

each year, of forty days allowed by the organic act. It is true, sir, that Utah has been saving of the public money, as is evident from the appropriation of last session being so small, only \$6,000, and for this the Territory is entitled to great credit, forming an honorable exception to other Territories, that annually expend, I believe, all the money appropriated for them by Congress. I cannot but think that the Secretary of the Treasury, in stating that no appropriation is necessary for legislative expenses in Utah for the next fiscal year, has only taken into consideration the unexpended balance and the \$6,000 appropriated last year, and lost sight of the expenses of the Legislature which convened one week after his estimates were made; in other words, his estimates were based upon the amount as it stood upon the books of the Department. With a credit to the Secretary of fifteen or twenty thousand dollars for the expenses of the Legislature recently closed, the amount will stand differently, and probably leave nothing, unless my amendment is adopted, for defraying the expenses of the next session, which must, if provided for at all, be appropriated at this session of Congress.

I hope, sir, Congress will not discriminate against Utah by withholding the usual appropriation. All the other Territories are provided for, and if you will continue our territorial government you must pay our legislative expenses.

The estimate of the Secretary of the Treasury was dated anterior to the last session of the Legislature. That Legislature continued in session the usual time, and I presume consumed the appropriation. Upon the grounds I have stated, then, I ask for the concurrence of the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means in my amendment.

Mr. STEVENS. I would be glad to agree with the honorable gentleman, if I thought this was necessary. How much the appropriation for a penitentiary may be pertinent I do not know. But I call the attention of the committee to what the Secretary of the Treasury says in the estimates. He says that for the compensation and mileage of the members of the Territorial Legislature of Utah, officers, clerks, etc., nothing more is needed than the unexpended balance on hand.

Mr. KINNEY. Six thousand dollars.

Mr. STEVENS. It does not say that.

Mr. KINNEY. Six thousand dollars was the amount appropriated by the Thirty-Seventh Congress, and there has been a Legislature in session. It is not quite fair that Utah shall be compelled to be so much more economical than other Territories.

Mr. STEVENS. What was the balance on hand?

Mr. KINNEY. I do not know, but it was considered enough for the subsequent Legislature. It is now probably exhausted. I see no possible way for our having a Legislature unless this appropriation is passed.

On a division, there were—ayes 30, noes 25; no quorum voting.

Mr. HOLMAN demanded tellers.

Tellers were ordered; and Messrs. Beaman and Dawson were appointed.

The tellers reported—ayes 43, noes 33; no quorum voting.

Mr. STEVENS. I withdraw objection to the amendment, so that we may go on with the bill, intending to have a vote on it in the House.

The amendment was adopted.

LESSONS IN TERRITORIAL TUTELAGE.

About the spiciest paper that we have seen for a long time is the *Gold Hill Daily News*, a young paper in Nevada Territory. On the 15th inst the editor takes a dig at circumlocution with a freedom that is refreshing. It is a blessing he is not a "Mormon" or the United States would be insulted. This is his style:

THE CIRCUMLOCUTION OFFICE.—Charles Dickens once spread himself to a very considerable extent on the subject of the "circumlocution office;" the public bureaus where the science of "How not to do it" is practised as a high art and the chief end of public officials. We have one of those institutions in this Territory, and if there is one thing more than another calculated to disgust one with the contemptible nuisance which, here at least, constitutes Territorial Government and drive him State Government mad, like our friend of the *Bulletin*, it is to have any business transactions with the stinking abortion. The whole system is a burlesque on the name of government, an insult to free white men of common sense, and ought to be abolished by the application of a cowhide boot to the stern of each and every representative of the bogus concern. What it amounts to, more than to keep a lot of lazy bean-eaters down at Carson on a beggarly salary of greenbacks, too low to hire a man of common sense and energy enough to keep his nose clean, is more than we can discover. We published yesterday a complaint made to us by an officer of volunteers, grounded upon the indifference of the wooden-heads at Carson and their outrageous disregard of their own duty and the rights of the soldiers. Last evening we gave room to the complaint of the volunteer; today we have an individual, personal growl of our own. The circumlocution shoe pinches our foot this time and it is our say. The amount to which we are pecuniarily damaged is no great shakes; only about as much as the Government pays old Nye per month in greenbacks. The wear and tear of patience and

temper, and the score that has been chalked down on our profanity account have been enormous. We have been having dealings with the circumlocution office at Carson, and that that shop owes us no more than it does is our good fortune and the bad luck of some other man. The more that office owes you the poorer you are. Last winter we were very kindly proffered the privileges of doing certain kinds of printing at certain prices named. We did not accept it for three reasons. First, the prices did not suit us; secondly, our bills would be compelled to take a voyage of circumnavigation of the globe with a good chance of coming back like him who went after wool—shorn. Thirdly, we'd see them d—d first. That cock failing to fight, we were honored with official patronage in the shape of sundry proclamations. "United States of America, Territory of Nevada, God and Liberty, James W. Nye, attest Orion Clemens, etc., etc." with the Great Seal of the Territory attached thereto in due and ancient form. "Talk is talk, but it takes money to buy land," quoth the book of Proverbs. In like manner proclamations are big things, but staring at them don't pay printers a dollar a thousand for setting type. We made out in due time our bill and sent it to the Secretary of State. That public functionary occupied several months in finding out that we ought to have sent it to the Executive Department. It would have been contrary to the forms of high official etiquette and against the peace and dignity of the Territorial Government for Clemens to have handed across the table to Nye. Certainly! Couldn't think of it! It was suggested that in order that everything be done up magnificently, we send a power of attorney to some body to apply to the proper pigeon-hole of the circumlocution office for our money, warrants, scrip, or whatever was coming to us. We proceeded to send such a document. Back it came by return mail, with divers objections, as follows, to-wit:

TERRITORY OF NEVADA, SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
CARSON CITY, April 13, 1864.

P. LYNCH, Esq.—Dear Sir: Yours of yesterday received, and shown to the Territorial Auditor. He says there is no stamp on the Power of Attorney; that he does not pay for the military proclamation at all, and that he will not pay for the others till you make out a bill certified by Governor Nye to be correct; and that consequently you will have to wait till Governor Nye returns.

I therefore return you the papers and documents.

If you wish to write to the Territorial Auditor, his address is "Wm. W. Ross, Carson City."

Yours Respectfully,

ORION CLEMENS,
Secretary of Nevada Territory.

[Written in bad red ink.—Ed.]

Now, Governor Nye has gone to the East on a political trip. When he is coming back, nobody knows, and if everybody is of our taste, nobody particularly cares. As for him, his Auditor, Secretary and Treasurer, and whatever other functionaries go to compose the Government of the Territory of Nevada, they have our permission to go to the devil, and as for our little bill, they can shove it—into the fire.

MILITARY.

HEAD QUARTERS NAUVOO LEGION,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Great Salt Lake City, April 25, 1864.
GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 1.

I. The commandants of military districts will enrol all persons subject to military duty in their respective districts, and perfect the organization of their commands, and after holding musters and inspection of arms, make full, complete and immediate returns to the Adjutant General's Office.

II. Brigadier General H. B. Clawson, of the general Staff, is hereby appointed Adjutant General of the Legion; he will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

III. Col. T. W. Eisebeck of the General Staff, and Col. R. T. Burton and D. J. Ross, of Great Salt Lake Military District, are each appointed Assistant Adjutant General; they will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

IV. Summit County is hereby created a Military District. Col. D. J. Ross, Assist. Adjutant General, will proceed to that district and assist in the proper organization of the forces, who will hold an election for the necessary officers, the ranking officer of whom will be commandant of the district. After holding muster and inspection of arms, said commandant will make full and complete returns to this office.

V. Col. R. T. Burton and D. J. Ross, as Assistants Adjutant General will visit the different military districts from time to time, and hold musters and inspection of arms, and endeavor to maintain throughout the Territory a proper degree of discipline and order in the military forces.

VI. Permit me to express upon this occasion a hope that the officers and soldiers composing the Legion will realize the necessity of being as fully prepared as circumstances will admit to defend themselves against the reckless savage or other lawless foe. It is an old maxim that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." If this has hitherto been true when peace and quietness held supreme control in our country's vast domain, let us not now in its present disturbed condition, while disunion, secession, direful war and general discord run riot, filling the land with devasta-

tion, crime and misery, permit the elements which work such fearful results, through our own supineness and neglect, to creep into and fester in our midst; but on the contrary be ever watchful and ready at a moment's notice to maintain inviolate those principles of life, liberty and the pursuits of happiness which have descended to us, a rich legacy from our patriotic fathers.

DANIEL H. WELLS,
Lieut. General Commanding
Nauvoo Legion and Militia of U. T.

CORRESPONDENCE.

LETTER FROM A YOUNG MISSIONARY.

We are in receipt of a letter from Elder Joseph Henry Felt, now on a mission to England, that breathes a spirit of humility and understanding, and a devotion to the work he is engaged in that we are ever pleased to see cultivated by the young. Some portions of his letter are deserving of quotation, as they were no doubt intended to reach some of the rising generation.

I like the saints, but not the country—it is too foggy, too much rain and smoke—not to be compared with "My Mountain Home." But I am well satisfied and never was as contented as I am now, feeling, as I do, that I am of some use to the Lord, that I am performing the work that I was sent here on earth to do. I thank my heavenly Father that He considered me worthy to come on this mission, and if my young brethren could realize the blessings in store for them by coming they would be as anxious to come as they are now backward. Prest. Young told us before we left, that there were principles and knowledge stored up in the innermost recesses of our hearts that we knew nothing of till they were required,—and then they would come forth and we would surprise ourselves. All this I have experienced since I have been here. I have been forced to depend entirely upon the Lord. It has been all that has sustained me, and He has never failed me. And as long as I am humble, and do right, striving to do His will, I know that I will prosper, and be blest. I have learnt more since last April, than I thought it possible to learn in so short a time. I feel very thankful to those who were instrumental in sending me on this mission, for it has been the best thing for me and is for all who are called. It lays the foundation for a building that the Spirit of God may have a dwelling place within us, if we do right and be humble before the Lord. Or, if we are careless in adhering to the counsels given by those placed over us, and go in opposition to their advice, we will become an abiding place for the Evil One. I often wish I had been more studious and attentive to the teachings of the Servants of God; but we must "Live and Learn" and that by our own experience. If my brethren, especially my young brethren would profit by the experience of those who left their homes last spring, and came on missions, they would find it of great benefit to them in their future lives. Many of them expect to be called out on missions to preach to the nations of the Earth, but still hope that it will not be this year and put off preparing, and when they are called, regret that they had not been more studious, more diligent in trying to understand the work they are engaged in. Brethren, give up your light reading. Let Novels Alone. As they are not only a waste of time, but they deaden and blunt the memory, so that when you do wish to remember anything it is very difficult to do so. But if we would read the scriptures, Book of Mormon, and all the good instructive books we can get and store our minds with useful knowledge, we would always be thankful that our time was not spent in idleness. Brethren, study the Scriptures, try to learn, ask God to enlighten your minds, and you will find them of more interest than any novel ever published. become perfectly conversant with the First Principles of the Gospel, and try to become thoroughly acquainted with the order of the Church. Try and improve in Education, attend every meeting of the Saints that you can; take every opportunity of listening to the counsels and teachings of Prests. B. Young, Kimball and Wells, and the Twelve, and all those who are placed over you. Be attentive; try to treasure up their teachings in your minds, that they may be forthcoming when they are needed. Pray to God for His Spirit to assist you in doing what is right. Be always ready and willing to do as those over you may direct. Be kind and obedient to your parents; be kind and loving to your brothers and sisters; be obliging and kind to your friends; be Sober, be Honest, be Humble, be all that makes a Saint of God, and serve God with your whole heart in Zion, that you may have His Spirit when you are called to any office in the Church. Try and appreciate the great blessings you enjoy in the valleys of the mountains—for great they are compared with the doubt and uncertainty of the world. Acquaintances that I made on my journey here told me "That when I once got into the world and saw the pleasures of it, I never would wish to return to Utah, that I would be perfectly satisfied to let Mormonism go and remain in the world." They know not the Power of the Lord. I wish to return as soon as I

can do so with the consent and approbation of the Servants of the Lord and until I can return so, I do not wish to see my parents, my brothers, sisters, or my friends. By coming here I have seen what the World is. And it makes my heart ache and yearn for the Home of the Saints; to be again in their midst. I have seen more wickedness in every shape and form since I have been here, than I ever dreamed of. The professed Christians are horror struck about Polygamy, and their Ministers hold up their hands in horror of it, when even their cities are full of lewd and adulterous women. Here prostitution is carried on as a public profession in palaces, (and palaces they are) on nearly every corner. In fact every inducement is held out to the young and thoughtless to draw them from the path of rectitude, purity, and from God. The scriptures are valued at little or nothing. What is taught is spiritualized and changed to suit men, not as it was given.

I know Mormonism is true, that Joseph Smith was a Prophet of God. I have received the knowledge even as Peter received the knowledge of who Jesus was, by the Holy Spirit of our Father in Heaven, and I am thankful for the knowledge I have, and it is my continual prayer that I may always have the testimony that I now have.

Praying God to bless and preserve you, and all good Saints, I subscribe myself your Brother in the True and Everlasting Gospel.

JOSEPH HENRY FELT.

TO THE PATRONS OF MUSIC.

The Editor will oblige by permitting the circulation of a word to the patrons of music, through the columns of the "News." Their isolation and distance from the great bazars, subject the people of this Territory to abuses and impositions without number; hence, the following word. A notice in the columns of a sheet published south of this city and the frequent inquiries as to the character and reliability of a certain music vender, compel me to say a word about the gentleman over whose sign manual the notice appears, and about whom the inquiries are so repeatedly made. I allude directly to H. L. Raymond. He is evidently an adept in music, and in this, probably has no equal for many miles around, but his superior gift appears to be in promising and not fulfilling—in engaging to make purchases for his patrons, but in very few past instances meeting such engagements with entire satisfaction to the parties of the second part. I have followed this gentleman from his advent to the Territory to the present and I know of no one, with whom and for whom he has done business fully satisfied with the termination of such transactions. His not long since premature spiritual birth, the abortive termination of a mission which he solicited, and his repeated financial difficulties indicate without mistake, the character of the man and render him in my humble and candid opinion, unfit to do business for the unsuspecting of our industrious people. I wish Mr. R. no ill, but I do hope that a polite notice like this will deter him from begging another commission or again asking the loan of a single greenback, so long as he remains in our midst. I cannot persuade myself to believe that a person of Mr. R's habits and manner of doing business are at all productive of good.

With proof to back the allegations above,

I remain respectfully,

A friend of the people,

A. MILTON MUSSER.

G. S. L. City, April 25, 1864.

THE STROLLING COWS.

THE CITY, April 25, '64.

MR. EDITOR,—I heard many express great satisfaction with your dig at the owners of cows who let them run loose in the city to pick up their daily food, at the expense of the badly provided with indurible fences, and hopes were entertained that the object sought would be attained; but I regret to say that we are still at the mercy of some of the devastating quadrupeds. One particularly, a brown, bendy legged and branded—belonging to the Fourteenth Ward is a perfect pest and nuisance, breaking down everything where there is a green patch to tempt her. What shall we do?

Yours, &c.,

A SUFFERER.

"Do." Can do nothing better than get the owner to apostatize; get him to go over to—anything, and leave the country, taking his cow with him. A man who is as indifferent to his neighbor's weal, as must be the owner of that cow, after the poking he has had, is fit for nothing but to drink bad whiskey and go to—his destination.

THE PRES OF GREAT BRITAIN.—The statistics of the newspaper press of Great Britain for the present year show a total of 1,250 newspapers now existing, thus divided: England, 919; Wales, 37; Scotland, 149; Ireland, 140; British Isles, 14, of daily papers, 72 are published, two-thirds in England. Wales only supports a single daily paper, Scotland 9 and Ireland 14. These figures show an increase in ten years of one-half. The entire number of magazines, including quarterly reviews, etc., is 537; of these 196 are of a decidedly religious character, leaving 341 to represent literature, science and art. Previous to the war the number of newspapers in the United States was estimated at about 3,000.