

American minister to St. Peterburg, announces that the Russian government has concluded to recall Catacazy from Washington. Gortschakoff writes that the difficulty arose and culminated during his absence from the capital. The Prince says he cannot but regret that some of the correspondence which passed in regard to the matters at Washington appeared to be wanting in respect to a representative of the Russian empire. He continues, "We shall consider the conduct of Catacazy when he has had an opportunity of presenting his case in person. As he formally denies the justice of the complaints against him in Washington. We must suspend judgment until we have heard his defence." The Prince in conclusion declares that the unfortunate circumstances will not, he is confident, impair the old cordial friendship between the United States and Russia, of which there has been so recent a demonstration in the reception of the Grand Duke Alexis in America.

A St. Petersburg letter says that the unfriendly feeling towards Germany has quieted down. The unusual sympathy for France too has greatly died and it is said to be partly due to the Thiers government and partly to the conduct of the French. The execution of Rossel created an unpleasant impression in Russia.

A Madrid letter says the tone of the Spanish press is very beligerent in respect to the attitude of the U. S. on the Cuban question.

## LOCAL AND OTHER MATTERS.

FROM FRIDAY'S DAILY

**CORRUPT.**—Senator Trumbull is reported to have said recently in the Senate, "If there is anywhere in the world, a worse civil service than that of the United States, I pray to God to deliver that people from it."

**MORE HABEAS CORPUS.**—Yesterday Annie C. Miller, the lady committed by Justice S. W. Richards, in default of \$5,000 bail, on a charge of perjury, was habeas corpused by Judge Hawley, on technical grounds. What a dreadful pity it would be if no quibbling technicalities could be found to furnish occasion and excuse for the obstruction of local justice!

**UTAH COUNTY.**—Bro. C. D. Evans, of Springville, informs us that the Jolly Boy's Troupe, of Spanish Fork, gave a concert in Springville on the evening of the 22nd ult., which was highly entertaining to the large and appreciative audience assembled on the occasion. The citizens generously tendered the meetinghouse for the performance, and the concert surpassed anything of the kind seen in the South. The singing was excellent, and the band did credit to the performance. We understand it is the design of the Troupe to pay a visit to the southern settlements.

**THE SOUTH.**—Our traveling agent in the southern counties, writes from Millard County that the papers by the mails arrive very irregularly, sometimes none and sometimes two or three together, and this of course is not only aggravating to subscribers but it also operates injuriously by discouraging subscriptions. The roads in the south, as here, were muddy enough, the people of Millard County were prospering generally, a good spirit prevailed among the Saints, and the general feeling was "to stand true to our religion without any defection or discount."

"Annie and Willie's Prayer" and "Santa Claus."

**IN A SUNDAY SCHOOL DANCE.**—"Lula" writes us the following pleasant letter—"On the evening of the 27th Dec., just as our sabbath school dance was in operation, the DESERT NEWS, bearing the above date, and containing "Annie and Willie's Prayer," was brought by the mail, and the little Christmas story happened to attract the attention of one of our principal teachers, who conceived the pleasant idea of calling the little ones to order and seated noiselessly while he read them the story. It "took" splendidly, not a whisper nor the moving of a foot was heard while the story was being read; and I guess tears might have been seen in more than one pair of infant eyes."

"The instant the reading was completed, the door opened and to the great surprise of many of the little folks, in walked old "Santa Claus," came in hand with long white hair, hump back, old fashioned coat and two great baskets of candy, which was handed around among little less than two hundred Sabbath School scholars, most of whom were highly delighted with Santa Claus and his good feelings toward the children, made manifest by his kind appearance and simple expressions of generosity. But some of the youngest were really frightened, which rendered it necessary to explain to them that the Santa Claus present was merely a representation of the real one, and a person of no more importance than one of our Sabbath School superintendents."

"Some who were present may not have enjoyed these little incidents as intensely as I did; but for my part, I thought them

worthy of note, and take the liberty of sending this little sketch to you, Mr. Editor, for publication, should you think proper."

FROM SATURDAY'S DAILY.

A FROSTY, bright, and altogether lovely morning to-day.

**UGHT TO BE HAPPY.**—The Cincinnati Times says—

"The administration of justice is not yet perfect, but then we have that great bulwark of human right, trial by jury, and we ought to be happy."

O yes, especially over the manner in which "trial by jury" is Federally carried out in Utah.

**INFORMATION WANTED** of the whereabouts of Anthony Charles Du Fosse, who left Salt Lake City, October 15th, 1868, for California, with six engineers. Anyone knowing anything of him since that time would confer a favor on his sister by forwarding the same to Mrs. Wm. Smith, South Mill Creek, near Salt Lake City, U. T. California papers, please copy.

**CHINA CASE.**—This case was continued before Justice Clinton at 3 p.m. yesterday, and the jury retired about half-past four. After an absence of three quarters of an hour, the jury returned a verdict of guilty and assessed fines as follows:—Ah Quin and Sam Lee \$15 each, and Ah Dook \$10. The jury were, H. S. Eldredge, A. Majors, C. C. Perkins, F. Auerback and J. H. Russell.

**MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY.**—The wretched condition of the roads does not prevent the members elect of the Assembly from coming into town. We see many familiar faces and forms on the streets, and we have had calls from several of our friends. Utah has been two years without legislation, during which period many and various changes have been made, which in all probability will call forth legislative action. The last assembly was distinguished for the amount of labor performed by it during the short session of forty days allowed by law. It is probable that this will also be a busy session. Though we are on the eve of a Presidential nomination and election the members will not be under the necessity of stopping the business of law-making to make speeches, to electioneer, to manipulate the wires, or anything of this character, for Utah is a Territory, and a Territory is in the position of a conquered province which has no voice in the selection or election of its rulers. The members, therefore, it is altogether likely, will devote themselves with persistent assiduity to the business before them, and instead of giving themselves any special concern about who the next President will be, will bestow their attention upon the interests of their constituents.

Speaking about the Presidential election brings vividly before our mind the anomalous condition of affairs which exists in the Territories of the United States. Take, for instance, this Territory of Utah. Upwards of twenty-four years ago this country was settled by American citizens, some of whom had themselves fought for the independence of the republic, and many others of whom were either the sons or grandsons of revolutionary veterans. They virtually took possession of this land in the interest of the United States, while it was yet under foreign domination. They took possession of it as American citizens in the full sense of the term, that is, they were not stripped of any right which belonged to individual sovereignty, and hoisted the American flag and dedicated the country to God and to liberty. Until the Congress of the United States extended a territorial organization over this country, which was not until upwards of three years had elapsed, the people were virtually living under an independent government of their own, in the framing and enforcing of which they had the entire voice. Every adult citizen over twenty-one years of age, irrespective of sex, voted at the elections for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, members of the legislature, judges and all other officers elected by the people. For those three years and upwards every American citizen in this country, exercised the full and unrestricted rights of sovereignty, as much so as he did in his native State. But the Congress of the United States, in course of time, made this country a Territory, by framing for it an Organic Act, by prescribing its boundaries and calling it Utah. Then the free citizens of this land, the men who had inherited by birth every right of American citizenship, and who had again earned these rights by their hardihood and daring in settling a foreign wilderness and erecting thereon a republican form of government, were stripped of their sovereignty, and were compelled to receive rulers and officers selected by others to govern them. From a condition of absolute freedom, they were degraded to the condition of vassals, they were deprived of that inestimable right, which distinguishes the citizen of this Republic from the serfs of the old world—the right to say who shall govern him. For twenty-one years this condition of affairs has continued. Men have passed from the prime of manhood to old age, boys have become mature men, and many born here have reached the estate of manhood, and yet though they and their fathers have

never by word or deed forfeited their rights as free men, they have never, during that long period, had a voice in the election of a President of the United States, of a member of Congress who had the right to vote in that body, of a Governor, or any other of the principal officers who have exercised authority in the Territory. The writer himself came to this country in 1847, a boy. He can speak feelingly, therefore, upon this subject. Though now of mature age; he has never cast a vote of the description named; he might have done so while absent from the Territory; but he resolved not to exercise a right abroad that was denied him, where if in any place he ought to have it—at home. Yet we boast of our liberty, of the great rights we enjoy as American citizens! As a resident of a Territory, we fall to see these wonderful rights. We know that in many directions we are virtually disfranchised, that we live in a state of vassalage, that we are exposed to the tyranny and caprices of broken-down hacks of politicians, who with reputations frequently ruined at home, are sent out to exercise authority over us, that their own neighborhoods, political associates or patrons may be relieved from their unwelcome presence. And too frequently these men, who are so obsequious out of office, would like to be petty tyrants in office. They dance attendance upon, and with bated breath and humble main address, the patron who has in his gift the offices they seek; they would do the same to the people who have the rights of franchise, but place them in the midst of the people of this Territory, and many of them assume the airs and deportment of lords.

A generation growing up under such circumstances might, in some places, forget their rights and become abject. In such a country as ours it would be difficult, however, for men to be anything but free. This mountain air, and the mountains themselves, give men large and lofty thoughts. It would be difficult for a race of slaves to exist here. But men of the stock which is peopling these valleys, can only be free men. They can never forget their origin or their rights, and though unjustly deprived of their inherited privileges, they are none the less sensitive, and expect Governors, Judges, Marshals, Secretaries and Legislators to remember that in this free land their duties are not to domineer and lord it over the people, but to serve them.

FROM MONDAY'S DAILY.

**DEMISE OF BRO. THOMAS NAYLOR.**—The notice of the death of Bro. Thomas Naylor, which appears in another column, will be read with sorrow by his numerous friends. He was a worthy, industrious and valuable citizen, and his departure will be keenly felt by his family, brothers and other kindred. The funeral ceremonies will be attended to at 10 o'clock to-morrow (Tuesday) morning, at the 13th Ward Assembly Rooms. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

**THE EUROPEAN MISSION.**—In the *Millennial Star* of Dec. 12, we find the following—

Arrival.—Elder Sybren Van Dyk, of Ogden, arrived at Liverpool on Thursday, 7th inst., per steamship "Minnesota," on his way to Holland, to which country he had been called on a mission by the authorities of the Church in Zion. He proceeded on his journey the next day by way of Grimsby and Rotterdam.

**R. R. BULLETIN.**—Ogden, 8th, 8 a. m.—U. P. Train due last night was abandoned before coming on this division.

C. P. this morning four hours and a half late.

U. P. Eastward will leave on arrival of C. P.

U. C. leaves on time.

**THE LEGISLATURE.**—The Legislative Assembly met at the City Hall to-day at 2 p. m., pursuant to law.

The Council was called to order by Hon. Wilford Woodruff. Quorum present. The certified list of names furnished by the Secretary, Hon. Geo. A. Black, was read, who were duly sworn according to law.

The Council proceeded to organize by electing the following officers:

Lorenzo Snow, President;  
L. John Nuttall, Secretary;  
Abraham F. Doremus, Assistant Sec'y;  
John D. T. McAllister, Serj't-at-Arms;  
Brigham W. Carrington, Messenger;  
Rulon S. Wells, Foreman;  
Joseph Young, Sen., Chaplain;

Who were also duly sworn.

The House was called to order by Robert L. Campbell, Esq., Chief Clerk of the former House, who read a certified list of members elect received from the Secretary.

A quorum being present, he so announced, whereupon the members present were duly sworn as prescribed by law.

After which the following officers of the House were duly elected—

Orson Pratt, Speaker;  
Robert L. Campbell, Chief Clerk;  
John Henry Smith, Assistant Clerk;  
Milando Pratt, Sergeant-at-arms;  
Robert S. Campbell, Messenger;  
Rodney O. Badger, Foreman;  
Parley P. Pratt, Chaplain;

Who were duly sworn.

**HOPES FOR ACCOMMODATION.**—The Cleveland Plaindealer hopes the "Mormon question" will be settled by some sort of accommodation, as it thinks the bulk of the "Mormons" are "honest and sincere, though shamefully deluded," and this fact "should have great weight in securing comparative leniency from the government."

If the "Mormons" asked for leniency or needed it, the recommendation would be all very well, but such is not the case. If they meet with even-handed justice it is much more than they expect, and is all they ask of their fellow-men.

**WISE JUDGMENT AND BROAD HUMANITY NEEDED.**—Every Saturday of January 5th, has the following paragraph—

"Congressman Dawes has contributed a series of interesting papers to the *Congregationalist* on the Mormon problem and the issues therein involved. They clearly show that he used his eyes and ears to good advantage when in Salt Lake City last summer, and prove that he will not be found among those who favor the short and sharp method of treatment. We have several times more or less directly brought forward the opinion that the utmost of wise judgment and broad humanity are needed at this juncture. While on the one hand the Mormons cannot be allowed to violate the laws under the cloak of religion, on the other hand packed juries are an abhorrence to civilization, and we are bound by every consideration of right feeling to keep in generous remembrance the innocent victims of polygamy."

We know of no "Mormons" who wish to violate wholesome and constitutional laws—on the contrary they are the most peace and good order-loving, law abiding people we have ever met with. The fact is, laws are made, and existing laws are interpreted, twisted and perverted, with the express view of causing the "Mormons" to transgress overtly, inasmuch as every avenue of escape from such a trap is intended and carefully sought to be shut, except in some instances the one humiliating and degrading avenue of denial of religion, of which we think no real "Mormon" will ever avail himself.

**FOUND.** In the yard of the Z. C. M. I. Grocery Department, a genealogy of Edward Walton, Wm. Storer and others. The owner will find it at this Office. d353 w1

## ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons knowing themselves indebted to or having claims against the estate of Bradford Leonard are requested to come forward and settle the same forthwith.

C. MERKLEY,  
Administrator, 17th Ward, Salt Lake City.  
d39 lw w50 lw

## NOTICE!

**TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.** That whereas I will appear on Saturday the 10th day of February A. D. 1872 at 10 o'clock a. m., at the U. S. Land Office, in Salt Lake City, U. T., to make cash entry for the Townsite of Washington, Washington County, Utah Territory, embracing the following described lands, to wit: The West  $\frac{1}{4}$  of Sec. 14 the N. W.  $\frac{1}{4}$  of Sec. 14 and the S. W.  $\frac{1}{4}$  of Sec. 14 of Range 15 West; To make the proof required by law and show that I am entitled to have the entries made under an Act of Congress for the relief of the inhabitants of Cities and Towns upon the public lands, Approved March 2, 1867, and also an Act amendatory thereto, Approved June 8, 1868, for the use and benefit of the inhabitants thereof, at which time and place any person or persons can appear and show cause, if any there be, why such entry should not be made.

WM. SNOW, Probate Judge,  
St. George, Dec. 15, 1871. w49 4t

## NOTICE!

**TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.** That whereas I will appear on Saturday the 10th day of February, A. D. 1872, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the U. S. Land Office in Salt Lake City, Utah Territory, to make cash entry for the Townsite of Harrisburg, Washington County, Utah Territory, embracing the following described lands, to wit: The South West  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the N. E.  $\frac{1}{4}$  and S. E.  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the N. W.  $\frac{1}{4}$  and the N. E.  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the S. W.  $\frac{1}{4}$  of Sec. 23, Township 41 South of Range 14 West. To make the proof required by law and show that I am entitled to have the entries made under an Act of Congress for the relief of the inhabitants of cities and towns upon the public lands approved March 2, 1867 and also an Act amendatory thereto, approved June 8, 1868, for the use of the inhabitants thereof, at which time and place any person or persons can appear and show cause, if any there be, why such entry should not be made.

WM. SNOW, Probate Judge,  
St. George, Dec. 15 1871. w49 4t

## NOTICE.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,  
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH  
Jan. 2, 1872.

Complaint having been entered at this Office by Homer Boughn, of Salt Lake County, Utah, against John Lovinsdale for abandoning his Homestead entry No. 712 dated Aug. (26) 1869 upon the south East  $\frac{1}{4}$  of South West  $\frac{1}{4}$ , and Lot No. 7 Sec. six (6) and Lots No. 1 and 2 of Section seven (7) Township 3 South Range one (1) East, in Salt Lake County, Territory of Utah, with a view to the cancellation of said entry. The said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this Office on the 4th day of February, 1872, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment, and also John Wilson who filed D. S. No. 2030 for Lots 3 and 4 and South East  $\frac{1}{4}$  of North West  $\frac{1}{4}$  and North East South West  $\frac{1}{4}$  Sec. six (6), 3 South 1 East, is hereby notified to appear on that day and show cause why said entry should not be cancelled.

GEO. R. MAXWELL,  
Register.  
d35 1 w50 4