"

Mr. Plumer's biographer narrates the following anecdote on the authority of Mr. Webster, who was present in court when the occurrence took place. Mr. PLUMER was examining a noted quack doctor, whom he pressed rather hard, and from whom he could, at last, get no other answer to his inquiries than, "I do not know, Sir." After this had been several times repeated, the question came, "Can you say, Doctor, that, as a physician, you know anything?" Changing at once the tone of pretended ignorance with which he had answered the former inquiries, he drew himself up to his full height and said with great confidence, "I know, Squire Plumer, as much of medicine as you did of divinity when you were a Baptist preacher." This sally drew a smile from court and bar, and seemed to the audience to be a very fair hit. His examiner said very quietly, "When I found that preaching was not my proper business I had sense enough to leave it. If you, Doctor, had possessed as much you would have left off the practice of medicine years ago, and saved me the trouble of exposing your ignorance and presumption in this case." The laugh was now on the other side, and the witness was dismissed crestfallen and discredited from the stand.

A SCOTCH CHARACTERISTIC.—A traveler one day asked a "lapidary" if the road he were on was the way to Aberdeen. The knight of the hammer, glad of an opportunity to rest himself, quietly said, "Noo, whar cam ye frae? The gentleman, nettled at not receiving a direct answer, asked him, "What business have you with where I came from?" The macadamizer, taking up his hammer and resuming his occupation, said: "Och! just as little business as with whar you're gaun tae!"