

is no probability whatever that the criminal suits already commenced and pending, will be abandoned. A measure will soon be introduced in Congress for supplying the necessary pecuniary means to meet the expenses of the prosecutions. Some of the members of Congress consider the subject of a supplemental anti-polygamic bill, in order to obviate the present obstacles. But the act cannot be enforced, owing to the secrecy with which polygamous marriages are consummated. A remedy is suggested by making proof of cohabitation, or acknowledgment of the same, sufficient to sustain an indictment.

WASHINGTON, 10.—At a dinner given last evening by the Territorial delegates to the President, Vice-president and speaker Blain, one of the speakers argued that the delegates ought to have votes on subjects affecting their Territories, while another favored a suggestion which had been made elsewhere to unite the inhabitants in sufficient numbers; or to alter the federal rates of representation, so as to secure votes in Congress, the argument being presented that a long time must elapse before several Territories have a sufficiency of population to be admitted, that as the people of the Territories are citizens, they should, according to the fundamental principle of a free government have proper representation, which includes voting in Congress.

CHICAGO, 11.—A Washington special says United States Attorney Bates of Utah will reply to the attorney-general's request to-morrow, asking his resignation. Bates will refuse to comply with this invitation on the ground that no charges are brought against him, because that Utah, recently organized as a district of justice, has expressed its entire satisfaction with his course in the Mormon prosecutions.

In this connection it may be stated that Dr. Newman had a recent interview with the President, wherein the latter was urged to persist in the prosecution of the Mormons, as the country would not now endorse any compromise with the anomalous condition of affairs in Utah. Dr. Newman ended by stating that Bates' resignation should be demanded, both as a matter of policy and justice.

LOS ANGELES, 10.—Trouble is beginning among the mission Indians of San Luis Rey and vicinity, who are almost in open resistance to the authority of Jose Andrea Sal, the appointed chief by Olegarde and followers. Appeal has been made to Superintendent Whiting.

SAN FRANCISCO, 10.—Passengers from the east recently arrived say that the number of visitors from the middle, New England and western States, who will come to California as soon as spring travel fully commences, will be much larger than last season. Quite a number of these already here will remain some months, visiting the Yosemite, before returning. Among the new arrivals, are over twenty families from Illinois who came here to reside permanently. Most of them are going to the southern part of the State.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 7.—The Times to-day infers from the admission of the press of the United States that the Americans admit the extravagance of the claims for indirect damages, though they show no disposition to withdraw them. It says if the fifth claim for losses, by the transfer of commerce to the British flag, is not abandoned, England will declare the reference to the Geneva board inadmissible.

LONDON, 8.—The Queen will leave for Germany on the 26th instant, and will return on the 16th of April.

The U. S. boat's crew have arrived at Putney, and gone into training for the race. The Oxford men are expected to take up their quarters on the Thames on Saturday.

PARIS, 8.—A dispatch has been received from M. Gautant Baron, French minister at Berlin, announcing that the Emperor William has granted pardons to the French prisoners still held.

LONDON, 10.—The Observer states that Secretary Fish's reply to Lord Granville's note, concerning the claim for indirect damages, has been received, and it expresses a desire of the American government for the final amicable settlement of the whole question. The Observer adds that neither the British nor the American government is in favor of re-opening the proceedings of the joint high commission.

The Grocery Department of Z. C. M. I. will be closed on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, the 14th, 15th and 16th insts., to take account of stock. We respectfully invite our patrons and friends to make their purchases before or defer till after above dates.

Utah Railroad and Mining and Land Company Bill.

In the House of Representatives, February 26, 1872, Mr. Chipman introduced the following Bill, which was read twice, referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining and ordered to be printed.

A BILL

To incorporate the Utah Railroad Mining and Land Company.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That James Edward McConnell, Lieutenant Colonel Richard Bateson, Sir Thomas Bateson, baronet, member of parliament, Samuel Stephen Bateson, Acton Tindal, Arthur Bott Cook, John Edward Bartlett, and Arthur Bruce Frazer, and such other persons as may be associated with them and their successors, are hereby created a body politic and corporate in the Territory of Utah and adjoining Territories, by the name, style, and title of the Utah Railroad Mining and Land Company, and by that name shall have succession and shall be able to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, defend and be defended in all proper courts of law and equity, and may make and have a common seal.

Sec. 2 That the capital stock of the said corporation shall be five million dollars, divided into shares of one hundred dollars each, and the same shall be deemed to be personal property and transferable on the books of the company only; and such capital stock may be increased from time to time to the extent necessary to carry out the objects for which the said company is formed, not exceeding in the whole the sum of twenty-five million dollars, upon a vote of two-thirds proxy in amount of the stock for the time being in favor of such increase.

Sec. 3 That the said company shall have power to make such by-laws as it deems proper for the disposition of its property and estate, and for the management of its business and affairs, for the regulation of the term of office of its officers and their duties, and to carry out the general objects of the corporation, and the same to amend or repeal at pleasure: Provided, That such by-laws shall not conflict with any law of the United States, or of any of the Territories thereof or States which may be formed therein.

Sec. 4 That the incorporators named in this act shall be the directors for the first year from the organization of the company or until others are elected, and thereafter annual elections of directors, not less than seven nor more than thirteen in number, shall be held by the stockholders at meetings to be called for that purpose, at which each share of stock present, in person or by proxy, shall be entitled to one vote, and the majority thereof shall elect.

Sec. 5 That the general objects of such corporation are, and are hereby declared to be as follows: To develop the resources of the Territory of Utah and the adjoining Territories or States by the construction of rail, wagon, and other roads and telegraph lines, and more particularly of railroads connecting the mineral districts in South Utah with the railroad system uniting the Atlantic and Pacific sea-boards both to the south and north of Salt Lake city; the opening and development of mines and coal-fields of all descriptions, and especially in south Utah; the erection of smelting, reduction, and other works, manufactories, and industrial pursuits; the purchase and sale or leasing of lands, mines, and buildings. And the said company for the purpose of building, and working such railroad shall have the right of way through the public lands of the United States from and between the points aforesaid, the said right of way being to the extent of two hundred feet on each side of said railroad line, and such corporation shall possess all the franchises necessary to enable it to build and work such railroad for the transportation of freight and passengers, and to collect and receive compensation therefor, and the powers, privileges, and franchises conferred on corporations by and under the provisions of the statutes of Utah and the adjoining Territories, or of any and all amendments thereto, are hereby confirmed to and invested in the said corporation, subject to the said statutes, for the purposes of this act.

Sec. 6 That such corporation may make and dispose of its bonds or other obligations in such amounts, at such rates and on such terms as it may deem best for its interests, for the purpose of

borrowing money for the purposes aforesaid, and may secure the same by a mortgage upon all or any part of its property, and all its franchises, and may make the same and the interest thereon payable at such place or places as it may deem proper, and may hold and transfer such real estate, aforesaid, and personal property, as may be necessary for the carrying out of its general purposes, and may issue its stock and bonds for property and again exchange its property for its bonds or stock, and may convert any of its obligations, at the option of the holders, into stock of the company, without further action of the stockholders.

Sec. 7 That this act shall take effect immediately, and shall at all times be subject to amendment or repeal by congress, and the said corporation shall be subject to the general laws of the said Territory of Utah and the adjoining Territories, and the States formed therein, operating upon all corporations equally.

LOCAL AND OTHER MATTERS.

RETURNED.—Dan Jones and Bradley Sessions left this city some eight weeks ago, on a trading trip to the Uintah Reservation. They started with a hand sled, containing about four hundred pounds of freight, but capable of bearing a thousand. They traveled a good deal of the way on snow shoes, and for nine days in the mountains, when the weather was intensely cold, had to depend on their rifles and fish hooks for food. They reached the reservation in three weeks after they left this city, and arrived here again yesterday, hearty and well, and bringing on their sled about eight hundred pounds of freight. The trip has been an exceedingly arduous one, but it has paid pecuniarily, and the gentlemen who made it will start on a second to the same place in a few days.

THOSE LEGAL COMPLICATIONS.—Washington 15.—The legal complications in Utah are inflicting serious injury upon the mercantile interests of that Territory. A representative of a large mining corporation, after having spent \$250,000 in litigation in the Utah courts, telegraphed to Salt Lake yesterday to discontinue all suits. This action was taken by advice of the most eminent legal practitioners before the Supreme Court of the United States, to the effect that under the mixed jurisdiction of the Territory and the United States, the service of process was unlawfully made by the Marshal, and all judgments by the juries as drawn are invalid.—Cincinnati Times.

TWO MEMORIALS.—Washington, Feb. 28. The President to-day received the memorial of the Gentile citizens of Utah, endorsing the course of District Attorney Bates, of that Territory, as being calculated to advance the best interests of the United States and the due course of justice, without immediately jeopardizing the peace and prosperity of Utah, and denouncing the efforts being made against him. Nearly fifteen hundred signatures are appended to the memorial. Another, endorsing the course of Judge McKean and signed by 300 Gentiles was also received. Both memorials were referred to the Attorney General, who will to-morrow hear the verbal explanations of Judge McKean.—New York Herald.

THE PRESIDENT AND JUDGE MCKEAN.—Washington, February 29th.—Mr. A. S. Gould, of Utah, accompanied by Mr. R. N. Baskin, formerly United States District Attorney in that Territory, called at the White House to-day to present the memorial of 300 Gentile citizens of Utah, endorsing the course of Judge McKean and expressing the signers' high opinion of him as a man and a judicial officer. Mr. Gould was cordially received by the President, who assented to the terms of the memorial by remarking that the loyal people could have no higher opinion of Judge McKean than himself. After these formalities a rather pleasant conversation followed on affairs in Utah. The President expressing anxiety lest the mining interest should suffer as a consequence of the troubles in the Territory, he was assured that there was no apprehension of a conflict damaging to any material interests, and no disposition on the part of the Gentiles towards Mormon persecution. The movement in Utah was aimed, they said, against the theocratic despotism established by Brigham Young and his apostles.

Judge McKean will meet the President and Cabinet to-morrow.

The Gentile memorial sustaining District Attorney Bates, as against Judge McKean, has 2,000 signatures attached to it.—New York Herald.

FROM MONDAY'S DAILY.

THE MORMON MUSS.—The interview with Mr. Bates, published by the Chicago Post, and which appears on another page of the News, though detained in the block until it became rather old news, is still acceptable reading at the present juncture.

WHO IS PRESIDENT?—Who is the President of the United States? According to the tenor of recent dispatches and rumors,

one might almost be led to imagine that the Rev. Dr. J. P. Newman, the flippant politico-Methodist preacher, is running the Federal machine.

DISTRICT COURT.—The regular term of the Third Judicial District Court commenced this morning, his honor Judge Strickland, in the absence of the chief Justice, presiding. The civil cases on the docket were called.

J. L. High, Esq., deputy U. S. attorney, obtained an order of the court, that witnesses present, to appear in the trial of Brigham Young and others, set for to-day, should give their recognizances to appear when called upon.

Mr. Hempstead wished to know, as those cases were not coming on to-day, as appointed, when they were likely to be called up. Information on this point was necessary that the counsel for the defence might be prepared.

Mr. High informed the counsel, unofficially, that an adjourned term of the court would probably be held for the trial of these cases; but no definite information could be given until the return of the Chief Justice. The time of trial would be made known through the papers, and time would undoubtedly be given to counsel for the defence to make the necessary preparations.

MASS MEETING AT THE OLD TABERNACLE.—A large and influential meeting of citizens was held in the Old Tabernacle, on Saturday at 3 p.m., for the purpose of nominating candidates for the ensuing election, as Representative to Congress and Senators and Representatives to the Legislative Assembly of the State of Deseret.

On motion of Hon. A. Carrington, Judge Z. Snow was elected to the chair.

The chairman announced the object of the meeting.

On motion of Hon. D. H. Wells that a committee of seven be appointed to report names of candidates, the following gentlemen and lady were chosen:—D. H. Wells, (chairman) J. D. T. McAllister, S. W. Richards, Jos. F. Smith, John Sharp, Orson Pratt, and Mrs. Joseph Horne.

The committee retired for deliberation upon nomination.

The chairman addressed the meeting briefly upon the subject of the convention, the constitution, candidates for election, etc.

General Barnum, being called on for a speech, said he had taken part in the convention in favor of a State government for Utah, because he must take an interest in the welfare of any community he was in, and he did not believe that any Territory should be kept out of the Union because the minority was not the majority. When a people were prepared for State government they had a right to it. The men and women of Utah had made this region what it was, and he was prepared to trust them with State government. It was right for the people to meet, and petition and prepare for admission as a State. He was willing to bow to the majority in Utah.

Hon. D. H. Wells, of the committee on nominations, reported the following:—

For Representative to Congress—Frank Fuller.

For Senators for Salt Lake, Tooele and Summit counties—Wilford Woodruff, Geo. Q. Cannon, Wm. Jennings and Charles H. Hempstead.

For Representatives for Salt Lake county—John Taylor, Brigham Young, Jr., John T. Caine, E. M. Barnum, A. P. Rockwood and S. A. Mann.

General Barnum declined nomination, being compelled on account of his business.

On motion the name of Thomas P. Akers was substituted for that of E. M. Barnum.

The nominations were adopted by the meeting.

On motion of Col. J. C. Little the meeting adjourned sine die.

HOMI MANUFACTURE.—Richard Bentley, Esq., from St. George, called in this morning, with three bolts of woolsey, manufactured at the Washington mills. The colors were brown, black, and mauve, striped with blue and green. The fabric appeared very serviceable, the colors were good and the stripes fresh and bright, and Mr. Bentley assured us they were very durable, holding as fast in cotton as in wool.

WANTED.

A GOOD PRACTICAL GARDENER, who is roughly acquainted with his business, Apply to A. C. FRYER, At Pres. E. Young's Office.

ESTRAYS.

CAME to my place in November last, a small red heifer calf, some white in face. A red heifer calf, line back, white tail. A red heifer calf, bob tail. The above animals have no brands.

H. REYNOLDS, Washpi, Sammit Co. d93 s w 1

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE } SALT LAKE CITY, Feb. 10, 1872. }

To Thomas S. Swalesfield, Take Notice:

Complaint having been made at this Office by Fergus Lester that you have abandoned homestead entry No. 14 for N 1/4 of S W 1/4 and Lot 3 of Sec. 13 Township 2 S 1 W, you are hereby summoned to appear at this office before the Register and Receiver thereof, upon the 12th day of March, A. D. 1872, at 10 o'clock a. m., and show cause why your said entry should not be cancelled.

GEO. R. MAXWELL, Register.