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TENTH ANNUAL SESSION OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

On Monday next, December 10th, the time fixed by law for the commencement of the annual session of the Legislative Assembly of Utah, the members will convene at the Social Hall in Great Salt Lake City and organize each House, according to a resolution passed at the close of the last annual session, after which an adjournment will be had to the Court House, which has been tendered by the County to the Legislature for its use, and is being fitted up in good style for that purpose; and which will be far more comfortable and convenient for Legislative purposes than any building occupied by the Legislature since the organization of the Territory, the State House at Fillmore not excepted.

The Secretary of the Territory, Mr. Wootton, seems to understand something about his duties and to know what is needed for the comfort and convenience of the members while engaged in making laws for the government, order and prosperity of the people, and his arrangements for that purpose are accordingly being made on a more liberal and extended scale than those made by some of his predecessors whose parsimoniousness in such matters made them obnoxious to the legislators who suffered in consequence of the criminal penuriousness of their souls, having often to sit on old rickety benches, while in session, and perform their duties without desk, furniture, stationery and other things absolutely necessary to their comfort and to the faithful discharge of the duties required of them by their constituents. From what we have seen and heard of, the Secretary's movements and intentions, if he completes his arrangements, as we have no doubt he will, the members, during the coming session, will be comfortably provided for this winter, and more business may be expected to be done than at any previous session for several years. The truth is that the general inattention to their wants and necessities on the part of the officers of the government, whose duty it was to attend to such matters, caused so much disgust and contempt for such proceedings and generated so much uneasiness on the part of members that, so soon as some of the sessions commenced, their termination was desired by all thus concerned, and what few laws have been enacted under those unfavorable circumstances, have not always been as carefully considered as their importance demanded—the chief aim of the makers or framers evidently having been conciseness—a style not invariably applicable to legislative enactments.

His Excellency Governor Cumming, in his late message, called the attention of the Legislature to several subjects which he thought should be considered and acted upon by the law-making department. The "Revised Statutes" received more than a passing notice and defects, omissions, etc., were referred to, that required legislative attention. In his forthcoming message, further defects will unquestionably be pointed out, and other measures proposed, than those heretofore suggested; and it is expected that the Tenth session will be one of business, and not of adjournments because of the uncomfortableness of the members when in their seats, in their respective Halls or Chambers, as has often been the case in days gone by.

There are many matters that should be considered, which are of interest to the citizens of the Territory, that will probably be brought forward, whether the Executive calls attention to them or not, and such action taken in the premises as the importance of the several subjects may require.

We do not wish to suggest what Governor Cumming or the Legislature should, or should not do, but hope that he will make some suggestions on which action can be taken, about the State House at Fillmore, as it ought either

to be sold, or some disposition made of it that will prevent it from going to decay, or being destroyed by unnecessary usage. It is a fine building and should be put to some good use, if not further needed for the purpose for which it was erected.

If not mistaken in our conclusions, the coming Session will not be devoid of interest.—With comfortable halls, good accommodations and no want of necessities, the members may be expected to apply themselves energetically to their duties during the "forty days," which, if they do, some of the existing Statutes will be repealed, others amended or otherwise divested of the incongruities and absurdities which are alleged to exist. Not only will the "Revised Statutes" be revised, but such additions made as will render the code more complete and more easily understood by those whose duty it is to administer justice, enforce the laws and to see that they are honored and obeyed.

Movements of the Superintendent.

Col. Davis, Superintendent of Indian Affairs in Utah, accompanied by Mr. Rogers, commonly known as "Uncle Billy," Mr. Hickman and others started for Ruby Valley on Wednesday last, taking some flour, presents, etc., for the Indians in that vicinity. Mr. Hickman, we understand, went out as guide, and furnished the Superintendent with a six-mule team to take out the flour and goods at the moderate sum of \$14.00 per day and expenses paid, which will only amount to the sum of \$420.00 for thirty days—the probable time that it will take to go out to Ruby, have a 'talk' with the Indians and come back. The expenses that will accrue during the trip will, of course, be no small item, including forage, provisions and other necessities and comforts required on such excursions.

The Indians along the Mail and Express route are, no doubt, in a suffering condition, and will be benefitted some little by this act of the Superintendent; but one load of flour will not go far towards feeding those bands during the winter, if that is the sole object of the movement, which, we suppose, is not the case. Those Indians have been very troublesome during the summer and fall and no measures have been taken by the United States to dispose them to peace, and unquestionably the trip of the Superintendent at this season of the year was undertaken more for the purpose of having a 'talk' with the natives than for the distribution of presents. If permanent friendly relations can be established with those bands, it will be a good thing for the Mail and Express companies, as well as for emigrants passing to and from Carson and California by that route and, if that is the object of the visit, it is to be hoped that the efforts of the Colonel will be crowned with success.

It is very generally understood that these bands are not destitute of 'chiefs,' consequently there will be no necessity for making any more nor for promoting either of those of a lower order to a higher rank at present, and no reports of that nature may be expected on the return of the Superintendent and his party.

What the next move of the Colonel will be, we have not been advised, but would suggest the propriety of his seeing after the Indians in the northern counties, particularly in Cache, where the citizens have been heavily taxed for their support, as they have fed and sustained hundreds of those destitute, degraded and starving beings, every winter since settlements were founded in that Valley. The same has been done by the citizens of other counties, and it is about time some measures were taken by the Government or its agents to relieve the community from a burden which has been borne at an enormous expense for a series of years, without complaint, when it could not be avoided; but now, when an active Superintendent, as represented, is here with full power to act in the premises, complaints are heard from various quarters, from Cache especially; and those complaints should be investigated, and, if made with good cause, should be redressed immediately. Not only should provisions be made for feeding the Indians in future, but in justice, those who have contributed to prevent them from starving heretofore should be rewarded for those advancements.

FIRE AT PAYSON.—On Thursday night last report says the tannery establishment of Hancock & Page, of Payson, Utah county, was destroyed by fire.

EASTERN NEWS BY MAIL.

By the mail from St. Joseph, which arrived on Friday last, news from the Atlantic States was received to the 10th of November, which, although not quite so late as that brought by the "pony," is a little more specific in details and not based upon rumor as telegraphic dispatches too often are in times of excitement like the present.

The result of the Presidential election was very nearly as at first reported. All the free States went for Lincoln, giving him one hundred and sixty-nine votes. Douglas did not carry a single State, excepting Missouri, and that was by some conceded to Bell. The vote was very close, and would only be determined by the official canvass, as also in several of the Southern States, where Bell and Breckenridge led, nearly neck and neck, leaving the "Little Giant" far behind, although in some places he had quite a respectable vote. It was conceded, however, that Breckenridge had carried a large majority of the slave States.

The Republicans everywhere were jubilant over their victory, and the other parties, particularly the fusionists, were sorely disappointed at the result. The secessionists, however, or many of them, seemed not to be really so greatly displeased, as they would fain make the world believe, for the dissolution of the Union was now a fixed fact, and that, with the formation of a southern confederacy was what, as some asserted, they had long desired.

At Washington the question of secession was freely discussed in every circle. Business was nearly suspended and great excitement prevailed. Some were for one thing and some for another. Senator Pratt, of Maryland, called on General Cass to see if some means could not be devised by which the President could call a convention of all the States choosing to be represented, for the purpose of denouncing secession, and making conciliatory propositions. Gen. Cass replied, that he knew no way to bring about such a convention, except by the voluntary action of the States themselves.

The President was evidently in a quandary and was said to be not very communicative. It was rumored that if things continued to present a threatening aspect, he would issue a proclamation calling on the seceding States to remain in the Union and wait for some overt act destructive of their rights, before separating. The fire-eaters, however, were of the opinion that he would preserve a "masterly inactivity."

It appears from the reports of the election that, notwithstanding the Republicans had such overwhelming majorities in the Northern States, they have not secured a majority of members of Congress, and that if the Union holds together and each State continues to be fully represented, they will be in a hopeless minority in the House of Representatives as well as in the Senate for the next two years, which will prevent party legislation, if their opponents will coalesce. The fusionists chuckle not a little over that result.

The clergy of the District of Columbia issued an appeal to their brethren in the country to offer general prayer on Sunday, Nov. 4th, for the preservation of the Republic. What the prayers of the clergy will effect in prolonging the days of the Confederacy may be known hereafter. It is believed, however, by thousands outside of Utah, that it is so near its end that the united prayers of all the sectarian clergymen in the Union cannot save it.

The Cass-Merran treaty was exchanged at the State Department, Washington, on the 5th of November.

The destruction of property by fire in the States, from the 1st to the 10th of November, was unusually great. Incendiarism was charged with most of the occurrences, and rightfully, no doubt.

There was a large fire in Houston Street, New York city, on the evening of November 2d, injuring several buildings. The same evening, at Cincinnati, a fire destroyed a cabinet manufactory; damage, \$30,000; and on the night of the 3d, an extensive steam chair factory; damage, \$75,000 to \$100,000.

At New Milford, Ct., on the 2d, a fire occurred which destroyed fifteen buildings, including the Litchfield County Bank and the Housatonic House. Loss estimated, \$35,000. On the night of the 5th, at Columbus, Ohio, there was a very destructive fire, destroying a large hotel and a large number of stores. En-

gines were telegraphed for from Cincinnati, and an extra train left there at two o'clock next morning with the fire extinguishers for the scene of destruction. The loss had not been ascertained, but was reported to have been very great. The same night, at Hoosick Falls, New York, a machine factory, valued at \$200,000, in which 323 hands were employed, was burned down. There was a fire the same day at Springfield, Mass., destroying a finishing mill. Loss, \$60,000.

A fire in Natick, Mass., on the 6th, destroyed the shoe factories of Samuel Walcott & Co. and Crosby & Nichols, and also the store of Wm. H. Wright, with most of their contents. The post office was in one of the buildings. Loss, \$50,000.

The Williamson hotel and a store in Anderson district, S. C., was burned on the 7th. Loss, \$72,000. The same day a fire consumed the Agency Bank of Columbus, Ga., and several stores and dwellings; loss, \$50,000.

Many other similar calamities are reported of less magnitude, the aggregate amount of the losses sustained by which would be hundreds of thousands of dollars.

A boiler of the factory of Dan & Brothers, carriage makers, New Haven, Conn., exploded Nov. 3d, injuring many persons, several fatally, and scattering ruin far and wide.

The steamer, H. R. W. Hill, bound from Memphis to New Orleans, exploded Oct. 31, near Baton Rouge. Thirty persons were reported killed, and forty or fifty scalded.

The towboat Baltic exploded in Mobile bay, Nov. 3d. Several persons were killed and wounded.

The propeller Globe exploded her boiler on the morning of the 8th, at Buffalo, N. Y., killing several persons and injuring many others. The boat was a complete wreck.

The steamer Chippewa valley, loaded with wheat and flour, struck the bank and sunk, near Trempealeau, Wisconsin, on her way south from Hastings, Nov. 8th.

The propeller Mohawk, with a cargo of wheat and flour, from Chicago for Buffalo, blew up and sunk on St. Clair Flats, on the 7th, killing five men. The schooner Racine ran into and sunk an unknown vessel off Presque Isle, Lake Huron, about the same time. The Racine was towed into harbor much damaged.

The deck of the steamer Virginia gave way on the evening of November 2d, at Montgomery, Alabama, while Mr. Douglas was making his farewell speech, by which he and the whole crowd was precipitated below, but no one was badly hurt. Mrs. Douglas held on to the railing of the steamer and was rescued uninjured.

H. M. Bates, treasurer of the State of Vermont, took the Canadian slope, November 1st, a defaulter to the State in the sum of \$42,000.

The election of Moreton (Democrat) as delegate to Congress from Nebraska, had been finally determined by the official canvass. He received fourteen more votes than Daily, the Republican candidate, and received the certificate of election.

A severe gale from the east visited New Haven on the evening of Nov. 4th, commencing at five p.m., and continuing six hours, prostrating trees and demolishing the steeple, bell, porch, entablature, columns, &c., of the Wooster Place Church.

Late from the Weber Coal Road.

Col. Thomas Callister, who has been superintending the work on the Silver Creek section of the road, hence to the coal mines on the Weber, came in a few days since and reports that that portion of the road is completed and in use.

There is some considerable work to be done yet on the road between the city and Kimball's ranch, to make it first-rate, tho' it is very good now, with the exception of a few places, and there is nothing in the way to prevent the hauling of full loads the entire distance. There is no snow at any point along the road, with the exception of a little on the Divide this side of Parley's Park, and no more favorable opportunity could be expected than is now offered for the obtaining of coal in any desirable quantities. The price at the mouth of the pit is only \$3.00 per ton, and not \$5.00, as was erroneously stated last week.

If the weather continues favorable for some weeks longer, this end of the road will be put in repair, which, when done, it is said the road to the mines will be second to none in the Territory.