

I believe that this constitution, so discreetly and so fairly drawn, will be ratified by the people of the Territory, and that when it is presented to the Congress of the United States, with every club with which our enemies have endeavored to beat us stricken from their hands by the wise action of this convention, with an appeal to the magnanimity of Congress, with the representation of the necessities of this community, I believe that the Congress of the United States will admit the State of Deseret into the Union; and if it prescribe any terms at all, it will prescribe only such terms as honorable men may ask and honorable men may grant.

My friend on my left has facetiously alluded to me as a "prophet," and I almost begin to think that I have somewhat of the gift of prophecy, or am at least a good "guesser," for I think I said at the outset of our work, that the difficulties in Utah would result to the benefit of the people; that out of this slew of troubles would come a State government, and I have never changed my mind. When I, with other gentlemen, had the honor of receiving the nomination for this convention, I expressed to the large assemblage then present the belief that out of that small beginning would grow a State government for this people. I said so because I knew something of the temper and spirit of the senators and representatives in the present Congress and I could name scores of gentlemen who do not entertain any feeling of antagonism towards the people of Utah, whose views on public affairs with respect to them are not inspired by any sentiment of hatred or dislike, and who would cheerfully accord, and I believe will cheerfully accord to this people the privilege that they ask—State sovereignty. And I am sure that it will be my earnest endeavor, as I am also sure it will be of my colleagues who have been, with me, honored by being selected as delegates to represent this people in Washington for the purpose of obtaining the admission of the State of Deseret into the Union, I believe it will be our earnest effort to so state the situation and place the facts before members of Congress that they will see the propriety of admitting the State of Deseret, not a year hence, but now, (applause,) in time for Deseret to cast her electoral vote at the coming presidential election.

I can best depict the past and probable future condition of this people by a nautical simile and I shall be permitted to do so because when a boy I followed the sea for a while. When the mariner who sails south of the equator or in tropic seas, waits towards 12 o'clock, for relief from his weary watch; when the tempest, perhaps, is beating around him, and the winds are high, with no sound of bell, or other sign by which he can mark the time, he turns his eyes towards the southern cross, hanging luridly over a tempest-vexed ocean, and as the hour of midnight approaches, the whirling worlds change their places, with starry finger points the Almighty marks the passage of time upon the dial of the universe, the southern cross begins to bend, and though no bell may beat the glad tidings of relief the mariner knows that the midnight hour is well nigh passed and that relief and rest are close at hand. So I say to this people, sailing so long on a tempest-vexed ocean, watching so long for the sign of relief, that the cross begins to bend, the midnight hour is well nigh passed, be patient, be watchful, be hopeful, and before 1873 shall beat its chimes on the air the State of Deseret shall shine in the American galaxy. (Applause.)

In conclusion,

GENERAL BARNUM.

President of the convention, spoke as follows:

Gentlemen—Before I discharge the last official act, as the president of this convention, I desire to return to each and every one of its members and to the officers who have been elected as our aids and assistants here, my sincere thanks for the universal courtesy and kindness with which you have treated your presiding officer.

As I said at the outset, it would be my endeavor to discharge the duties of president with impartiality, without friends to reward, without an enemy to punish; and any shortcomings or mistakes that I may have made I believe you will all attribute to the head and not the heart.

The labors of this convention are closed, its work is done; whether well or ill, is to be determined by our constituents. That the work has been done with satisfaction and pleasure to ourselves I know you will with me all agree, and whether the people of Utah shall unanimously, or by only a majority, ratify the action of this convention, I believe that we shall, every one of us, always recall, through our lives, with pleasure, the association that we have had together in this hall. I think that we may point with satisfaction and pride to the rapidly with which we have dispatched our labors, and to the completeness with which we have brought forth the work. As has been said by a gentleman on the floor, I think that we may challenge, with pride, a comparison of the constitution framed here, with that of any of the states in the galaxy of States. I am proud to know that I have been associated in this convention when I see the work that has been done; and if Deseret shall be admitted into the Union of States, she will have a constitution that, in its provisions, will place her in the front rank of States in all the modern political

improvements and suggestions of State constitutions (applause); provisions so liberal and so advanced that very few of the older States have yet adopted them. I allude to the single provision of cumulative voting or the representation of the minority in the popular branch of the Assembly. Deseret will stand second in the Union as having incorporated that provision in her constitution when she shall become a State.

I have no doubt that, when we convened together on the first day of this convention, strangers as we most of us were to each other, many of us had some little doubt and misgiving as to the result of our labors being satisfactory; but those misgivings and doubts have now been all dispelled; and those men, if there be any in Utah who would not have her become a State, and who will vote against the adoption of this Constitution when it shall be submitted for ratification or rejection, will be compelled to say of the Constitution that we have built better than they knew (Applause). It will not be the Constitution itself that they will reject, but their vote in opposition to it will be cast because they still cling to the opinion—shall I call it prejudice—that the time is not yet fully ripe for the admission of Utah as a State. To gentlemen, to citizens who entertain that opinion, I accord the right to do so, and to express it as freely and as frankly, and I honor them in the expression as much as I claim to myself the right to express my own opinions. And whatever may have been said or done by this convention, if anything can be found that has seemed to reflect harshly on any gentlemen, inside or outside of our assembly, permit me, gentlemen, to enter my dissent. But we have proposed here to lay the foundations of a State. What constitutes a State? Not the articles and sections that we have laid down here by rote, not your mountains and your valleys, not your farms nor your mines, not your lakes and rivers, if covered with commerce and trade, not railroads spanning your Territory from end to end; neither wealth, trade, development, cities, towns nor villages constitute a State, but virtuous, honored women, and high minded, noble men (applause), men who their duty know, and know their rights, and knowing dare maintain. These constitute a State. Gentlemen, I now proclaim this Convention adjourned sine die.

Correspondence.

SALT LAKE CITY, March 1, 1872.

Editor Deseret Evening News:

As one of the people, deeply interested in the proceedings of our convention, I congratulate that honorable body on their recent success. The suffrage question is too important to be trifled with, and until the best possible system of election shall have been determined, it should be left with the legislatures.

The ballot system practiced here may be very far from perfect, and no system that does not ensure absolute purity of the ballot box should be incorporated in our constitution.

If the system now in vogue in our Territory be found sufficiently pure, it will be equally so when enacted by the legislature, as if embodied in the State constitution; while, on the other hand, if the addition of the registration law be deemed necessary, or it is thought best to try the secret ballot, or any other method of balloting, there would be fewer objections to amending the acts of the legislature, in order to test these changes, than there would be to continually amending the constitution. For my part, I would have our constitution so general in its character, as to preclude the necessity for amendment. It should be, however, strictly Republican, there should be no issue on that point, no room for amendment, the rights of the people should be declared, and their enjoyment provided for, ample provision should be permitted for the redress of grievances, but I would have no special legislation introduced there, which our children, under advanced enlightenment, might regard but as a poor legacy voluntarily bequeathed them by their republican fathers. B.

The letter of our correspondent "B.," though brief, is well worthy of thoughtful consideration by the Convention now sitting, not only in regard to the important matter of suffrage, but also upon the other points presented by our correspondent.

The suggestion that the Constitution be liberal, general, and republican in character, and free from special legislation, is admirable. The Constitution of a State is the grand text-book of law and liberty and rights and privileges to the people. Incessant tinkering, by innumerable amendments, at such an instrument very naturally would tend to diminish the respect in which it might justly and indeed ought to be held.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS IN UTAH.—The following is from the Washington Globe, of the 22nd inst.—

Mr. Sargent. I ask the House to adopt the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Attorney General is hereby required to transmit to this House a statement of all criminal cases now pending, or brought within the last year, in the district courts of Utah Territory for crimes cognizable under the authority of United States law, and also all civil actions in which the United States are concerned, and the cost and expenses thereof; second all other criminal cases in the Territory of Utah now pending in said courts; for what crimes and offenses, and against what laws; by what authority instituted in what manner the grand and petit jurors in said district courts have been selected, drawn, and summoned during the last year; by what officers said grand and petit jurors have been drawn, and said criminals arrested; under what law of Congress or territorial statute said jurors have been sworn, and by what appropriations under the laws and usages of the Government the expenses of these last criminal cases must be paid.

Mr. Holman. Is this a bill or a resolution?

Mr. Sargent. It is a resolution of inquiry. I only wish to get the facts.

There being no objection, the resolution was adopted.

Mr. Sargent moved to reconsider the vote by which the resolution was adopted; and also moved that the motion to reconsider be laid on the table.

The latter motion was agreed to.

EXPLANATORY.—In yesterday's News we published a resolution introduced in the House of Representatives by Mr. Sargent. The resolution required the transmission of a statement to the House from the Attorney General of recent criminal cases and proceedings in Utah, and was adopted. After the adoption of the resolution Mr. Sargent moved to reconsider the vote by which the resolution was adopted; and then moved that the latter motion, that of reconsideration, be laid on the table.

We understand that the matter, as it thus appears, is rather mixed to those not posted in parliamentary rules. After securing the adoption of the resolution Mr. Sargent desired to secure it from being overturned by a motion to reconsider the vote by which it was adopted. In order to do so he made a reconsideration motion himself and then moved that it be laid on the table, thus killing the motion for reconsideration, and preventing the original resolution from future assaultment.

RULES FOR THE CARE OF SHEEP.

A circular issued by F. C. D. McKay, the general agent of the American Emigrant Company, gives the following: The company have already 10,000 sheep scattered among the farmers who purchased land of them, in flocks ranging in size from 50 to 200 head.

1. Keep sheep dry under foot with litter. This is even more necessary than roofing them. Never let them stand or lie in mud or snow.
2. Take up lamb bucks early in the summer, and keep them up until Dec. 1, following, when they may be turned out.
3. Drop or take out the lowest bars as the sheep enter or leave the yard, thus saving broken limbs.
4. Count every day.
5. Begin graining with the greatest care, and use the smallest quantity at first.
6. If a ewe loses her lamb, milk her daily for a few days, and mix a little alum with her salt.
7. Let no hogs eat with the sheep, by any means in the spring.
8. Give the lambs a little milk feed in time of weaning.
9. Never frighten sheep, if possible to avoid it.
10. Sow rye for weak ones in cold weather, if you can.
11. Separate all weak or thin or sick from those strong, in the fall, and give them special care.
12. If any sheep is hurt, catch it at once and wash the wound; and if it is flytime apply spirits of turpentine daily, and always wash with something healing. If a limb is broken, bind it up with splinters tightly, loosening as limb swells.
13. Keep a number of good bells on the sheep.
14. Do not let the sheep spoil wool with chaff or burs.
15. Cut tag-locks in early spring.
16. For scours, give pulverized alum in wheat bran; prevent by taking great care in changing dry for green feed.
17. If one is lame, examine the foot, clean out between the hoofs, pare the hoofs if unsound, and apply tobacco with blue vitriol, boiled in a little water.

NOT DECEIVED.—We have received a communication from Sister Sarah Roberts, of Goshen, Utah county, which, from lack of space, we are unable to publish in full.

Her ideas, however, are strictly correct. She rebuts the statement frequently made by certain parties that the women of Utah are less happy or free than other women. Her experience and observation prove satisfactorily to her that they enjoy themselves better than any other class of women.

Her letter also treats on the necessity of mothers giving due attention to the proper training of their children, and kindred subjects.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THOSE persons who are owing the estate of Edward Samuels, deceased, are hereby requested to settle their indebtedness forthwith, and all persons having claims against the estate will present the same for adjustment and settlement to the undersigned.

DANIEL MCALLISTER,
Administrator estate of Edward Samuels, dec'd.
w43t

NOTICE.

THE County Court of Utah County will receive bids on the erection of the New Court House, as per previous notice, until 4 p.m. of Saturday, March 9, 1872.

By order of the County Court,
L. JOHN NUTTALL,
County Clerk.
Provo, March 1, 1872. w3w1e

FOR SALE!

ITALIAN BEES! guaranteed in good condition, at \$20.
Also, ORIO IMPROVED CHESTER WHITE, ENGLISH BERKSHIRE and MCGEE PIGS, at less than States prices. Send orders for bees as soon as possible to R. J. Campbell, Salt Lake City, or to the undersigned, as I contemplate going East in February. For particulars apply to WM. D. ROBERTS, Provo City, Utah Co. w3t w41t

J. M. JOELSON,

Dealer in

FURNITURE,

And Manufacturer of

Upholstery, Mattresses, &c.,

GROESBECK CORNER, Opposite the

WHITE HOUSE,

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

w491t

SALT LAKE IRON WORKS!

ONE BLOCK SOUTH OF DEPOT,

E. T. MUMFORD, PROPRIETOR.

C. B. HAWLEY, Superintendent

The Only Complete Works in Utah!

Iron and Brass Foundries, Machine and

Fitting Shop, Blacksmith Shop,

Pattern Shop.

Filling Orders for all kinds of Gearing, Machinery, or Repairs, with Accuracy and Dispatch. Cash Paid for Old Castings! w483m

NOTICE!

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN. That cash entry No. 2527, for the Townsite of Washington, Washington County, Utah Territory, Made February 10, 1872, embracing the West 1/2 of Sec. 14 the N W 1/4 of the N E 1/4 of Sec. 14, and the S W 1/4 of the S E 1/4 of Sec. 11, Township 22 South of Range 15 West, containing 40 acres, has been made in trust for the inhabitants thereof and is now ready to be disposed of in lots to any person or persons entitled thereto. All persons claiming to be owners or possessors of any portion of said entry will take due notice and make the application as provided in the statutes of Utah.

Salt Lake City, Feb. 10, 1872.

w23m

WM. SNOW, Probate Judge.

WM. CLAYTON, Notary Public. S. J. JONASSON, Conveyancer.

CLAYTON & JONASSON,

CONVEYANCERS AND COLLECTORS.

COLLECTIONS in all Parts of the World Promptly Attended To.

MINING and other Companies Incorporated under the Laws of Utah.

DEEDS, Bonds, Contracts, Powers of Attorney, and Legal Instruments of all kinds Drawn with Accuracy and Dispatch.

LOANS NEGOTIATED.

REAL ESTATE Bought, Sold, or Leased.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Promissory Notes, Drafts, etc., Protested.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS of all kinds of Instruments of Writing Taken.

WILLS and all kinds of Testamentary Documents carefully drawn, on short notice.

Particular Attention given to the Settlement of ESTATES, ANNUITIES, and Collection of Money in Great Britain and Scandinavia.

Inquiries by Letter Promptly Answered From long experience and acquaintance with the business, and the determination to be moderate in our charges, we feel confident of a fair share of Public Patronage.

OFFICE—East Temple St., over Dunford & Son's Store, a few doors North of 1st National Bank. w381y